1Z0-1085-20 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

You have a mission-critical application which requires to be globally available at all times. Which deployment strategy should you adopt?

A. Use multiple Fault Domains In each Availability Domain in each Region.

B. Use multiple Availability Domains In one Region.

C. Use multiple Fault Domains In one Region.

D. Use multiple Fault Domains in any Availability Domain in multiple Regions.

Correct Answer: A

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. Regions are independent of other regions and can be separated by vast distances--across countries or even continents.

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. Fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm

QUESTION 2

You are setting up a proof of concept (POC) and need to quickly establish a secure between an on-

premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which OCI service should you implement?

A. VCN Peering

B. FastConnect

C. Internet Gateway

D. IPSec VPN

Correct Answer: D

You can set up a single IPSec VPN with a simple layout that you might use for a proof of concept (POC).

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPsec.htm

It is possible to set up a site-to-site Virtual Private Network (VPN) Connection between your on- premises network (a data center or corporate LAN) and your Oracle virtual cloud network (VCN) over a secure encrypted VPN. The VPN connection uses industry-standard IPSec protocols. The Oracle service that provides site-to-site connectivity is named VPN Connect (also referred to as an IPSec VPN). Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPsec.htm

QUESTION 3

Which SLA type is not offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute service?

A. Data Plane

B. Performance Plane

C. Service Plane

D. Control Plane

Correct Answer: C

Service Plane is NOT an SLA provided by OCI. See the table below:

OCI services with SLA

Services	Data Plane	Control Plane	Perf.
Compute	Yes	Yes	Yes
Block Volume	Yes	Yes	Yes
File Storage	Yes	Yes	
Database - Dense I/O	Yes	Yes	
Database Cloud Service	Yes	Yes	
Database Exadata Service	Yes	Yes	
Data Safe	Yes	Yes	
Other services - API Gateway, Autonomous Data Warehouse, Autonomous Transaction Processing, Database Backup Cloud Service, Digital Assistant, DNS, Email, FastConnect, Functions, Health Checks, Integration Cloud, Key Management, Load Balancer, Monitoring, NoSQL Database Cloud, Notifications Service, Object Storage, Outbound Data Transfer, Streaming Service, Web Application Firewall	Yes		

Reference: https://k21academy.com/1z0-1085/service-level-agreement-sla-in-oracle-cloud-oci/

QUESTION 4

Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)

B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage

D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage is the lowest pricing for storage (per GB) Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

Product	Unit Price	Metric
Block Volume Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Block Volume Performance Units	$0.0017	Performance Units Per GB / Month • 0 VPUs at $0 for Lower Cost • 10 VPUs at $0.017 for Balanced • 20 VPUs at $0.034 for Higher Performance
Object Storage - Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Object Storage - Requests	$0.0034	10,000 Requests / Month
File Storage	$0.30	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Archive Storage	$0.0026	GB Storage Capacity / Month

Archive storage as seen above is the cheapest! Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

QUESTION 5

What do the terms OpEx and CapEx refer to?

A. OpEx refers to Operational Excellence and CapEx refers to Capital Excellence

B. OpEx refers to Operational Expenditure and CapEx refers to Capital Expenditure

C. OpEx refers to Operational Expansion and CapEx refers to Capital Expenses

D. OpEx refers to Operational Example and CapEx refers to Capita Example

Correct Answer: B

CapEx is Capital expenditures comprise major purchases that will be used in the future. OpEx Operating expenditures (expenses) represent day-to-day costs that are necessary to keep a business running.

Reference: https://www.10thmagnitude.com/opex-vs-capex-the-real-cloud-computing-cost-advantage/

QUESTION 6

Which should you use to distribute Incoming traffic between a set of web servers?

