



1Z0-1085-20^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

Pass Oracle 1Z0-1085-20 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

<https://www.passapply.com/1z0-1085-20.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

Which describes a key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal.
- B. With OCI, you can run only cloud-native workloads.
- C. Only bare metal workloads are supported on OCI.
- D. OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model.

Correct Answer: D

<https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html>

-

OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model - is the best suited answer.

-

Only bare metal workloads are supported in OCI - False, since you can work with VMs etc too

-

With OCI, you can run cloud native workloads - False, since you can work with on-premise by connecting it to OCI too.

-

With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal - False since Java is not the only programming language supported by OCI.

QUESTION 2

Which is an example of Edge Services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)
- B. Object Storage
- C. Web Application Firewall
- D. Virtual Firewall

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications.

WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed



desirable bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request. Reference:
<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-the-oci-waf>
<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloudinfrastructure/innovation-in-edge-services-the-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-edge-network>

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which capability can be used to protect against unexpected hardware or power supply failures within an availability domain?

- A. Fault Domains
- B. Compartments
- C. Top of Rack Switches
- D. Power Distribution Units

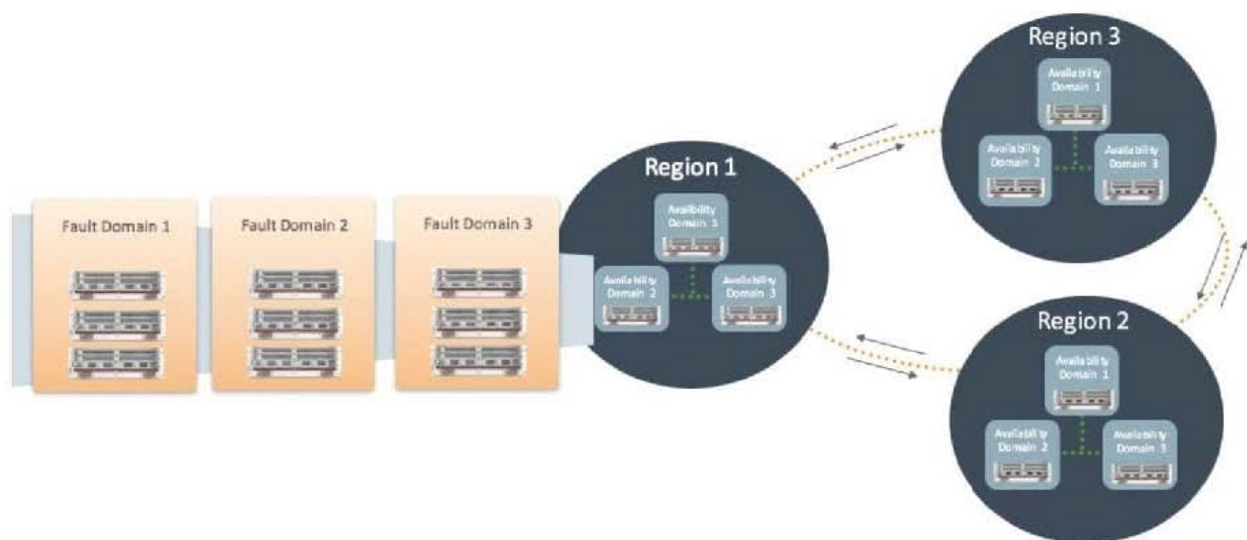
Correct Answer: A



A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

Usually fault domains to do the following things:

- 1) Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.
- 2) Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.



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

QUESTION 5

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service is best suited for running serverless apps?

