1Z0-1085-20$^{\text{Q\&As}}$

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

you are analyzing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) usage with Cost Analysis tool in OCI Console. Which is not a default feature of the tool?

A. Filter costs by applications

B. Filter costs by compartments

C. Filter costs by tags

D. Filter costs by date

Correct Answer: A

You can filter Costs Analysis Tools by following three ways To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/ops-billing-100.pdf

QUESTION 2

A customer wants a dedicated connection with minimal network latency from their on-premises data center

to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which service should they choose?

A. Public internet

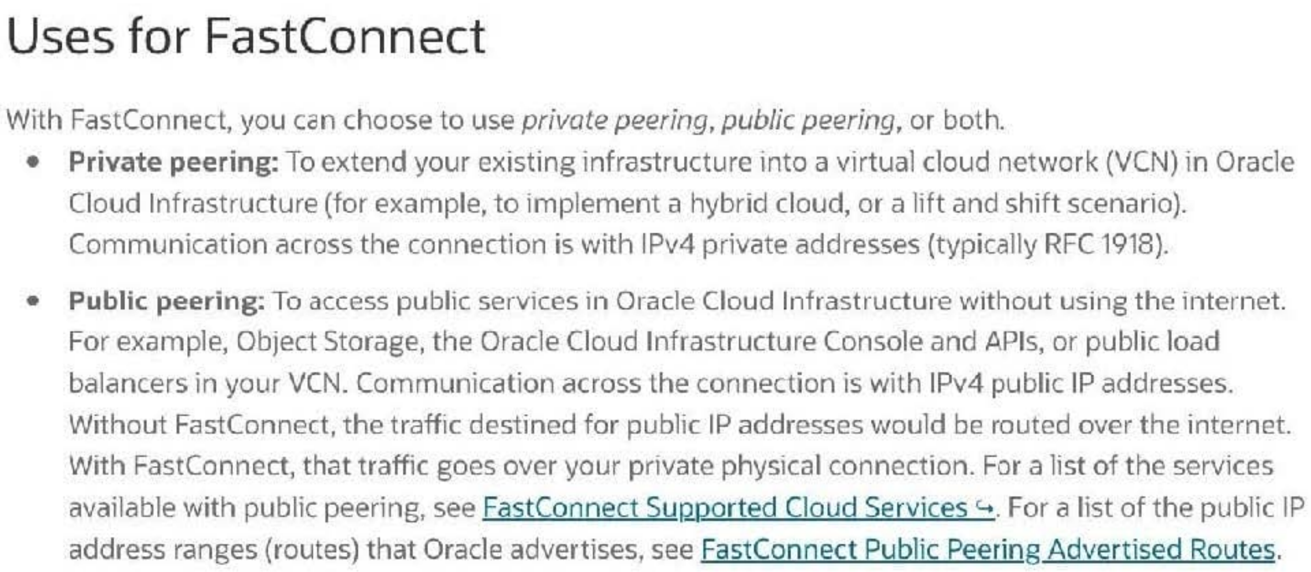
B. Virtual Cloud Network Remote Peering

C. OCI FastConnact

D. IPSec Virtual Private Network (VPN)

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect provides an easy way to create a dedicated, private connection between your data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. FastConnect provides higher-bandwidth options, and a more reliable and consistent networking experience compared to internet- based connections.



Uses for FastConnect

With FastConnect, you can choose to use *private peering*, *public peering*, or both.

- **Private peering:** To extend your existing infrastructure into a virtual cloud network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, to implement a hybrid cloud, or a lift and shift scenario). Communication across the connection is with IPv4 private addresses (typically RFC 1918).
- **Public peering:** To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN. Communication across the connection is with IPv4 public IP addresses. Without FastConnect, the traffic destined for public IP addresses would be routed over the internet. With FastConnect, that traffic goes over your private physical connection. For a list of the services available with public peering, see FastConnect Supported Cloud Services ↪. For a list of the public IP address ranges (routes) that Oracle advertises, see FastConnect Public Peering Advertised Routes.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/
fastconnectoverview.htm#FastConnect_Overview

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

A. Oracle Data Safe

B. Oracle Data Guard

C. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition

D. Audit Service

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases which helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements.

