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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

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 IP 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>

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which feature is not component of Oracle cloud Infrastructure identity and Access management service?

- A. federation
- B. User Credential
- C. Network Security Group
- D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

Components of IAM 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 4

Oracle cloud Infrastructure is compliant with which three industry standards?



- A. SOC 1 Type 2 and SOC 2 Type 2 attestations
- B. NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards
- C. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- D. ISO 27001:2013 certification
- E. Health Care Compliance Association (HCCA)

Correct Answer: ACD

Here is the official list of all industry standards that OCI complies with : <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/>

QUESTION 5

Which is a key benefit of using oracle cloud infrastructure autonomous data warehouse?

- A. No username and password required
- B. Scale both CPU and Storage without downtime
- C. Apply database patches as they become available
- D. Maintain root level access to the underlying operating system

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse is a cloud data warehouse service that eliminates virtually all the complexities of operating a data warehouse and securing data. It automates provisioning, configuring, securing, tuning, scaling, patching, backing up, and repairing of the data warehouse. Unlike other "fully managed" cloud data warehouse solutions that only patch and update the service, it also features elastic, automated scaling, performance tuning, security, and a broad set of built-in capabilities that enable machine learning analysis, simple data loading, and data visualizations. Data Warehouse uses continuous query optimization, table indexing, data summaries, and auto-tuning to ensure consistent high performance even as data volume and number of users grows. Autonomous scaling can temporarily increase compute and I/O by a factor of three to maintain performance. Unlike other cloud services which require downtime to scale, Autonomous Data Warehouse scales while the service continues to run. Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/autonomous-database/autonomous-data-warehouse/>

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