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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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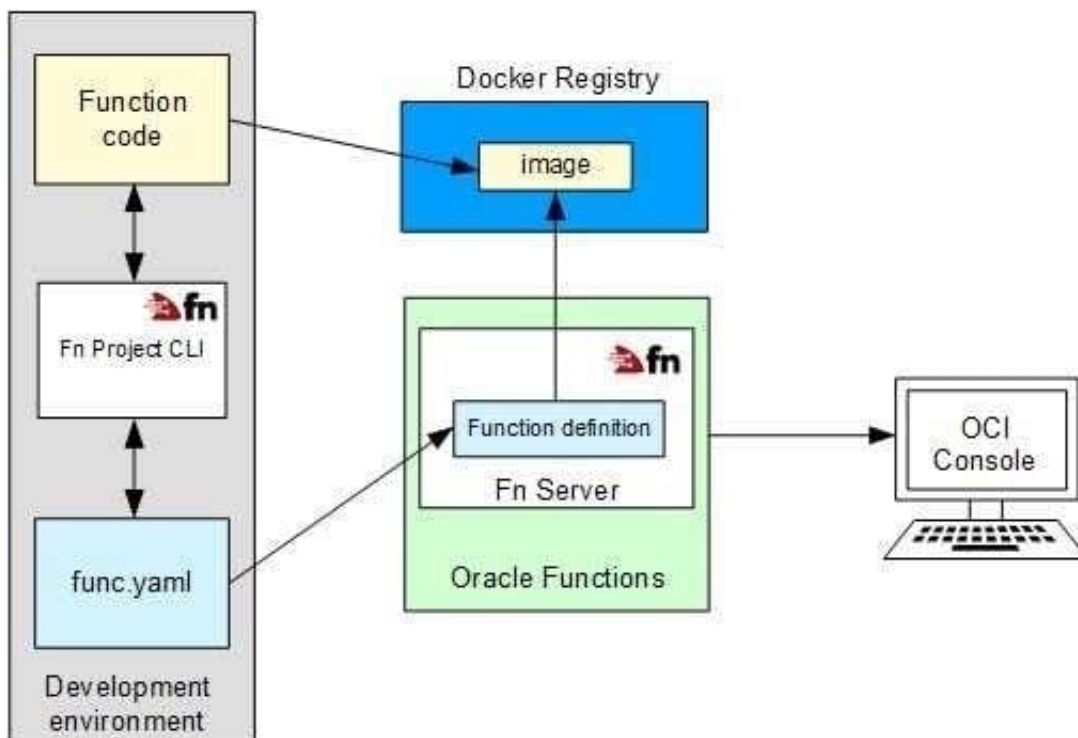
QUESTION 1

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service allows you to run code without provisioning any underlying infrastructure resources?

- A. Compute service
- B. Storage Gateway
- C. Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes
- D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: D

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.



Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Concepts/functionsoverview.htm>

QUESTION 2

Which option provides the best performance for running OLTP workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?



- A. OCI Exadata DB Systems
- B. OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse
- C. OCI Virtual Machine Instance
- D. OCI Dedicated Virtual Host

Correct Answer: A

On an Exadata DB system, all databases share dedicated storage servers which include flash storage. By default, the databases are given equal priority with respect to these resources. The Exadata storage management software uses a first come, first served approach for query processing. If a database executes a major query that overloads I/O resources, overall system performance can be slowed down. The I/O Resource Management (IORM) allows you to assign priorities to your databases to ensure critical queries are processed first when workloads exceed their resource allocations. You assign priorities by creating directives that specify the number of shares for each database. The number of shares corresponds to a percentage of resources given to that database when I/O resources are stressed. Directives work together with an overall optimization objective you set for managing the resources. The following objectives are available: 1) Auto - Recommended. IORM determines the optimization objective and continuously and dynamically determines the optimal settings, based on the workloads observed, and resource plans enabled. 2) Balanced - For critical OLTP and DSS workloads. This setting balances low disk latency and high throughput. This setting limits disk utilization of large I/Os to a lesser extent than low latency to achieve a balance between good latency and good throughput. 3) High throughput - For critical DSS workloads that require high throughput. 4) Low latency - For critical OLTP workloads. This setting provides the lowest possible latency by significantly limiting disk utilization. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/examanagingiorm.htm>

QUESTION 3

According to Shared security model, which two are a customer's responsibilities in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Physical security of OCI data center facilities
- B. Virtual Machine hypervisor
- C. Local NVMe data persistence
- D. Customer data
- E. Object Storage data durability

