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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

A customer wants a dedicated connection with minimal network latency from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which service should they choose?

- A. Public internet
- B. Virtual Cloud Network Remote Peering
- C. OCI FastConnect
- D. IPsec Virtual Private Network (VPN)

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect provides an easy way to create a dedicated, private connection between your data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. FastConnect provides higher-bandwidth options, and a more reliable and consistent networking experience compared to internet- based connections.

Uses for FastConnect

With FastConnect, you can choose to use *private peering*, *public peering*, or both.

- **Private peering:** To extend your existing infrastructure into a virtual cloud network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, to implement a hybrid cloud, or a lift and shift scenario). Communication across the connection is with IPv4 private addresses (typically RFC 1918).
- **Public peering:** To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN. Communication across the connection is with IPv4 public IP addresses. Without FastConnect, the traffic destined for public IP addresses would be routed over the internet. With FastConnect, that traffic goes over your private physical connection. For a list of the services available with public peering, see [FastConnect Supported Cloud Services ↗](#). For a list of the public IP address ranges (routes) that Oracle advertises, see [FastConnect Public Peering Advertised Routes](#).

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/fastconnectoverview.htm#FastConnect_Overview

QUESTION 2

What does compute instance vertical scaling mean?

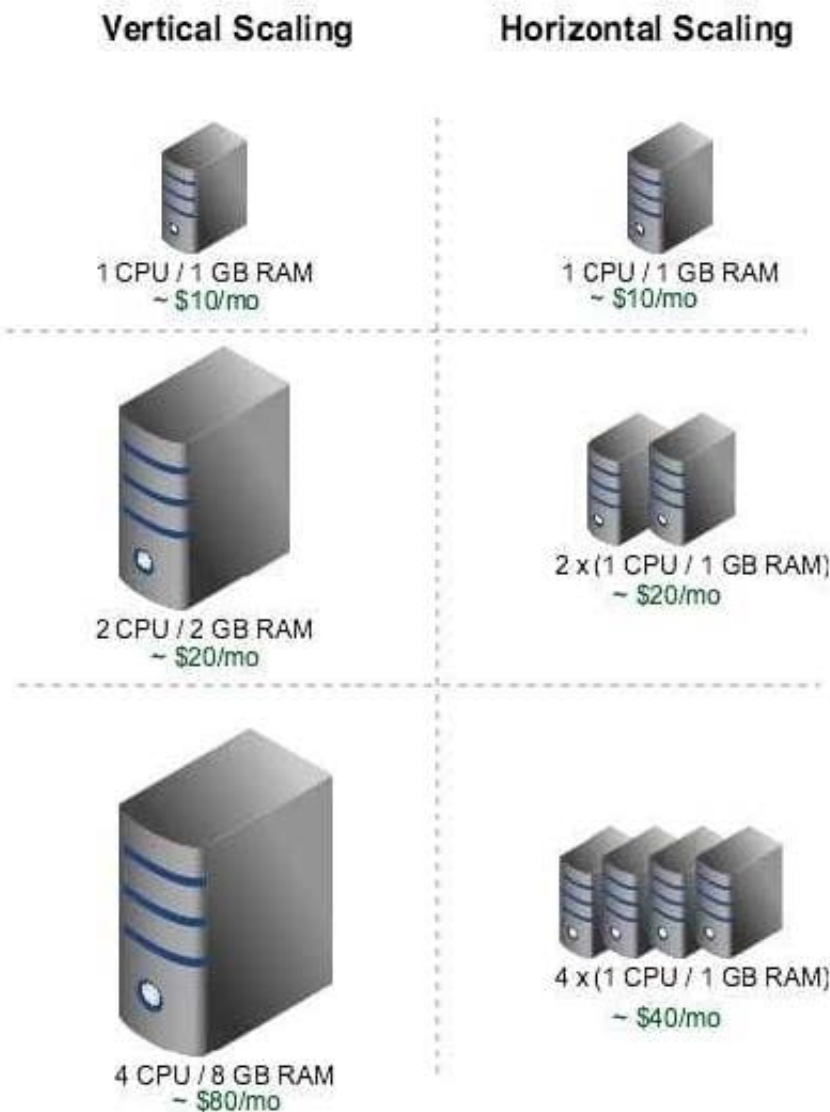
- A. Providing Fault tolerance
- B. Adding additional compute instances

- C. Enabling Disaster recovery
- D. Changing to a large or smaller shape

Correct Answer: D

Changing the Shape of an Instance (Horizontal Scaling)

You can change the shape of a virtual machine (VM) instance without having to rebuild your instances or redeploy your applications. This lets you scale up your Compute resources for increased performance, or scale down to reduce cost. Autoscaling (vertical scaling) Autoscaling lets you automatically adjust the number of Compute instances in an instance pool based on performance metrics such as CPU utilization. This helps you provide consistent performance for your end users during periods of high demand, and helps you reduce your costs during periods of low demand. As load increases, instances are automatically provisioned: the instance pool scales out. As load decreases, instances are automatically removed: the instance pool scales in.



