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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2

Which two situations incur costs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data ingress from the internet
- B. Transferring data across regions
- C. Transferring data from one instance to another in the same Availability Domain
- D. Data egress to the internet E. Transferring data from one instance to another across different Availability Domains in a Region

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 3

Which OCI Identity and access management capability helps you to organize multiple users into teams?

- A. Policies
- B. Groups
- C. Dynamic Groups
- D. Users

Correct Answer: B



IAM Group is A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

IAM DYNAMIC GROUP is A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group.

Reference:

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

A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

Working with Groups

When creating a group, you must provide a unique, unchangeable *name* for the group. The name must be unique across all groups within your tenancy. You must also provide the group with a *description* (although it can be an empty string), which is a non-unique, changeable description for the group. Oracle will also assign the group a unique ID called an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID). For more information, see [Resource Identifiers](#).

Note

If you delete a group and then create a new group with the same name, they'll be considered different groups because they'll have different OCIDs.

A group has no permissions until you write at least one **policy** ⓘ that gives that group permission to either the tenancy or a compartment. When writing the policy, you can specify the group by using either the unique name or the group's OCID. Per the preceding note, even if you specify the group name in the policy, IAM internally uses the OCID to determine the group. For information about writing policies, see [Managing Policies](#).

You can delete a group, but only if the group is empty.

For information about the number of groups you can have, see [Service Limits](#).

If you're federating with an identity provider, you'll create mappings between the identity provider's groups and your IAM groups. For more information, see [Federating with Identity Providers](#).

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

**QUESTION 4**

Which OCI storage service does not provide encryption for data at rest?

- A. File Storage
- B. Block Volume
- C. Local NVMe
- D. Object Storage

Correct Answer: C

NVMe stands for non-volatile memory express. It is a storage protocol created to fasten the transfer of data between enterprise and client systems and solid-state drives (SSDs) over a computer's high-speed Peripheral Component Interconnect Express bus. The characteristics are: 1) Local NVMe is NVMe SSD-based temporary storage. 2) It is the locally-attached NVMe devices to the OCI compute instance 3) It is used very high storage performance requirements, lots of throughput, lots of IOPS, local storage and when you don't want to go out on network 4) Oracle does not protect in any way through RAID, or snapshots, or backup out of the box and data is not encrypted at rest.

Reference: <https://techgoeasy.com/local-nvme-storage-oci/>

QUESTION 5

What characteristics are defined by an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute shape?

- A. Number of vCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth
- B. Availability Domain and Fault Domain locations
- C. Public or private visibility of the Compute instance
- D. Number of OCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Compute Shape is coming with predefined or customize the number of OCPUs that are allocated to an instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs.

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

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