1Z0-1085-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which is NOT part of the Oracle Cloud Always Free eligible resources that you can provision in your tenancy?

A. Fast Connect (1 Gbps public peering)

B. Autonomous Database (up to two database instances)

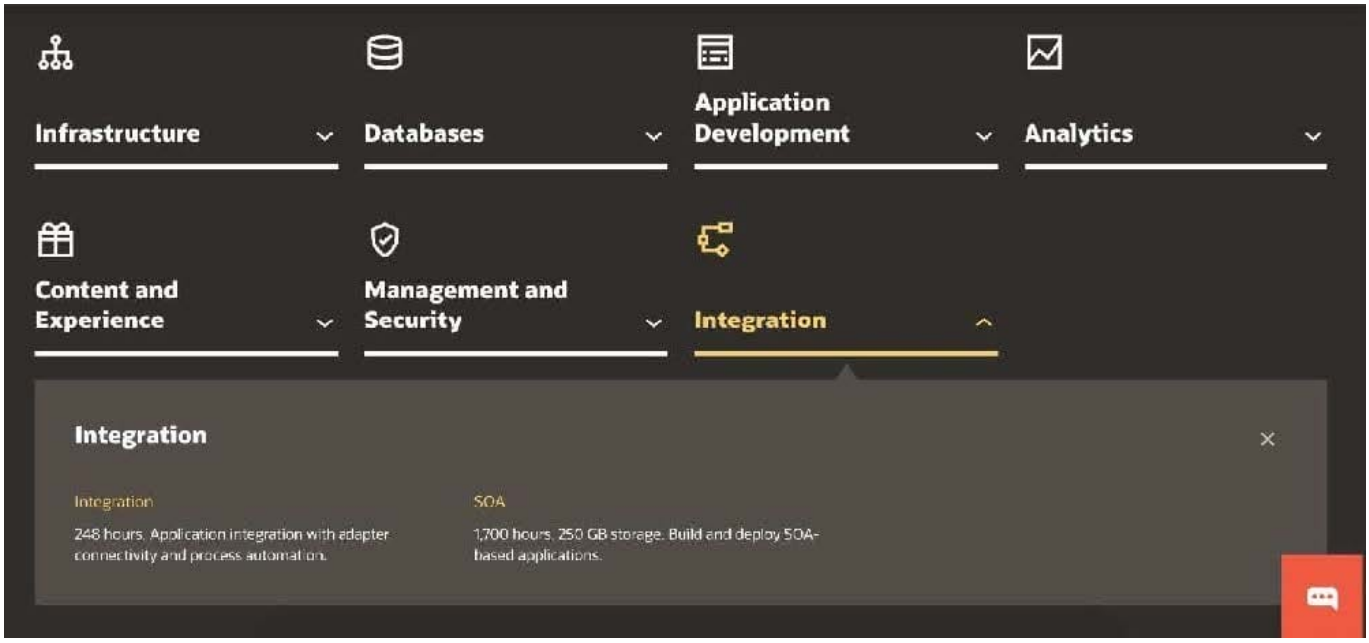
C. Block Volume (up to 100 GB total storage)

D. Load Balancing (one load balancer)

Correct Answer: A

For more information on Always Free Resources refer below official documentation page https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/enus/iaas/Content/FreeTier/resourceref.htm?Highlight=%20Always%20free OCI FastConnect is not offered

as part of the Free tier:



Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/free/

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 for more information. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm

QUESTION 3

A customer wants a dedicated connection with minimal network latency from their on-premises data center

to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which service should they choose?

A. Public internet

B. Virtual Cloud Network Remote Peering

C. OCI FastConnact

D. IPSec Virtual Private Network (VPN)

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect provides an easy way to create a dedicated, private connection between your data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. FastConnect provides higher-bandwidth options, and a more reliable and consistent networking experience compared to internet- based connections.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/fastconnectoverview.htm#FastConnect_Overview

QUESTION 4

You want to leverage a managed Real Application Cluster (RAC) offering in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. which OCI Managed database service would you choose?

A. Autonomous Transaction Processing (shared)

B. VM DB System

C. Autonomous Data Warehousing (shared)

D. Bare Metal DB Systems

Correct Answer: B

There are 2 types of DB systems on virtual machines:

A 1-node VM DB system consists of one VM.

A 2-node VM DB system consists of two VMs clustered with RAC enabled.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. If you need to provision a DB system for development or

testing purposes, then a special fast provisioning single-node virtual machine system is available.

