



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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

Which is an example of Edge Services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)
- B. Object Storage
- C. Web Application Firewall
- D. Virtual Firewall

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications.

WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowing desirable bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request. Reference: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-the-oci-waf>  
<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloudinfrastructure/innovation-in-edge-services-the-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-edge-network>

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**QUESTION 2**

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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**QUESTION 3**

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>

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**QUESTION 4**

Which Oracle cloud infrastructure capability can be used to protect against power failures within an availability Domain?

- A. Data Plane
- B. Fault Domains
- C. Services Cells
- D. Top of Rack Switch

Correct Answer: B

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute



hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains. To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don't specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain. Use fault domains to do the following things:

- Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.
- Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

Reference: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availability-domains-and-fault-domains-to-improveapplication-resiliency>

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### QUESTION 5

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is complement with which three industry standard?

- A. USA E-WALLED
- B. PRACE UK
- C. HIPPA
- D. PCI-DSS
- E. IG Toolkit-UK

Correct Answer: CDE

<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/>

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