A. Load Balances

B. Internet Gateway

C. Autoscallng

D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service provides automated traffic distribution from one entry point to multiple servers reachable from your virtual cloud network (VCN). The service offers a load balancer with your choice of a public or private IP address, and provisioned bandwidth. A load balancer improves resource utilization, facilitates scaling, and helps ensure high availability. You can configure multiple load balancing policies and application-specific health checks to ensure that the load balancer directs traffic only to healthy instances. The load balancer can reduce your maintenance window by draining traffic from an unhealthy application server before you remove it from service for maintenance. HOW LOAD BALANCING WORKS: The Load Balancing service enables you to create a public or private load balancer within your VCN. A public load balancer has a public IP address that is accessible from the internet. A private load balancer has an IP address from the hosting subnet, which is visible only within your VCN. You can configure multiple listeners for an IP address to load balance transport Layer 4 and Layer 7 (TCP and HTTP) traffic. Both public and private load balancers can route data traffic to any backend server that is reachable from the VCN. 1) Public Load Balancer To accept traffic from the internet, you create a public load balancer. The service assigns it a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. You can associate the public IP address with a friendly DNS name through any DNS vendor. A public load balancer is regional in scope. If your region includes multiple availability domains, a public load balancer requires either a regional subnet (recommended) or two availability domain-specific (ADspecific) subnets, each in a separate availability domain. With a regional subnet, the Load Balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain, to ensure accessibility even during an availability domain outage. If you create a load balancer in two AD-specific subnets, one subnet hosts the primary load balancer and the other hosts a standby load balancer. If the primary load balancer fails, the public IP address switches to the secondary load balancer. The service treats the two load balancers as equivalent and you cannot specify which one is "primary". Whether you use regional or AD-specific subnets, each load balancer requires one private IP address from its host subnet. The Load Balancing service supplies a floating public IP address to the primary load balancer. The floating public IP address does not come from your backend subnets. If your region includes only one availability domain, the service requires just one subnet, either regional or AD-specific, to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The primary and standby load balancers each require a private IP address from the host subnet, in addition to the assigned floating public IP address. If there is an availability domain outage, the load balancer has no failover. 2) Private Load Balancer To isolate your load balancer from the internet and simplify your security posture, you can create a private load balancer. The Load Balancing service assigns it a private IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. When you create a private load balancer, the service requires only one subnet to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The load balancer can be regional or AD-specific, depending on the scope of the host subnet. The load balancer is accessible only from within the VCN that contains the host subnet, or as further restricted by your security rules. The assigned floating private IP address is local to the host subnet. The primary and standby load balancers each require an extra private IP address from the host subnet. If there is an availability domain outage, a private load balancer created in a regional subnet within a multi-AD region provides failover capability. A private load balancer created in an AD-specific subnet, or in a regional subnet within a single availability domain region, has no failover capability in response to an availability domain outage. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm

QUESTION 7

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can send you an alert when you might exceed your spending threshold?