You can manage these systems by using the Console, the API, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI, the

Database CLI (DBCLI), Enterprise Manager, Enterprise Manager Express, or SQL Developer.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

QUESTION 5

What purpose does an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Dynamic Routing Gateway Serve?

A. Enables OCI Compute Instance to privately connect to OCI Object Storage

B. Enables OCI Compute instance to connect to on-promises environments

C. Enable OCI Compute instances to connect to the internal

D. Enables OCI Compute instances to be reached from internet

Correct Answer: B

You can think of a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) as a virtual router that provides a path for private traffic (that is, traffic that uses private IPv4 addresses) between your VCN and networks outside the VCN\\'s region. For example, if you use an IPSec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect (or both) to connect your on-premises network to your VCN, that private IPv4 address traffic goes through a DRG that you create and attach to your VCN. For scenarios for using a DRG to connect a VCN to your on-premises network, see Networking Scenarios. For important details about routing to your on-premises network, see Routing Details for Connections to Your On-Premises Network. Also, if you decide to peer your VCN with a VCN in another region, your VCN\\'s DRG routes traffic to the other VCN over a private backbone that connects the regions (without traffic traversing the internet). For information about connecting VCNs in different regions, see Remote VCN Peering (Across Regions). Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.1/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/network/drg.html

QUESTION 6

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 7

Which pricing model is NOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Reserved Infrastructure

B. Universal Credits - Monthly Flex

C. Bring your own license

D. Pay-as-you-go

Correct Answer: A

The available purchase models are:

Pay As You Go (PAYG):

Billed in arrears based on consumption. Recommended for organizations who are trying new services,

rapid prototyping, or for elastic scaling.

Monthly Flex:

Billed in advance with a 12-month minimum. Use monthly or forfeit that month\\'s credits.

Recommended for customers with predictable production workloads or large long-running applications,

such as HR, payroll, analytics, and more.

Monthly Flex maximizes cost reduction with predictable monthly spend, similar to your monthly phone plan.

Delivers faster time to market by offering customers the choice of using any IaaS and PaaS services.

Oracle\\'s current PaaS offering is "license-included PaaS." It includes:

1.

Compute and compute support

2.

Automation

3.

License entitlement and license support

Bring your own license

BYOL stands for "bring your own license." Previously, you could bring your own licenses to Oracle IaaS,

but to get the benefits of PaaS automation, you couldn\\'t leverage existing licenses. This has been

changed. We\\'re offering Oracle BYOL to PaaS, enabling our customers to leverage their investment in

existing on-premises licenses in their journey to the cloud.

Oracle BYOL to PaaS includes:

1.

Compute and compute support

2.

Automation

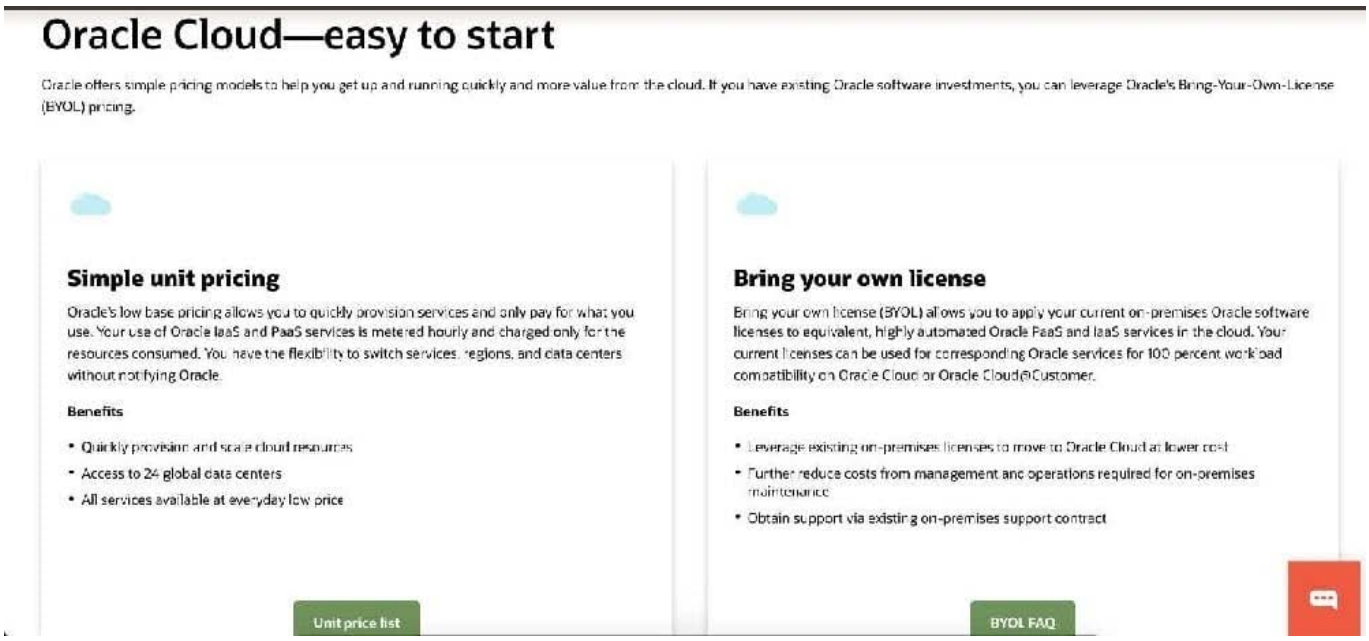
3.

