



1Z0-1085-20^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

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

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

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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 2

What do the terms OpEx and CapEx refer to?

- A. OpEx refers to Operational Excellence and CapEx refers to Capital Excellence
- B. OpEx refers to Operational Expenditure and CapEx refers to Capital Expenditure
- C. OpEx refers to Operational Expansion and CapEx refers to Capital Expenses
- D. OpEx refers to Operational Example and CapEx refers to Capita Example

Correct Answer: B

CapEx is Capital expenditures comprise major purchases that will be used in the future. OpEx Operating expenditures (expenses) represent day-to-day costs that are necessary to keep a business running.

Reference: <https://www.10thmagnitude.com/opex-vs-capex-the-real-cloud-computing-cost-advantage/>



QUESTION 3

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 4

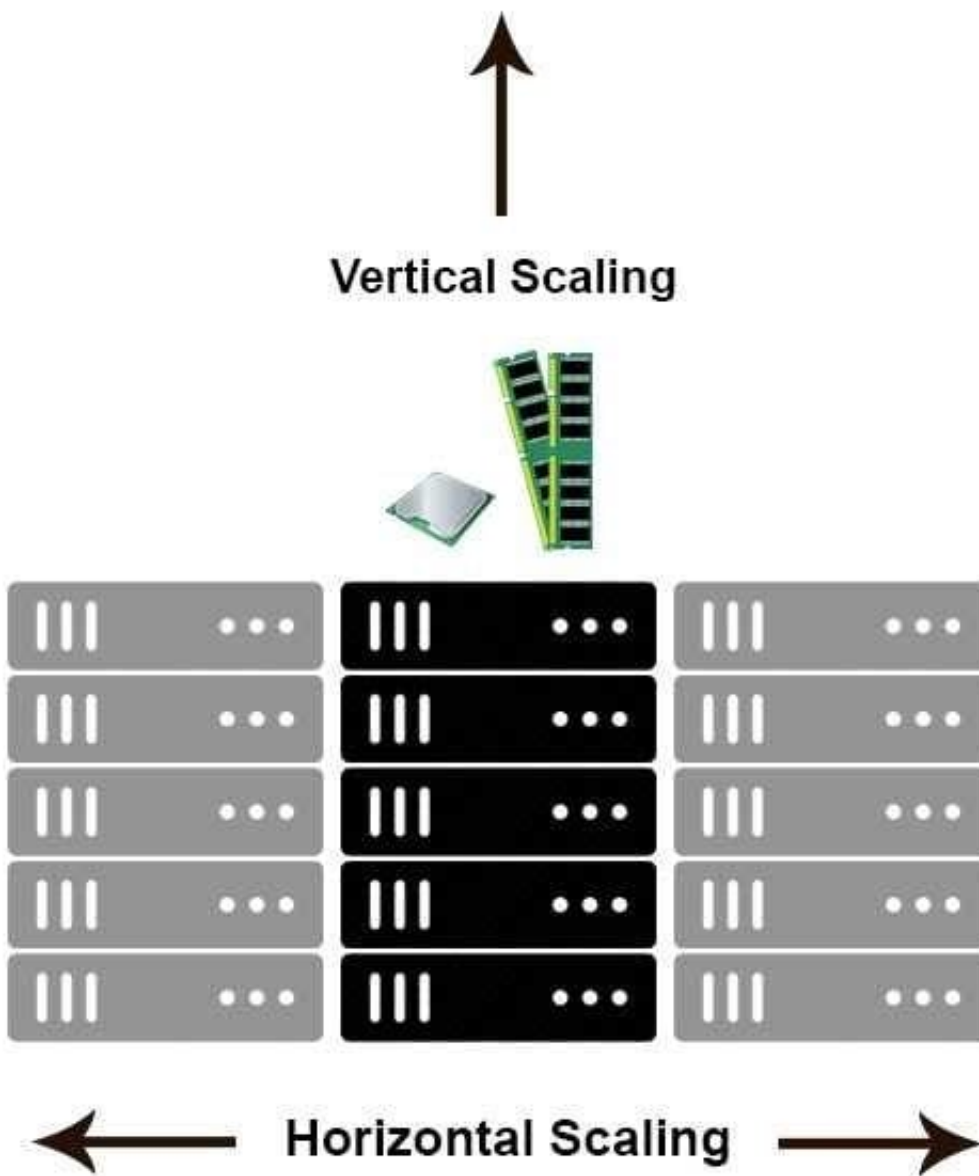
Which kind of scaling is supported by virtual machines in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?



- A. Only scaling up or down
- B. Only scaling out
- C. Scaling up or down, and scaling in or out
- D. Only scaling in

Correct Answer: C

Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.



With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and



comes with an upper limit. Reference: <https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpai/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases-a2aef778610c>

QUESTION 5

Which CANNOT be used with My Oracle Support (MOS)?

- A. Add or change a tenancy administrator
- B. Request a Service Limit increase
- C. Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator
- D. Troubleshoot your resources in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Trial account

Correct Answer: D

Open a support service request with MOS option is available to paid accounts. Customers using only Always Free resources are not eligible for Oracle Support. Limited support is available to Free Tier accounts with Free Trial credits. After you use all of your credits or after your trial period ends (whichever comes first), you must upgrade to a paid account to access Oracle Support. If you choose not to upgrade and continue to use Always Free Services, you will not be eligible to raise a service request in My Oracle Support. In addition to support for technical issues, use My Oracle Support if you need to:

1.

Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator

2.

Add or change a tenancy administrator

3.

Request a service limit increase

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

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