1Z0-1085-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which three services Integrate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Key Management?

A. Functions

B. Block Volume

C. Object Storage

D. Auto Scaling

E. Identity and Access Management

F. File Storage

Correct Answer: BCF

DATA ENCRYPTION

Protect customer data at-rest and in-transit in a way that allows customers to meet their security and compliance requirements for cryptographic algorithms and key management The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service always encrypts all block volumes, boot volumes, and volume backups at rest by using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm with 256-bit encryption. By default all volumes and their backups are encrypted using the Oracle- provided encryption keys. Each time a volume is cloned or restored from a backup the volume is assigned a new unique encryption key.

The File Storage service encrypts all file system and snapshot data at rest. By default all file systems are encrypted using Oracle-managed encryption keys. You have the option to encrypt all of your file systems using the keys that you own and manage using the Vault service. Object Storage employs 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256) to encrypt object data on the server. Each object is encrypted with its own data encryption key. Data encryption keys are always encrypted with a master encryption key that is assigned to the bucket. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off. By default, Oracle manages the master encryption key.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/overview.htm https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Concepts/objectstorageoverview.htm https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management is a managed service that enables you to encrypt your data

using keys that you control.IAM, Autoscaling and functions cannot be used with Key Management and

hence are incorrect options.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/KeyManagement/Concepts/keyoverview.htm

QUESTION 2

Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

A. User Credentials

B. Network Security Group

C. Federation

D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You want to leverage a managed Real Application Cluster (RAC) offering in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. which OCI Managed database service would you choose?

A. Autonomous Transaction Processing (shared)

B. VM DB System

C. Autonomous Data Warehousing (shared)

D. Bare Metal DB Systems

Correct Answer: B

There are 2 types of DB systems on virtual machines:

A 1-node VM DB system consists of one VM.

A 2-node VM DB system consists of two VMs clustered with RAC enabled.

Reference:

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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. If you need to provision a DB system for development or

testing purposes, then a special fast provisioning single-node virtual machine system is available.

You can manage these systems by using the Console, the API, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI, the

Database CLI (DBCLI), Enterprise Manager, Enterprise Manager Express, or SQL Developer.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 4

Which feature allows you to logically group and isolate your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources?

A. Tenancy

B. Identity and Access Management Groups

C. Compartments

D. Availability Domain

Correct Answer: C

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.

User Group can use some resources in the compartment like network resources also they can\\'t create it

depend on the policy that assigned Remember, a compartment is a logical grouping, not a physical one

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.8/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/iam/compartment.html

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/

What Is IaaS?

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. 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/