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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

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 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

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 4

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 5

What is a key benefit of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Machine DB Systems?

- A. Support for RAC DB systems
- B. No need to create database Indices
- C. Automated backups to OCI Block Volume
- D. Automated disaster recovery

Correct Answer: A

There are two types of DB systems on virtual machines: A 1-node virtual machine DB system consists of one virtual machine. A 2-node virtual machine DB system consists of two virtual machines. (RAC) A virtual machine DB system database uses Oracle Cloud Infrastructure block storage instead of local storage. You specify a storage size when you launch the DB system, and you can scale up the storage as needed at any time. For 1-node virtual machine DB systems, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides have a "fast provisioning" option that allows you to create your DB system using Logical Volume Manager as your storage management software. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2-node 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.



Supported Database Editions and Versions

All single-node Oracle RAC DB systems support the following Oracle Database editions:

- Standard Edition
- Enterprise Edition
- Enterprise Edition - High Performance
- Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance

Two-node Oracle RAC DB systems require Oracle Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance.

For standard provisioning of DB systems (using [Oracle Automatic Storage Management ↗](#) (ASM) as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1)
- Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2)

For [fast provisioning](#) of single-node virtual machine database systems (using [Logical Volume Manager ↗](#) as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 20c (20.0) - [Preview version](#) only
- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)

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

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