Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-1085-22

Exam Name: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

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. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm

---

QUESTION 2

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can send you an alert when you might exceed your spending threshold?

A. Budgets

B. Monitoring

C. Streaming

D. Events

Correct Answer: A

Budgets can be used to set thresholds for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/billingoverview.htm A budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. How Budgets Work: Budgets are set on cost-tracking tags or on compartments (including the root compartment) to track all spending in that cost-tracking tag or for that compartment and its children. All budgets alerts are evaluated every 15 minutes. To see the last time a budget was evaluated, open the details for a budget. You will see fields that show the current spend, the forecast and the "Spent in period" field which shows you the time period over which the budget was evaluated. When a budget alert fires, the email recipients configured in the budget alert receive an email.

Budget Concepts

The following concepts are essential to working with budgets:

BUDGET

A monthly threshold you define for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. Budgets are set on cost-tracking tags or compartments and track all spending in the cost-tracking tag or compartment and any child compartments. Note: the budget tracks spending in the specified target compartment, but you need to have permissions to manage budgets in the root compartment of the tenancy to create and use budgets.

ALERT

You can define email alerts that get sent out for your budget. You can send a customized email message body with these alerts. Alerts are evaluated every 15 minutes, and can be triggered when your actual or your forecasted spending hits either a percentage of your budget or a specified set amount.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/budgetsoverview.htm

---

QUESTION 3

Which gateway can be used to provide internet access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instance in a private subnet?

A. NAT Gateway

B. Service Gateway

C. Dynamic Routing Gateway

D. Internet Gateway

Correct Answer: A

A NAT gateway gives cloud resources without public IP addresses access to the internet without exposing those resources to incoming internet connections.

Highlights

- You can add a NAT gateway to your VCN to give instances in a private subnet access to the internet.
- Instances in a private subnet don't have public IP addresses. With the NAT gateway, they can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.
- NAT gateways are highly available and support TCP, UDP, and ICMP ping traffic.

Overview of NAT

NAT is a networking technique commonly used to give an entire private network access to the internet without assigning each host a public IPv4 address. The hosts can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.

When a host in the private network initiates an internet-bound connection, the NAT device's public IP address becomes the source IP address for the outbound traffic. The response traffic from the internet therefore uses that public IP address as the destination IP address. The NAT device then routes the response to the host in the private network that initiated the connection.

Overview of NAT Gateways

The Networking service offers a reliable and highly available NAT solution for your VCN in the form of a NAT gateway.

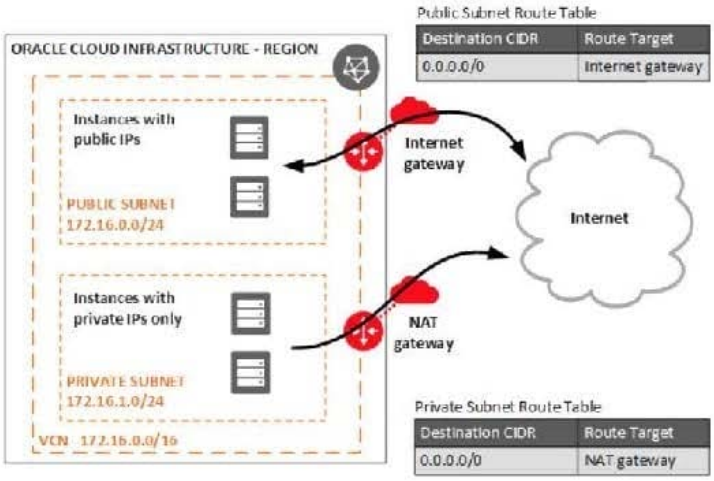
Example scenario: Imagine you have resources that need to receive inbound traffic from the internet (for example, web servers). You also have private resources that need to be protected from inbound traffic from the internet. All of these resources need to initiate connections to the internet to request software updates from sites on the internet.

You set up a VCN and add a public subnet to hold the web servers. When launching the instances, you assign public IP addresses to them so they can receive inbound internet traffic. You also add a private subnet to hold the private instances. They cannot have public IP addresses because they are in a private subnet.

You add an internet gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the public subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway. The public subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet and also receive inbound connections initiated from the internet. Remember that you can use security rules to control the types of traffic that are allowed in and out of the instances at the packet level.

You add a NAT gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the private subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the NAT gateway. The private subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet. The NAT gateway allows responses, but it does not allow connections that are *initiated from the internet*. Without that NAT gateway, the private instances would instead need to be in the public subnet and have public IP addresses to get their software updates.

The following diagram illustrates the basic network layout for the example. The arrows indicate whether connections can be initiated in only one direction or both.



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

---

QUESTION 4

A company has developed an eCommerce web application In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. What should they do to ensure that the application has the highest level of resilience?

A. Deploy the application across multiple Regions and Availability Domains.

B. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and subnet.

C. Deploy the application across multiple Virtual Cloud Networks.

D. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Fault Domains.

Correct Answer: A

For highest level of resilience you can deploy the application between regions and distribute on availability domain and fault domains.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/iaas/faq.html

QUESTION 5

Which is NOT a valid business benefit for a customer considering migrating their infrastructure and apps to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Faster go-to market

B. Capital Expenditure to Operational Expenditure conversion

C. Greater agility

D. Increased Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is a set of complementary cloud services that enable you to build and run a wide range of applications and services in a highly available hosted environment. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers high-performance compute capabilities (as physical hardware instances) and storage capacity in a flexible overlay virtual network that is securely accessible from your on- premises network. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Concepts/baremetalintro.htm One of the major benefits of cloud computing is REDUCED TCO. Therefore, Increased TCO is the incorrect option. https://www.oracle.com/partners/en/partner-with-oracle/develop-solutions/why/increase-value- reducecost-3907933.pdf

---

QUESTION 6

Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources can be used to group/categorize expenses?

