



# 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**

Which three methods can you use to create or modify Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources?

- A. REST APIs
- B. OCI desktop client
- C. Secure Shell (SSH)
- D. OCI Console
- E. Command-line Interface
- F. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
- G. Serial console connection

Correct Answer: ADE

You can create and manage resources in the following ways: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console The Console is an intuitive, graphical interface that lets you create and manage your instances, cloud networks, and storage volumes, as well as your users and permissions. See Using the Console. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs are typical REST APIs that use HTTPS requests and responses. See API Requests. SDKs Several Software Development Kits are available for easy integration with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs, including SDKs for Java, Ruby, and Python. For more information, see Developer Resources. Command Line Interface (CLI) You can use a command line interface with some services. For more information, see Developer Resources. Terraform Oracle supports Terraform. Terraform is "infrastructure-as-code" software that allows you to define your infrastructure resources in files that you can persist, version, and share. For more information, see Getting Started with the Terraform Provider. Ansible Oracle supports the use of Ansible for cloud infrastructure provisioning, orchestration, and configuration management. Ansible allows you to automate configuring and provisioning your cloud infrastructure, deploying and updating software assets, and orchestrating your complex operational processes. For more information, see Getting Started with Ansible for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Resource Manager Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. It helps you install, configure, and manage resources using the "infrastructure- as-code" model. For more information, see Overview of Resource Manager.

Reference: [https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/gsg/OCI\\_Getting\\_Started.pdf](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/gsg/OCI_Getting_Started.pdf)

---

**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 OCI service is the most cost-effective?

- A. File Storage
- B. Object Storage (standard)
- C. Block Volume
- D. Archive Storage

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 4



\_\_\_\_\_ is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud.

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Containerization
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Deployment
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Docker

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy. You can access Container Engine for Kubernetes to define and create Kubernetes clusters using the Console and the REST API. You can access the clusters you create using the Kubernetes command line (kubectl), the Kubernetes Dashboard, and the Kubernetes API. Container Engine for Kubernetes is integrated with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM), which provides easy authentication with native Oracle Cloud Infrastructure identity functionality. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Concepts/contengoverview.htm>

---

## QUESTION 5

You have an application that requires a shared file system. Which of the following services would you use?

- A. File Storage
- B. Archive Storage
- C. Object Storage
- D. Block Volume

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can also access a file system from outside the VCN using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect and Internet Protocol security (IPSec) virtual private network (VPN). Large Compute clusters of thousands of instances can use the File Storage service for high-performance shared storage. Storage provisioning is fully managed and automatic as your use scales from a single byte to exabytes without upfront provisioning. The File Storage service supports the Network File System version 3.0 (NFSv3) protocol. The service supports the Network Lock Manager (NLM) protocol for file locking functionality. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage employs 5way replicated storage, located in different fault domains, to provide redundancy for resilient data protection. Data is protected with erasure encoding. The File Storage service uses the "eventual overwrite" method of data eradication. Files are created in the file system with a unique encryption key. When you delete a single file, its associated encryption key is eradicated, making the file inaccessible. When you delete an entire file system, the file system is marked as inaccessible. The service systematically traverses deleted files and file systems, frees all the used space, and eradicates all residual files. Use the File Storage service when your application or workload includes big data and analytics, media processing, or content management, and you require Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)-compliant file system access semantics and concurrently accessible storage. The File Storage service is designed to meet the needs of applications and users that need an enterprise file system across a wide range of use



cases, including the following:

- **General Purpose File Storage:** Access to an unlimited pool of file systems to manage growth of structured and unstructured data.
- **Big Data and Analytics:** Run analytic workloads and use shared file systems to store persistent data.
- **Lift and Shift of Enterprise Applications:** Migrate existing Oracle applications that need NFS storage, such as Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.
- **Databases and Transactional Applications:** Run test and development workloads with Oracle, MySQL, or other databases.
- **Backups, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery:** Host a secondary copy of relevant file systems from on premises to the cloud for backup and disaster recovery purposes.
- **MicroServices and Docker:** Deliver stateful persistence for containers. Easily scale as your container-based environments grow.

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

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

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

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