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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data Safe
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- C. Data Transfer appliance
- D. Internet Gateway

Correct Answer: C

APPLIANCE-BASED DATA TRANSFER You send your data as files on secure, high-capacity, Oracle-supplied storage appliances to an Oracle transfer site. Operators at the Oracle transfer site upload the data into your designated Object Storage bucket in your tenancy. This solution supports data transfer when you are migrating a large volume of data and when using disks is not a practical alternative. You do not need to write any code or purchase any hardware. Oracle supplies the transfer appliance and software required to manage the transfer. [https:// docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm) Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Transfer Appliance securely moves terabytes or petabytes data between on- premise data centers and the cloud. The service reduces data migration times from weeks or months to just hours and is available for data import to the cloud and data export from the cloud.

Fast, Simple and Efficient

Data migration

- Move petabyte-scale datasets to or from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in days, instead of weeks or months.

Simple

- Use the UI or CLI to initiate the data transfer and order Data Transfer Appliance. Copy your data, and ship it to Oracle, where we import it. For data export, we copy your data and ship it back to you. It's that simple.

Flexible

- Option to use your own disks for a range of data migration scenarios such as smaller datasets, faster turnarounds, and international shipments.

Scalable

- Up to 150 TB per appliance, and multiple appliances per data transfer job if necessary. Whether you want to migrate a few terabytes or a petabyte, data transfer can help.

Affordable

- There is no cost to transfer data with Oracle's data transfer service.
(For data export outbound networking fees apply)



Data Security and Integrity

Security of data in transit

- Data is encrypted using AES-256 cipher as you load it, so data cannot be compromised. When data is transferred to Oracle Object storage for your tenancy, Oracle uses encrypted connections on our networks.

Security of data at rest

- All data uploaded to Oracle Cloud Object Storage is encrypted by default using AES-256 encryption.

Data Integrity

- Integrity of data is maintained using checksums at each stage of the data migration process.

Monitoring and Management

Data transfer status

- Use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or the Data Transfer Utility to monitor the status of each data transfer.

Data Upload Management

- Data upload summaries and verification of MD5 checksums provide assurance that all your data has been uploaded correctly.

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/storage/data-transfer.html>

QUESTION 2

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 FastConnect
- 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.



Uses for FastConnect

With FastConnect, you can choose to use *private peering*, *public peering*, or both.

- **Private peering:** To extend your existing infrastructure into a virtual cloud network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, to implement a hybrid cloud, or a lift and shift scenario). Communication across the connection is with IPv4 private addresses (typically RFC 1918).
- **Public peering:** To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN. Communication across the connection is with IPv4 public IP addresses. Without FastConnect, the traffic destined for public IP addresses would be routed over the internet. With FastConnect, that traffic goes over your private physical connection. For a list of the services available with public peering, see [FastConnect Supported Cloud Services ↗](#). For a list of the public IP address ranges (routes) that Oracle advertises, see [FastConnect Public Peering Advertised Routes](#).

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

QUESTION 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure storage service can provide a shared file system across multiple compute instances?

- A. file Storage
- B. Local NVMe
- C. Object Storage
- D. Archive storage

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.

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

QUESTION 4

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 5

Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?

- A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost
- B. You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance
- C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances
- D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you provision and manage compute hosts, known as instances You can launch instances as needed to meet your compute and application requirements. After you launch an instance, you can access it securely from your computer, restart it, attach and detach volumes, and terminate it when you\\re done with it. Any changes made to the instance\\s local drives are lost when you terminate it. Any saved changes to volumes attached to the instance are retained. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances: 1) Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and strong isolation. 2) Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm>

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