<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/resizinginstances.htm>

QUESTION 3

Which should you use to distribute Incoming traffic between a set of web servers?

- A. Load Balances
- B. Internet Gateway
- C. Autoscalling
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service provides automated traffic distribution from one entry point to multiple servers reachable from your virtual cloud network (VCN). The service offers a load balancer with your choice of a public or private IP address, and provisioned bandwidth. A load balancer improves resource utilization, facilitates scaling, and helps ensure high availability. You can configure multiple load balancing policies and application-specific health checks to ensure that the load balancer directs traffic only to healthy instances. The load balancer can reduce your maintenance window by draining traffic from an unhealthy application server before you remove it from service for maintenance. HOW LOAD BALANCING WORKS: The Load Balancing service enables you to create a public or private load balancer within your VCN. A public load balancer has a public IP address that is accessible from the internet. A private load balancer has an IP address from the hosting subnet, which is visible only within your VCN. You can configure multiple listeners for an IP address to load balance transport Layer 4 and Layer 7 (TCP and HTTP) traffic. Both public and private load balancers can route data traffic to any backend server that is reachable from the VCN. 1) Public Load Balancer To accept traffic from the internet, you create a public load balancer. The service assigns it a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. You can associate the public IP address with a friendly DNS name through any DNS vendor. A public load balancer is regional in scope. If your region includes multiple availability domains, a public load balancer requires either a regional subnet (recommended) or two availability domain-specific (ADspecific) subnets, each in a separate availability domain. With a regional subnet, the Load Balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain, to ensure accessibility even during an availability domain outage. If you create a load balancer in two AD-specific subnets, one subnet hosts the primary load balancer and the other hosts a standby load balancer. If the primary load balancer fails, the public IP address switches to the secondary load balancer. The service treats the two load balancers as equivalent and you cannot specify which one is "primary". Whether you use regional or AD-specific subnets, each load balancer requires one private IP address from its host subnet. The Load Balancing service supplies a floating public IP address to the primary load balancer. The floating public IP address does not come from your backend subnets. If your region includes only one availability domain, the service requires just one subnet, either regional or AD-specific, to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The primary and standby load balancers each require a private IP address from the host subnet, in addition to the assigned floating public IP address. If there is an availability domain outage, the load balancer has no failover. 2) Private Load Balancer To isolate your load balancer from the internet and simplify your security posture, you can create a private load balancer. The Load Balancing service assigns it a private IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. When you create a private load balancer, the service requires only one subnet to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The load balancer can be regional or AD-specific, depending on the scope of the host subnet. The load balancer is accessible only from within the VCN that contains the host subnet, or as further restricted by your security rules. The assigned floating private IP address is local to the host subnet. The primary and standby load balancers each require an extra private IP address from the host subnet. If there is an availability domain outage, a private load balancer created in a regional subnet within a multi-AD region provides failover capability. A private load balancer created in an AD-specific subnet, or in a regional subnet within a single availability domain region, has no failover capability in response to an availability domain outage. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm>

QUESTION 4

Which is NOT considered a security resource within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Network Security Group
- B. Web Application Firewall
- C. File Storage Service
- D. Security Lists

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can control the access of the file system from FSS by applying some security rules and others but the services it self not related to security but it related to shared storage Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm>

QUESTION 5

How is total network throughput allocated to a Virtual Machine (VM) Instance?

- A. Network bandwidth is variable
- B. Network bandwidth is proportional to the number of OCPUs in the Instance shape
- C. When launching a compute instance, customers may select the desired maximum network bandwidth
- D. Each VM is allocated 10 Gbps of network bandwidth regardless of the selected shape

Correct Answer: B

A shape is a template that determines the number of CPUs, amount of memory, and other resources that are allocated to an instance.

The network bandwidth is directly proportional to the number of OCPUs in the instance shape!

Flexible Shapes

A flexible shape is a shape with a customizable number of OCPUs. When you [create a VM instance](#) using the flexible shape, you select the number of OCPUs that you need for the workloads that you will run on the instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs.

The VM.Standard.E3.Flex shape, a [VM standard shape](#), is a flexible shape.

Standard Shapes

Designed for general purpose workloads and suitable for a wide range of applications and use cases. Standard shapes provide a balance of cores, memory, and network resources. Standard shapes are available with Intel or AMD processors.

