1Z0-1085-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which resource do you manage in an Infrastructure-as-a-services (IAAS) offering?

A. Operating system

B. Network

C. Storage

D. Servers

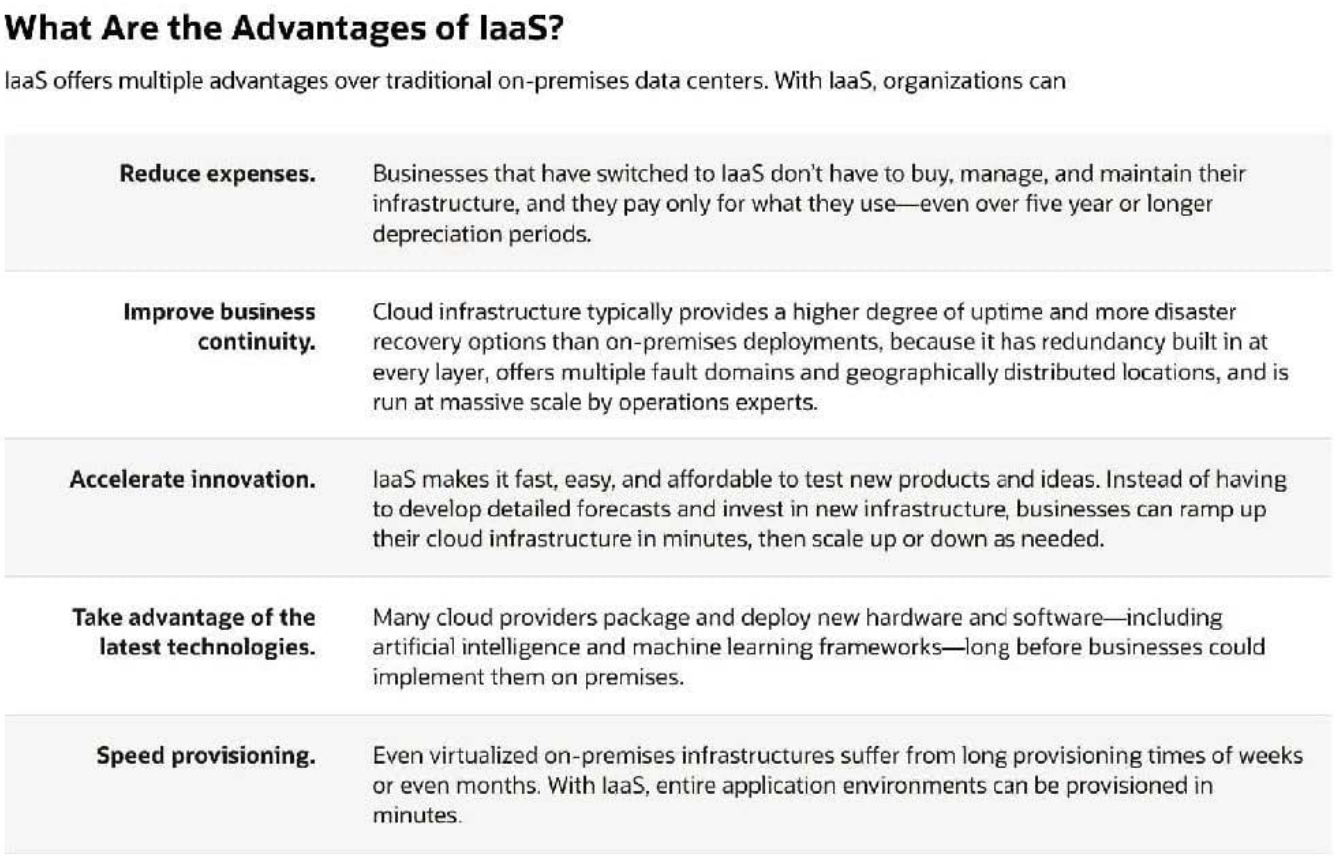
Correct Answer: A

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider. These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other components and software.

How Does IaaS Work?

In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model.

When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes.



Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/

QUESTION 2

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) identity and access management service?

A. Regional Subnets

B. Policies

C. Users

D. Compute Instances

E. Dynamic Groups

F. Roles

G. Virtual Cloud Networks

Correct Answer: BCE

Components of IAM IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see Example Scenario. RESOURCE The cloud objects that your company\\'s employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc. USER An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company\\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work

with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see User Credentials). GROUP A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment. DYNAMIC GROUP A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group. NETWORK SOURCE A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source. COMPARTMENT A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see Setting Up Your Tenancy. TENANCY The root compartment that contains all of your organization\\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company\\'s tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create. POLICY A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see Example Scenario and How Policies Work. The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources. HOME REGION The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see Managing Regions. FEDERATION A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure\\'s IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

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

QUESTION 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

A. Oracle Data Safe

B. Oracle Data Guard

C. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition

D. Audit Service

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html

QUESTION 4

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to OCI?

A. Data Transfer appliance

B. Data Safe

C. Internal Gateway

D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

A customer wants to deploy a customized e commerce Web application using multiple virtual machines, block storage, databases, load balancer and web application firewall. What cloud model can be used to host this application?

A. Software as a Service (SaaS)

B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

C. Anything as a Service (XaaS)

D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Correct Answer: D

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/what-is-iaas/

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in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or

colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider.

These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other

components and software. In the IaaS model, the cloud provider owns and operates the hardware and software and also owns or leases the data center. When you have an IaaS solution, you rent the resources like compute or storage, provision them when needed, and pay for the resources your organization consumes. For some resources such as compute, you\\'ll pay for the resources you use. For others such as storage, you\\'ll pay for capacity.

How Does IaaS Work? In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host

the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model. When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes. In contrast, in a traditional on-premises scenario, a business manages and maintains its own data center. The business must invest in servers, storage, software, and other technologies, and hire an IT staff or contractors to purchase, manage, and upgrade all the equipment and licenses. The data center has to be built to meet peak demand, even though sometimes workloads decline and those resources stand idle. Conversely, if the business grows quickly, the IT department might struggle to keep up. Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/