A. Budgets

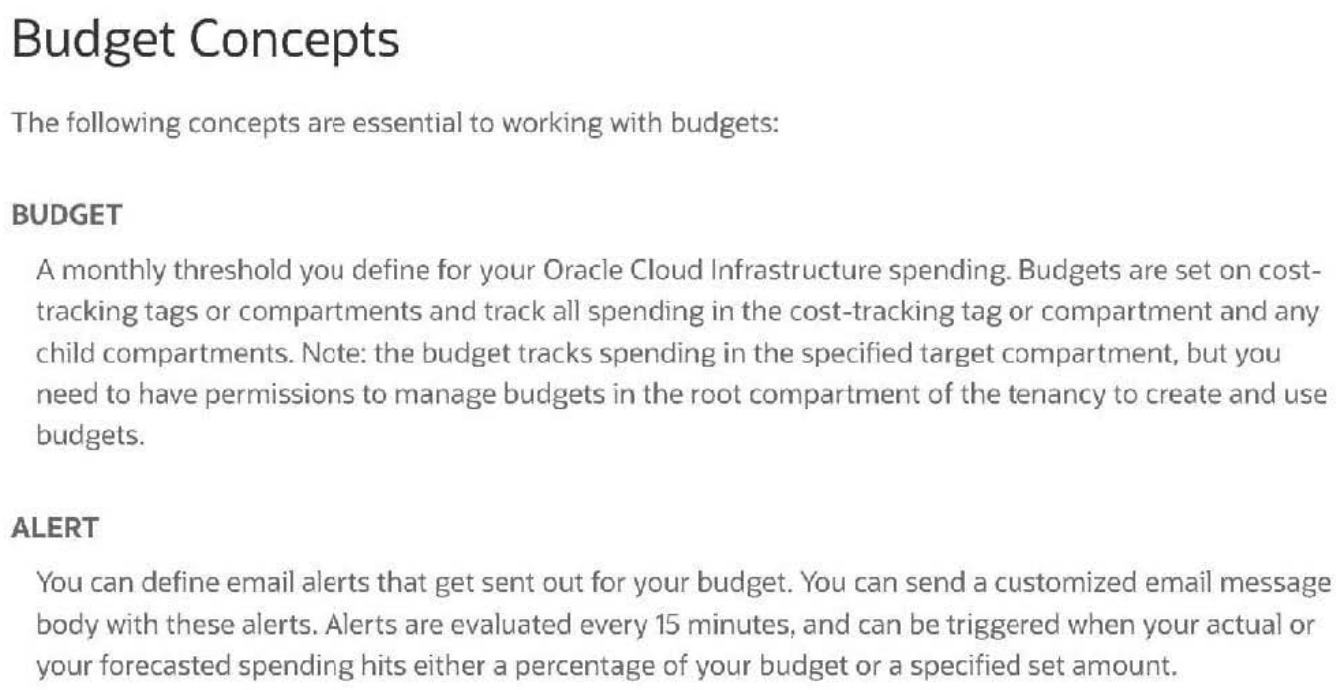
B. Monitoring

C. Streaming

D. Events

Correct Answer: A

Budgets can be used to set thresholds for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/billingoverview.htm A budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console. How Budgets Work: Budgets are set on cost-tracking tags or on compartments (including the root compartment) to track all spending in that cost-tracking tag or for that compartment and its children. All budgets alerts are evaluated every 15 minutes. To see the last time a budget was evaluated, open the details for a budget. You will see fields that show the current spend, the forecast and the "Spent in period" field which shows you the time period over which the budget was evaluated. When a budget alert fires, the email recipients configured in the budget alert receive an email.



Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/budgetsoverview.htm

QUESTION 8

What does compute instance horizonal scaling mean?

