1Z0-1085-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

After Signing up for a new Oracle cloud Infrastructure tenancy, what would you subscribe to in order to deploy infrastructure and services in different parts of the world?

A. Availability Domain

B. Fault Domains

C. Pay as you go pricing

D. Region

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains. Most Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources are either region-specific, such as a virtual cloud network, or availability domain-specific, such as a compute instance. Traffic between availability domains and between regions is encrypted. Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region. The availability domains within the same region are connected to each other by a low latency, high bandwidth network, which makes it possible for you to provide high-availability connectivity to the internet and on-premises, and to build replicated systems in multiple availability domains for both high-availability and disaster recovery. Oracle is adding multiple cloud regions around the world to provide local access to cloud resources for our customers. To accomplish this quickly, we\\'ve chosen to launch regions in new geographies with one availability domain. As regions require expansion, we have the option to add capacity to existing availability domains, to add additional availability domains to an existing region, or to build a new region. The expansion approach in a particular scenario is based on customer requirements as well as considerations of regional demand patterns and resource availability. For any region with one availability domain, a second availability domain or region in the same country or geo-political area will be made available within a year to enable further options for disaster recovery that support customer requirements for data residency where they exist. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.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

In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) offer industry leading price-performance?

A. OCI leverages advanced encryption that results In fast performance

B. With OCI, pricing Is low and predictable across all regions and services.

C. OCI hypervisor provides Industry loading performance.

D. OCI backs performance claims with Service Level Agreements.

E. OCI does not over subscribe CPU, but only memory.

Correct Answer: BD

OCI leverages advanced encryption that leads to fast performance, OCI does not over subscribe CPU, but only memory, and OCI hypervisor provides industry leading performance are WRONG. However, OCI does back claims with SLAs and offers predictable pricing for all services. Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/iaas/sla.html https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html

QUESTION 4

Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?

A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost

B. You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance

C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances

D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you provision and manage compute hosts, known as instances You can launch instances as needed to meet your compute and application requirements. After you launch an instance, you can access it securely from your computer, restart it, attach and detach volumes, and terminate it when you\\'re done with it. Any changes made to the instance\\'s local drives are lost when you terminate it. Any saved changes to volumes attached to the instance are retained. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances: 1) Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and

strong isolation. 2) Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm

QUESTION 5

Which describes a key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal.

B. With OCI, you can run only cloud-native workloads.

C. Only bare metal workloads are supported on OCI.

D. OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model.

Correct Answer: D

https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html

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OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model - is the best suited answer.

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Only bare metal workloads are supported in OCI - False, since you can work with VMs etc too

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With OCI, you can run cloud native workloads - False, since you can work with on-premise by connecting it to OCI too.

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With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal - False since Java is not the only programming language supported by OCI.