1Z0-1085-24 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Foundations Associate

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QUESTION 1

A banking platform has been re-designed to a microservices based architecture using Docker containers for deployment. Which service can you use to deploy containers on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)

B. Streaming Service

C. API Gateway

D. File Storage Service

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy. Container Engine for Kubernetes uses Kubernetes - the open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications across clusters of hosts. Kubernetes groups the containers that make up an application into logical units (called pods) for easy management and discovery. You can access Container Engine for Kubernetes to define and create Kubernetes clusters using the Console and the REST API. You can access the clusters you create using the Kubernetes command line (kubectl), the Kubernetes Dashboard, and the Kubernetes API. Container Engine for Kubernetes is integrated with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM), which provides easy authentication with native Oracle Cloud Infrastructure identity functionality.

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

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QUESTION 2

Which option provides the best performance for running OTLP workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse

B. OCI Virtual Machine Instance

C. OCI Dedicated Virtual Host

D. OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/atp-cloud/index.html

QUESTION 3

Which option provides the best performance for running OLTP workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. OCI Exadata DB Systems

B. OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse

C. OCI Virtual Machine Instance

D. OCI Dedicated Virtual Host

Correct Answer: A

On an Exadata DB system, all databases share dedicated storage servers which include flash storage. By default, the databases are given equal priority with respect to these resources. The Exadata storage management software uses a first

come, first served approach for query processing. If a database executes a major query that overloads I/O resources, overall system performance can be slowed down. The I/O Resource Management (IORM) allows you to assign priorities to

your databases to ensure critical queries are processed first when workloads exceed their resource allocations. You assign priorities by creating directives that specify the number of shares for each database. The number of shares

corresponds to a percentage of resources given to that database when I/O resources are stressed.

Directives work together with an overall optimization objective you set for managing the resources.

The following objectives are available:

1) Auto - Recommended. IORM determines the optimization objective and continuously and dynamically determines the optimal settings, based on the workloads observed, and resource plans enabled.

2) Balanced - For critical OLTP and DSS workloads. This setting balances low disk latency and high throughput. This setting limits disk utilization of large I/Os to a lesser extent than low latency to achieve a balance between good latency and

good throughput.

3) High throughput - For critical DSS workloads that require high throughput.

4) Low latency - For critical OLTP workloads. This setting provides the lowest possible latency by significantly limiting disk utilization.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/examanagingiorm.htm

