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Question: 1

An architect is choosing the destination for the automatic backups of a new Exadata Database on Oracle AI Database@AWS. The destinations offered when automatic backups are enabled are Amazon S3, OCI Object Storage and Autonomous Recovery Service, and the architect has been told to follow the Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) recommendation.
Which destination should the architect select?

A. Amazon S3
B. OCI Object Storage
C. A Storage Gateway share
D. Oracle Database Autonomous Recovery Service

Answer: D

Explanation:
Oracle MAA always recommends Autonomous Recovery Service for these databases. Among the benefits it cites are real-time data protection to eliminate data loss, incremental-forever backups that cut backup overhead, additional malware protection, long-term backup retention and built-in high availability for its deployments.

Question: 2

A team has chosen Oracle Exadata Database Service on Exascale Infrastructure on Oracle AI Database@AWS. Its build checklist was written for the Dedicated Infrastructure service and still lists Exadata infrastructure as the second resource, after the ODB network.
Which resource takes the place of the Exadata infrastructure in this team's build?

A. An Autonomous VM cluster
B. A second ODB network, reserved for storage traffic
C. An Exascale storage vault, which the Exascale VM cluster references for its storage instead of dedicated infrastructure
D. An Autonomous Container Database

Answer: C

Explanation:
Exascale does not require dedicated Exadata infrastructure; it uses an Exascale storage vault instead. The Exascale VM cluster then references that vault for its storage, and the database is created in the OCI Console as for the dedicated service.

Question: 3

A bank's platform team runs a self-service model in which each of roughly 140 product teams owns its own Amazon VPC in the same AWS region. All of those teams need access to databases hosted on one ODB network. The first design gives every product VPC its own ODB peering connection into that ODB network, and the architecture board has asked whether the design will still hold once every product team is onboarded. What should the architect conclude?

A. It holds, because the ceiling on ODB peering connections is counted per VPC rather than per ODB network.
B. It holds once a second ODB peering connection is added from each product VPC, with the load divided between the two connections.
C. It does not hold: an ODB network supports up to 95 ODB peering connections, so the product VPCs must share a path such as a transit VPC in order to stay inside that ceiling.
D. It does not hold, and the remedy is to create a second ODB network in another region and divide the product VPCs between the two.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The published ceiling is 95 ODB peering connections per ODB network, and 140 direct peerings passes it well before every product team is onboarded. A shared path such as a transit VPC keeps the peering count small and independent of how many teams exist.

Question: 4

Minutes after the first ODB network and VM cluster are created, the application team reports that nothing in its VPC can reach the database listener. The corporate network cannot reach it either, and neither can a test from the internet. An incident has been raised against the build.
What should the architect conclude?

A. Provisioning has not finished: the database listeners register only once the Exadata infrastructure reports itself available, and the incident should be held until that completes.
B. The multicloud link between the AWS account and the OCI tenancy has not completed, so the ODB network has no path to the OCI child site or the subnets and network components that back it.
C. Nothing is faulty: an ODB network is private and isolated, with no connectivity to AWS VPCs, on-premises networks or the internet until connectivity is added deliberately.
D. The application VPC's route tables are missing the ODB network's routes; these propagate automatically once the first VM cluster in the network reaches the available state, so the route tables, and the corporate router's tables, need refreshing and the test repeating before the incident is closed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An ODB network by default has no connectivity to AWS VPCs, on-premises networks or the internet, which is exactly the three-way silence being reported, so the build is behaving as designed and the outstanding work is the deliberate step of establishing the connectivity the application needs.

Question: 5

A national land registry must keep its records inside its own country. Its incumbent cloud provider has no region there, while a second provider does. The registry is drafting its cloud strategy paper, and the drafting team has to name the multicloud benefit that this situation actually depends on.
Which benefit should the paper name?

A. Avoiding lock-in when the incumbent's commercial terms change.
B. Flexibility to meet regulatory requirements, through more choice of geographic location for its workloads.
C. Resilience, because a second provider reduces the risk that one provider's outage stops the registry's services altogether.
D. Maximized spending across two providers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Oracle states that a multicloud strategy provides the flexibility needed to meet regulatory requirements and increases the choices available for the geographic location of cloud workloads. A residency rule that only the second provider's region can satisfy is that benefit in practice.

Question: 6

A network review for an Exadata Database on Oracle AI Database@AWS states that all managed backup traffic leaves through the client subnet on port 443, and proposes recording that as the only backup flow in the network design. The database's automatic backups go to Autonomous Recovery Service, and its ODB network was created after Recovery Service became generally available on Oracle AI Database@AWS.
Which statement should the architect use to correct the review?

