



# 1Z0-1085-20<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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### QUESTION 1

Which service level agreement type is NOT offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

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

Correct Answer: C

Oracle offers several different service level agreements as defined in this section (Service Level Agreements). Service level agreements range from least restrictive (data plane) to more restrictive (control plane) to most restrictive (performance). Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/assets/paas-iaas-pub-cld-srvs-pillar-4021422.pdf>

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### QUESTION 2

Which is NOT considered a security resource within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Network Security Group
- B. Web Application Firewall
- C. File Storage Service
- D. Security Lists

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can control the access of the file system from FSS by applying some security rules and others but the services it self not related to security but it related to shared storage Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm>

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### QUESTION 3

Which two security capabilities are offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Always on data encryption for data-at-rest.
- B. Certificate Management service
- C. Captcha
- D. Key Management service
- E. Managed Active Directory service



Correct Answer: AD

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's security approach is based on seven core pillars. Each pillar has multiple solutions designed to maximize the security and compliance of the platform and to help customers to improve their security posture. High Availability: Offer fault-independent data centers that enable high-availability scale-out architectures and are resilient against network attacks, ensuring constant uptime in the face of disaster and security attack. Customer Isolation: Allow customers to deploy their application and data assets in an environment that commits full isolation from other tenants and Oracle's staff. Data Encryption: Protect customer data at-rest and in-transit in a way that allows customers to meet their security and compliance requirements with respect to cryptographic algorithms and key management. Security Controls: Offer customers effective and easy-to-use application, platform, and network security solutions that allow them to protect their workloads, have a secure application delivery using a global edge network, constrain access to their services, and segregate operational responsibilities to reduce the risk associated with malicious and accidental user actions. Visibility: Offer customers comprehensive log data and security analytics that they can use to audit and monitor actions on their resources, allowing them to meet their audit requirements and reduce security and operational risk. Secure Hybrid Cloud: Enable customers to use their existing security assets, such as user accounts and policies, as well as third-party security solutions, when accessing their cloud resources and securing their data and application assets in the cloud. Verifiably Secure Infrastructure: Follow rigorous processes and use effective security controls in all phases of cloud service development and operation. Demonstrate adherence to Oracle's strict security standards through third-party audits, certifications, and attestations. Help customers demonstrate compliance readiness to internal security and compliance teams, their customers, auditors, and regulators. Reference: [https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Concepts/security\\_overview.htm](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Concepts/security_overview.htm)

#### QUESTION 4

How is total network throughput allocated to a Virtual Machine (VM) Instance?

- A. Network bandwidth is variable
- B. Network bandwidth is proportional to the number of OCPUs in the Instance shape
- C. When launching a compute instance, customers may select the desired maximum network bandwidth
- D. Each VM is allocated 10 Gbps of network bandwidth regardless of the selected shape

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.

The network bandwidth is directly proportional to the number of OCPUs in the instance shape!

## Flexible Shapes

A flexible shape is a shape with a customizable number of OCPUs. When you [create a VM instance](#) using the flexible shape, you select the number of OCPUs that you need for the workloads that you will run on the instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs.

The VM.Standard.E3.Flex shape, a [VM standard shape](#), is a flexible shape.



## Standard Shapes

Designed for general purpose workloads and suitable for a wide range of applications and use cases. Standard shapes provide a balance of cores, memory, and network resources. Standard shapes are available with Intel or AMD processors.

These are the bare metal standard series:

- **BM.Standard1:** X5-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v3. Base frequency 2.3 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.  
X5-based shapes availability is limited to monthly universal credit customers existing on or before November 9, 2018, in the US West (Phoenix), US East (Ashburn), and Germany Central (Frankfurt) regions.
- **BM.Standard.B1:** X6-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4. Base frequency 2.2 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
- **BM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E2:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max boost frequency 3.0 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.



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## VM Shapes

The following shapes are available for VMs:

- [Standard Shapes](#)
- [Dense I/O Shapes](#)
- [GPU Shapes](#)

Network bandwidth is based on expected bandwidth for traffic within a VCN.

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- **VM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **VM.Standard.E2.1.Micro:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency



- **VM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute, with a flexible number of OCPUs. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.

Shape	OCPU	Memory (GB)	Local Disk (TB)	Max Network Bandwidth	Max VNICs Total: Linux	Max VNICs Total: Windows
VM.Standard1.1	1	7	Block storage only	600 Mbps	2	1
VM.Standard1.2	2	14	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	2	1
VM.Standard1.4	4	28	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	4	1
VM.Standard1.8	8	56	Block storage only	2.4 Gbps	8	1
VM.Standard1.16	16	112	Block storage only	4.8 Gbps	16	1
VM.Standard.B1.1	1	12	Block storage only	600 Mbps	2	2
VM.Standard.B1.2	2	24	Block storage only	1.2 Gbps	2	2
VM.Standard.B1.4	4	48	Block storage only	2.4 Gbps	4	4
VM.Standard.B1.8	8	96	Block storage only	4.8 Gbps	8	8
VM.Standard.B1.16	16	192	Block storage only	9.6 Gbps	16	16
VM.Standard2.1	1	15	Block storage only	1 Gbps	2	2

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm>

### QUESTION 5

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 allowing desirable bots to enter. Access rules can be limited 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>

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