



# 1Z0-1085-22<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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### QUESTION 1

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

- A. Oracle Data Safe
- B. Oracle Data Guard
- C. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
- D. Audit Service

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases which helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements.

Whether you're using an Autonomous Database or an Oracle DB system, Oracle Data Safe delivers essential data security capabilities as a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html>

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### QUESTION 2

Which two situations incur costs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data ingress from the internet
- B. Transferring data across regions
- C. Transferring data from one instance to another in the same Availability Domain
- D. Data egress to the internet
- E. Transferring data from one instance to another across different Availability Domains in a Region

Correct Answer: BD

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### QUESTION 3

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>

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## QUESTION 4

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>

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### QUESTION 5

What characteristics are defined by an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute shape?

- A. Number of vCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth
- B. Availability Domain and Fault Domain locations
- C. Public or private visibility of the Compute instance
- D. Number of OCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Compute Shape is coming with predefined or customize the number of OCPUs that are allocated to an instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm>

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