Customers bring their on-premises license entitlement and get license support via their existing on-premises support contract.

4.

As customers leverage their existing on-premises license entitlement, they can move to the cloud at a lower cost.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/bring-your-own-license/faq/universal-credit-pricing.html OCI doesn\\'t offer Reserved instances. Enterprise users and technology vendors alike require cost predictability to plan their budgets and run their business. The cost for running applications, databases, and large workloads in the cloud can be extremely difficult to forecast leading to unforeseen expenses. Not with Oracle Cloud. Oracle has simple rate structures that eliminate the cost surprises associated with hard-to-estimate usage elements like data egress and storage performance. Oracle also charges the same rates for all regions, so going global on Oracle Cloud means no hidden cost variances. Thus, Oracle\\'s cloud will provide you with industry leading price-performance and tremendous business value.



Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html

QUESTION 8

Which capability enables you to search, purchase, and start using software in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)

tenancy?

A. OCI Marketplace

B. OCI OS Management

C. OCI Resource Manager

D. OCI Registry

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace is an online store that offers solutions specifically for customers of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. In the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace catalog, you can find listings for two types of solutions from Oracle and trusted partners: images and stacks. These listing types include different categories of applications. Also, some listings are free and others require payment. Images are templates of virtual hard drives that determine the operating system and software to run on an instance. You can deploy image listings on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute instance. Marketplace also offers stack listings. Stacks represent definitions of groups of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that you can act on as a group. Each stack has a configuration consisting of one or more declarative configuration files. With an image or a stack, you have a customized, more streamlined way of getting started with a publisher\\'s software.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Marketplace/Concepts/marketoverview.htm

QUESTION 9

Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

A. User Credentials

B. Network Security Group

C. Federation

D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service leverages Terraform to configure infrastructure as code?

A. Resource Manager

B. Events

C. Compartment Explorer

D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: A

Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning

your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Using Terraform, Resource Manager helps you install, configure, and manage resources through the "infrastructure-as-code" model. A Terraform configuration codifies your infrastructure in declarative configuration files. Resource Manager allows you to share and manage infrastructure configurations and state files across multiple teams and platforms. This infrastructure management can\\'t be done with local Terraform installations and Oracle Terraform modules alone. For more information about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Terraform provider, see Terraform Provider. For a general introduction to Terraform and the "infrastructure-as-code" model, see https:// www.terraform.io. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm

QUESTION 11

Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)

B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage

D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage is the lowest pricing for storage (per GB) Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

Product	Unit Price	Metric
Block Volume Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Block Volume Performance Units	$0.0017	Performance Units Per GB / Month • 0 VPUs at $0 for Lower Cost • 10 VPUs at $0.017 for Balanced • 20 VPUs at $0.034 for Higher Performance
Object Storage - Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Object Storage - Requests	$0.0034	10,000 Requests / Month
File Storage	$0.30	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Archive Storage	$0.0026	GB Storage Capacity / Month

Archive storage as seen above is the cheapest! Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

QUESTION 12

you are analyzing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) usage with Cost Analysis tool in OCI Console. Which is not a default feature of the tool?

A. Filter costs by applications

B. Filter costs by compartments

C. Filter costs by tags

D. Filter costs by date

Correct Answer: A

You can filter Costs Analysis Tools by following three ways To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/ops-billing-100.pdf

QUESTION 13

Which capability can be used to protect against unexpected hardware or power supply failures within an availability domain?

