

1Z0-1085-20^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

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>

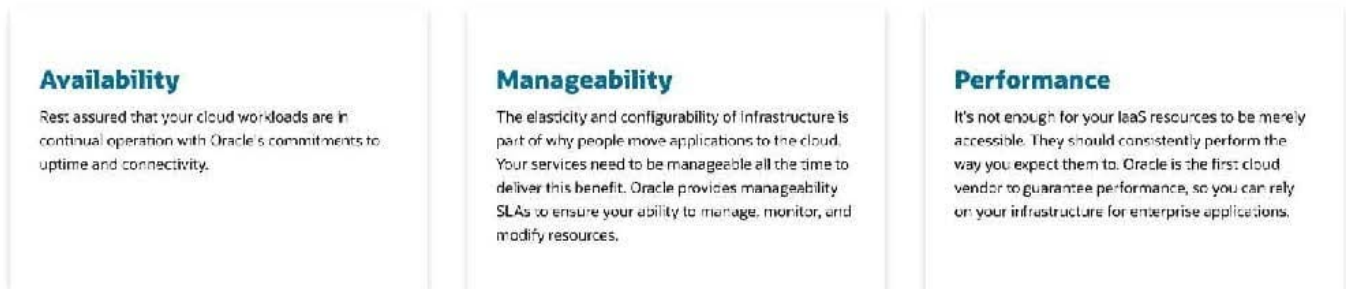
QUESTION 2

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>

QUESTION 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) database solution will be most economical for a customer looking to have the elasticity of the cloud with minimal administration and maintenance effort for their DBA team?

- A. OCI Bare Metal DB Systems
- B. OCI Virtual Machine DB Systems
- C. OCI Exadata DB Systems.
- D. OCI Autonomous Database

Correct Answer: C

Exadata DB systems allow you to leverage the power of Exadata within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. An Exadata DB system consists of a base system, quarter rack, half rack, or full rack of compute nodes and storage servers, tied together by a high-speed, low-latency InfiniBand network and intelligent Exadata software. You can configure automatic backups, optimize for different workloads, and scale up the system to meet increased demands. Oracle now offers the Zero Downtime Migration service, a quick and easy way to move on-premises Oracle Databases and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic databases to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You can migrate databases to the following types of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure systems: Exadata, Exadata Cloud@Customer, bare metal, and virtual machine. Zero Downtime Migration leverages Oracle Active Data Guard to create a standby instance of your database in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure system. You switch over only when you are ready, and your source database remains available as a standby. Use the Zero Downtime Migration service to migrate databases individually or at the fleet level. See Move to

Oracle Cloud Using Zero Downtime Migration for more information. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm>

QUESTION 4

Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources can be used to group/categorize expenses?

- A. Policies
- B. Tags
- C. Users
- D. Compartments
- E. Groups

Correct Answer: BD

You can do Costs Analysis in OCI and you can group and filter the cost by Tags or compartments To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments To remove a compartment or tag filter

QUESTION 5

You were recently assigned to manage a project to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application will require a database, several servers, and a shared file system. Which three OCI services are best suited for this project?

- A. OCI virtual or Bare Metal DB Systems
- B. OCI Streaming Service
- C. Object Storage Service
- D. Virtual Machine (VM) or Bare Metal (BM) compute Instances
- E. File Storage Service
- F. Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes

Correct Answer: ADE

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/deploy-ebusiness-suite-oci/index.html#GUID-0CA881FD-D96F-4885BC77-62E3A66EFF95>

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