1Z0-1085-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is true for an oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance?

A. Compute instance always get a public IP address

B. Compute instance does not use a boot volume

C. Compute instance cannot leverage auto scaling feature

D. Compute instance always get a private IP address

Correct Answer: D

When you create an instance, the instance is automatically attached to a virtual network interface card (VNIC) in the cloud network\\'s subnet and given a private IP address from the subnet\\'s CIDR. You can let the IP address be automatically assigned, or you can specify a particular address of your choice. The private IP address lets instances within the cloud network communicate with each other.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm Instances use IP addresses for communication. Each instance has at least one private IP address and optionally one or more public IP addresses. A private IP address enables the instance to communicate with other instances inside the VCN, or with hosts in your on-premises network (via an IPSec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect). A public IP address enables the instance to communicate with hosts on the internet. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPaddresses.htm

QUESTION 2

You run 5 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Machine instances on an OCI dedicated virtual host. How will this deployment be billed?

A. Only the dedicated virtual machine host will be billed

B. The dedicated virtual machine host and the boot volumes of each instance will be billed

C. The dedicated virtual machine host all 5 instances, and the boot volume of each instance will be billed

D. All 5 instances will be billed on the basis of the number of OCPUs

Correct Answer: B

You must create a dedicated virtual machine host before you can place any instances on it. When creating the dedicated virtual machine host, you select an availability domain and fault domain to launch it in. All the VM instances that you place on the host will subsequently be created in this availability domain and fault domain. You also select a compartment when you create the dedicated virtual machine host, but you can move the host to a new compartment later without impacting any of the instances placed on it. You can also create the instances in a different compartment than the dedicated virtual machine host, or move them to difference compartments after they have been launched. You are billed for the dedicated virtual machine host as soon as you create it, but you are not billed for any of the individual VM instances you place on it. You will still be billed for image licensing costs if they apply to the image you are using for the VM instances.

Read more: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/dedicatedvmhosts.htm

QUESTION 3

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 4

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 acress 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/

QUESTION 5

Which two should be considered when designing a fault tolerant solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains

B. performing data integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service

C. writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution

D. using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution

E. creating a manual cluster of compute instances

Correct Answer: AD

Creating a manual cluster of compute instances, and Writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution are not valid ways to ensure fault tolerance at all. Also, Performing Data Integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service is not valid since OCI takes care of it. Therefore, we are left with: 1) Using multiple OCI Availibility Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution - Which is excellent because we have multiple AD\\'s so that if one fails, we have a backup AD! 2) Ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains - So that we can protect our deployment against unexpected power failures, AD failure etc. Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availibility-domains-and-fault-domains-to- improveapplication-resiliency

QUESTION 6

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute shapes does not incur instance billing in a STOPPED state?