QUESTION 4

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

A. File Storage

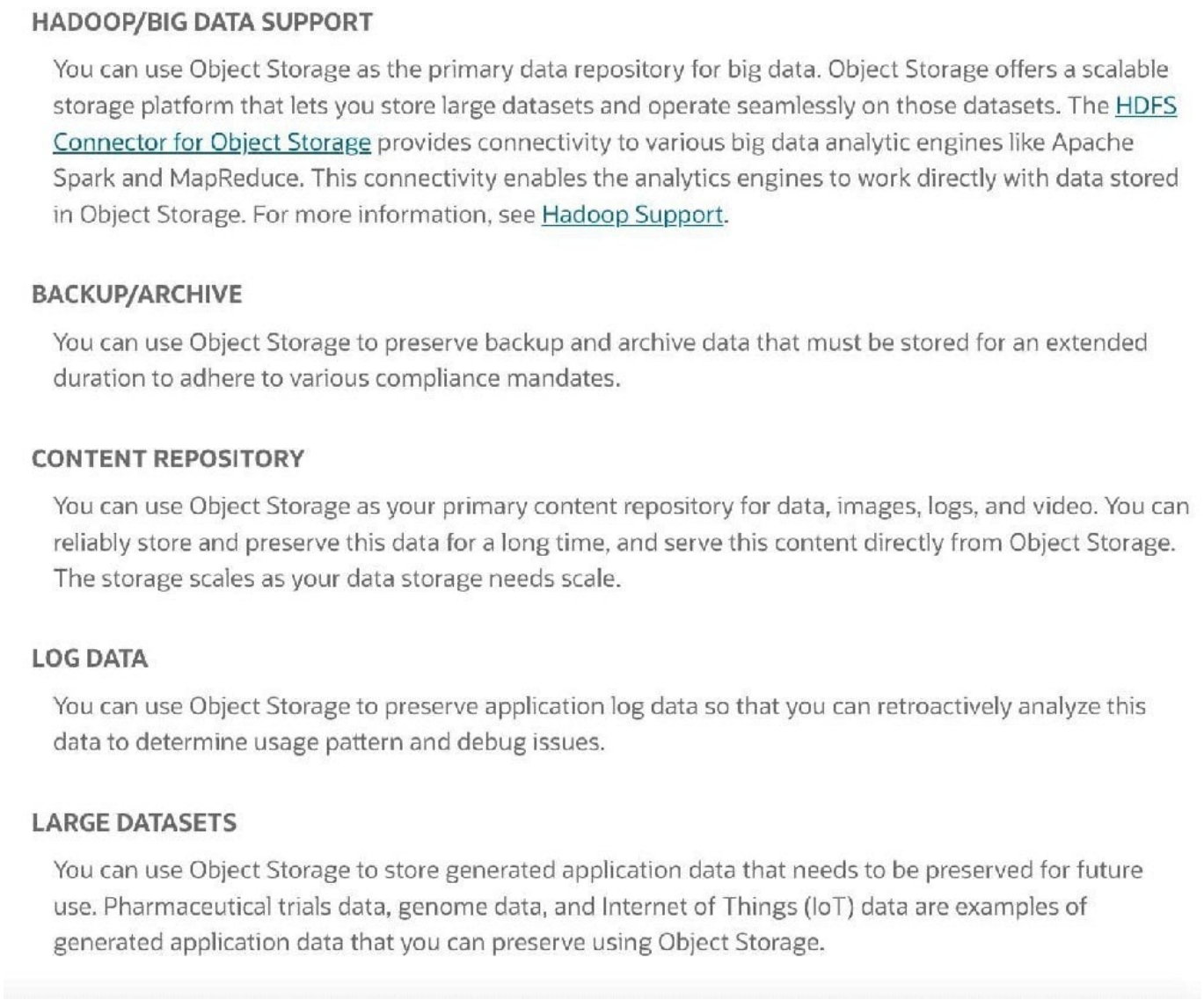
B. Block Volume

C. Archive Storage

D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: D

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 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. 2) 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. For more information, see Overview of Archive Storage. The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service is an internet-scale, high-performance storage platform that offers reliable and cost-efficient data durability. The Object Storage service can store an unlimited amount of unstructured data of any content type, including analytic data and rich content, like images and videos. With Object Storage, you can safely and securely store or retrieve data directly from the internet or from within the cloud platform. Object Storage offers multiple management interfaces that let you easily manage storage at scale. The elasticity of the platform lets you start small and scale seamlessly, without experiencing any degradation in performance or service reliability. Object Storage is a regional service and is not tied to any specific compute instance. You can access data from anywhere inside or outside the context of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, as long you have internet connectivity and can access one of the Object Storage endpoints. Authorization and resource limits are discussed later in this topic. Object Storage also supports private access from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources in a VCN through a service gateway. A service gateway allows connectivity to the Object Storage public endpoints from private IP addresses in private subnets. For example, you can back up DB systems to an Object Storage bucket over the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure backbone instead of over the internet. You can optionally use IAM policies to control which VCNs or ranges of IP addresses can access Object Storage. See Access to Oracle Services: Service Gateway for details. Object Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier. The following list summarizes some of the ways that you can use Object Storage.



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

QUESTION 5

Which statement is NOT true about compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Compartments are a global resource.

B. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies can be written to grant access to resources in specific compartments.

C. Compartments provide a way to store and manage encryption keys and secrets.

D. Compartments can be nested to create a hierarchy.

Correct Answer: C

This statement is NOT true. Compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure do not provide a way to store and manage

encryption keys and secrets. This functionality is typically handled by other services such as Key Management.

QUESTION 6

What is the primary purpose of a Network Security Group (NSG) in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Networking service?

