

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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

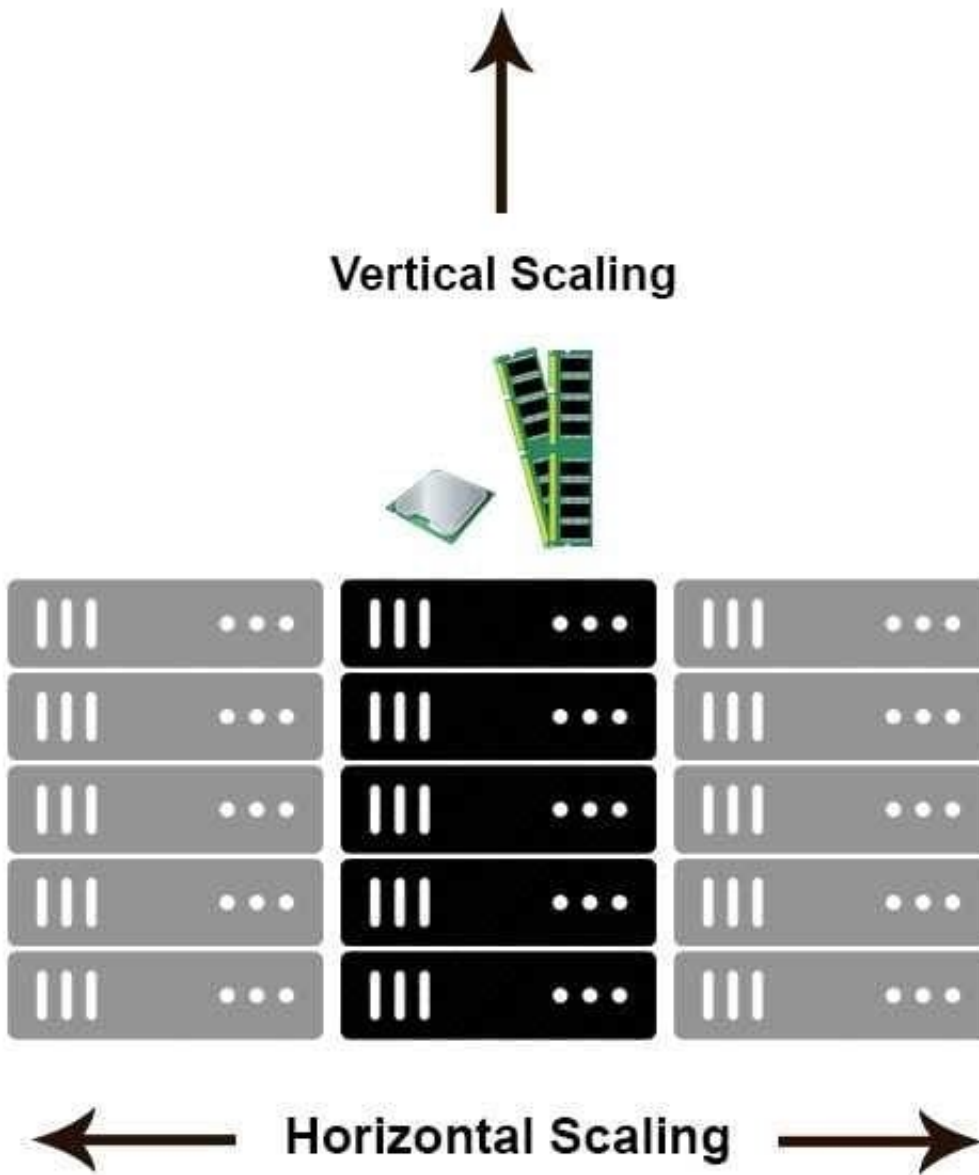
What does compute instance horizontal scaling mean?

- A. stopping/starting the instance
- B. backing up data to object storage
- C. adding additional compute instances
- D. changing compute instance size

Correct Answer: C

Cloud Horizontal Scaling refers to provisioning additional servers to meet your needs, often splitting workloads between servers to limit the number of requests any individual server is getting. In a cloud-based environment, this would mean adding additional instances instead of moving to a larger instance size. Cloud Vertical Scaling refers to adding more CPU or memory to an existing server, or replacing one server with a more powerful server.

Reference: <https://cloudcheckr.com/cloud-cost-management/cloud-vs-data-center-what-is-scalability-in-cloudcomputing/>
Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.



With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and comes with an upper limit. Reference: <https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpai/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases- a2aef778610c>

QUESTION 2

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for storing application backups which can be stored based on business needs.

Which OCI storage service can be used to meet the requirement?

A. File Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Archive Storage

D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: D

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 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. 2) 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. For more information, see Overview of Archive Storage. The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service is an internet-scale, high-performance storage platform that offers reliable and cost-efficient data durability. The Object Storage service can store an unlimited amount of unstructured data of any content type, including analytic data and rich content, like images and videos. With Object Storage, you can safely and securely store or retrieve data directly from the internet or from within the cloud platform. Object Storage offers multiple management interfaces that let you easily manage storage at scale. The elasticity of the platform lets you start small and scale seamlessly, without experiencing any degradation in performance or service reliability. Object Storage is a regional service and is not tied to any specific compute instance. You can access data from anywhere inside or outside the context of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, as long you have internet connectivity and can access one of the Object Storage endpoints. Authorization and resource limits are discussed later in this topic. Object Storage also supports private access from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources in a VCN through a service gateway. A service gateway allows connectivity to the Object Storage public endpoints from private IP addresses in private subnets. For example, you can back up DB systems to an Object Storage bucket over the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure backbone instead of over the internet. You can optionally use IAM policies to control which VCNs or ranges of IP addresses can access Object Storage. See Access to Oracle Services: Service Gateway for details. Object Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier. The following list summarizes some of the ways that you can use Object Storage.

