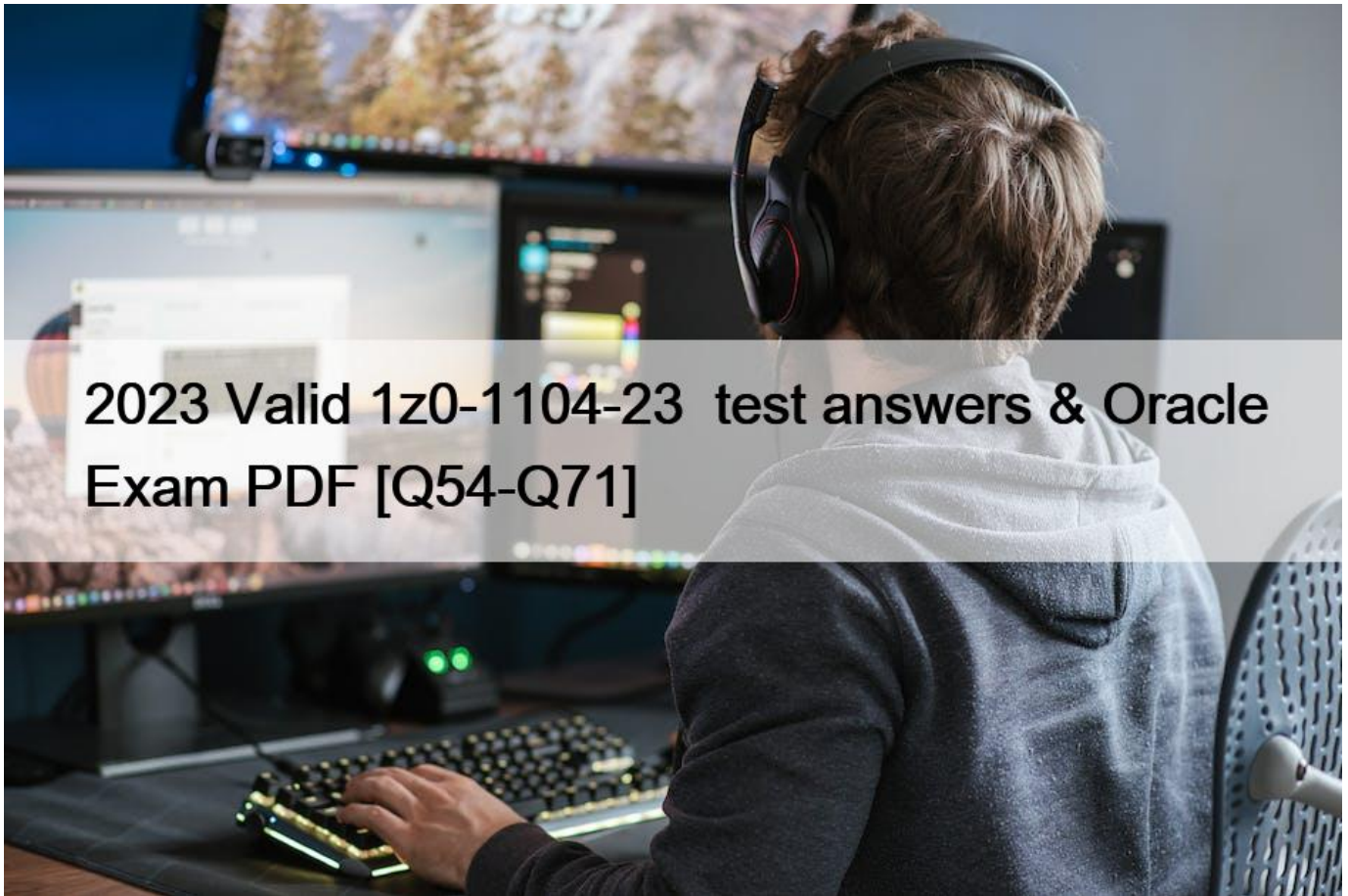


2023 Valid 1z0-1104-23 test answers & Oracle Exam PDF [Q54-Q71]



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Q54. For how long are API calls audited and available?

- * 30days
- * 90 days
- * 365 days
- * 60 days

Explanation

<https://docs.public.oneportal.content.oci.oraclecloud.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Audit/Tasks/settingretentionperiod>.

Q55. Which securityissues can be identified by Oracle Vulnerability Scanning Service? Select TWO correct answers

- * Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)
- * Ports that are unintentionally left open can be a potential attack vector for cloud resources
- * SQL Injection
- * CISpublished Industry-standard benchmarks

Explanation

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Scanning Overview

Oracle Vulnerability Scanning Service helps improve your security posture in Oracle Cloud by routinely checking hosts for potential vulnerabilities. The service generates reports with metrics and details about these vulnerabilities.

The Scanning service can identify several types of security issues in your compute instances ⁽¹⁾:

- Ports that are unintentionally left open might be a potential attack vector to your cloud resources, or enable hackers to exploit other vulnerabilities.
- OS packages that require updates and patches to address vulnerabilities
- OS configurations that hackers might exploit
- Industry-standard benchmarks published by the [Center for Internet Security](#) (CIS).

