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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

Your company has deployed a business critical application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. What should you

do to ensure that your application has the highest level of resilience and availability?

A. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Subnets



- B. Deploy the application across multiple Virtual Cloud Networks
- C. Deploy the application across multiple Regions and Availability Domains
- D. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Fault Domains

Correct Answer: C

To design a high availability architecture, three key elements should be considered-- redundancy, monitoring, and failover: 1) Redundancy means that multiple components can perform the same task. The problem of a single point of failure is eliminated because redundant components can take over a task performed by a component that has failed. 2) Monitoring means checking whether or not a component is working properly. 3) Failover is the process by which a secondary component becomes primary when the primary component fails. The best practices introduced here focus on these three key elements. Although high availability can be achieved at many different levels, including the application level and the cloud infrastructure level, here we will focus on the cloud infrastructure level. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region is a localized geographic area composed of one or more availability domains, each composed of three fault domains. High availability is ensured by a redundancy of fault domains within the availability domains. An availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share physical infrastructure, such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure that impacts one availability domain is unlikely to impact the availability of others. A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains let you distribute your instances so that they are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. As a result, an unexpected hardware failure or a Compute hardware maintenance that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. You can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance at launch time, or you can let the system select one for you. All the availability domains in a region are connected to each other by a lowlatency, high bandwidth network. This predictable, encrypted interconnection between availability domains provides the building blocks for both high availability and disaster recovery. Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/designha/index.html#GUID-76ECDDB4-4CB1-4D93-9A6DA8B620F72369

QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

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

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