



# 1Z0-1085-22<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

## Pass Oracle 1Z0-1085-22 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-1085-22.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle  
Official Exam Center

- ⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

After Signing up for a new Oracle cloud Infrastructure tenancy, what would you subscribe to in order to deploy infrastructure and services in different parts of the world?

- A. Availability Domain
- B. Fault Domains
- C. Pay as you go pricing
- D. Region

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains. Most Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources are either region-specific, such as a virtual cloud network, or availability domain-specific, such as a compute instance. Traffic between availability domains and between regions is encrypted. Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region. The availability domains within the same region are connected to each other by a low latency, high bandwidth network, which makes it possible for you to provide high-availability connectivity to the internet and on-premises, and to build replicated systems in multiple availability domains for both high-availability and disaster recovery. Oracle is adding multiple cloud regions around the world to provide local access to cloud resources for our customers. To accomplish this quickly, we've chosen to launch regions in new geographies with one availability domain. As regions require expansion, we have the option to add capacity to existing availability domains, to add additional availability domains to an existing region, or to build a new region. The expansion approach in a particular scenario is based on customer requirements as well as considerations of regional demand patterns and resource availability. For any region with one availability domain, a second availability domain or region in the same country or geo-political area will be made available within a year to enable further options for disaster recovery that support customer requirements for data residency where they exist. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm>

---

**QUESTION 2**

You are required to host several files in a location that can be publicly accessible from anywhere in the world. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service should you use?

- A. OCI Object Storage
- B. Oracle Functions
- C. OCI Block Volume
- D. OCI File Storage
- E. OCI Storage Gateway

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 3**

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 4**

Your company has deployed a business critical application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. What should you do to ensure that your application has the highest level of resilience and availability?

- A. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Subnets
- B. Deploy the application across multiple Virtual Cloud Networks
- C. Deploy the application across multiple Regions and Availability Domains
- D. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Fault Domains

Correct Answer: C

To design a high availability architecture, three key elements should be considered-- redundancy, monitoring, and failover: 1) Redundancy means that multiple components can perform the same task. The problem of a single point of failure is eliminated because redundant components can take over a task performed by a component that has failed. 2) Monitoring means checking whether or not a component is working properly. 3) Failover is the process by which a secondary component becomes primary when the primary component fails. The best practices introduced here focus on these three key elements. Although high availability can be achieved at many different levels, including the application level and the cloud infrastructure level, here we will focus on the cloud infrastructure level. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region is a localized geographic area composed of one or more availability domains, each composed of three fault domains. High availability is ensured by a redundancy of fault domains within the availability domains. An availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share physical infrastructure, such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure that impacts one availability domain is unlikely to impact the availability of others. A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains let you distribute your instances so that they are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. As a result, an unexpected hardware failure or a Compute hardware maintenance that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. You can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance at launch time, or you



can let the system select one for you. All the availability domains in a region are connected to each other by a low-latency, high bandwidth network. This predictable, encrypted interconnection between availability domains provides the building blocks for both high availability and disaster recovery. Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/design-ha/index.html#GUID-76ECDDDB4-4CB1-4D93-9A6DA8B620F72369>

---

**QUESTION 5**

Which service level agreement type is NOT offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

- A. Data Plane
- B. Performance
- C. Application Plane
- D. Control Plane

Correct Answer: C

Oracle offers several different service level agreements as defined in this section (Service Level Agreements). Service level agreements range from least restrictive (data plane) to more restrictive (control plane) to most restrictive (performance). Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/assets/paas-iaas-pub-cld-srvs-pillar-4021422.pdf>

[Latest 1Z0-1085-22 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-1085-22 Exam  
Questions](#)

[1Z0-1085-22 Braindumps](#)