1Z0-1085-20 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for storing application backups which can be

stored based on business needs.

Which OCI storage service can be used to meet the requirement?

A. File Storage

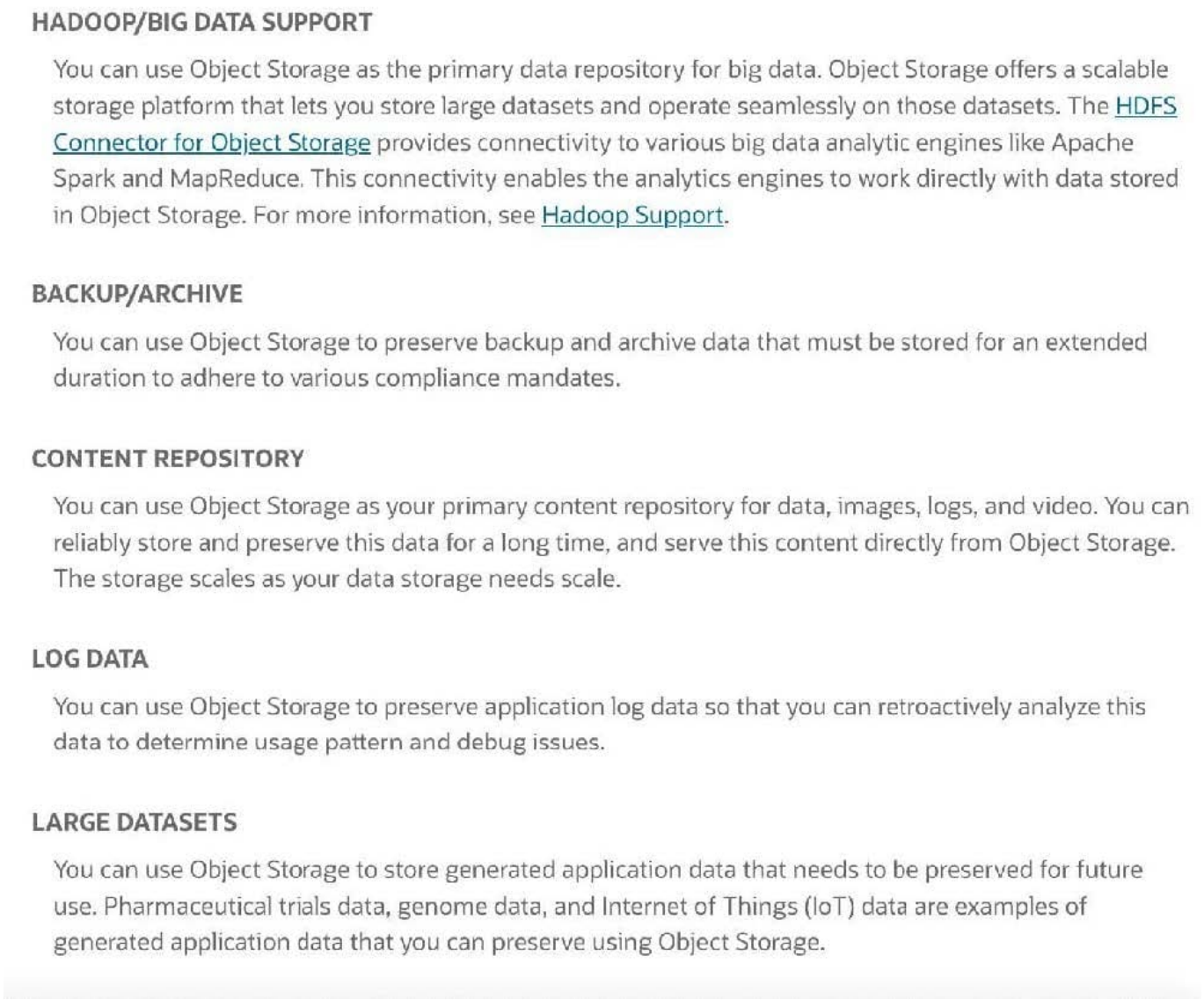
B. Block Volume

C. Archive Storage

D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers two distinct storage class tiers to address the need for both performant, frequently accessed "hot" storage, and less frequently accessed "cold" storage. Storage tiers help you maximize performance where appropriate and minimize costs where possible. 1) Use Object Storage for data to which you need fast, immediate, and frequent access. Data accessibility and performance justifies a higher price to store data in the Object Storage tier. 2) Use Archive Storage for data to which you seldom or rarely access, but that must be retained and preserved for long periods of time. The cost efficiency of the Archive Storage tier offsets the long lead time required to access the data. For more information, see Overview of Archive Storage. The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service is an internet-scale, high-performance storage platform that offers reliable and cost-efficient data durability. The Object Storage service can store an unlimited amount of unstructured data of any content type, including analytic data and rich content, like images and videos. With Object Storage, you can safely and securely store or retrieve data directly from the internet or from within the cloud platform. Object Storage offers multiple management interfaces that let you easily manage storage at scale. The elasticity of the platform lets you start small and scale seamlessly, without experiencing any degradation in performance or service reliability. Object Storage is a regional service and is not tied to any specific compute instance. You can access data from anywhere inside or outside the context of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, as long you have internet connectivity and can access one of the Object Storage endpoints. Authorization and resource limits are discussed later in this topic. Object Storage also supports private access from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources in a VCN through a service gateway. A service gateway allows connectivity to the Object Storage public endpoints from private IP addresses in private subnets. For example, you can back up DB systems to an Object Storage bucket over the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure backbone instead of over the internet. You can optionally use IAM policies to control which VCNs or ranges of IP addresses can access Object Storage. See Access to Oracle Services: Service Gateway for details. Object Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier. The following list summarizes some of the ways that you can use Object Storage.



Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Concepts/objectstorageoverview.htm

QUESTION 2

You want to leverage a managed Real Application Cluster (RAC) offering in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. which OCI Managed database service would you choose?

A. Autonomous Transaction Processing (shared)

B. VM DB System

C. Autonomous Data Warehousing (shared)

D. Bare Metal DB Systems

Correct Answer: B

There are 2 types of DB systems on virtual machines:

A 1-node VM DB system consists of one VM.

A 2-node VM DB system consists of two VMs clustered with RAC enabled.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. If you need to provision a DB system for development or

testing purposes, then a special fast provisioning single-node virtual machine system is available.

You can manage these systems by using the Console, the API, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI, the

Database CLI (DBCLI), Enterprise Manager, Enterprise Manager Express, or SQL Developer.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

QUESTION 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service allows you to run code without provisioning any underlying infrastructure resources?

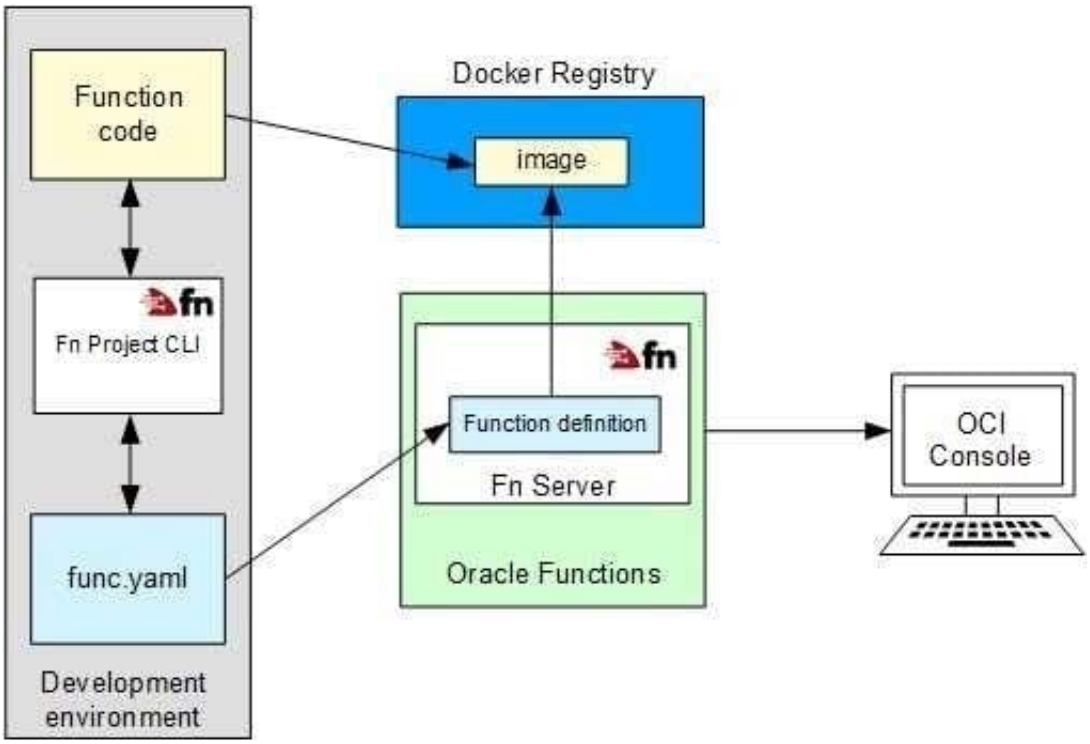
A. Compute service

B. Storage Gateway

C. Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a- Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there\\'s no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don\\'t provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution.



Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Concepts/functionsoverview.htm

QUESTION 4

Which feature allows you to logically group and isolate your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources?

A. Tenancy

B. Identity and Access Management Groups

C. Compartments

D. Availability Domain

Correct Answer: C

COMPARTMENT A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another).

A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization.

User Group can use some resources in the compartment like network resources also they can\\'t create it depend on the policy that assigned Remember, a compartment is a logical grouping, not a physical one

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.8/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/iam/compartment.html

QUESTION 5

Which capability enables you to search, purchase, and start using software in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy?

A. OCI Marketplace

B. OCI OS Management

C. OCI Resource Manager

D. OCI Registry

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace is an online store that offers solutions specifically for customers of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. In the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace catalog, you can find listings for two types of solutions from Oracle and trusted partners: images and stacks. These listing types include different categories of applications. Also, some listings are free and others require payment. Images are templates of virtual hard drives that determine the operating system and software to run on an instance. You can deploy image listings on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute instance. Marketplace also offers stack listings. Stacks represent definitions of groups of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that you can act on as a group. Each stack has a configuration consisting of one or more declarative configuration files. With an image or a stack, you have a customized, more streamlined way of getting started with a publisher\\'s software.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Marketplace/Concepts/marketoverview.htm