Whether you\\'re using an Autonomous Database or an Oracle DB system, Oracle Data Safe delivers

essential data security capabilities as a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html

QUESTION 5

Which CANNOT be used with My Oracle Support (MOS)?

A. Add or change a tenancy administrator

B. Request a Service Limit increase

C. Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator

D. Troubleshoot your resources in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Trial account

Correct Answer: D

Open a support service request with MOS option is available to paid accounts. Customers using only Always Free resources are not eligible for Oracle Support. Limited support is available to Free Tier accounts with Free Trial credits. After you use all of your credits or after your trial period ends (whichever comes first), you must upgrade to a paid account to access Oracle Support. If you choose not to upgrade and continue to use Always Free Services, you will not be eligible to raise a service request in My Oracle Support. In addition to support for technical issues, use My Oracle Support if you need to:

1.

Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator

2.

Add or change a tenancy administrator

3.

Request a service limit increase

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

QUESTION 6

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/develop-solutions/why/increase-value- reducecost-3907933.pdf

QUESTION 7

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

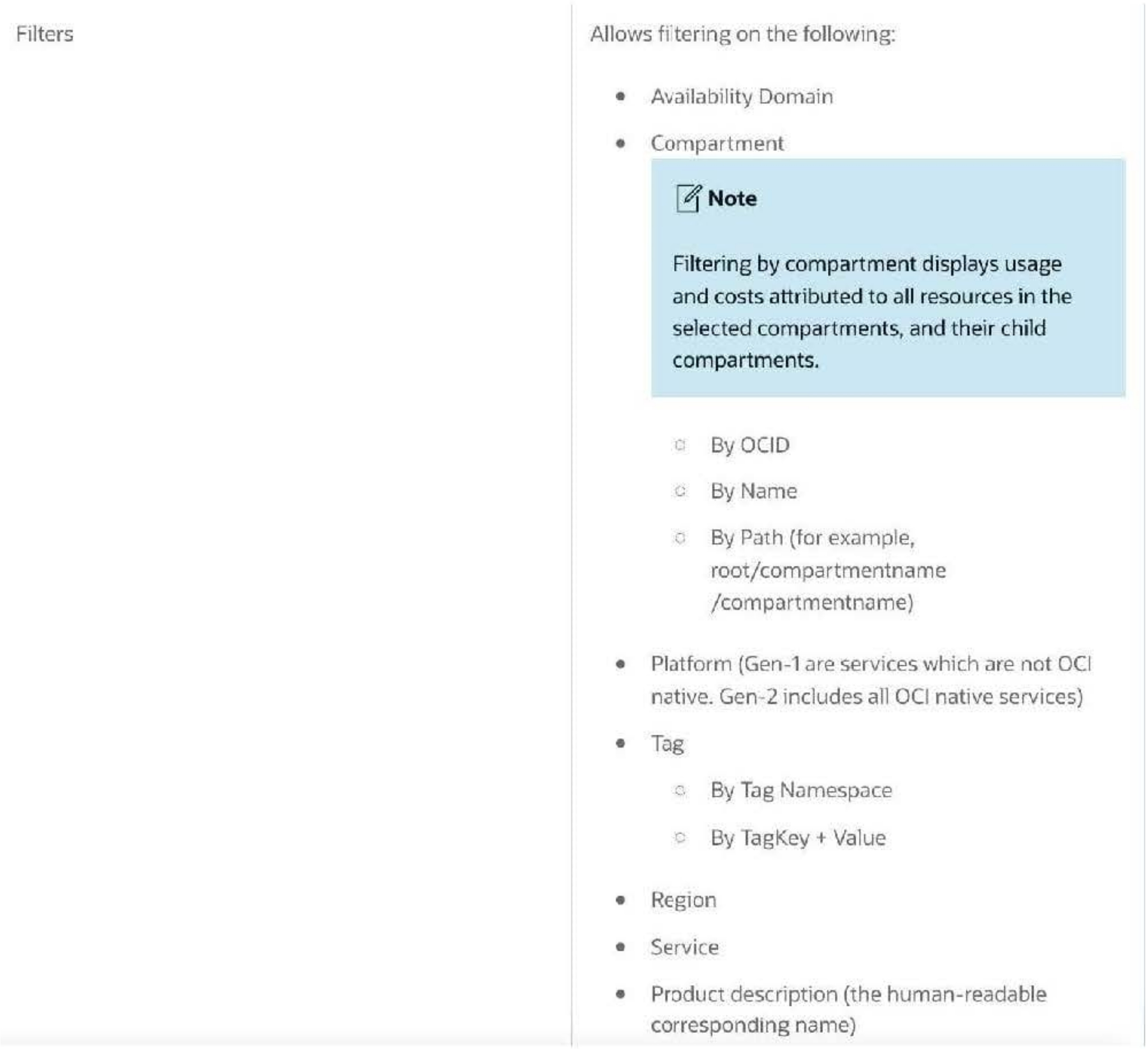
B. Filter costs by tags

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)