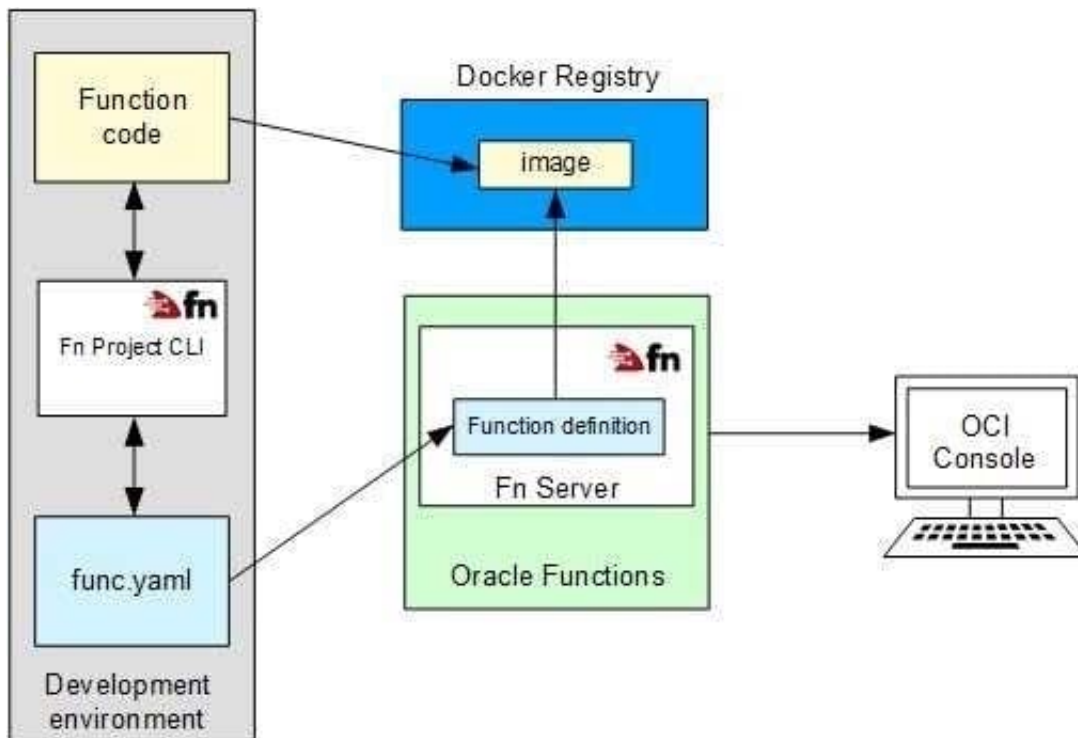
- A. Oracle Functions
- B. Virtual Cloud Network
- C. Streaming



D. Audit

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there's no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don't provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution. Oracle Functions is based on Fn Project. Fn Project is an open source, container native, serverless platform that can be run anywhere - any cloud or on-premises. Fn Project is easy to use, extensible, and performant. You can download and install the open source distribution of Fn Project, develop and test a function locally, and then use the same tooling to deploy that function to Oracle Functions. You can access Oracle Functions using the Console, a CLI, and a REST API. You can invoke the functions you deploy to Oracle Functions using the CLI or by making signed HTTP requests.



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

QUESTION 6

Which capability enables you to search, purchase, and start using software in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy?

- A. OCI Marketplace
- B. OCI OS Management



- C. OCI Resource Manager
- D. OCI Registry

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace is an online store that offers solutions specifically for customers of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. In the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace catalog, you can find listings for two types of solutions from Oracle and trusted partners: images and stacks. These listing types include different categories of applications. Also, some listings are free and others require payment. Images are templates of virtual hard drives that determine the operating system and software to run on an instance. You can deploy image listings on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute instance. Marketplace also offers stack listings. Stacks represent definitions of groups of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that you can act on as a group. Each stack has a configuration consisting of one or more declarative configuration files. With an image or a stack, you have a customized, more streamlined way of getting started with a publisher's software.

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

QUESTION 7

A new customer has logged into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) as an administrator for the first time. The admin would like to deploy infrastructure. What is the first step they must take in order to accomplish this task?

- A. File a service request for access to each additional region.
- B. Use API endpoints to create resources in the desired region.
- C. Subscribe to the desired region.
- D. Navigate to the desired region and begin creating resources.

Correct Answer: C

When you sign up for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Oracle creates a tenancy for you in one region. This is your home region. Your home region is where your IAM resources are defined. When you subscribe to another region, your IAM resources are available in the new region, however, the master definitions reside in your home region and can only be changed there. When you subscribe your tenancy to a new region, all the policies from your home region are enforced in the new region. If you want to limit access for groups of users to specific regions, you can write policies to grant access to specific regions only.

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

QUESTION 8

You have a mission-critical application which requires to be globally available at all times. Which deployment strategy should you adopt?

- A. Use multiple Fault Domains In each Availability Domain in each Region.
- B. Use multiple Availability Domains In one Region.
- C. Use multiple Fault Domains In one Region.



D. Use multiple Fault Domains in any Availability Domain in multiple Regions.

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains. Regions are independent of other regions and can be separated by vast distances--across countries or even continents.

Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region. Fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

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

QUESTION 9

You are setting up a proof of concept (POC) and need to quickly establish a secure between an on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which OCI service should you implement?

- A. VCN Peering
- B. FastConnect
- C. Internet Gateway
- D. IPSec VPN

Correct Answer: D

You can set up a single IPSec VPN with a simple layout that you might use for a proof of concept (POC).

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPsec.htm>

It is possible to set up a site-to-site Virtual Private Network (VPN) Connection between your on-premises network (a data center or corporate LAN) and your Oracle virtual cloud network (VCN) over a secure encrypted VPN. The VPN connection uses industry-standard IPSec protocols. The Oracle service that provides site-to-site connectivity is named VPN Connect (also referred to as an IPSec VPN). Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPsec.htm>

QUESTION 10

Which is NOT part of the Oracle Cloud Always Free eligible resources that you can provision in your tenancy?

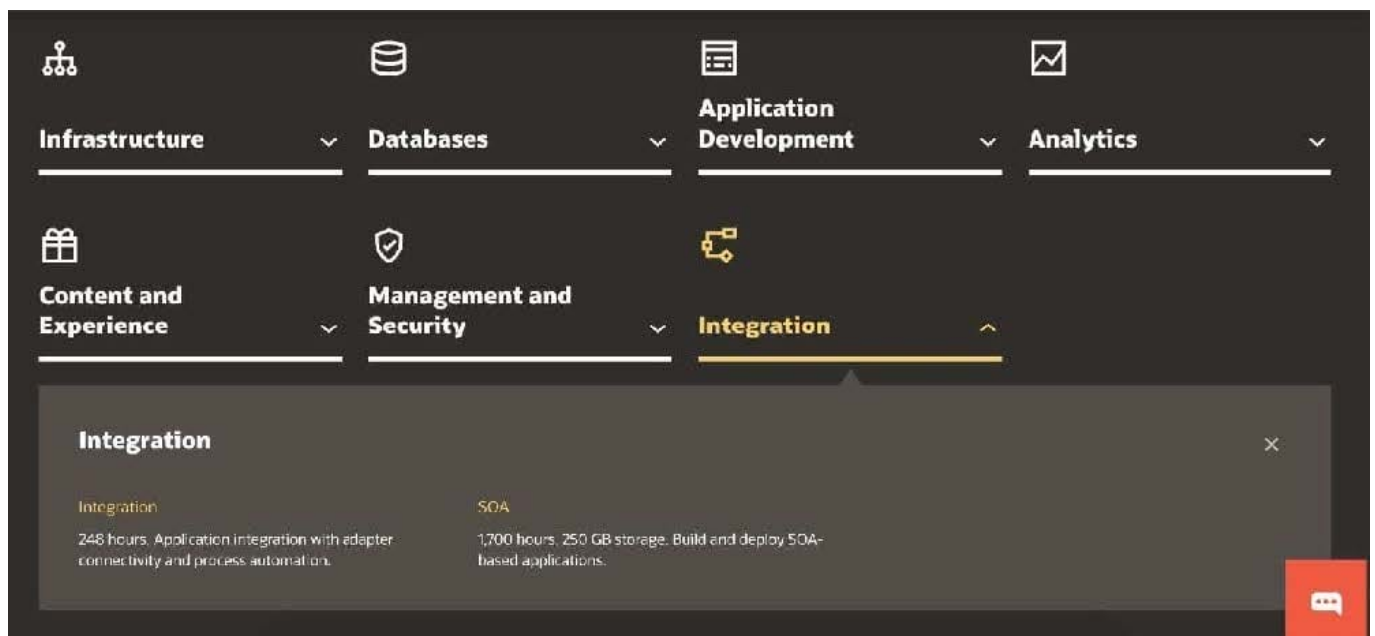


- A. Fast Connect (1 Gbps public peering)
- B. Autonomous Database (up to two database instances)
- C. Block Volume (up to 100 GB total storage)
- D. Load Balancing (one load balancer)

Correct Answer: A

For more information on Always Free Resources refer below official documentation page <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/enus/iaas/Content/FreeTier/resourceref.htm?Highlight=%20Always%20free> OCI FastConnect is not offered

as part of the Free tier:



Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/free/>

QUESTION 11

Which is NOT required to register and log support requests in My Oracle Support (MOS)?

- A. Your Customer Support Identifier (CSI)
- B. Your account password
- C. Your tenancy OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)
- D. Your resource OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)

Correct Answer: D

You can open a support service request with Oracle Support To create a service request:



Go to My Oracle Support and sign in.