The Scanning service checks hosts for compliance with the section 5 (Access, Authentication, and Authorization) benchmarks defined for [Distribution Independent Linux](#).

Q56. Logical isolation for resources is provided by which OCI feature?

- * Tenancy
- * Availability Zone
- * Region
- * Compartments

Explanation

Compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) are a fundamental component that allows you to create a heterogeneous collection of resources for organization, security isolation, and access control¹²³. They provide a global logical namespace where policies can be enforced, similar to folders in a file system³. By being global, they stretch out to all OCI regions within a given tenancy³.

Q57. Which statement about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is NOT valid?

- * Users cannot disable MFA for themselves.
- * A user can register only one device to use for MFA.
- * Users must install a supported authenticator app on the mobile device they intend to register for MFA.
- * An administrator can disable MFA for another user.

Explanation

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, users can disable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for themselves⁴⁵⁶. If a user loses their MFA device or wants to register a new one, they can disable MFA for their account and then set it up again with the new device

Q58. An e-commerce company needs to authenticate with third-party API that doesn't support OCI's signature-based authentication.

What can be the solution for the above scenario?

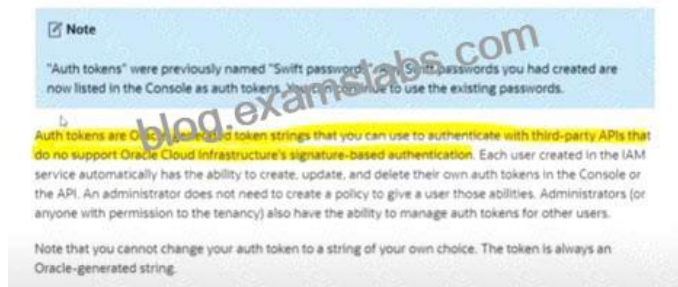
- * Security Token
- * API Key Authentication

- * Asymmetric keys
- * Auth Token/Swift Password

Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Working with Auth Tokens



Q59. A http web server hosted on an Oracle cloud infrastructure compute instance in a public subnet of the vcs1 virtual cloudnetwork has a stateless security ingress rule for port 80 access through internet gateway stateful network security group notification for port 80 how will the Oci vcn handle request response traffic to the compute instance for a web page from the http server with port 80?

- * network security group would supersede the security utility list and allow both inbound and outbound traffic
- * the union of both configuration would happen and allow both inbound and outbound traffic
- * due to the conflict in security configuration inbound request traffic would not be allowed
- * Because there is no Egress ruled defined in Security List, The Response would not pass through Internet Gateway.

Explanation

In OCI, if there's a stateless rule in the security list and a stateful rule in the network security group, both rules are evaluated. The union of both configurations would happen, allowing both inbound and outbound traffic. This means that if an incoming packet is allowed by either the security lists or the network security groups, then it's allowed into the instance. Similarly, if an outgoing packet is allowed by either, then it's allowed out of the instance

Q60. Which tasks can you perform on a dedicated virtual machine host?

- * Manual scaling
- * Creating instance pools
- * Instance configurations
- * Capacity reservations

Explanation

Supported features: Most of the Compute features for VM instances are supported for instances running on dedicated virtual machine hosts. However, the following features aren't supported:

Autoscaling

Capacity reservations

Instance configurations

Instance pools

Burstable instances

Reboot migration. You can use manual migration instead

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/dedicatedvmhosts.htm#Dedicated_Virtual_Machi

Q61. What is the minimum active storage duration for logs used by Logging Analytics to be archived?

- * 60 days
- * 10 days
- * 30 days
- * 15 days

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/logging-analytics/doc/manage-storage.html#:~:text=The%20minimum%20Ac> The minimum Active Storage Duration (Days) for logs before they can be archived is 30 days.

Q62. A company needs to have some buckets as public in the compartment. You want Cloud Guard to ignore the problem associated with public bucket. Select TWO correct answers

- * Dismiss the issues associated with these resources
- * Make the bucket private so that Cloud Guard won't detect it
- * Configure Conditional groups for the detector to fix base line
- * First make the bucket private and after few days make the bucket public again

Dismissing the issues associated with these resources in Cloud Guard will prevent these issues from being flagged again. This is because Cloud Guard allows you to dismiss problems that you don't want to address, and once dismissed, Cloud Guard does not raise the problem again unless there is a change in the resource that is associated with the problem. You can find more details about this in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation.

Configuring Conditional groups for the detector to fix base line will allow Cloud Guard to understand what is normal for your infrastructure and not flag these public buckets as issues. Conditional groups in Cloud Guard allow you to modify how detectors evaluate resources by specifying conditions that a resource must meet for a detector to evaluate it. You can find more details about this in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation

Q63. Where are logs stored?

- * OCI Object Storage
- * OCI File Storage
- * OCI Block Storage
- * Cloud Agent

Explanation

You can collect log data continuously from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage. To enable the log collection, create ObjectCollectionRule resource using REST API or CLI. After the successful creation of this resource and having the required IAM policies, the log collection will be initiated.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/logging-analytics/doc/collect-logs-your-oci-object-storage-bucket.html>

Q64. What do the features of OS Management Service do?