- SKU - Part Number (for example, B91444)
- Unit

See Filters for more information on adding, editing, and removing filters, and filter logic.

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

QUESTION 8

Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

A. User Credentials

B. Network Security Group

C. Federation

D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which OCI storage service does not provide encryption for data at rest?

A. File Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Local NVMe

D. Object Storage

Correct Answer: C

NVMe stands for non-volatile memory express. It is a storage protocol created to fasten the transfer of data between enterprise and client systems and solid-state drives (SSDs) over a computer\\'s high-speed Peripheral Component Interconnect Express bus. The characteristics are: 1) Local NVMe is NVMe SSD-based temporary storage. 2) It is the locally-attached NVMe devices to the OCI compute instance 3) It is used very high storage performance requirements, lots of throughput, lots of IOPS, local storage and when you don\\'t want to go out on network 4) Oracle does not protect in any way through RAID, or snapshots, or backup out of the box and data is not encrypted at rest.

Reference: https://techgoeasy.com/local-nvme-storage-oci/

QUESTION 10

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management service?

A. Virtual Cloud Networks

B. Policies

C. Regional Subnets

D. Dynamic Groups

E. Roles

F. Compute Instances

G. Users

Correct Answer: BDG

IAM components are RESOURCE The cloud objects that your company\\'s employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc. USER An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company\\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see User Credentials). POLICY A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see Example Scenario and How Policies Work. The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources. GROUP A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment. DYNAMIC GROUP 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.

NETWORK SOURCE A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source. COMPARTMENT A 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 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 Setting Up Your Tenancy. TENANCY The root compartment that contains all of your organization\\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company\\'s tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create. HOME REGION The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see Managing Regions. FEDERATION A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure\\'s IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default. Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/iam-components.html

QUESTION 11

Which gateway can be used to provide internet access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instance in a private subnet?