These are the bare metal standard series:

- **BM.Standard1:** X5-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v3. Base frequency 2.3 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
X5-based shapes availability is limited to monthly universal credit customers existing on or before November 9, 2018, in the US West (Phoenix), US East (Ashburn), and Germany Central (Frankfurt) regions.
- **BM.Standard.B1:** X6-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4. Base frequency 2.2 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
- **BM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E2:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max boost frequency 3.0 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.

VM Shapes

The following shapes are available for VMs:

- [Standard Shapes](#)
- [Dense I/O Shapes](#)
- [GPU Shapes](#)

Network bandwidth is based on expected bandwidth for traffic within a VCN.

Standard Shapes

Designed for general purpose workloads and suitable for a wide range of applications and use cases. Standard shapes provide a balance of cores, memory, and network resources. Standard shapes are available with Intel or AMD processors.

These are the VM standard series:

- **VM.Standard1:** X5-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v3. Base frequency 2.3 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
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- **VM.Standard.B1:** X6-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4. Base frequency 2.2 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
- **VM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **VM.Standard.E2.1.Micro:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency

- **VM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute, with a flexible number of OCPUs. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.

Shape	OCPU	Memory (GB)	Local Disk (TB)	Max Network Bandwidth	Max VNICs Total: Linux	Max VNICs Total: Windows
VM.Standard1.1	1	7	Block storage only	600 Mbps	2	1
VM.Standard1.2	2	14	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	2	1
VM.Standard1.4	4	28	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	4	1
VM.Standard1.8	8	56	Block storage only	2.4 Gbps	8	1
VM.Standard1.16	16	112	Block storage only	4.8 Gbps	16	1
VM.Standard.B1.1	1	12	Block storage only	600 Mbps	2	2
VM.Standard.B1.2	2	24	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	2	2
VM.Standard.B1.4	4	48	Block storage only	2.4 Gbps	4	4
VM.Standard.B1.8	8	96	Block storage only	4.8 Gbps	8	8
VM.Standard.B1.16	16	192	Block storage only	9.6 Gbps	16	16
VM.Standard2.1	1	15	Block storage only	1 Gbps	2	2

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm>

QUESTION 6

Which is NOT available to you whenever Oracle Cloud Infrastructure creates or resolves an incident?

- A. Twitter notifications
- B. Text Message notifications
- C. Email notifications
- D. Webhook notifications

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service broadcasts messages to distributed components through a publish-subscribe pattern, delivering secure, highly reliable, low latency and durable messages for applications hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and externally. Use Notifications to get notified when event rules are triggered or alarms are breached, or to directly publish a message. Messages sent out as email by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service are processed and delivered through Oracle resources

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Notification/Concepts/notificationoverview.htm>

QUESTION 7

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can be used to protect sensitive and regulated data in OCI database services?

- A. Oracle Data Guard
- B. OCI Audit
- C. Oracle Data Safe
- D. OCI OS management

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases which helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements. Whether you're using an Autonomous Database or an Oracle DB system, Oracle Data Safe delivers essential data security capabilities as a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Features of Oracle Data Safe: Oracle Data Safe provides the following set of features for protecting sensitive and regulated data in Oracle Cloud databases, all in a single, easy-to-use management console: 1) Security Assessment helps you assess the security of your cloud database configurations. It analyzes database configurations, user accounts, and security controls, and then reports the findings with recommendations for remediation activities that follow best practices to reduce or mitigate risk. 2) User Assessment helps you assess the security of your database users and identify high risk users. It reviews information about your users in the data dictionary on your target databases, and calculates a risk score for each user. For example, it evaluates the user types, how users are authenticated, the password policies assigned to each user, and how long it has been since each user has changed their password. It also provides a direct link to audit records related to each user. With this information, you can then deploy appropriate security controls and policies. 3) Data Discovery helps you find sensitive data in your cloud databases. You tell Data Discovery what kind of sensitive data to search for, and it inspects the actual data in your database and its data dictionary, and then returns to you a list of sensitive columns. By default, Data Discovery can search for a wide variety of sensitive data pertaining to identification, biographic, IT, financial, healthcare, employment, and academic information. 4) Data Masking provides a way for you to mask sensitive data so that the data is safe for non- production purposes. For example, organizations often need to create copies of their production data to support development and test activities. Simply copying the production data exposes sensitive data to new users. To avoid a security risk, you can use Data Masking to replace the sensitive data with realistic, but fictitious data. 5) Activity Auditing lets you audit user activity on your databases so you can monitor database usage and be alerted of unusual database activities. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html>

QUESTION 8

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) database solution will be most economical for a customer looking to have the elasticity of the cloud with minimal administration and maintenance effort for their DBA team?

