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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can be used to protect sensitive and regulated data in OCI database services?

- A. Oracle Data Guard
- B. OCI Audit
- C. Oracle Data Safe
- D. OCI OS management

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases which helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements. Whether you're using an Autonomous Database or an Oracle DB system, Oracle Data Safe delivers essential data security capabilities as a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Features of Oracle Data Safe: Oracle Data Safe provides the following set of features for protecting sensitive and regulated data in Oracle Cloud databases, all in a single, easy-to-use management console: 1) Security Assessment helps you assess the security of your cloud database configurations. It analyzes database configurations, user accounts, and security controls, and then reports the findings with recommendations for remediation activities that follow best practices to reduce or mitigate risk. 2) User Assessment helps you assess the security of your database users and identify high risk users. It reviews information about your users in the data dictionary on your target databases, and calculates a risk score for each user. For example, it evaluates the user types, how users are authenticated, the password policies assigned to each user, and how long it has been since each user has changed their password. It also provides a direct link to audit records related to each user. With this information, you can then deploy appropriate security controls and policies. 3) Data Discovery helps you find sensitive data in your cloud databases. You tell Data Discovery what kind of sensitive data to search for, and it inspects the actual data in your database and its data dictionary, and then returns to you a list of sensitive columns. By default, Data Discovery can search for a wide variety of sensitive data pertaining to identification, biographic, IT, financial, healthcare, employment, and academic information. 4) Data Masking provides a way for you to mask sensitive data so that the data is safe for non- production purposes. For example, organizations often need to create copies of their production data to support development and test activities. Simply copying the production data exposes sensitive data to new users. To avoid a security risk, you can use Data Masking to replace the sensitive data with realistic, but fictitious data. 5) Activity Auditing lets you audit user activity on your databases so you can monitor database usage and be alerted of unusual database activities. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html>

QUESTION 2

Which statement about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) shared security model is true?

- A. You are responsible for managing security controls within the physical OCI network.
- B. You are not responsible for any aspect of security in OCI.
- C. You are responsible for securing all data that you place in OCI D. You are responsible for securing the hypervisor within OCI Compute service.

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers best-in-class security technology and operational processes to secure its enterprise



cloud services. However, for you to securely run your workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you must be aware of your security and compliance responsibilities. By design, Oracle provides security of cloud infrastructure and operations (cloud operator access controls, infrastructure security patching, and so on), and you are responsible for securely configuring your cloud resources. Security in the cloud is a shared responsibility between you and Oracle. In a shared, multi-tenant compute environment, Oracle is responsible for the security of the underlying cloud infrastructure (such as data-center facilities, and hardware and software systems) and you are responsible for securing your workloads and configuring your services (such as compute, network, storage, and database) securely. In a fully isolated, single-tenant, bare metal server with no Oracle software on it, your responsibility increases as you bring the entire software stack (operating systems and above) on which you deploy your applications. In this environment, you are responsible for securing your workloads, and configuring your services (compute, network, storage, database) securely, and ensuring that the software components that you run on the bare metal servers are configured, deployed, and managed securely. More specifically, your and Oracle's responsibilities can be divided into the following areas: Identity and Access Management (IAM): As with all Oracle cloud services, you should protect your cloud access credentials and set up individual user accounts. You are responsible for managing and reviewing access for your own employee accounts and for all activities that occur under your tenancy. Oracle is responsible for providing effective IAM services such as identity management, authentication, authorization, and auditing. Workload Security: You are responsible for protecting and securing the operating system and application layers of your compute instances from attacks and compromises. This protection includes patching applications and operating systems, operating system configuration, and protection against malware and network attacks. Oracle is responsible for providing secure images that are hardened and have the latest patches. Also, Oracle makes it simple for you to bring the same third-party security solutions that you use today. Data Classification and Compliance: You are responsible for correctly classifying and labeling your data and meeting any compliance obligations. Also, you are responsible for auditing your solutions to ensure that they meet your compliance obligations. Host Infrastructure Security: You are responsible for securely configuring and managing your compute (virtual hosts, containers), storage (object, local storage, block volumes), and platform (database configuration) services. Oracle has a shared responsibility with you to ensure that the service is optimally configured and secured. This responsibility includes hypervisor security and the configuration of the permissions and network access controls required to ensure that hosts can communicate correctly and that devices are able to attach or mount the correct storage devices. Network Security: You are responsible for securely configuring network elements such as virtual networking, load balancing, DNS, and gateways. Oracle is responsible for providing a secure network infrastructure. Client and Endpoint Protection: Your enterprise uses various hardware and software systems, such as mobile devices and browsers, to access your cloud resources. You are responsible for securing all clients and endpoints that you allow to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Physical Security: Oracle is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. This infrastructure consists of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/oracle-cloud-infrastructure-security-architecture.pdf>

QUESTION 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service is best suited for running serverless apps?

