



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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

What is a key benefit of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Machine DB Systems?

- A. Support for RAC DB systems
- B. No need to create database Indices
- C. Automated backups to OCI Block Volume
- D. Automated disaster recovery

Correct Answer: A

There are two types of DB systems on virtual machines: A 1-node virtual machine DB system consists of one virtual machine. A 2-node virtual machine DB system consists of two virtual machines. (RAC) A virtual machine DB system database uses Oracle Cloud Infrastructure block storage instead of local storage. You specify a storage size when you launch the DB system, and you can scale up the storage as needed at any time. For 1-node virtual machine DB systems, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides have a "fast provisioning" option that allows you to create your DB system using Logical Volume Manager as your storage management software. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2-node 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.



## Supported Database Editions and Versions

All single-node Oracle RAC DB systems support the following Oracle Database editions:

- Standard Edition
- Enterprise Edition
- Enterprise Edition - High Performance
- Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance

Two-node Oracle RAC DB systems require Oracle Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance.

For standard provisioning of DB systems (using [Oracle Automatic Storage Management ↗](#) (ASM) as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1)
- Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2)

For [fast provisioning](#) of single-node virtual machine database systems (using [Logical Volume Manager ↗](#) as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 20c (20.0) - [Preview version](#) only
- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)

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

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### QUESTION 2

Oracle cloud Infrastructure is compliant with which three industry standards?

- A. SOC 1 Type 2 and SOC 2 Type 2 attestations
- B. NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards
- C. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- D. ISO 27001:2013 certification
- E. Health Care Compliance Association (HCCA)

Correct Answer: ACD



Here is the official list of all industry standards that OCI complies with : <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/>

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### QUESTION 3

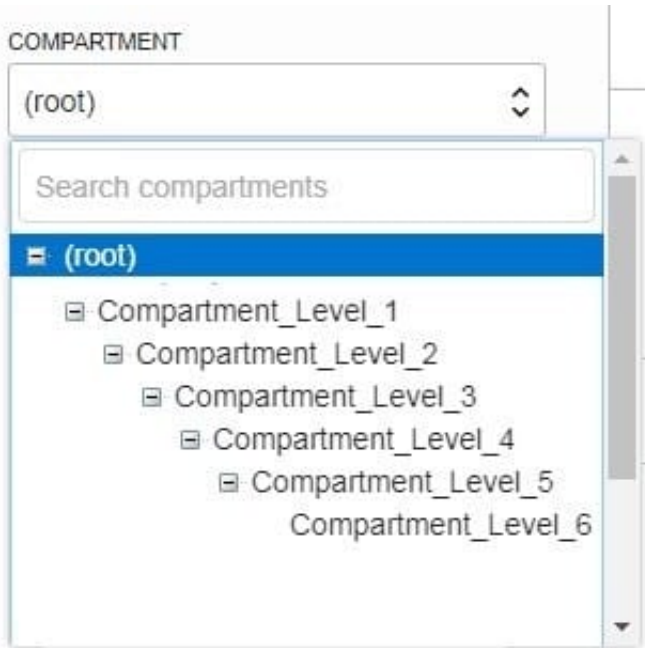
Which statement below is not true for Oracle Cloud infrastructure Compartments?

- A. Resources can be moved from one compartment to another
- B. Compartments cannot be nested
- C. Each OCI resource belongs to a single compartment
- D. Resources and compartments can be added and deleted anytime

Correct Answer: B

When creating a compartment, you must provide a name for it (maximum 100 characters, including letters, numbers, periods, hyphens, and underscores) that is unique within its parent compartment. You must also provide a description, which is a non-unique, changeable description for the compartment, from 1 through 400 characters. Oracle will also assign the compartment a unique ID called an Oracle Cloud ID. You can create subcompartments in compartments to create hierarchies that are six levels deep.

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingcompartments.htm> When you first start working with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you need to think carefully about how you want to use compartments to organize and isolate your cloud resources. Compartments are fundamental to that process. Most resources can be moved between compartments. However, it's important to think through your compartment design for your organization up front, before implementing anything. For more information, see [Setting Up Your Tenancy](#). The Console is designed to display your resources by compartment within the current region. When you work with your resources in the Console, you must choose which compartment to work in from a list on the page. That list is filtered to show only the compartments in the tenancy that you have permission to access. If you're an administrator, you'll have permission to view all compartments and work with any compartment's resources, but if you're a user with limited access, you probably won't. Compartments are tenancy-wide, across regions. When you create a compartment, it is available in every region that your tenancy is subscribed to. You can get a cross-region view of your resources in a specific compartment with the compartment explorer. See [Viewing All Resources in a Compartment](#). You can create subcompartments in compartments to create hierarchies that are six levels deep.



Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingcompartments.htm>

#### QUESTION 4

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Budgets can be set on which two options?

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

Correct Answer: BE

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. How Budgets Work: Budgets are set on cost-tracking tags or on compartments (including the root compartment) to track all spending in that cost-tracking tag or for that compartment and its children. All budgets alerts are evaluated every 15 minutes. To see the last time a budget was evaluated, open the details for a budget. You will see fields that show the current spend, the forecast and the "Spent in period" field which shows you the time

period over which the budget was evaluated. When a budget alert fires, the email recipients configured in the budget alert receive an email.

Reference:

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

**QUESTION 5**

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/>

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