- A. OCI Bare Metal DB Systems

- B. OCI Virtual Machine DB Systems
- C. OCI Exadata DB Systems.
- D. OCI Autonomous Database

Correct Answer: C

Exadata DB systems allow you to leverage the power of Exadata within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. An Exadata DB system consists of a base system, quarter rack, half rack, or full rack of compute nodes and storage servers, tied together by a high-speed, low-latency InfiniBand network and intelligent Exadata software. You can configure automatic backups, optimize for different workloads, and scale up the system to meet increased demands. Oracle now offers the Zero Downtime Migration service, a quick and easy way to move on-premises Oracle Databases and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic databases to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You can migrate databases to the following types of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure systems: Exadata, Exadata Cloud@Customer, bare metal, and virtual machine. Zero Downtime Migration leverages Oracle Active Data Guard to create a standby instance of your database in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure system. You switch over only when you are ready, and your source database remains available as a standby. Use the Zero Downtime Migration service to migrate databases individually or at the fleet level. See [Move to Oracle Cloud Using Zero Downtime Migration](#) for more information. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm>

QUESTION 9

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute shapes does not incur instance billing in a STOPPED state?

- A. Dense I/O
- B. Standard
- C. GPU
- D. HPC

Correct Answer: B

A shape is a template that determines the number of CPUs, amount of memory, and other resources that are allocated to an instance.

Standard shapes don't incur costs in a STOPPED state.

Standard Shapes

Designed for general purpose workloads and suitable for a wide range of applications and use cases. Standard shapes provide a balance of cores, memory, and network resources. Standard shapes are available with Intel or AMD processors.

These are the bare metal standard series:

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- **BM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm#baremetalshapes__bm-standard

QUESTION 10

What two statements regarding the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) are true?

- A. A single VCN can contain both private and public Subnets.
- B. VCN is a regional resource that span across all the Availability Domains in a Region.
- C. You can only create one VCN per region.
- D. The VCN is the IPsec-based connection with a remote on premises location.
- E. VCN is a global resource that span across all the Regions

Correct Answer: AB

When you work with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, one of the first steps is to set up a virtual cloud network (VCN) for your cloud resources. VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK (VCN) : A virtual, private network that you set up in Oracle data centers. It closely resembles a traditional network, with firewall rules and specific types of communication gateways that you can choose to use. A VCN resides in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region and covers a single, contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice. See Allowed VCN Size and Address Ranges. The terms virtual cloud network, VCN, and cloud

network are used interchangeably in this documentation. For more information, see VCNs and Subnets. **SUBNETS** : Subdivisions you define in a VCN (for example, 10.0.0.0/24 and 10.0.1.0/24). Subnets contain virtual network interface cards (VNICs), which attach to instances. Each subnet consists of a contiguous range of IP addresses that do not overlap with other subnets in the VCN. You can designate a subnet to exist either in a single availability domain or across an entire region (regional subnets are recommended). Subnets act as a unit of configuration within the VCN: All VNICs in a given subnet use the same route table, security lists, and DHCP options (see the definitions that follow). You can designate a subnet as either public or private when you create it. Private means VNICs in the subnet can't have public IP addresses. Public means VNICs in the subnet can have public IP addresses at your discretion. See Access to the Internet.

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/overview.htm>

QUESTION 11

you are analyzing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) usage with Cost Analysis tool in OCI Console. Which is not a default feature of the tool?

- A. Filter costs by applications
- B. Filter costs by compartments
- C. Filter costs by tags
- D. Filter costs by date

Correct Answer: A

You can filter Costs Analysis Tools by following three ways To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/ops-billing-100.pdf>

QUESTION 12

OCI budgets can be set on which two options?

- A. Cost-tracking tags
- B. Free-form tags
- C. Compartments
- D. Virtual Cloud Network
- E. Tenancy

Correct Answer: AC

In OCI a budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. Budgets are set on

1.

Cost-tracking tags

2.

Compartments (including the root compartment)

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/budgetoverview.htm>

QUESTION 13

Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

- A. User Credentials
- B. Network Security Group
- C. Federation
- D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. Archive Storage
- B. Block Volume
- C. Object Storage (standard)
- D. File Storage

Correct Answer: C

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. 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. 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. Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is not instantaneous.

Reference: <https://oracledbwr.com/oracle-cloud-infrastructure-object-storage-service/>

QUESTION 15

Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources can be used to group/categorize expenses?

- A. Policies
- B. Tags
- C. Users
- D. Compartments
- E. Groups

Correct Answer: BD

You can do Costs Analysis in OCI and you can group and filter the cost by Tags or compartments To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments To remove a compartment or tag filter

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