A. Recovery Service traffic does use port 443, but it leaves through the backup subnet, not the client subnet, and needs no other port
B. Recovery Service uses the backup subnet, which on this network is registered automatically as the Recovery Service subnet, with port 2484 for the RMAN catalog and port 8005 for backup traffic
C. Recovery Service traffic uses the client subnet on port 1521, the SQL*Net listener port
D. No correction is needed, because every managed backup destination is reached over the same port-443 path on the client subnet

Answer: B

Explanation:
For an ODB network created after Recovery Service became generally available, onboarding to Recovery Service registers the backup subnet automatically as the Recovery Service subnet, and the connectivity runs on port 2484 for SQL*Net to the RMAN catalog and port 8005 for backups.

Question: 7

A bank runs an Exadata VM cluster and an Autonomous VM cluster on Oracle AI Database@AWS in the same Availability Zone. Its observability standard requires a third-party monitoring agent on every database host, reporting operating-system and database metrics into the bank's central platform, and the platform team has been asked to apply that standard to both clusters before the estate goes live.
Which approach should the architect recommend?

A. Deploy the agent from the AWS account that owns the ODB network, since the cluster hosts surface there as instances and the bank's existing agent tooling already covers instances.
B. Install the agent on the Exadata VM cluster's virtual machines, and cover the Autonomous databases with the telemetry the service emits on the OCI side.
C. Install the agent on the hosts of both clusters, collecting operating-system metrics only from the Exadata hosts and database metrics from every host in the estate.
D. Consolidate the Autonomous databases onto the Exadata VM cluster so that a single agent deployment satisfies the standard across the estate.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The two clusters differ in exactly what this standard depends on: the customer retains operating-system access on an Exadata VM cluster, whereas the Autonomous service removes operating-system and database administration and with them the host an agent would run on. Splitting the approach along that line is what covers the whole estate.

Question: 8

A media group's buyer account shared its Exadata infrastructure and ODB network through AWS RAM with a project account in the same AWS organization, and the project team built two VM clusters on them. The project has ended. The buyer's platform team plans to remove the resource share, delete the two VM clusters from the buyer account, and then delete the infrastructure to stop its cost.
What should the architect record about this plan?

A. The plan works as written: removing the share returns ownership of the two VM clusters to the buyer account, which can then delete them and the infrastructure in turn.
B. Removing the share deletes the project account's VM clusters automatically, so the infrastructure can be deleted straight afterwards.
C. The share cannot be removed while the project account's VM clusters still exist on it, so the buyer must delete the infrastructure first, which releases the clusters and the share together.
D. The project account must delete its own two VM clusters; unsharing only blocks new ones, and the infrastructure cannot be deleted while they remain.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Unsharing stops new creation only. The project account owns its clusters, the buyer cannot delete them, and the infrastructure waits until they are gone.

Question: 9

An asset manager's platform account owns an ODB network that was created with a placement group, and an Exadata VM cluster on it. A trading application team works in a separate account in the same AWS organization and wants its EC2 instances to receive the same optimized placement for low-latency connections to the database, without moving any workloads between accounts.
How can the team obtain it?

A. Launch its instances in the ODB network's Availability Zone from its own account, which gives the same placement without any share.
B. Move the instances into the platform account, the only account able to use the group.
C. Have the ODB network shared with its account, which grants placement into the group.
D. Have the platform account share the ODB network's placement group with it through AWS Resource Access Manager.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The placement group can be shared with accounts in the same organization through AWS Resource Access Manager.

Question: 10

A retail group's buyer account accepted the Oracle AI Database@AWS offer and created the Exadata infrastructure and an ODB network. Using AWS RAM, it has shared the Exadata infrastructure, and nothing else, with the analytics account in the same AWS organization. The analytics team has never opened the Oracle Database@AWS console in its account, and its first attempt to create a VM cluster through the API returned an error.
Which two actions are required before the analytics account can create its VM cluster?
(Choose two.)

A. Share the ODB network with the analytics account through AWS RAM as well, alongside the Exadata infrastructure it already has.
B. Have the analytics account accept its own private offer in AWS Marketplace, so that it becomes a buyer account in its own right with the entitlement to create Oracle Database@AWS resources.
C. Create an ODB network in the analytics account, in the Availability Zone of the shared infrastructure.
D. Initialize the Oracle Database@AWS service in the analytics account once, for example by choosing Activate account in its console.
E. Link the analytics account to its own OCI tenancy through multicloud linking.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Sharing respects the hierarchy of resources, and a VM cluster needs both of its parents: AWS states that both the Exadata infrastructure and the ODB network must be shared for a trusted account to create a VM cluster. A trusted account must initialize the service, for example with Activate account in the console, before it can access or use a shared resource; calling the service APIs without initializing returns an error. Initialization is one-time and leaves the account able to use shared resources but not to create infrastructure or ODB networks.

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