- * Add complexity in using multiple tools to manage mixed-OS environments.
- * Provide paid service and support to OCI subscribers for fixes on priority.
- * Increase security and reliability by regular bug fixes.
- * Encourage manual setup to avoid machine-induced errors.

Explanation

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/oci-best-practices/manage-your-operating-systems1.html>

Q65. Which of the following is necessary step when creating a secret in vault?

- * Vault-managed key is necessary to encrypt the secret
- * Digest Hash should be created of the secret value
- * Object Storage must be created to run secret service
- * Shamir's secret sharing algorithm should be used to unseal the vault

Explanation

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/other-databases/essbase/21/essad/create-vault-and-secrets.html>

Q66. What does the following identity policy do?

Allow group my-group to use fn-invocation in compartment ABC where target.function.id = '<function-OCID>';

- * Enables users in a group to create, update, and delete ALL applications and functions in a compartment
- * Enables users to invoke all the functions in a specific application
- * Enables users to invoke just one specific function
- * Enables users to invoke all the functions in a compartment except for one specific function

Explanation

The policy Allow group my-group to use fn-invocation in compartment ABC where target.function.id = '<function-OCID>'; gives the group my-group permission to invoke a specific function (identified by its OCID) in the compartment ABC. The fn-invocation verb allows a group to invoke a function, and the condition where target.function.id = '<function-OCID>'; ensures that only the specified function can be invoked by this group

Q67. Which is NOT a compliance document?

- * Certificate
- * Penetration test report
- * Attestation
- * Bridge letter

Explanation

Types of Compliance Documents

When viewing compliance documents, you can filter on the following types:

Attestation. A Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS) Attestation of Compliance document.

Audit. A general audit report.

Bridge Letter (BridgeLetter). A bridge letter. Bridge letters provide compliance information for the period of time between the end date of an SOC report and the date of the release of a new SOC report.

Certificate. A document indicating certification by a particular authority, with regard to certification requirements and examination results conforming to said requirements.

SOC3. A Service Organization Controls 3 audit report that provides information relating to a service organization's internal controls for security, availability, confidentiality, and privacy.

Other. A compliance document that doesn't fit into any of the preceding, more specific categories.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ComplianceDocuments/Concepts/compliancedocsoverview.htm>

Q68. Which OCI service can index, enrich, aggregate, explore, search, analyze, correlate, visualize and monitor data?

- * Data Guard
- * Data Safe
- * WAF
- * Logging Analytics

Explanation

About Logging Analytics

Oracle Cloud Logging Analytics is a cloud solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure that lets you index, enrich, aggregate, explore, search, analyze, correlate, visualize and monitor all log data from your applications and system infrastructure on cloud or on-premises.

Q69. Which components are a part of the OCI Identity and Access Management service?

- * Policies
- * Regional subnets
- * Compute instances
- * VCN

Explanation

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/overview.htm>

Q70. Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage server-side encryption?

- * All the traffic to and from object storage is encrypted by using Transport Layer Security.
- * Encryption is not enabled by default.
- * Customer-provided encryption keys are never stored in OCI Vault service.
- * Each object in a bucket is always encrypted with the same data encryption key.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage uses Transport Layer Security (TLS) to encrypt all traffic to and from Object Storage. This ensures that data is secure during transit.

Q71. A member of operations team has set Pre-Authenticated Request (PAR) associated with a bucket to an incorrect date and now wants to edit the PAR request. How can this be achieved?

- * Don't set an expiration time for PAR
- * Delete the bucket associated with PAR and recreate it
- * Delete the PAR and recreate it with the required date
- * Delete both PAR as well as the bucket then recreate both

Explanation

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Scope and Constraints

Understand the following scope and constraints regarding pre-authenticated requests:

- You can create an unlimited number of pre-authenticated requests.
- A pre-authenticated request created for all objects in a bucket lets request users upload any number of objects to the bucket.
- Expiration date is required, but has no limits. You can set them as far into the future as you want.
- You can't edit a pre-authenticated request. If you want to change user access options or enable object listing in response to certain requirements, you must create a new pre-authenticated request.
- By default, pre-authenticated requests for a bucket or objects with prefix cannot be used to list objects. You can explicitly enable object listing when you create a pre-authenticated request.
- When you create a pre-authenticated request that limits scope to objects with a specific prefix, request users can only `GET` and `PUT` objects with the prefix name specified in the request. Trying to `GET` or `PUT` an object without the specified prefix or with a different prefix fails.
- The target and actions for a pre-authenticated request are based on the creator's permissions. The request is not, however, bound to the creator's account login credentials. If the creator's login credentials change, a pre-authenticated request is not affected.
- Deleting a pre-authenticated request revokes user access to the associated bucket or object.
- Pre-authenticated requests cannot be used to delete buckets or objects.
- You cannot delete a bucket that has a pre-authenticated request associated with that bucket or with an object in that bucket.

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