VCE & PDF
Pass4itSure.com

1Z0-1085-22^{Q&As}

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

Which is a key benefit of using oracle cloud infrastructure autonomous data warehouse?

A. No username and password required

B. Scale both CPU and Storage without downtime

C. Apply database patches as they become available D. Maintain root level acress to the underlying operating system

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse is a cloud data warehouse service that eliminates virtually all the complexities of operating a data warehouse and securing data. It automates provisioning, configuring, securing, tuning, scaling, patching, backing up, and repairing of the data warehouse. Unlike other "fully managed" cloud data warehouse solutions that only patch and update the service, it also features elastic, automated scaling, performance tuning, security, and a broad set of built-in capabilities that enable machine learning analysis, simple data loading, and data visualizations. Data Warehouse uses continuous query optimization, table indexing, data summaries, and auto- tuning to ensure consistent high performance even as data volume and number of users grows. Autonomous scaling can temporarily increase compute and I/O by a factor of three to maintain performance. Unlike other cloud services which require downtime to scale, Autonomous Data Warehouse scales while the service continues to run. Reference: https://www.oracle.com/autonomous-database/autonomous-data-warehouse/

QUESTION 2

A customer wants to deploy a customized e commerce Web application using multiple virtual machines, block storage, databases, load balancer and web application firewall. What cloud model can be used to host this application?

A. Software as a Service (SaaS)

B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

C. Anything as a Service (XaaS)

D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Correct Answer: D

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/what-is-iaas/

What Is IaaS?

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted

in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or

colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider.

These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other

components and software. In the IaaS model, the cloud provider owns and operates the hardware and software and also owns or leases the data center. When you have an IaaS solution, you rent the resources like compute or storage, provision them when needed, and pay for the resources your organization consumes. For some resources such as

compute, you\\'ll pay for the resources you use. For others such as storage, you\\'ll pay for capacity.

How Does IaaS Work? In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model. When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes. In contrast, in a traditional on-premises scenario, a business manages and maintains its own data center. The business must invest in servers, storage, software, and other technologies, and hire an IT staff or contractors to purchase, manage, and upgrade all the equipment and licenses. The data center has to be built to meet peak demand, even though sometimes workloads decline and those resources stand idle. Conversely, if the business grows quickly, the IT department might struggle to keep up. Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/

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

Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?

A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost

B. You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance

C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances

D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you provision and manage compute hosts, known as instances You can launch instances as needed to meet your compute and application requirements. After you launch an instance, you can access it securely from your computer, restart it, attach and detach volumes, and terminate it when you\'re done with it. Any changes made to the instance\'s local drives are lost when you terminate it. Any saved changes to volumes attached to the instance are retained. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances: 1) Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and strong isolation. 2) Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm

---

QUESTION 5

What is the frequency of OCI usage report generation?

A. Weekly

B. Monthly

C. Annually

D. Daily

Correct Answer: D

A usage report is a comma-separated value (CSV) file that can be used to get a detailed breakdown of resources in

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for audit or invoice reconciliation. The usage report is automatically generated daily, and is stored in an Oracle-owned Object Storage bucket. It contains one row per each Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resource (such as instance, Object Storage bucket, VNIC) per hour along with consumption information, metadata, and tags. Usage reports generally contain 24 hours of usage data, although occasionally a usage report may contain late-arriving data that is older than 24 hours. Usage reports are retained for one year.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/billingoverview.htm https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/usagereportsoverview.htm

1Z0-1085-22 PDF Dumps   1Z0-1085-22 Exam   1Z0-1085-22 Braindumps
                                         Questions