A. stopping/starting the instance

B. backing up data to object storage

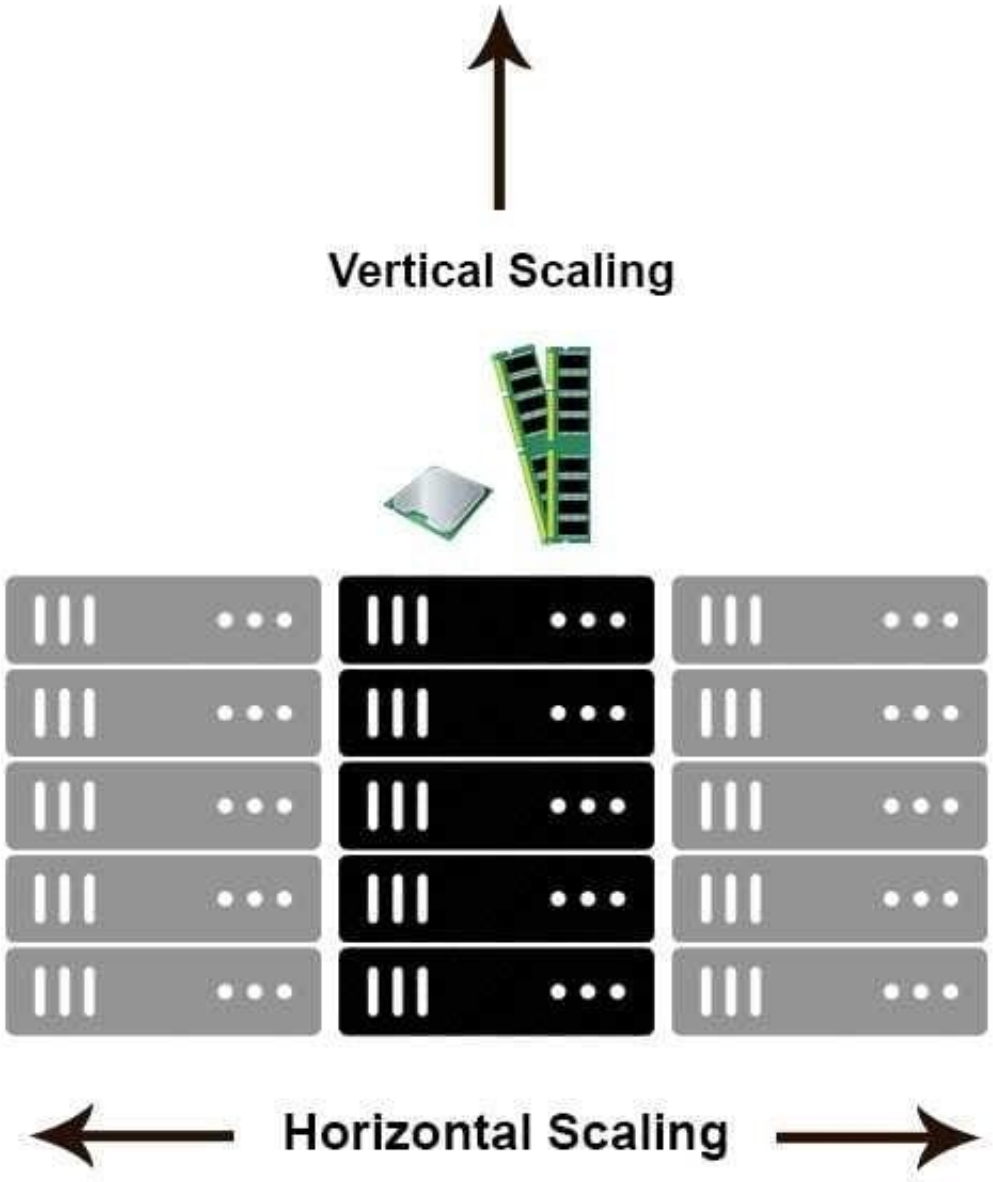
C. adding additional compute instances

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/@abhinavkorpal/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases- a2aef778610c

QUESTION 9

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

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

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

QUESTION 10

Which kind of scaling is supported by virtual machines in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