Correct Answer: DE

Customer and Oracle's responsibilities can be divided into the following areas: Physical Security: Oracle is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. This infrastructure consists of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Identity and Access Management (IAM): As with all Oracle cloud services, you should protect your cloud access credentials and set up individual user accounts. You are responsible for managing and reviewing access for your own employee accounts and for all activities that occur under your tenancy. Oracle is responsible for providing effective IAM services such as identity management, authentication, authorization, and auditing. Workload Security: You are responsible for protecting and securing the operating system and application layers of your compute instances from attacks and compromises. This protection includes patching applications and operating systems, operating system configuration, and protection against malware and network attacks. Oracle is responsible for providing secure images that are hardened and have the latest patches. Also, Oracle makes it simple for you to bring the same third-party security solutions that you use today. Data Classification and Compliance: You are responsible for correctly classifying and labeling your data and meeting any compliance obligations. Also, you are responsible for auditing your solutions to



ensure that they meet your compliance obligations. Host Infrastructure Security: You are responsible for securely configuring and managing your compute (virtual hosts, containers), storage (object, local storage, block volumes), and platform (database configuration) services. Oracle has a shared responsibility with you to ensure that the service is optimally configured and secured. This responsibility includes hypervisor security and the configuration of the permissions and network access controls required to ensure that hosts can communicate correctly and that devices are able to attach or mount the correct storage devices. Network Security: You are responsible for securely configuring network elements such as virtual networking, load balancing, DNS, and gateways. Oracle is responsible for providing a secure network infrastructure. Client and Endpoint Protection: Your enterprise uses various hardware and software systems, such as mobile devices and browsers, to access your cloud resources. You are responsible for securing all clients and endpoints that you allow to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

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

QUESTION 4

You were recently assigned to manage a project to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application will require a database, several servers, and a shared file system. Which three OCI services are best suited for this project?

- A. OCI virtual or Bare Metal DB Systems
- B. OCI Streaming Service
- C. Object Storage Service
- D. Virtual Machine (VM) or Bare Metal (BM) compute Instances
- E. File Storage Service
- F. Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes

Correct Answer: ADE

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/deploy-ebusiness-suite-oci/index.html#GUID-0CA881FD-D96F-4885BC77-62E3A66EFF95>

QUESTION 5

Which should you use to distribute Incoming traffic between a set of web servers?

- A. Load Balances
- B. Internet Gateway
- C. Autoscalling
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service provides automated traffic distribution from one entry point to multiple servers reachable from your virtual cloud network (VCN). The service offers a load balancer with your choice of a public or private IP address, and provisioned bandwidth. A load balancer improves resource utilization, facilitates



scaling, and helps ensure high availability. You can configure multiple load balancing policies and application-specific health checks to ensure that the load balancer directs traffic only to healthy instances. The load balancer can reduce your maintenance window by draining traffic from an unhealthy application server before you remove it from service for maintenance. HOW LOAD BALANCING WORKS: The Load Balancing service enables you to create a public or private load balancer within your VCN. A public load balancer has a public IP address that is accessible from the internet. A private load balancer has an IP address from the hosting subnet, which is visible only within your VCN. You can configure multiple listeners for an IP address to load balance transport Layer 4 and Layer 7 (TCP and HTTP) traffic. Both public and private load balancers can route data traffic to any backend server that is reachable from the VCN. 1) Public Load Balancer To accept traffic from the internet, you create a public load balancer. The service assigns it a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. You can associate the public IP address with a friendly DNS name through any DNS vendor. A public load balancer is regional in scope. If your region includes multiple availability domains, a public load balancer requires either a regional subnet (recommended) or two availability domain-specific (ADspecific) subnets, each in a separate availability domain. With a regional subnet, the Load Balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain, to ensure accessibility even during an availability domain outage. If you create a load balancer in two AD-specific subnets, one subnet hosts the primary load balancer and the other hosts a standby load balancer. If the primary load balancer fails, the public IP address switches to the secondary load balancer. The service treats the two load balancers as equivalent and you cannot specify which one is "primary". Whether you use regional or AD-specific subnets, each load balancer requires one private IP address from its host subnet. The Load Balancing service supplies a floating public IP address to the primary load balancer. The floating public IP address does not come from your backend subnets. If your region includes only one availability domain, the service requires just one subnet, either regional or AD-specific, to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The primary and standby load balancers each require a private IP address from the host subnet, in addition to the assigned floating public IP address. If there is an availability domain outage, the load balancer has no failover. 2) Private Load Balancer To isolate your load balancer from the internet and simplify your security posture, you can create a private load balancer. The Load Balancing service assigns it a private IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. When you create a private load balancer, the service requires only one subnet to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The load balancer can be regional or AD-specific, depending on the scope of the host subnet. The load balancer is accessible only from within the VCN that contains the host subnet, or as further restricted by your security rules. The assigned floating private IP address is local to the host subnet. The primary and standby load balancers each require an extra private IP address from the host subnet. If there is an availability domain outage, a private load balancer created in a regional subnet within a multi-AD region provides failover capability. A private load balancer created in an AD-specific subnet, or in a regional subnet within a single availability domain region, has no failover capability in response to an availability domain outage. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm>

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