A. Dense I/O

B. Standard

C. GPU

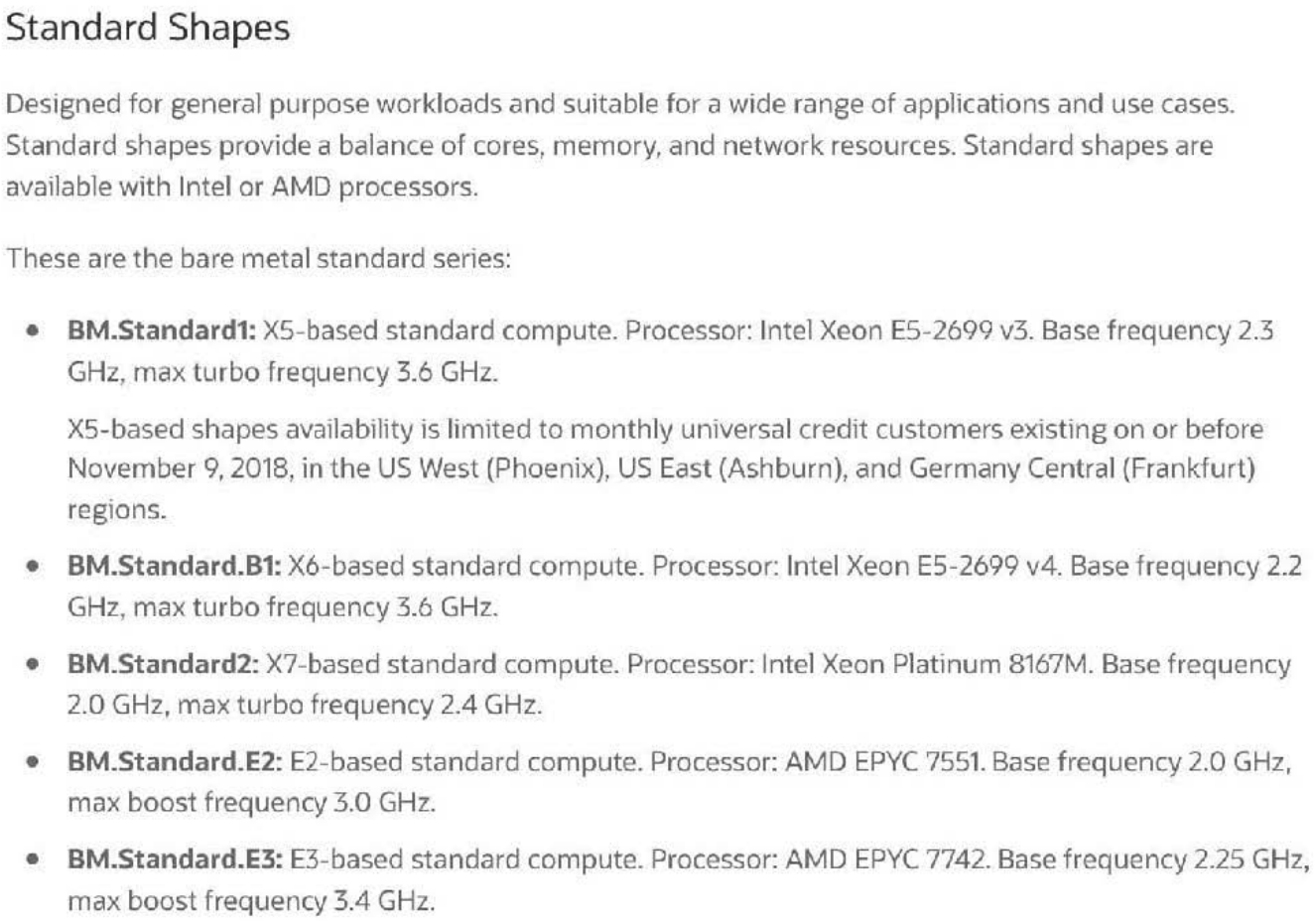
D. HPC

Correct Answer: B

A shape is a template that determines the number of CPUs, amount of memory, and other resources that

are allocated to an instance.

Standard shapes don\\'t incur costs in a STOPPED state.



Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm#baremetalshapes__bm-standard

QUESTION 7

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 8

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.

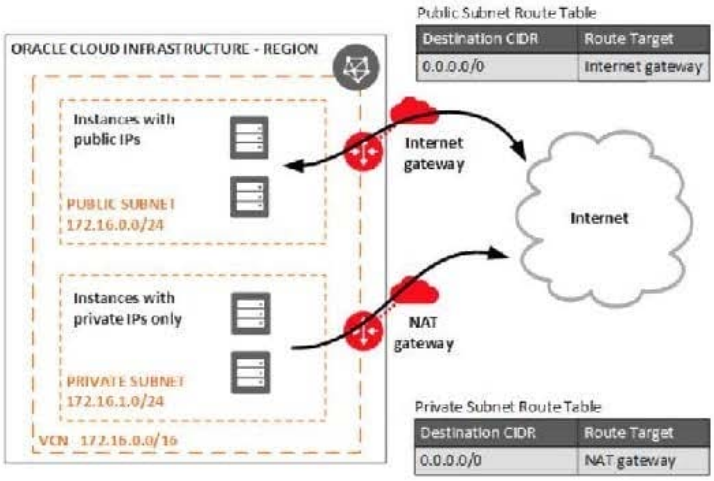
Example scenario: Imagine you have resources that need to receive inbound traffic from the internet (for example, web servers). You also have private resources that need to be protected from inbound traffic from the internet. All of these resources need to initiate connections to the internet to request 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 9

Which three services Integrate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Key Management?

