



1Z0-1085-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

Pass Oracle 1Z0-1085-22 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/1z0-1085-22.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

_____ is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud.

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Containerization
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Deployment
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Docker

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy. You can access Container Engine for Kubernetes to define and create Kubernetes clusters using the Console and the REST API. You can access the clusters you create using the Kubernetes command line (kubectl), the Kubernetes Dashboard, and the Kubernetes API. Container Engine for Kubernetes is integrated with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM), which provides easy authentication with native Oracle Cloud Infrastructure identity functionality. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Concepts/contengoverview.htm>

QUESTION 2

A customer is looking to migrate their old database backups from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Which OCI service is the most cost-effective?

- A. Block Volume
- B. Archive Storage
- C. File Storage
- D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: B

Archive storage is the most cost effective for archive data Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/archive-storage.html> Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers two distinct storage class tiers to address the need for both performant, frequently accessed "hot" storage, and less frequently accessed "cold" storage. Storage tiers help you maximize performance where appropriate and minimize costs where possible. 1) Use Archive Storage for data to which you seldom or rarely access, but that must be retained and preserved for long periods of time. The cost efficiency of the Archive Storage offsets the long lead time required to access the data. 2) Use Object Storage for data to which you need fast, immediate, and frequent access. Data accessibility and performance justifies a higher price to store data in the Object Storage. For more information, see Overview of Object Storage.



About Archive Storage

Archive Storage is ideal for storing data that is accessed infrequently and requires long retention periods. Archive Storage is more cost effective than Object Storage for preserving cold data for:

- Compliance and audit mandates
- Retroactively analyzing log data to determine usage pattern or to debug problems
- Historical or infrequently accessed content repository data
- Application-generated data requiring archival for future analysis or legal purposes

Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is **not** instantaneous.

Archive Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier](#).

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

QUESTION 3

What is Oracle's responsibility according to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) shared-security model?

- A. Configuring OCI services securely
- B. Data classification and compliance
- C. Securing application workloads
- D. Security of data center facilities

Correct Answer: D

Oracle's mission is to build cloud infrastructure and platform services for your business to have effective and manageable security to run your mission-critical workloads and store your data with confidence. 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.



- **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://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Concepts/security_overview.htm

QUESTION 4

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>

QUESTION 5

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>

[Latest 1Z0-1085-22 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-1085-22 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-1085-22 Study Guide](#)