A. Fault Domains

B. Compartments

C. Top of Rack Switches

D. Power Distribution Units

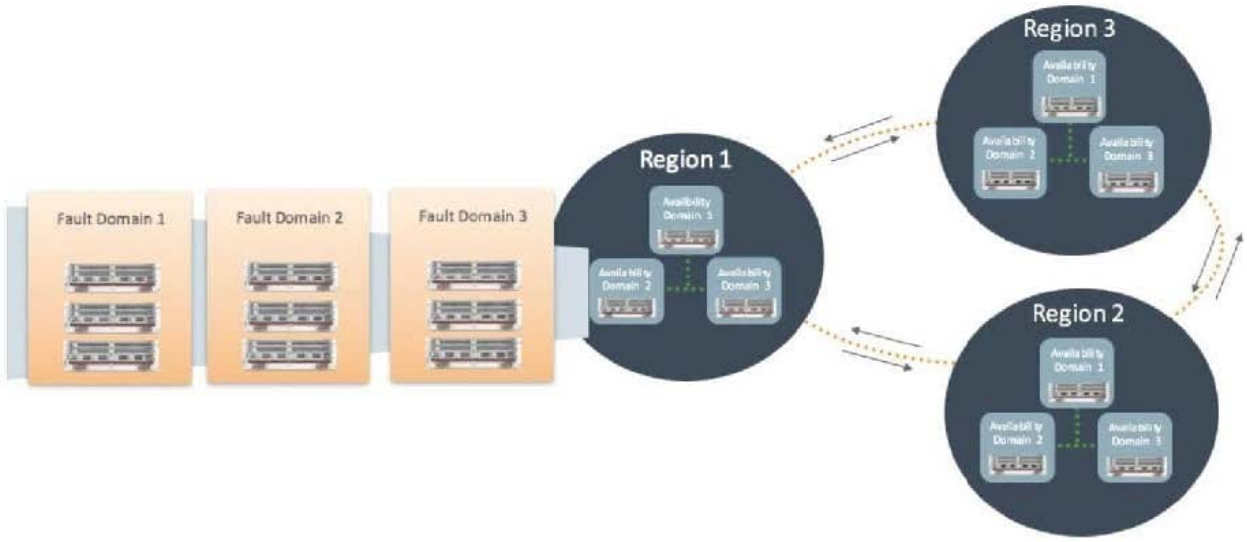
Correct Answer: A

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.

Usually fault domains to do the following things:

1) Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.

2) Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.



Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm

QUESTION 14

In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) offer industry leading price-performance?

A. OCI leverages advanced encryption that results In fast performance

B. With OCI, pricing Is low and predictable across all regions and services.

C. OCI hypervisor provides Industry loading performance.

D. OCI backs performance claims with Service Level Agreements.

E. OCI does not over subscribe CPU, but only memory.

Correct Answer: BD

OCI leverages advanced encryption that leads to fast performance, OCI does not over subscribe CPU, but only memory, and OCI hypervisor provides industry leading performance are WRONG. However, OCI does back claims with SLAs and offers predictable pricing for all services. Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/iaas/sla.html https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html

QUESTION 15

Which option provides the best performance for running OLTP workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. OCI Exadata DB Systems

B. OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse

C. OCI Virtual Machine Instance

D. OCI Dedicated Virtual Host

Correct Answer: A

On an Exadata DB system, all databases share dedicated storage servers which include flash storage. By default, the databases are given equal priority with respect to these resources. The Exadata storage management software uses a first come, first served approach for query processing. If a database executes a major query that overloads I/O resources, overall system performance can be slowed down. The I/O Resource Management (IORM) allows you to assign priorities to your databases to ensure critical queries are processed first when workloads exceed their resource allocations. You assign priorities by creating directives that specify the number of shares for each database. The number of shares corresponds to a percentage of resources given to that database when I/O resources are stressed. Directives work together with an overall optimization objective you set for managing the resources. The following objectives are available: 1) Auto - Recommended. IORM determines the optimization objective and continuously and dynamically determines the optimal settings, based on the workloads observed, and resource plans enabled. 2) Balanced - For critical OLTP and DSS workloads. This setting balances low disk latency and high throughput. This setting limits disk utilization of large I/Os to a lesser extent than low latency to achieve a balance between good latency and good throughput. 3) High throughput - For critical DSS workloads that require high throughput. 4) Low latency - For critical OLTP workloads. This setting provides the lowest possible latency by significantly limiting disk utilization. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/examanagingiorm.htm