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**Exam** : **1z1-337**

**Title** : Oracle Cloud Infrastructure  
Classic 2018 Associate  
Architect

**Vendor** : Oracle

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** After creating an instance, which two methods can be used to find the status of the instance? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the API call GET /instance/ with the Accept header application/oracle-compute-v3+directory+json.
- B. View the instance orchestration on the Orchestrations page of the web console.
- C. Use the API call GET /instancestatus/.
- D. View the instance on the Instances page of the web console.

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.2** How is data stored in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Classic protected against data corruption?

- A. with Oracle Real Applications Clusters (RAC)
- B. with Oracle GoldenGate
- C. replicated multiple times to separate machines in the same data center
- D. replicated to three separate machines in different data centers
- E. with Oracle Real Applications Clusters and Oracle GoldenGate

**Answer:** D

**NO.3** A customer creates two IP Networks, IPN1 and IPN2, and needs Port 5544 to be allowed bidirectionally. What security items are required? Customer does not use the default VNICSets and Default Security Ingress & Egress Security Rules.

- A. IP Exchange, Security Protocol, Ingress and Egress security lists
- B. IP Exchange, vNIC Sets, Security Protocol, Ingress and Egress security rules and security lists
- C. IP Exchange, Security Protocol, Ingress and Egress security rules
- D. IP Exchange, Security Protocol, and Ingress security rule

**Answer:** D

**NO.4** You have used orchestrations to specify security lists, security rules, security IP lists, IP reservations, and storage volumes. You are now creating instances. Which three relationships (dependencies) must you define to ensure that the entire topology can be started and stopped without errors? (Choose three.)

- A. from instances to storage volumes
- B. from instances to security rules
- C. from instances to IP reservation
- D. from security rules to security lists
- E. from security IP lists to security rules

**Answer:** A,C,E

**NO.5** Which statement is true about private peering and public peering to connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic via FastConnect Classic?

- A. Private peering allows customers to access their VMs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic with private IPs and public IPs over a dedicated link.
- B. FastConnect Classic private peering is an encrypted tunnel whereas public peering is a non-

encrypted tunnel.

**C.** Private peering allows customers to access their VMs with private IPs over a dedicated link to Oracle.

Public peering allows customers to access their VMs with public IPs and private IPs.

**D.** Private peering is an encrypted tunnel to Oracle Cloud. Public peering is over the public Internet.

**Answer:** A

**NO.6** Which four characteristic of an instance can be determined by the machine image? (Choose four.)

**A.** password-less access to the instance

**B.** the default users created on the instance

**C.** the RAM allocated to an instance

**D.** the size of the boot disk of the instance

**E.** packages installed on the instance

**F.** IP addresses allocated to an image

**Answer:** A,B,D,E

**NO.7** When you request site-to-site VPN for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Dedicated Compute Classic, which IP address range is used to configure your service?

**A.** the public IP address range that you want to use for your instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Dedicated Compute Classic

**B.** the private IP address range that is used in your on-premises data center

**C.** the public IP addresses of your existing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Dedicated Compute Classic Instances

**D.** the private IP address range that you want to use for your instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Dedicated Compute Classic

**Answer:** D

**NO.8** You are using Chef to set up an application server on an Oracle Compute Cloud Service instance. Identify two configuration tasks that you must complete. (Choose two.)

**A.** Edit the /etc/profile file.

**B.** Update node permissions.

**C.** Configure a password-less SSH connection between the Oracle Compute Cloud Service instance that will host the Chef server and all instances managed by the server.

**D.** Edit the /etc/chef file.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.9** You have created four instances using a single orchestration. Two instances have the High Availability (HA) policy specifies as Active, one has the HA policy specified as Monitor, and the fourth has the HA policy specifies as None. What can you do?

**A.** Delete only the instance that has the HA policy specified as None.

**B.** Delete only the instance that has the HA policy specified as Monitor.

**C.** Delete all of the instances by stopping the orchestration.

- D. Delete only the instances that have the HA policy specified as None or Monitor.
- E. You can't delete any of the instances.

**Answer:** A

**NO.10** In which three use cases would Oracle Storage Cloud Software Appliance be appropriate?  
(Choose three.)

- A. providing directly attached storage for on-premises applications
- B. easily connecting on-premises applications to Oracle Storage Cloud Service without having to deal with REST API calls to the service
- C. providing highly scalable block storage capacity in the form of disks attached to VMs in Oracle Compute Cloud Service
- D. ensuring that on-premises applications continue to experience near-local storage-access performance when using Oracle Storage Cloud Service
- E. encrypting data uploaded to Oracle Storage Cloud Service before the data leaves the customer's data center

**Answer:** B,D,E