A. Functions

B. Block Volume

C. Object Storage

D. Auto Scaling

E. Identity and Access Management

F. File Storage

Correct Answer: BCF

DATA ENCRYPTION

Protect customer data at-rest and in-transit in a way that allows customers to meet their security and compliance requirements for cryptographic algorithms and key management The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service always encrypts all block volumes, boot volumes, and volume backups at rest by using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm with 256-bit encryption. By default all volumes and their backups are encrypted using the Oracle- provided encryption keys. Each time a volume is cloned or restored from a backup the volume is assigned a new unique encryption key.

The File Storage service encrypts all file system and snapshot data at rest. By default all file systems are encrypted using Oracle-managed encryption keys. You have the option to encrypt all of your file systems using the keys that you own and manage using the Vault service. Object Storage employs 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256) to encrypt object data on the server. Each object is encrypted with its own data encryption key. Data encryption keys are always encrypted with a master encryption key that is assigned to the bucket. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off. By default, Oracle manages the master encryption key.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/overview.htm https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Concepts/objectstorageoverview.htm https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management is a managed service that enables you to encrypt your data using keys that you control.IAM, Autoscaling and functions cannot be used with Key Management and hence are incorrect options.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/KeyManagement/Concepts/keyoverview.htm

QUESTION 10

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 11

Which kind of scaling is supported by virtual machines in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