A. Only scaling up or down

B. Only scaling out

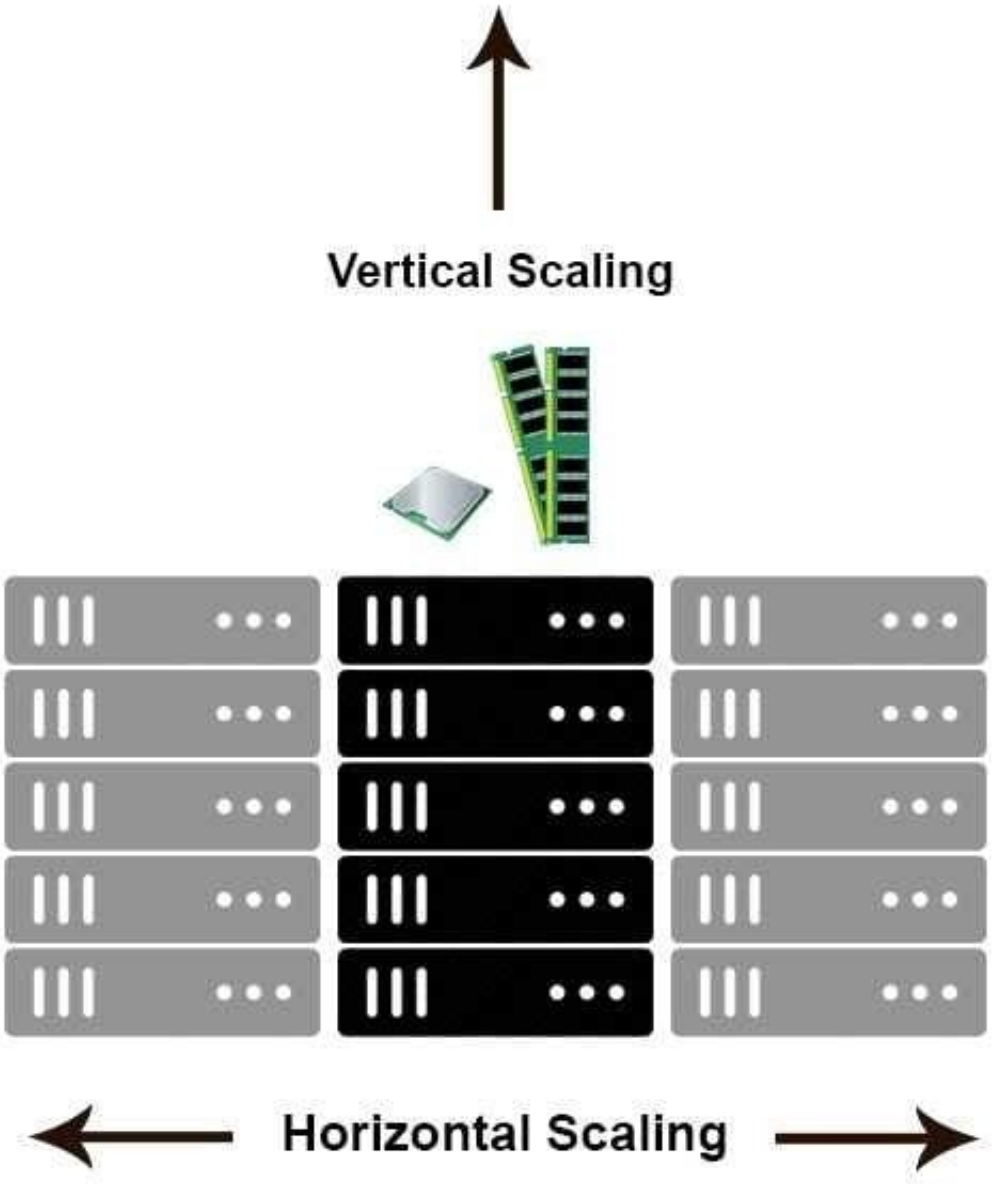
C. Scaling up or down, and scaling in or out

D. Only scaling in

Correct Answer: C

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.



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QUESTION 11

What does Oracle\\'s Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) attestation of compliance provide to customers?

A. Customers can use these services for workloads that provides validation of card holder transaction but only as 3rd

party

B. Customers can use these services for workloads that process, or transmit cardholder data but not store it.

C. Customers can use these services for workloads to process applications for credit card approval securely.

D. Customers can use these services for workloads that store, process, or transmit cardholder data.

Correct Answer: D

The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) is a global set of security standard designed to encourage and enhance cardholder data security and promote the adoption of consistent data security measures around the technical and operational components related to cardholder data. Oracle has successfully completed a Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) audit and received an Attestation of Compliance (AoC) covering several Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services and the Oracle RightNow Service Cloud Service. As a PCI Level 1 Service Provider, customers can now use these services for workloads that store, process or transmit cardholder data.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/

QUESTION 12

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.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Archive/Concepts/archivestorageoverview.htm

