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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.

What Are the Advantages of IaaS?

IaaS offers multiple advantages over traditional on-premises data centers. With IaaS, organizations can

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| Reduce expenses. | Businesses that have switched to IaaS don't have to buy, manage, and maintain their infrastructure, and they pay only for what they use—even over five year or longer depreciation periods. |
| Improve business continuity. | Cloud infrastructure typically provides a higher degree of uptime and more disaster recovery options than on-premises deployments, because it has redundancy built in at every layer, offers multiple fault domains and geographically distributed locations, and is run at massive scale by operations experts. |
| Accelerate innovation. | IaaS makes it fast, easy, and affordable to test new products and ideas. Instead of having to develop detailed forecasts and invest in new infrastructure, businesses can ramp up their cloud infrastructure in minutes, then scale up or down as needed. |
| Take advantage of the latest technologies. | Many cloud providers package and deploy new hardware and software—including artificial intelligence and machine learning frameworks—long before businesses could implement them on premises. |
| Speed provisioning. | Even virtualized on-premises infrastructures suffer from long provisioning times of weeks or even months. With IaaS, entire application environments can be provisioned in minutes. |

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

QUESTION 2

Which OCI Identity and access management capability helps you to organize multiple users into teams?

- A. Policies
- B. Groups
- C. Dynamic Groups
- D. Users

Correct Answer: B

IAM Group is A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

IAM DYNAMIC GROUP is 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.

Reference:

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

A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

Working with Groups

When creating a group, you must provide a unique, unchangeable *name* for the group. The name must be unique across all groups within your tenancy. You must also provide the group with a *description* (although it can be an empty string), which is a non-unique, changeable description for the group. Oracle will also assign the group a unique ID called an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID). For more information, see [Resource Identifiers](#).

Note

If you delete a group and then create a new group with the same name, they'll be considered different groups because they'll have different OCIDs.

A group has no permissions until you write at least one **policy** ⓘ that gives that group permission to either the tenancy or a compartment. When writing the policy, you can specify the group by using either the unique name or the group's OCID. Per the preceding note, even if you specify the group name in the policy, IAM internally uses the OCID to determine the group. For information about writing policies, see [Managing Policies](#).

You can delete a group, but only if the group is empty.

For information about the number of groups you can have, see [Service Limits](#).

If you're federating with an identity provider, you'll create mappings between the identity provider's groups and your IAM groups. For more information, see [Federating with Identity Providers](#).

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managinggroups.htm>

QUESTION 3

Which is a key benefit of using oracle cloud infrastructure autonomous data warehouse?

- A. No username and password required
- B. Scale both CPU and Storage without downtime
- C. Apply database patches as they become available
- D. Maintain root level access to the underlying operating system

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse is a cloud data warehouse service that eliminates virtually all the complexities of operating a data warehouse and securing data. It automates provisioning, configuring, securing, tuning, scaling, patching, backing up, and repairing of the data warehouse. Unlike other "fully managed" cloud data warehouse solutions that only patch and update the service, it also features elastic, automated scaling, performance tuning, security, and a broad set of built-in capabilities that enable machine learning analysis, simple data loading, and data visualizations. Data Warehouse uses continuous query optimization, table indexing, data summaries, and auto-tuning to ensure consistent high performance even as data volume and number of users grows. Autonomous scaling can temporarily increase compute and I/O by a factor of three to maintain performance. Unlike other cloud services which require downtime to scale, Autonomous Data Warehouse scales while the service continues to run. Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/autonomous-database/autonomous-data-warehouse/>

QUESTION 4

Which two situations incur costs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data ingress from the internet
- B. Transferring data across regions
- C. Transferring data from one instance to another in the same Availability Domain
- D. Data egress to the internet
- E. Transferring data from one instance to another across different Availability Domains in a Region

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is an example of an edge service in OCI?

- A. DNS Zone Management
- B. Virtual Machines
- C. OCI compute instances
- D. Oracle Data Guard

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Domain Name System (DNS) service lets you create and manage your DNS zones. You can create zones, add records to zones, and allow Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's edge network to handle your domain's DNS queries.

DNS Zone Management

- Highly scalable, global anycast Domain Name System (DNS) network that assures high site availability and low latency
- Offers a complete set of functions for zone management:
 - Create and manage zones and records
 - Import/upload zone files
 - Filter and sort views of zones and records
 - Secondary DNS support
 - APIs and SDKs



Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/edge-services-100.pdf>

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