A. Only scaling up or down

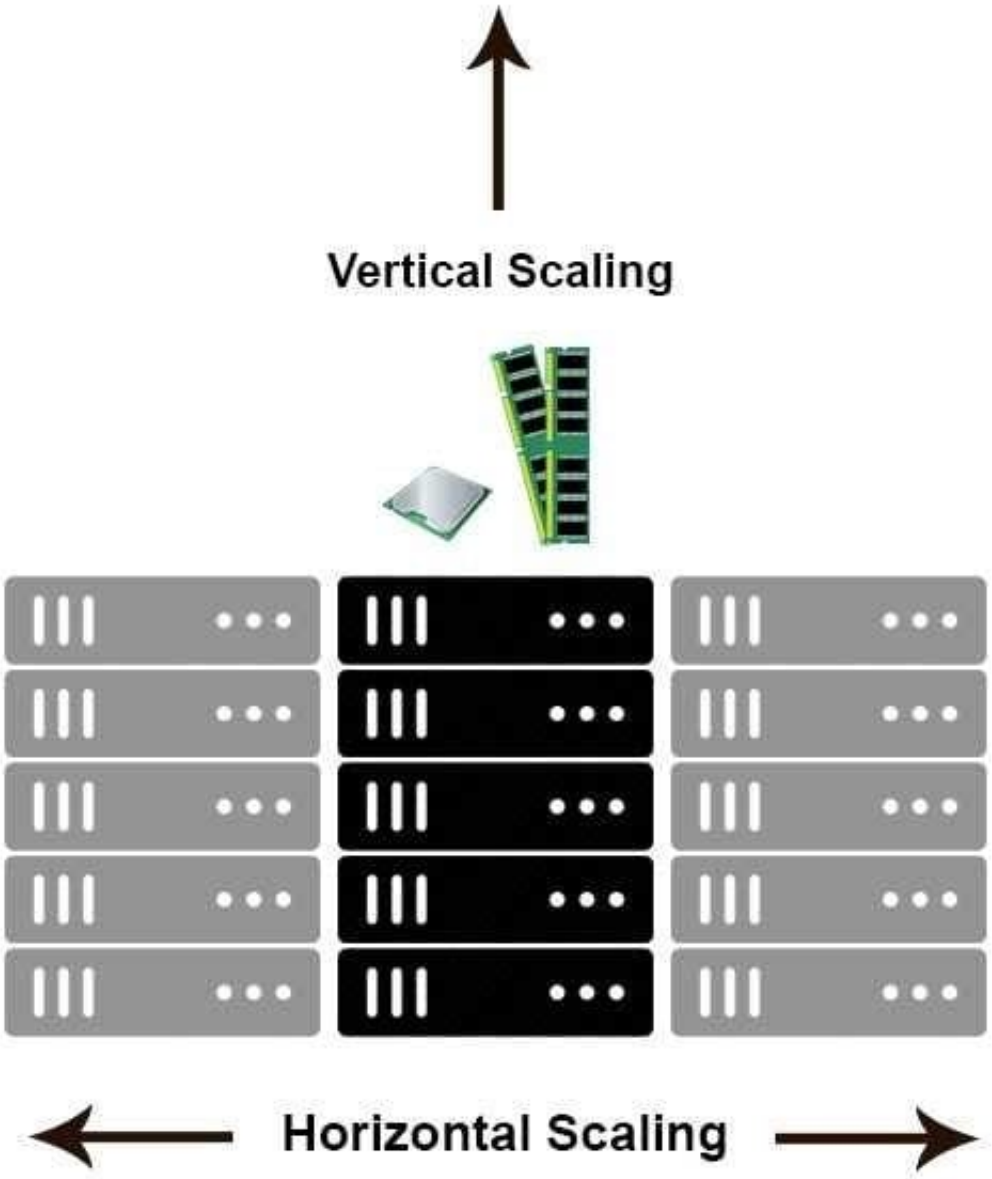
B. Only scaling out

C. Scaling up or down, and scaling in or out

D. Only scaling in

Correct Answer: C

Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.



With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and comes with an upper limit. Reference: https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpal/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases-a2aef778610c

QUESTION 12

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

A. Budgets

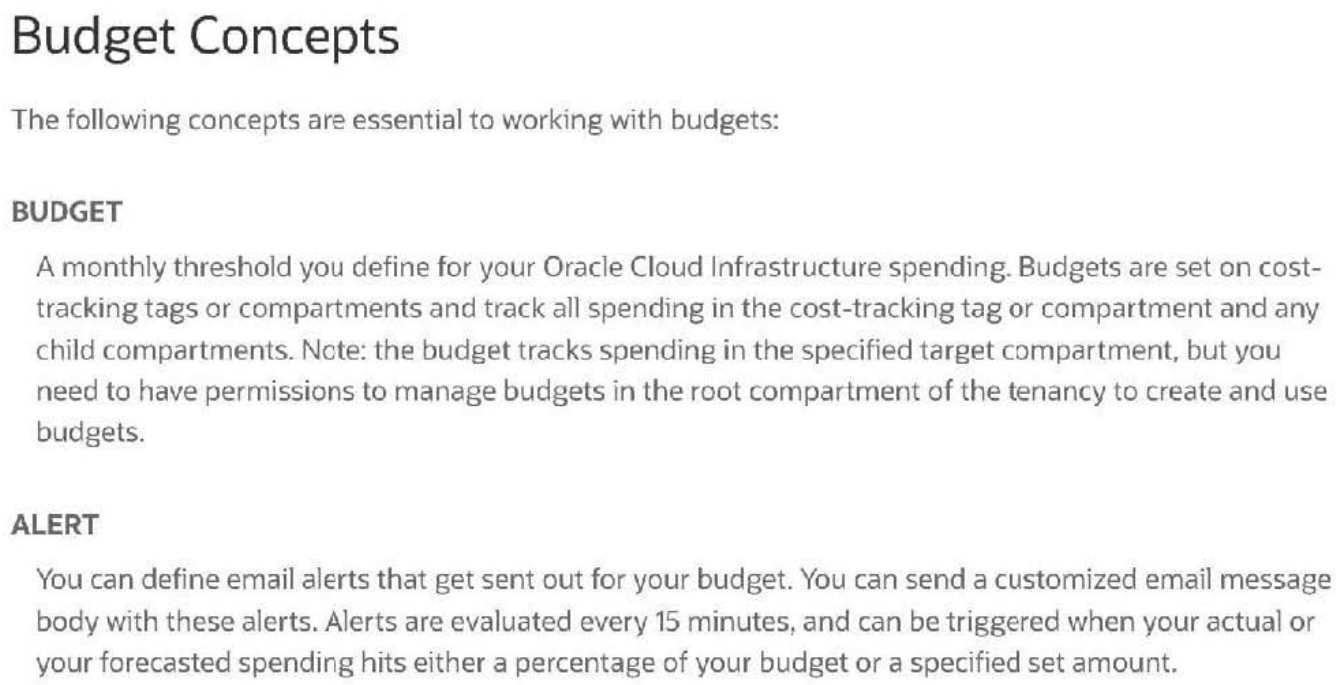
B. Monitoring

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.



