

1Z0-1085-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which security service is offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Certificate Management System
- B. Key Management
- C. Managed Active Directory
- D. Managed Intrusion Detection

Correct Answer: B

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



Your Keys - Protected

Oracle protects the security of your keys by storing them in a FIPS 140-2 Level 3 certified hardware security module (HSM).



Managed Service

Oracle Key Management is a managed service, so you can focus on your encryption needs rather than on procuring, provisioning, configuring, updating and maintaining HSMs and key management software.



Enhance Compliance

Integrates with Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM) so you can control permissions on individual keys and key vaults, and monitor their lifecycle via integration with Oracle Audit.

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/security/cloud-services/key-management.html>

QUESTION 2

Oracle cloud Infrastructure is compliant with which three industry standards?

- A. SOC 1 Type 2 and SOC 2 Type 2 attestations
- B. NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards
- C. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- D. ISO 27001:2013 certification
- E. Health Care Compliance Association (HCCA)

Correct Answer: ACD

Here is the official list of all industry standards that OCI complies with : <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/>

QUESTION 3

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>

QUESTION 4

Which OCI service is the most cost-effective?

- A. File Storage
- B. Object Storage (standard)
- C. Block Volume
- D. Archive Storage

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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>

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