QUESTION 13

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

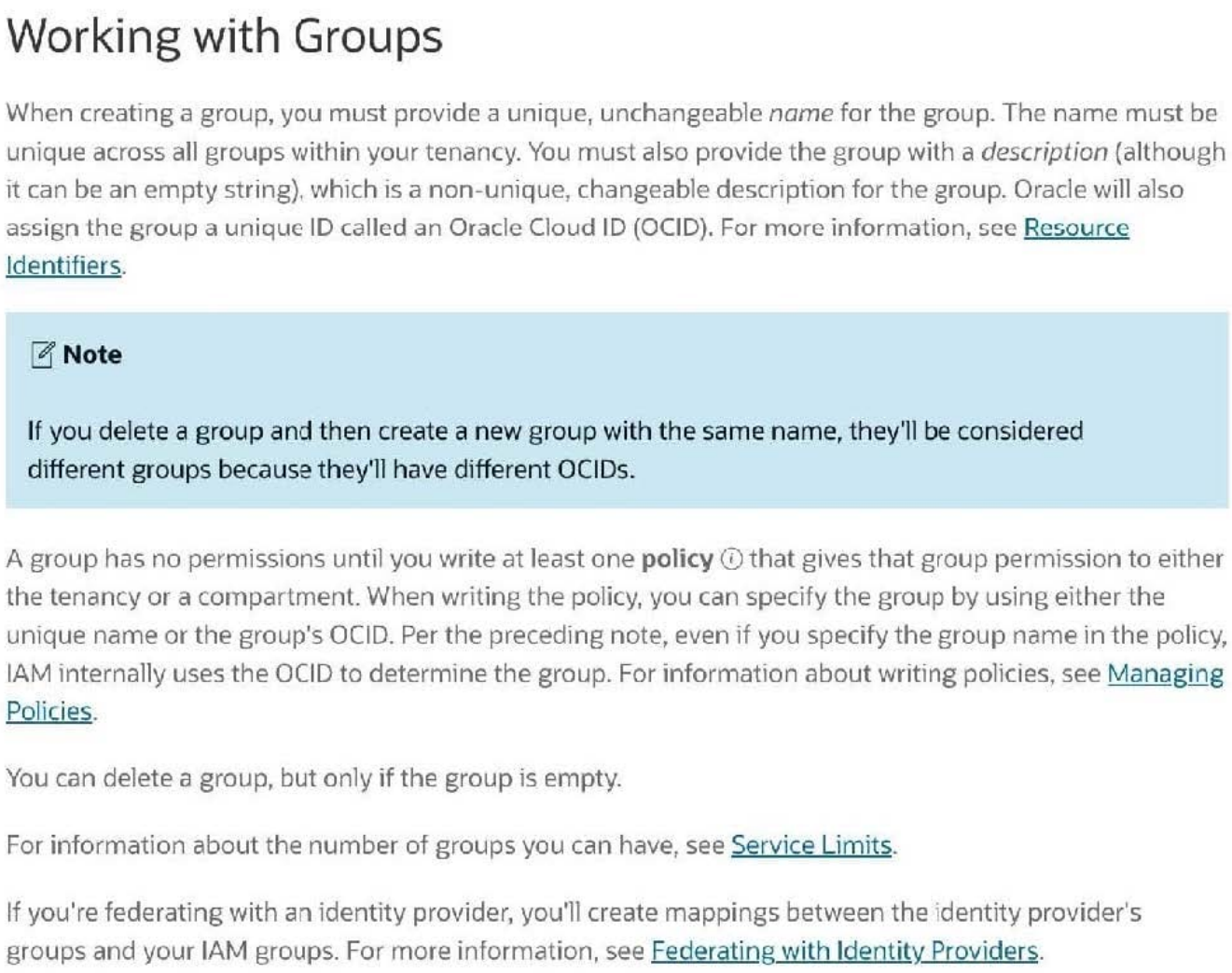
IAM Group is A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

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 14

Which capability can be used to protect against unexpected hardware or power supply failures within an availability domain?

