1Z0-1085-20 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?

A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost

B. You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance

C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances

D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you provision and manage compute hosts, known as instances You can launch instances as needed to meet your compute and application requirements. After you launch an instance, you can access it securely from your computer, restart it, attach and detach volumes, and terminate it when you\\'re done with it. Any changes made to the instance\\'s local drives are lost when you terminate it. Any saved changes to volumes attached to the instance are retained. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances: 1) Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and strong isolation. 2) Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm
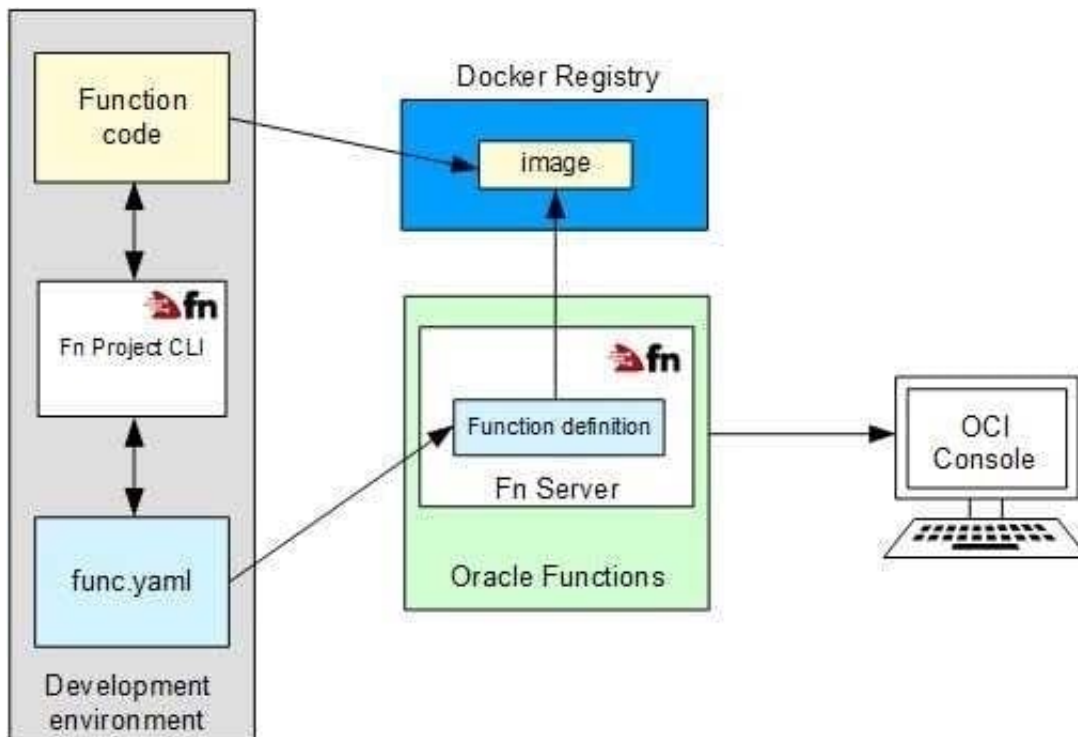
QUESTION 2

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service is best suited for running serverless apps?

A. Oracle Functions

B. Virtual Cloud Network

C. Streaming

D. Audit

Correct Answer: A

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. Oracle Functions is based on Fn Project. Fn Project is an open source, container native, serverless platform that can be run anywhere - any cloud or on-premises. Fn Project is easy to use, extensible, and performant. You can download and install the open source

distribution of Fn Project, develop and test a function locally, and then use the same tooling to deploy that function to Oracle Functions. You can access Oracle Functions using the Console, a CLI, and a REST API. You can invoke the functions you deploy to Oracle Functions using the CLI or by making signed HTTP requests.

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

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QUESTION 3

Which Oracle cloud infrastructure capability can be used to protect against power failures within an availability Domain?

A. Data Plane

B. Fault Domains

C. Services Cells

D. Top of Rack Switch

Correct Answer: B

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. To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don\'t specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance,

terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain. Use fault domains to do the following things: Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures. Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availibility-domains-and-fault-domains-to-improveapplication-resiliency

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QUESTION 4

Which two should be considered when designing a fault tolerant solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains

B. performing data integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service

C. writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution

D. using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution

E. creating a manual cluster of compute instances

Correct Answer: AD

Creating a manual cluster of compute instances, and Writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution are not valid ways to ensure fault tolerance at all. Also, Performing Data Integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service is not valid since OCI takes care of it. Therefore, we are left with: 1) Using multiple OCI Availibility Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution - Which is excellent because we have multiple AD\\'s so that if one fails, we have a backup AD! 2) Ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains - So that we can protect our deployment against unexpected power failures, AD failure etc. Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availibility-domains-and-fault-domains-to- improveapplication-resiliency

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QUESTION 5

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/

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