A. NAT Gateway

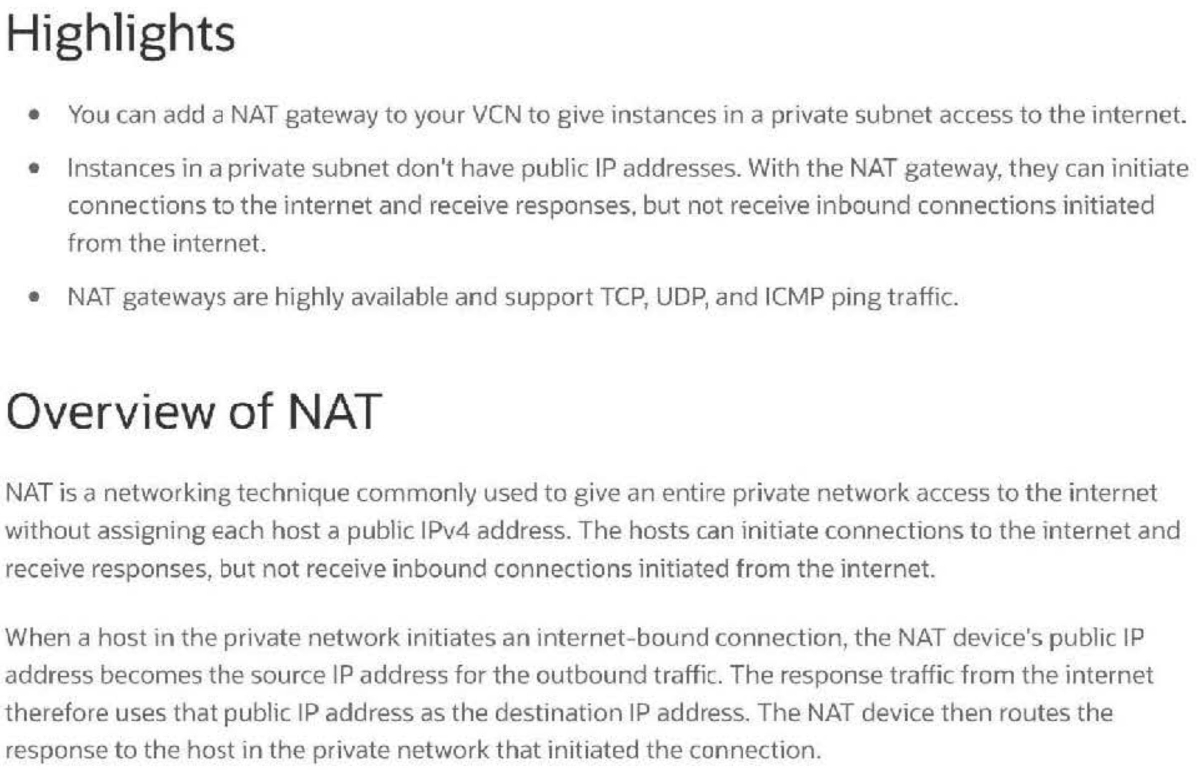
B. Service Gateway

C. Dynamic Routing Gateway

D. Internet Gateway

Correct Answer: A

A NAT gateway gives cloud resources without public IP addresses access to the internet without exposing those resources to incoming internet connections.



