



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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

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>

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

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

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

Correct Answer: C

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. 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 tier. 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 tier offsets the long lead time required to access the data. Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is not instantaneous.

Reference: <https://oracledbwr.com/oracle-cloud-infrastructure-object-storage-service/>

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is an example of an edge service in OCI?



- A. DNS Zone Management
- B. Virtual Machines
- C. OCI compute instances
- D. Oracle Data Guard

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Domain Name System (DNS) service lets you create and manage your DNS zones. You can create zones, add records to zones, and allow Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's edge network to handle your domain's DNS queries.

DNS Zone Management

- Highly scalable, global anycast Domain Name System (DNS) network that assures high site availability and low latency
- Offers a complete set of functions for zone management:
 - Create and manage zones and records
 - Import/upload zone files
 - Filter and sort views of zones and records
 - Secondary DNS support
 - APIs and SDKs



Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/edge-services-100.pdf>

QUESTION 5

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

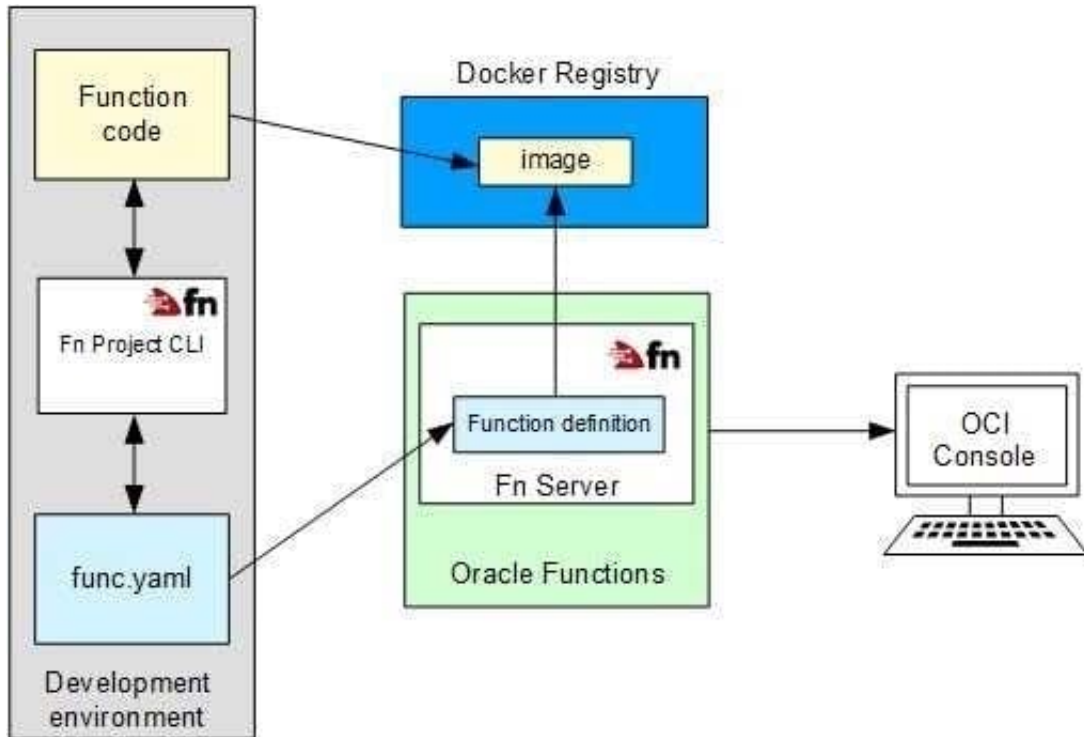
- A. Oracle Functions
- B. Virtual Cloud Network
- C. Streaming
- D. Audit

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>

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