A. Policies

B. Tags

C. Users

D. Compartments

E. Groups

Correct Answer: BD

You can do Costs Analysis in OCI and you can group and filter the cost by Tags or compartments To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments To remove a compartment or tag filter

---

QUESTION 7

What service is NOT available as part of Oracle Cloud Free Tier?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring

B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Exadata DB Systems

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Autonomous Data Warehouse

D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute

Correct Answer: B

For more information on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier refer below official documentation https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/FreeTier/freetier.htm?Highlight=Free%20Tier Exadata DB Systems aren\\'t a part of the free tier: Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/free/

QUESTION 8

What does Oracle\\'s Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) attestation of compliance provide to customers?

A. Customers can use these services for workloads that provides validation of card holder transaction but only as 3rd party

B. Customers can use these services for workloads that process, or transmit cardholder data but not store it.

C. Customers can use these services for workloads to process applications for credit card approval securely.

D. Customers can use these services for workloads that store, process, or transmit cardholder data.

Correct Answer: D

The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) is a global set of security standard designed to encourage and enhance cardholder data security and promote the adoption of consistent data security measures around the technical and operational components related to cardholder data. Oracle has successfully completed a Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) audit and received an Attestation of Compliance (AoC) covering several Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services and the Oracle RightNow Service Cloud Service. As a PCI Level 1 Service Provider, customers can now use these services for workloads that store, process or transmit cardholder data.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/

QUESTION 9

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

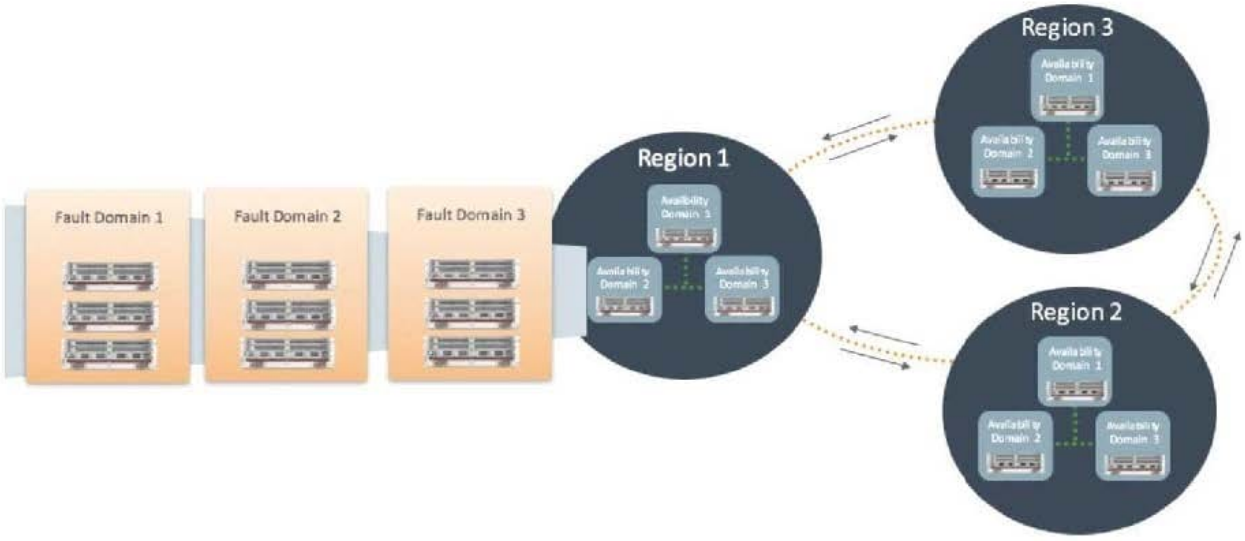
Correct Answer: A

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 10

Which OCI storage service does not provide encryption for data at rest?

A. File Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Local NVMe

D. Object Storage

Correct Answer: C

NVMe stands for non-volatile memory express. It is a storage protocol created to fasten the transfer of data between enterprise and client systems and solid-state drives (SSDs) over a computer\\'s high-speed Peripheral Component Interconnect Express bus. The characteristics are: 1) Local NVMe is NVMe SSD-based temporary storage. 2) It is the locally-attached NVMe devices to the OCI compute instance 3) It is used very high storage performance requirements, lots of throughput, lots of IOPS, local storage and when you don\\'t want to go out on network 4) Oracle does not protect in any way through RAID, or snapshots, or backup out of the box and data is not encrypted at rest.

Reference: https://techgoeasy.com/local-nvme-storage-oci/

QUESTION 11

Which option provides the best performance for running OTLP workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse

B. OCI Virtual Machine Instance

C. OCI Dedicated Virtual Host

D. OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/atp-cloud/index.html

QUESTION 12

OCI budgets can be set on which two options?

A. Cost-tracking tags

B. Free-form tags

C. Compartments

D. Virtual Cloud Network

E. Tenancy

Correct Answer: AC

In OCI a budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from

one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. Budgets are set on

1.

Cost-tracking tags

2.

Compartments (including the root compartment)

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/budgetsoverview.htm