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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2026 Foundations Associate



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Question: 1

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) offering allows you to run cloud services in your own data center while maintaining regulatory compliance?

- A. Oracle Database@Azure
- B. Oracle Database Service for Azure
- C. OCI Dedicated Region
- D. MySQL HeatWave Database Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

OCI Dedicated Region provides a fully managed Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region in a customer's data center, allowing them to meet regulatory compliance while running cloud services on-premises.

Question: 2

What is the recommended best practice for OCI tenancy administrators?

- A. Avoid creating multiple compartments to simplify resource management.
- B. Always enforce multifactor authentication (MFA) for added security.
- C. Allow all users to manage policies without restrictions.
- D. Use the tenancy administrator account for all daily operations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Multifactor authentication strengthens account protection by requiring an additional authentication factor beyond a password. This is especially important for tenancy administrators because their privileges can affect resources and access throughout the tenancy. Oracle's Security Policy for OCI Console includes an administrator rule requiring members of the Administrators group and users with administrator roles to enroll in MFA and provide an additional factor when signing in. Oracle recommends activating this protection and also supports MFA enforcement for other users. Giving everyone unrestricted policy-management access would undermine access control, while avoiding compartments does not improve administrator authentication. Using highly privileged accounts for routine work also creates unnecessary exposure. Among the listed choices, enforcing MFA is the documented security best practice. Oracle documentation: Security Policy for OCI Console

Question: 3

What is the main purpose of OCI's Data Transfer Service?

- A. Encrypting database backups in block volumes.
- B. Creating multiple copies of objects across different regions automatically.
- C. Migrating Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters between regions.
- D. Facilitating offline bulk data transfer to OCI using disks or appliances.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Oracle's documented Data Transfer Service workflow addresses the challenge of migrating large datasets when transferring them over a network would take too long. The offline approach uses physical disks or Oracle-supplied transfer appliances to transport data to an Oracle transfer site. For disk-based transfers, customers place files on encrypted disks, and Oracle uploads the received files into the designated Object Storage bucket. Appliance-based transfers follow a similar bulk-import objective using dedicated hardware. Once uploaded, the data can support other OCI workloads. This is distinct from encrypting block-volume backups, configuring cross-region object replication, or migrating Kubernetes clusters. Option D describes the documented purpose; availability of particular transfer methods must be checked separately for the intended region. Oracle documentation: Offline Transport

Question: 4

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, who is responsible for securing the workloads and configuring the cloud resources?

- A. Third-party security services
- B. Only Oracle
- C. Only the customer
- D. Both Oracle and the customer

Answer: D

Explanation:

Both Oracle and the customer share the responsibility for securing workloads and configuring cloud resources. Oracle provides the foundational security infrastructure, while customers are responsible for implementing security measures within their applications and data.

Question: 5

What is the primary purpose of the MySQL Database Service HeatWave configuration in OCI?

- A. To enable seamless database migration from on-premises to OCI
- B. To provide a distributed in-memory query accelerator
- C. To offer a serverless MySQL deployment
- D. To ensure high availability and fault tolerance

Answer: B

Explanation:

MySQL Database Service HeatWave is designed to accelerate query performance by offloading analytics to an in-memory columnar store. It enables faster query execution for analytical workloads.

Question: 6

Which of the following is NOT a use case suitable for OCI Container Instances?

- A. Running APIs and web applications
- B. Performing automation tasks for cloud operations
- C. Running containerized apps on Kubernetes
- D. Running data and media processing jobs

Answer: C

Explanation:

OCI Container Instances are designed for simpler workloads, whereas running containerized apps at scale on Kubernetes requires a container orchestration platform, which is a different use case.

Question: 7

Which feature does the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service leverage for ensuring high availability of applications?

- A. Fault Domains
- B. Real Application Clusters (RAC)
- C. Golden Gate
- D. Data Guard

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fault domains in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure are used to distribute instances across different physical hardware within an availability domain. This helps in ensuring high availability and fault tolerance by reducing the impact of hardware failures on instances.

Question: 8

Which networking component of OCI Virtual Cloud Network provides compute instances in a private subnet with outbound Internet access?

- A. Network Address Translation (NAT)
- B. Service Gateway

- C. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
- D. Internet Gateway

Answer: B

Question: 9

What is the primary difference between a public subnet and a private subnet in an OCI VCN?

- A. Public subnets can host only load balancers, whereas private subnets host databases.
- B. Public subnets allow resources to have public IP addresses and direct internet access, whereas private subnets do not.
- C. Public subnets require a /24 CIDR block, whereas private subnets do not.
- D. Private subnets can be created only in a separate region from the VCN.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In OCI, the defining distinction is whether a subnet permits public IP address assignment to its resources. A public subnet permits public IP addresses, while a private subnet prohibits that assignment. Option B is therefore the best answer, but direct internet connectivity is not automatic merely because a subnet is public. An instance also needs a public IP address, an internet gateway, appropriate routing, and security rules that allow the traffic. Private-subnet instances can obtain outbound internet connectivity through a NAT gateway without receiving public IP addresses. Public and private subnets are not restricted to particular application roles, and public subnets do not universally require a /24 address range. Both belong within their VCN's region. Oracle documentation: Public IP Addresses

Question: 10

How are compartment quotas applied in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Globally, across all compartments
- B. On a per-compartment basis
- C. On a per-tenancy basis
- D. On a per-region basis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Compartment quotas are applied on a per-compartment basis in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Each compartment has its own set of quota limits for resources and services that are enforced within that compartment.

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