Oracle

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Observability Professional

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Question: 1

When using OCI Distributed Tracing, what is an example of a trace span?

A. A message sent from one service to another over a network
B. A unit of work performed by a service in response to a request
C. A collection of trace spans that are related to each other
D. A measurement of the elapsed time between two trace spans

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option 1: Incorrect. A trace span represents a unit of work performed by a service in response to a request, not a message sent from one service to another over a network. Option 2: Correct. In OCI Distributed Tracing, a trace span is a unit of work performed by a service in response to a request. Each trace span captures timing data and metadata related to a specific operation. Option 3: Incorrect. A trace span is not a collection of trace spans that are related to each other. It is a single span that represents a specific operation. Option 4: Incorrect. A trace span is not a measurement of the elapsed time between two trace spans. It is a unit of work performed by a service.

Question: 2

Which answer best defines an Application Performance Monitoring (APM) Domain in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. A collection of users, roles and identity data managing access to APM
B. A set of resources supporting high-availability connectivity to APM
C. A resource type containing the systems monitored by APM
D. A compartment containing the data collected by APM

Answer: C

Question: 3

What is the role of metric filters when setting up monitoring in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Metric filters are used to aggregate and process log data in OCI Logging
B. Metric filters are used to extract and transform data from a metric stream in OCI Monitoring
C. Metric filters are used to define alarms based on certain thresholds in OCI Alarms
D. Metric filters are used to group similar metrics together for easier management in OCI

Monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option 1: This is incorrect. Metric filters are used in OCI Logging to identify and extract metrics data from log entries. Option 2: This is correct. Metric filters are used in OCI Monitoring to extract and transform data from a metric stream based on certain patterns or conditions in order to create custom metrics or alarms. Option 3: This is incorrect. OCI Alarms do not use metric filters to define thresholds, they use alarm rules and actions. Option 4: This is incorrect. While grouping similar metrics together is a feature in OCI Monitoring, metric filters are not used for this purpose.

Question: 4

Which of the following statements is true in relation to the log retention in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging?

A. Once data is written in Log Groups, it can't be deleted or modified.
B. Log retention policies are defined at the Log Source level.
C. Logs older than the retention period are automatically deleted by default.
D. Log retention in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging is not configurable.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option 1: This option is incorrect because data in log groups can be deleted or modified as per the retention policy. Option 2: This option is incorrect because log retention policies can be defined at the log group level. Option 3: This option is correct. By default, data that is older than the retention period will be automatically deleted. However, log data that is analyzed in solutions such as Oracle Log Analytics will not be deleted, even if it exceeds the retention period set for the log group. Option 4: This option is incorrect because log retention can be easily configured in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging to help you meet your retention requirements.

Question: 5

What is the purpose of a query language in OCI Logging Analytics?

A. To define custom log parsers.
B. To perform ad-hoc log analysis.
C. To create custom dashboards.
D. To manage log sources.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option 1: While defining custom log parsers can help analyze log data in OCI Logging Analytics, a query language is specifically designed for ad-hoc log analysis. Option 2: Correct. The query language allowed by OCI Logging Analytics enables users to perform ad-hoc analysis on log data. Option 3: While custom dashboards can display OCI Logging Analytics data, they cannot be created using the query language provided by Logging Analytics. Option 4: While Log sources in OCI Logging Analytics can be defined, they are not managed using the query language provided.

Question: 6

Which of the following options allows you to send notifications when a metric crosses predefined thresholds in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Oracle Notifications service
B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events service
C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring service
D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging service

Answer: C

Question: 7

Which of the following statements best describes the functionality of Custom Metrics in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring?

A. Custom Metrics are used to monitor the state of resources within your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy.
B. Custom Metrics are pre-defined metrics that Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides for monitoring various resources.
C. Custom Metrics are metrics that are collected by default for all resources within your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy.
D. Custom Metrics are predefined alerts that trigger based on certain conditions within your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option 1: Correct. Custom Metrics in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring are used to monitor the state of resources within your tenancy. They allow you to collect and analyze metrics that are specific to your application or use case. Option 2: Incorrect. Custom Metrics in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring are not pre-defined metrics provided by Oracle. They are metrics that you define to monitor the state of resources within your tenancy. Option 3: Incorrect. Custom Metrics in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring are not collected by default for all resources. They are metrics that you define to monitor the state of resources within your tenancy. Option 4: Incorrect. Custom Metrics in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring are not predefined alerts. They are metrics that you define to monitor the state of resources within your tenancy.

Question: 8

Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the triggering of OCI Notifications for alert rules with multiple occurrences within a specified timeframe?

A. Only the first occurrence of the violation event within the time frame will trigger an OCI Notification.
B. A separate OCI Notification will be sent for each instance of the violation event within the time frame.
C. Subsequent occurrences of the violation event within the time frame will trigger additional OCI Notifications, but only if they occur within the time window of the first Notification being sent.
D. OCI Notifications are not applicable to alert rules with multiple occurrences within a specified timeframe.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option 1: This option is incorrect because OCI Notifications for alert rules with multiple occurrences within a specified timeframe are not limited to the first occurrence. All instances within the specified time frame will trigger an OCI Notification. Option 2: This option is incorrect because the behavior of OCI Notifications for alert rules with multiple occurrences within a specified timeframe is to group all instances of the violation event that occurred within the time frame into a single Notification message. Sending a separate Notification message for each instance would result in potentially large numbers of Notifications, making the feature inefficient. Option 3: This option is the correct answer. When a violation event occurs within the specified time frame and an OCI Notification is sent, the service starts a new time window. Any subsequent instances of the violation event that occur within the new time window will trigger another OCI Notification. This process will repeat until there are no more occurrences of the violation event or the rule evaluation window ends. Option 4: This option is incorrect because OCI Notifications can be used with any alert rules, including those with multiple occurrences within a specified timeframe. This is a valuable feature that allows the user to be notified only once for a series of similar events and avoid notification floods.

Question: 9

What is the primary purpose of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging service?

A. To monitor the compute resources in a virtual network
B. To analyze and troubleshoot application logs
C. To manage and store historical system events
D. To enforce security policies and detect anomalies

Answer: B

Question: 10

Which service in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides real-time visibility and monitoring of your cloud resources and applications?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring
B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging
C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Health Checks
D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option 1: Correct: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring provides real-time visibility and monitoring of your cloud resources and applications. It allows you to create alarms and notifications based on defined thresholds and metrics, and also supports custom metrics for in-depth monitoring. Option 2: Incorrect: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging is a service that enables you to collect, search, and analyze log files generated by your resources and services. While logging is important for observability, it does not provide the real-time visibility and monitoring capabilities offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring. Option 3: Incorrect: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Health Checks is a feature that performs periodic checks on your resources to ensure they are functioning properly. While health checks are an important aspect of monitoring, they do not provide real-time visibility and monitoring of your cloud resources and applications like Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring does. Option 4: Incorrect: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events is a service that allows you to track and react to changes in your cloud resources through event-driven workflows. While events are an important aspect of observability, they do not provide the real-time visibility and monitoring capabilities offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring.

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