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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following services can you control access to via IAM?

- A. Networking components
- B. Compute Instances
- C. All services including IAM
- D. DB systems

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM) lets you control who has access to your cloud resources. You can control what type of access a group of users have and to which specific resources. This section gives you an overview of IAM components and an example scenario to help you understand how they work together.

Components of IAM

IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see [Example Scenario](#).

RESOURCE

The cloud objects that your company's employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc.

USER

An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see [User Credentials](#)).

GROUP

A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.



DYNAMIC GROUP

A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group.

NETWORK SOURCE

A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source.

COMPARTMENT

A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see [Setting Up Your Tenancy](#).



TENANCY

The root compartment that contains *all* of your organization's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company's tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create.

POLICY

A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see [Example Scenario](#) and [How Policies Work](#). The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources.



HOME REGION

The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see [Managing Regions](#).

FEDERATION

A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

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

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true for an oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance?

- A. Compute instance always get a public IP address
- B. Compute instance does not use a boot volume
- C. Compute instance cannot leverage auto scaling feature
- D. Compute instance always get a private IP address

Correct Answer: D

When you create an instance, the instance is automatically attached to a virtual network interface card (VNIC) in the cloud network's subnet and given a private IP address from the subnet's CIDR. You can let the IP address be automatically assigned, or you can specify a particular address of your choice. The private IP address lets instances within the cloud network communicate with each other.

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm> Instances use IP addresses for communication. Each instance has at least one private IP address and optionally one or more public IP addresses. A private IP address enables the instance to communicate with other instances inside the VCN, or with hosts in your on-premises network (via an IPsec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect). A public IP address enables the instance to communicate with hosts on the internet. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPaddresses.htm>

QUESTION 3



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/usagereportoverview.htm>

QUESTION 4

OCI budgets can be set on which two options?

- A. Cost-tracking tags
- B. Free-form tags
- C. Compartments
- D. Virtual Cloud Network
- E. Tenancy

Correct Answer: AC

In OCI a budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. Budgets are set on

1.

Cost-tracking tags

2.

Compartments (including the root compartment)

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

QUESTION 5



Which is NOT available to you whenever Oracle Cloud Infrastructure creates or resolves an incident?

- A. Twitter notifications
- B. Text Message notifications
- C. Email notifications
- D. Webhook notifications

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service broadcasts messages to distributed components through a publish-subscribe pattern, delivering secure, highly reliable, low latency and durable messages for applications hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and externally. Use Notifications to get notified when event rules are triggered or alarms are breached, or to directly publish a message. Messages sent out as email by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service are processed and delivered through Oracle resources

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

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