A. To connect a VCN to the public Internet

B. To control traffic flow between specific resources within a VCN

C. To control traffic routing between VCNs

D. To provide a private connection between a VCN and an on-premises network

Correct Answer: B

Network Security Groups (NSGs) act as virtual firewalls in OCI, controlling inbound and outbound traffic for specific resources within a VCN. You can define rules based on IPs, ports, and protocols.

QUESTION 7

Which resource do you manage in an Infrastructure-as-a-services (IAAS) offering?

A. Operating system

B. Network

C. Storage

D. Servers

Correct Answer: A

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or colocated data center

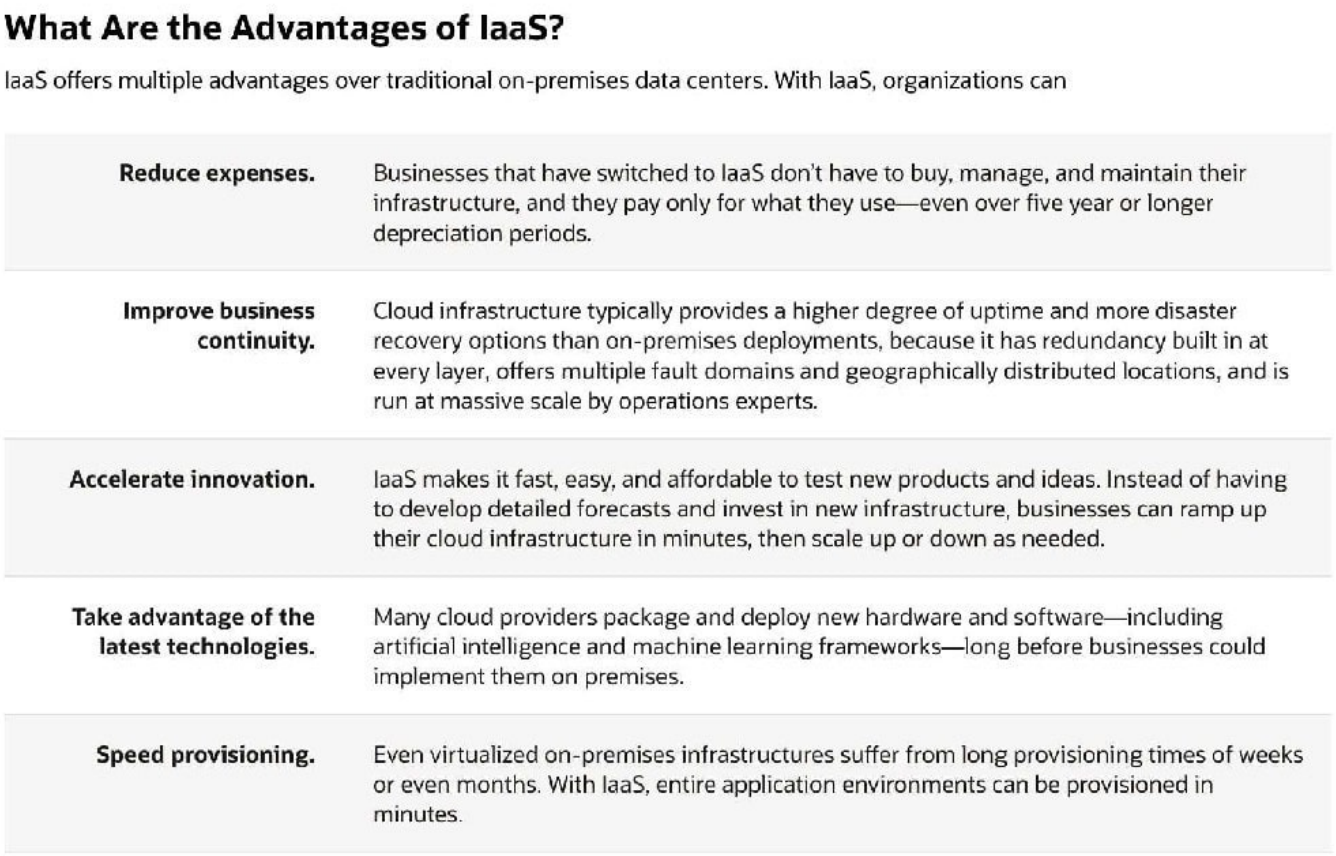
infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider. These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other components and software.

