



# 1Z0-1085-20<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

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 domainavailability 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>

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**QUESTION 2**

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

- A. Oracle Data Safe
- B. Oracle Data Guard
- C. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
- D. Audit Service

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html>

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### QUESTION 3

You are analyzing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) usage with Cost Analysis tool in the OCI console. Which of the following is NOT a default feature of the tool?

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

Correct Answer: A


Cost Analysis is an easy-to-use visualization tool to help you track and optimize your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending, allows you to generate charts, and download accurate, reliable tabular reports of aggregated cost data on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure consumption. Use the tool for spot checks of spending trends and for generating reports



Filters

Allows filtering on the following:

- Availability Domain
- Compartment

 **Note**

Filtering by compartment displays usage and costs attributed to all resources in the selected compartments, and their child compartments.

- By OCID
- By Name
- By Path (for example, root/compartmentname /compartmentname)
- Platform (Gen-1 are services which are not OCI native. Gen-2 includes all OCI native services)
- Tag
  - By Tag Namespace
  - By TagKey + Value
- Region
- Service
- Product description (the human-readable corresponding name)



- SKU - Part Number (for example, B91444)
- Unit

See [Filters](#) for more information on adding, editing, and removing filters, and filter logic.

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

#### QUESTION 4

What purpose does an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Dynamic Routing Gateway Serve?

- A. Enables OCI Compute Instance to privately connect to OCI Object Storage
- B. Enables OCI Compute instance to connect to on-promises environments
- C. Enable OCI Compute instances to connect to the internal
- D. Enables OCI Compute instances to be reached from internet

Correct Answer: B

You can think of a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) as a virtual router that provides a path for private traffic (that is, traffic that uses private IPv4 addresses) between your VCN and networks outside the VCN's region. For example, if you use an IPsec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect (or both) to connect your on-premises network to your VCN, that private IPv4 address traffic goes through a DRG that you create and attach to your VCN. For scenarios for using a DRG to connect a VCN to your on-premises network, see [Networking Scenarios](#). For important details about routing to your on-premises network, see [Routing Details for Connections to Your On-Premises Network](#). Also, if you decide to peer your VCN with a VCN in another region, your VCN's DRG routes traffic to the other VCN over a private backbone that connects the regions (without traffic traversing the internet). For information about connecting VCNs in different regions, see [Remote VCN Peering \(Across Regions\)](#). Reference: [https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.1/oci\\_cli\\_docs/cmdref/network/drg.html](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.1/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/network/drg.html)

#### QUESTION 5

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](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm) for more information. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm>

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