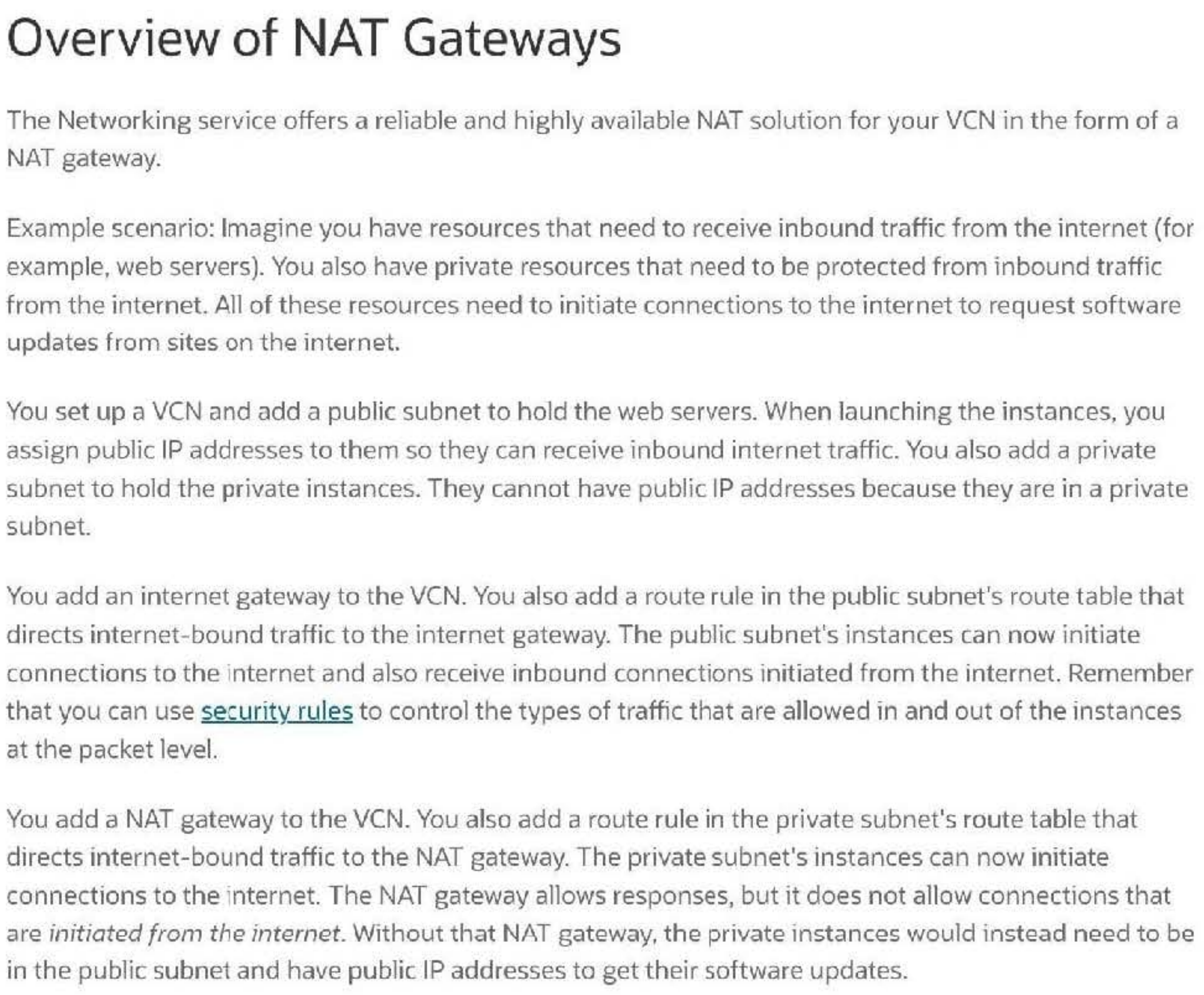
Highlights

- You can add a NAT gateway to your VCN to give instances in a private subnet access to the internet.
- Instances in a private subnet don't have public IP addresses. With the NAT gateway, they can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.
- NAT gateways are highly available and support TCP, UDP, and ICMP ping traffic.

Overview of NAT

NAT is a networking technique commonly used to give an entire private network access to the internet without assigning each host a public IPv4 address. The hosts can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.

When a host in the private network initiates an internet-bound connection, the NAT device's public IP address becomes the source IP address for the outbound traffic. The response traffic from the internet therefore uses that public IP address as the destination IP address. The NAT device then routes the response to the host in the private network that initiated the connection.



Overview of NAT Gateways

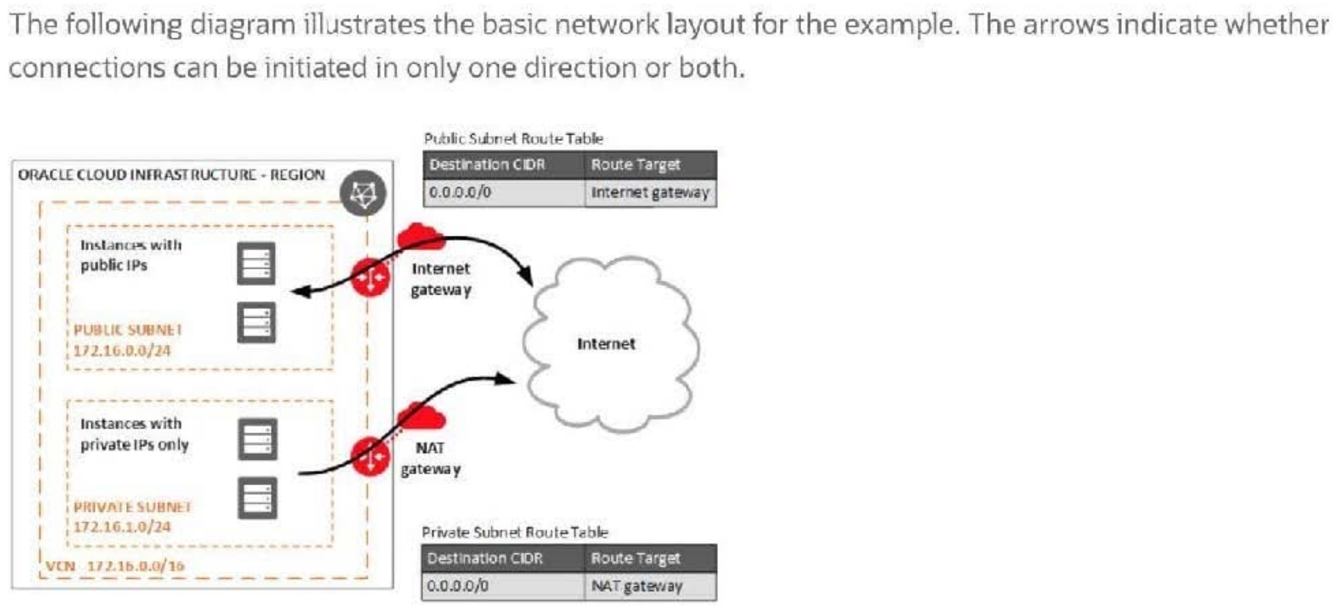
The Networking service offers a reliable and highly available NAT solution for your VCN in the form of a NAT gateway.