If you are not signed in to Oracle Cloud Support, click Switch to Cloud Support at the top of the page.

Click Create Service Request.

Select the following from the displayed menus:

Service Type: Select Oracle Cloud Infrastructure from the list. Service Name: Select the appropriate option for your organization. Problem Type: Select your problem type from the list.

Enter your contact information.

Enter a Description, and then enter the required fields specific to your issue. For most Oracle Cloud Infrastructure issues you need to include the OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier) for each resource you need help with. See Locating Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IDs for instructions on locating these.

Reference:

<https://www.zerowait-state.com/blog/create-sr/>

QUESTION 12

Which SLA type is not offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute service?

- A. Data Plane
- B. Performance Plane
- C. Service Plane
- D. Control Plane

Correct Answer: C

Service Plane is NOT an SLA provided by OCI. See the table below:



OCI services with SLA

Services	Data Plane	Control Plane	Perf.
Compute	Yes	Yes	Yes
Block Volume	Yes	Yes	Yes
File Storage	Yes	Yes	
Database - Dense I/O	Yes	Yes	
Database Cloud Service	Yes	Yes	
Database Exadata Service	Yes	Yes	
Data Safe	Yes	Yes	
Other services - API Gateway, Autonomous Data Warehouse, Autonomous Transaction Processing, Database Backup Cloud Service, Digital Assistant, DNS, Email, FastConnect, Functions, Health Checks, Integration Cloud, Key Management, Load Balancer, Monitoring, NoSQL Database Cloud, Notifications Service, Object Storage, Outbound Data Transfer, Streaming Service, Web Application Firewall	Yes		

Reference: <https://k21academy.com/1z0-1085/service-level-agreement-sla-in-oracle-cloud-oci/>

QUESTION 13

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](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm) for more information. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm>



QUESTION 14

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can be used to protect sensitive and regulated data in OCI database services?

- A. Oracle Data Guard
- B. OCI Audit
- C. Oracle Data Safe
- D. OCI OS management

Correct Answer: C

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. Features of Oracle Data Safe: Oracle Data Safe provides the following set of features for protecting sensitive and regulated data in Oracle Cloud databases, all in a single, easy-to-use management console: 1) Security Assessment helps you assess the security of your cloud database configurations. It analyzes database configurations, user accounts, and security controls, and then reports the findings with recommendations for remediation activities that follow best practices to reduce or mitigate risk. 2) User Assessment helps you assess the security of your database users and identify high risk users. It reviews information about your users in the data dictionary on your target databases, and calculates a risk score for each user. For example, it evaluates the user types, how users are authenticated, the password policies assigned to each user, and how long it has been since each user has changed their password. It also provides a direct link to audit records related to each user. With this information, you can then deploy appropriate security controls and policies. 3) Data Discovery helps you find sensitive data in your cloud databases. You tell Data Discovery what kind of sensitive data to search for, and it inspects the actual data in your database and its data dictionary, and then returns to you a list of sensitive columns. By default, Data Discovery can search for a wide variety of sensitive data pertaining to identification, biographic, IT, financial, healthcare, employment, and academic information. 4) Data Masking provides a way for you to mask sensitive data so that the data is safe for non- production purposes. For example, organizations often need to create copies of their production data to support development and test activities. Simply copying the production data exposes sensitive data to new users. To avoid a security risk, you can use Data Masking to replace the sensitive data with realistic, but fictitious data. 5) Activity Auditing lets you audit user activity on your databases so you can monitor database usage and be alerted of unusual database activities. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html>

QUESTION 15

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service leverages Terraform to configure infrastructure as code?

- A. Resource Manager
- B. Events
- C. Compartment Explorer
- D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: A

Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Using Terraform, Resource Manager helps you install, configure, and



manage resources through the "infrastructure-as-code" model. A Terraform configuration codifies your infrastructure in declarative configuration files. Resource Manager allows you to share and manage infrastructure configurations and state files across multiple teams and platforms. This infrastructure management can't be done with local Terraform installations and Oracle Terraform modules alone. For more information about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Terraform provider, see Terraform Provider. For a general introduction to Terraform and the "infrastructure-as-code" model, see [https:// www.terraform.io](https://www.terraform.io). Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm>

[Latest 1Z0-1085-20 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-1085-20 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-1085-20 Braindumps](#)