1Z0-1085-20 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service allows you to run code without provisioning any underlying infrastructure resources?

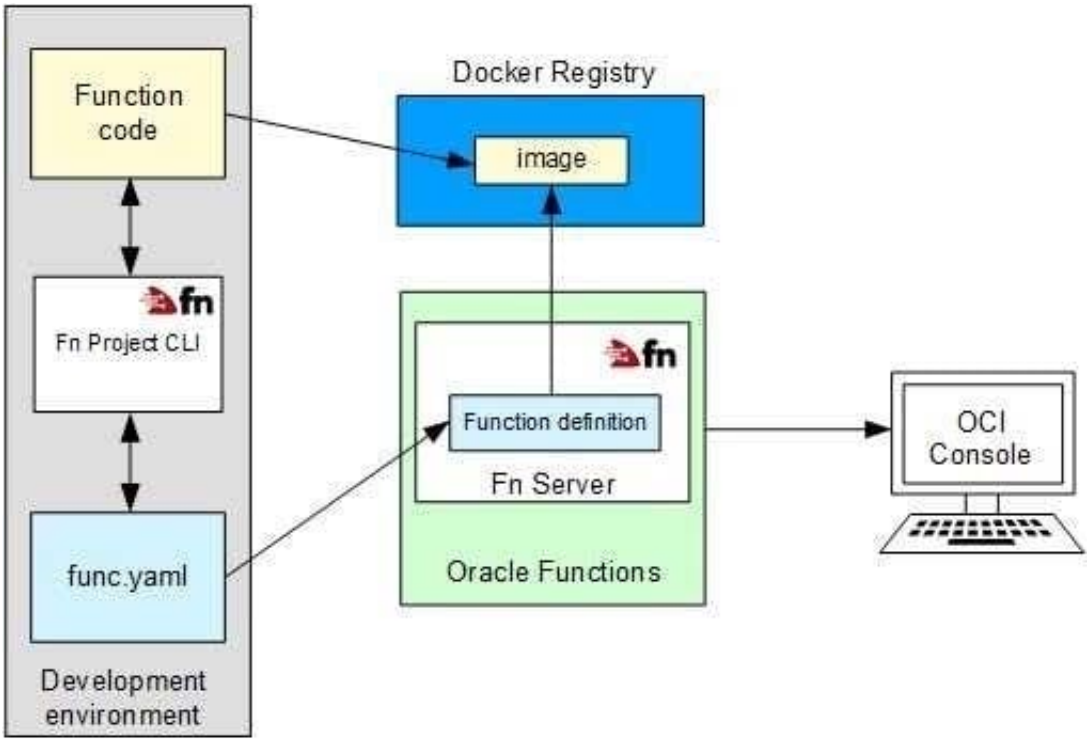
A. Compute service

B. Storage Gateway

C. Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a- Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there\\'s no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don\\'t provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution.



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

QUESTION 2

You are analyzing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) usage with Cost Analysis tool in the OCI console. Which of the

following is NOT a default feature of the tool?

A. Filter costs by applications

B. Filter costs by tags

C. Filter costs by compartments

D. Filter costs by date

Correct Answer: A

Cost Analysis is an easy-to-use visualization tool to help you track and optimize your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending, allows you to generate charts, and download accurate, reliable tabular reports of aggregated cost data on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure consumption. Use the tool for spot checks of spending trends and for generating reports

Filters	Allows filtering on the following: • Availability Domain • Compartment **Note** Filtering by compartment displays usage and costs attributed to all resources in the selected compartments, and their child compartments. ◦ By OCID ◦ By Name ◦ By Path (for example, root/compartmentname /compartmentname) • Platform (Gen-1 are services which are not OCI native. Gen-2 includes all OCI native services) • Tag ◦ By Tag Namespace ◦ By TagKey + Value • Region • Service • Product description (the human-readable corresponding name)

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

QUESTION 3

Which statement about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) shared security model is true?

A. You are responsible for managing security controls within the physical OCI network.

B. You are not responsible for any aspect of security in OCI.

C. You are responsible for securing all data that you place in OCI D. You are responsible for securing the hypervisor within OCI Compute service.

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers best-in-class security technology and operational processes to secure its enterprise cloud services. However, for you to securely run your workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you must be aware of your security and compliance responsibilities. By design, Oracle provides security of cloud infrastructure and operations (cloud operator access controls, infrastructure security patching, and so on), and you are responsible for securely configuring your cloud resources. Security in the cloud is a shared responsibility between you and Oracle. In a shared, multi-tenant compute environment, Oracle is responsible for the security of the underlying cloud infrastructure (such as data-center facilities, and hardware and software systems) and you are responsible for securing your workloads and configuring your services (such as compute, network, storage, and database) securely. In a fully isolated, single-tenant, bare metal server with no Oracle software on it, your responsibility increases as you bring the entire software stack (operating systems and above) on which you deploy your applications. In this environment, you are responsible for securing your workloads, and configuring your services (compute, network, storage, database) securely, and ensuring that the software components that you run on the bare metal servers are configured, deployed, and managed securely. More specifically, your and Oracle\\'s responsibilities can be divided into the following areas: Identity and Access Management (IAM): As with all Oracle cloud services, you should protect your cloud access credentials and set up individual user accounts. You are responsible for managing and reviewing access for your own employee accounts and for all activities that occur under your tenancy. Oracle is responsible for providing effective IAM services such as identity management, authentication, authorization, and auditing. Workload Security: You are responsible for protecting and securing the operating system and application layers of your compute instances from attacks and compromises. This protection includes patching applications and operating systems, operating system configuration, and protection against malware and network attacks. Oracle is responsible for providing secure images that are hardened and have the latest patches. Also, Oracle makes it simple for you to bring the same third-party security solutions that you use today. Data Classification and Compliance: You are responsible for correctly classifying and labeling your data and meeting any compliance obligations. Also, you are responsible for auditing your solutions to ensure that they meet your compliance obligations. Host Infrastructure Security: You are responsible for securely configuring and managing your compute (virtual hosts, containers), storage (object, local storage, block volumes), and platform (database configuration) services. Oracle has a shared responsibility with you to ensure that the service is optimally configured and secured. This responsibility includes hypervisor security and the configuration of the permissions and network access controls required to ensure that hosts can communicate correctly and that devices are able to attach or mount the correct storage devices. Network Security: You are responsible for securely configuring network elements such as virtual networking, load balancing, DNS, and gateways. Oracle is responsible for providing a secure network infrastructure. Client and Endpoint Protection: Your enterprise uses various hardware and software systems, such as mobile devices and browsers, to access your cloud resources. You are responsible for securing all clients and endpoints that you allow

to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Physical Security: Oracle is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. This infrastructure consists of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/oracle-cloud-infrastructure-security-architecture.pdf

QUESTION 4

Which statement accurately describes an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Region?

A. Each Availability Domain has a single Fault Domain.

B. Each Availability Domain has three Fault Domains.

C. Each Fault Domain has multiple Availability Domains.

D. Each region has a single Fault Domain.

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 5

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is complement with which three industry standard?

A. USA E-WALLED

B. PRACE UK

C. HIPPA

D. PCI-DSS

E. IG Toolkit-UK

Correct Answer: CDE

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

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