HADOOP/BIG DATA SUPPORT

You can use Object Storage as the primary data repository for big data. Object Storage offers a scalable storage platform that lets you store large datasets and operate seamlessly on those datasets. The [HDFS Connector for Object Storage](#) provides connectivity to various big data analytic engines like Apache Spark and MapReduce. This connectivity enables the analytics engines to work directly with data stored in Object Storage. For more information, see [Hadoop Support](#).

BACKUP/ARCHIVE

You can use Object Storage to preserve backup and archive data that must be stored for an extended duration to adhere to various compliance mandates.

CONTENT REPOSITORY

You can use Object Storage as your primary content repository for data, images, logs, and video. You can reliably store and preserve this data for a long time, and serve this content directly from Object Storage. The storage scales as your data storage needs scale.

LOG DATA

You can use Object Storage to preserve application log data so that you can retroactively analyze this data to determine usage pattern and debug issues.

LARGE DATASETS

You can use Object Storage to store generated application data that needs to be preserved for future use. Pharmaceutical trials data, genome data, and Internet of Things (IoT) data are examples of generated application data that you can preserve using Object Storage.

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

QUESTION 3

What service is NOT available as part of Oracle Cloud Free Tier?

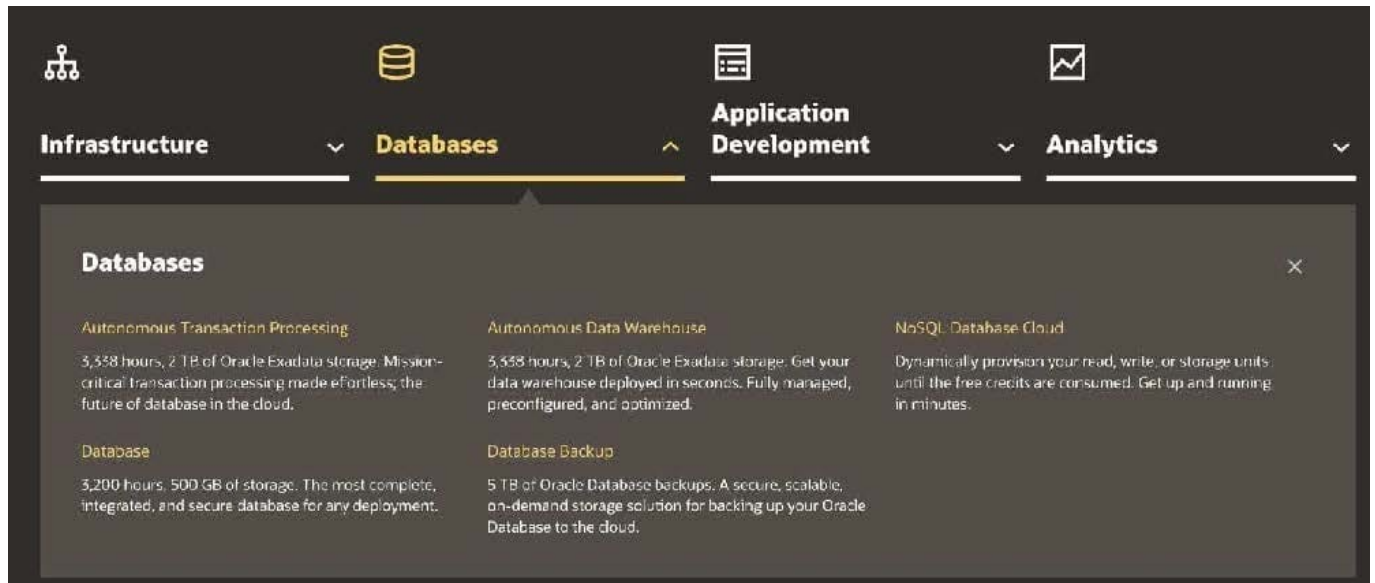
- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Exadata DB Systems
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Autonomous Data Warehouse
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute

Correct Answer: B

For more information on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier refer below official documentation

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/FreeTier/freetier.htm?Highlight=Free%20Tier> Exadata DB Systems

aren't a part of the free tier: Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/free/>



QUESTION 4

Which is NOT a valid business benefit for a customer considering migrating their infrastructure and apps to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Faster go-to market
- B. Capital Expenditure to Operational Expenditure conversion
- C. Greater agility
- D. Increased Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is a set of complementary cloud services that enable you to build and run a wide range of applications and services in a highly available hosted environment. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers high-performance compute capabilities (as physical hardware instances) and storage capacity in a flexible overlay virtual network that is securely accessible from your on-premises network. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Concepts/baremetalintro.htm> One of the major benefits of cloud computing is REDUCED TCO. Therefore, Increased TCO is the incorrect option. <https://www.oracle.com/partners/en/partner-with-oracle/development-solutions/why/increase-value-reducecost-3907933.pdf>

QUESTION 5

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

- A. Tenancy
- B. Identity and Access Management Groups
- C. Availability Domains

D. Compartments

Correct Answer: D

It is 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 IAM Service 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. For more information, see Overview of the IAM Service and also Setting Up Your Tenancy. To place a resource in a compartment, simply specify the compartment ID in the "Create" request object when initially creating the resource. For example, to launch an instance into a particular compartment, specify that compartment's OCID in the LaunchInstance request. You can't move an existing resource from one compartment to another. To use any of the API operations, you must be authorized in an IAM policy. If you're not authorized, talk to an administrator. If you're an administrator who needs to write policies to give users access, see Getting Started with Policies. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/ocicli/2.9.9/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/iam/compartment.html

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