Example scenario: Imagine you have resources that need to receive inbound traffic from the internet (for example, web servers). You also have private resources that need to be protected from inbound traffic from the internet. All of these resources need to initiate connections to the internet to request software updates from sites on the internet.

You set up a VCN and add a public subnet to hold the web servers. When launching the instances, you assign public IP addresses to them so they can receive inbound internet traffic. You also add a private subnet to hold the private instances. They cannot have public IP addresses because they are in a private subnet.

You add an internet gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the public subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway. The public subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet and also receive inbound connections initiated from the internet. Remember that you can use security rules to control the types of traffic that are allowed in and out of the instances at the packet level.

You add a NAT gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the private subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the NAT gateway. The private subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet. The NAT gateway allows responses, but it does not allow connections that are *initiated from the internet*. Without that NAT gateway, the private instances would instead need to be in the public subnet and have public IP addresses to get their software updates.



The following diagram illustrates the basic network layout for the example. The arrows indicate whether connections can be initiated in only one direction or both.

Public Subnet Route Table

Destination CIDR	Route Target
0.0.0.0/0	Internet gateway

Private Subnet Route Table

Destination CIDR	Route Target
0.0.0.0/0	NAT gateway

ORACLE CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE - REGION
Instances with public IPs
PUBLIC SUBNET 172.16.0.0/24
Instances with private IPs only
PRIVATE SUBNET 172.16.1.0/24
VCN 172.16.0.0/16
Internet gateway
NAT gateway
Internet

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

QUESTION 12

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 13

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

A. Manageability

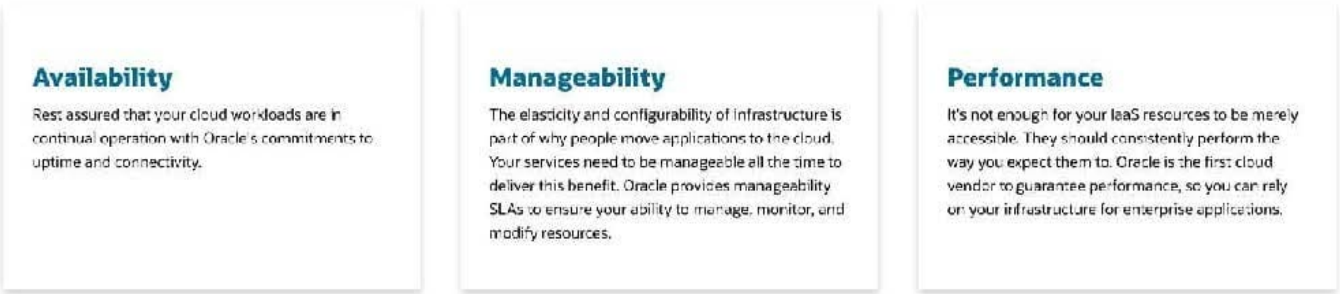
B. Performance

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.



Availability

Rest assured that your cloud workloads are in continual operation with Oracle's commitments to uptime and connectivity.

Manageability

The elasticity and configurability of infrastructure is part of why people move applications to the cloud. Your services need to be manageable all the time to deliver this benefit. Oracle provides manageability SLAs to ensure your ability to manage, monitor, and modify resources.

Performance

It's not enough for your IaaS resources to be merely accessible. They should consistently perform the way you expect them to. Oracle is the first cloud vendor to guarantee performance, so you can rely on your infrastructure for enterprise applications.

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

QUESTION 14

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

A. Archive Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Object Storage (standard)

D. File Storage

Correct Answer: C

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. 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. 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. Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is not instantaneous.

Reference: https://oracledbwr.com/oracle-cloud-infrastructure-object-storage-service/

QUESTION 15

You want to migrate mission-critical Oracle E- Business Suite application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

(OCI) with full control and access to the underlying infrastructure.

Which option meets this requirement?

A. Replace E-Business Suite with an Oracle SaaS application

B. OCI Exadata DB Systems and OCI compute instances

C. OCI Exadata DB Systems and Oracle Functions

D. Oracle Exadata Cloud at customer, Storage Gateway and API Gateway

Correct Answer: B

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