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

QUESTION 13

Which three methods can you use to create or modify Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources?

A. REST APIs

B. OCI desktop client

C. Secure Shell (SSH)

D. OCI Console

E. Command-line Interface

F. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)

G. Serial console connection

Correct Answer: ADE

You can create and manage resources in the following ways: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console The Console is an intuitive, graphical interface that lets you create and manage your instances, cloud networks, and storage volumes, as well as your users and permissions. See Using the Console. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs are typical REST APIs that use HTTPS requests and responses. See API Requests. SDKs Several Software Development Kits are available for easy integration with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs, including SDKs for Java, Ruby, and Python. For more information, see Developer Resources. Command Line Interface (CLI) You can use a command line interface with some services. For more information, see Developer Resources. Terraform Oracle supports Terraform. Terraform is "infrastructure-as-code" software that allows you to define your infrastructure resources in files that you can persist, version, and share. For more information, see Getting Started with the Terraform Provider. Ansible Oracle supports the use of Ansible for cloud infrastructure provisioning, orchestration, and configuration management. Ansible allows you to automate configuring and provisioning your cloud infrastructure, deploying and updating software assets, and orchestrating your complex operational processes. For more information, see Getting Started with Ansible for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Resource Manager Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. It helps you install, configure, and manage resources using the "infrastructure- as-code" model. For more information, see Overview of Resource Manager.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/gsg/OCI_Getting_Started.pdf

QUESTION 14

Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)

B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage

D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage is the lowest pricing for storage (per GB) Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

Product	Unit Price	Metric
Block Volume Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Block Volume Performance Units	$0.0017	Performance Units Per GB / Month • 0 VPUs at $0 for Lower Cost • 10 VPUs at $0.017 for Balanced • 20 VPUs at $0.034 for Higher Performance

Object Storage - Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Object Storage - Requests	$0.0034	10,000 Requests / Month
File Storage	$0.30	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Archive Storage	$0.0026	GB Storage Capacity / Month

Archive storage as seen above is the cheapest! Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

QUESTION 15

What two statements regarding the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) are true?

A. A single VCN can contain both private and public Subnets.

B. VCN is a regional resource that span across all the Availability Domains in a Region.

C. You can only create one VCN per region.

D. The VCN is the IPSec-based connection with a remote on premises location.

E. VCN is a global resource that span across all the Regions

Correct Answer: AB

When you work with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, one of the first steps is to set up a virtual cloud network (VCN) for your cloud resources. VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK (VCN) : A virtual, private network that you set up in Oracle data centers. It closely resembles a traditional network, with firewall rules and specific types of communication gateways that you can choose to use. A VCN resides in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region and covers a single, contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice. See Allowed VCN Size and Address Ranges. The terms virtual cloud network, VCN, and cloud network are used interchangeably in this documentation. For more information, see VCNs and Subnets. SUBNETS : Subdivisions you define in a VCN (for example, 10.0.0.0/24 and 10.0.1.0/24). Subnets contain virtual network interface cards (VNICs), which attach to instances. Each subnet consists of a contiguous range of IP addresses that do not overlap with other subnets in the VCN. You can designate a subnet to exist either in a single availability domainavailability domain or across an entire region (regional subnets are recommended). Subnets act as a unit of configuration within the VCN: All VNICs in a given subnet use the same route table, security lists, and DHCP options (see the definitions that follow). You can designate a subnet as either public or private when you create it. Private means VNICs in the subnet can\\'t have public IP addresses. Public means VNICs in the subnet can have public IP addresses at your discretion. See Access to the Internet.

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