A. Fault Domains

B. Compartments

C. Top of Rack Switches

D. Power Distribution Units

Correct Answer: A

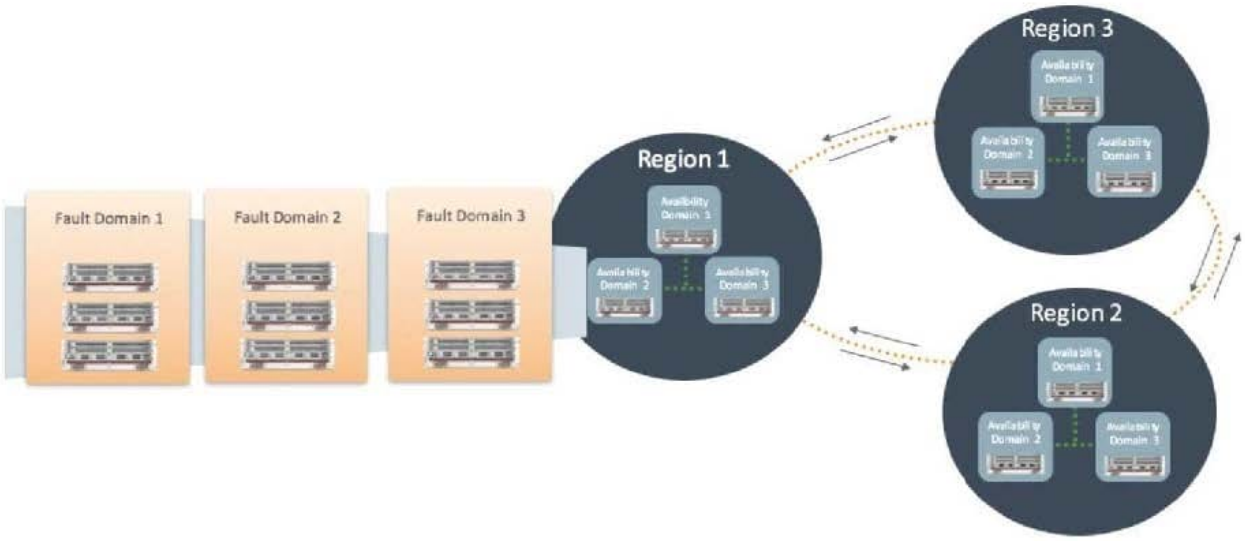
A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability

domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

Usually fault domains to do the following things:

1) Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.

2) Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.



Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm

QUESTION 15

Which is NOT covered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Service Level Agreement (SLA)?

A. Manageability

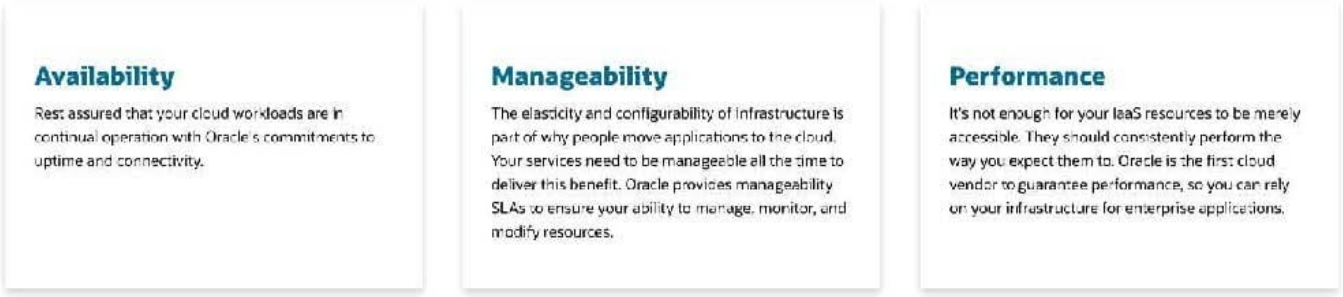
B. Performance

C. Reliability

D. Availability

Correct Answer: C

https://www.oracle.com/assets/paas-iaas-pub-cld-srvs-pillar-4021422.pdf Enterprises demand more than just availability from their cloud infrastructure. Mission-critical workloads also require consistent performance, and the ability to manage, monitor, and modify resources running in the cloud at any time. Only Oracle offers end-to-end SLAs covering performance, availability, manageability of services.



Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/iaas/sla.html