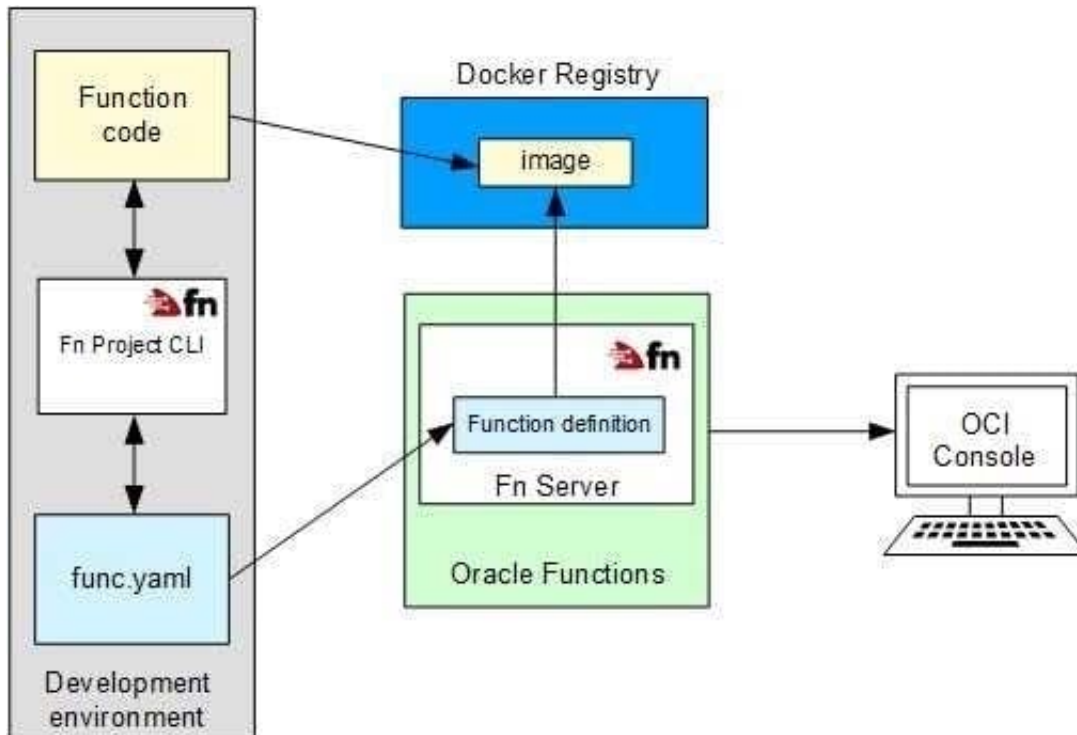
- A. Oracle Functions
- B. Virtual Cloud Network
- C. Streaming
- D. Audit

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there's no infrastructure administration or software



administration for you to perform. You don't provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution. Oracle Functions is based on Fn Project. Fn Project is an open source, container native, serverless platform that can be run anywhere - any cloud or on-premises. Fn Project is easy to use, extensible, and performant. You can download and install the open source distribution of Fn Project, develop and test a function locally, and then use the same tooling to deploy that function to Oracle Functions. You can access Oracle Functions using the Console, a CLI, and a REST API. You can invoke the functions you deploy to Oracle Functions using the CLI or by making signed HTTP requests.



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

QUESTION 4

Which describes a key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal.
- B. With OCI, you can run only cloud-native workloads.
- C. Only bare metal workloads are supported on OCI.
- D. OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model.

Correct Answer: D

<https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html>

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OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model - is the best suited answer.

-

Only bare metal workloads are supported in OCI - False, since you can work with VMs etc too

-

With OCI, you can run cloud native workloads - False, since you can work with on-premise by connecting it to OCI too.

-

With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal - False since Java is not the only programming language supported by OCI.

QUESTION 5

How is total network throughput allocated to a Virtual Machine (VM) Instance?

- A. Network bandwidth is variable
- B. Network bandwidth is proportional to the number of OCPUs in the Instance shape
- C. When launching a compute instance, customers may select the desired maximum network bandwidth
- D. Each VM is allocated 10 Gbps of network bandwidth regardless of the selected shape

Correct Answer: B

A shape is a template that determines the number of CPUs, amount of memory, and other resources that are allocated to an instance.

The network bandwidth is directly proportional to the number of OCPUs in the instance shape!

Flexible Shapes

A flexible shape is a shape with a customizable number of OCPUs. When you [create a VM instance](#) using the flexible shape, you select the number of OCPUs that you need for the workloads that you will run on the instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs.

The VM.Standard.E3.Flex shape, a [VM standard shape](#), is a flexible shape.



Standard Shapes

Designed for general purpose workloads and suitable for a wide range of applications and use cases. Standard shapes provide a balance of cores, memory, and network resources. Standard shapes are available with Intel or AMD processors.

These are the bare metal standard series:

- **BM.Standard1:** X5-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v3. Base frequency 2.3 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
X5-based shapes availability is limited to monthly universal credit customers existing on or before November 9, 2018, in the US West (Phoenix), US East (Ashburn), and Germany Central (Frankfurt) regions.
- **BM.Standard.B1:** X6-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4. Base frequency 2.2 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
- **BM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E2:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max boost frequency 3.0 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.



VM Shapes

The following shapes are available for VMs:

- [Standard Shapes](#)
- [Dense I/O Shapes](#)
- [GPU Shapes](#)

Network bandwidth is based on expected bandwidth for traffic within a VCN.

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- **VM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **VM.Standard.E2.1.Micro:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency



- **VM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute, with a flexible number of OCPUs. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.

Shape	OCPU	Memory (GB)	Local Disk (TB)	Max Network Bandwidth	Max VNICS Total: Linux	Max VNICS Total: Windows
VM.Standard1.1	1	7	Block storage only	600 Mbps	2	1
VM.Standard1.2	2	14	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	2	1
VM.Standard1.4	4	28	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	4	1
VM.Standard1.8	8	56	Block storage only	2.4 Gbps	8	1
VM.Standard1.16	16	112	Block storage only	4.8 Gbps	16	1
VM.Standard.B1.1	1	12	Block storage only	600 Mbps	2	2
VM.Standard.B1.2	2	24	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	2	2
VM.Standard.B1.4	4	48	Block storage only	2.4 Gbps	4	4
VM.Standard.B1.8	8	96	Block storage only	4.8 Gbps	8	8
VM.Standard.B1.16	16	192	Block storage only	9.6 Gbps	16	16
VM.Standard2.1	1	15	Block storage only	1 Gbps	2	2

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

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