How Does IaaS Work?

In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The

business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model.

When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes.



What Are the Advantages of IaaS?

IaaS offers multiple advantages over traditional on-premises data centers. With IaaS, organizations can

Reduce expenses.	Businesses that have switched to IaaS don't have to buy, manage, and maintain their infrastructure, and they pay only for what they use—even over five year or longer depreciation periods.
Improve business continuity.	Cloud infrastructure typically provides a higher degree of uptime and more disaster recovery options than on-premises deployments, because it has redundancy built in at every layer, offers multiple fault domains and geographically distributed locations, and is run at massive scale by operations experts.
Accelerate innovation.	IaaS makes it fast, easy, and affordable to test new products and ideas. Instead of having to develop detailed forecasts and invest in new infrastructure, businesses can ramp up their cloud infrastructure in minutes, then scale up or down as needed.
Take advantage of the latest technologies.	Many cloud providers package and deploy new hardware and software—including artificial intelligence and machine learning frameworks—long before businesses could implement them on premises.
Speed provisioning.	Even virtualized on-premises infrastructures suffer from long provisioning times of weeks or even months. With IaaS, entire application environments can be provisioned in minutes.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/

QUESTION 8

What characteristics are defined by an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute shape?

A. Number of vCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth

B. Availability Domain and Fault Domain locations

C. Public or private visibility of the Compute instance

D. Number of OCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Compute Shape is coming with predefined or customize the number of OCPUs that are allocated to an instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm

QUESTION 9

Which capability enables you to search, purchase, and start using software in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy?

A. OCI Marketplace

B. OCI OS Management

C. OCI Resource Manager

D. OCI Registry

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace is an online store that offers solutions specifically for customers of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. In the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace catalog, you can find listings for two types of solutions from Oracle and trusted partners: images and stacks. These listing types include different categories of applications. Also, some listings are free and others require payment. Images are templates of virtual hard drives that determine the operating system and software to run on an instance. You can deploy image listings on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute instance. Marketplace also offers stack listings. Stacks represent definitions of groups of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that you can act on as a group. Each stack has a configuration consisting of one or more declarative configuration files. With an image or a stack, you have a customized, more streamlined way of getting started with a publisher\\'s software.

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

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QUESTION 10

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, what does the Universal Credits pricing model allow customers to do?

A. Pay only for services they use with no upfront commitment

B. Use prepaid credits for any eligible cloud service

C. Receive a fixed amount of resources for a specific price

D. Pay a fixed price for all services

Correct Answer: B

Using prepaid credits for any eligible cloud service is a feature of the Universal Credits pricing model in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Customers can allocate their prepaid credits to various services based on their needs and usage.

QUESTION 11

Which is NOT a component of an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy statement in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Location

B. Resource-type

C. Action Verb

D. Data backup frequency

Correct Answer: D

IAM policies define access control by specifying who can access which resources and what actions they can perform. Data backup frequency is not a component of IAM policy statements.

QUESTION 12

What is the primary function of a Route Table in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Networking service?

A. To provide a private connection between a VCN and an on-premises network

B. To connect a VCN to the public Internet

C. To define rules to route traffic from subnets to destinations outside the VCN

D. To define rules controlling traffic flow between subnets

Correct Answer: C

The primary function of a Route Table is to define routing rules for traffic leaving the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) subnet. It specifies which gateway or service should be used to route traffic to external destinations.

QUESTION 13

Why might you choose to use containers instead of virtual machines?

A. Containers provide better isolation than virtual machines.

B. Containers allow for faster startup time and more efficient resource usage.

C. Containers require more resources to run.

D. Containers are less flexible in terms of resource allocation.

Correct Answer: B

Containers share the host operating system\\'s kernel, leading to quicker startup times and lower overhead compared to virtual machines. They offer more agility and resource efficiency, making them suitable for scalable applications.

QUESTION 14

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

A. Manageability

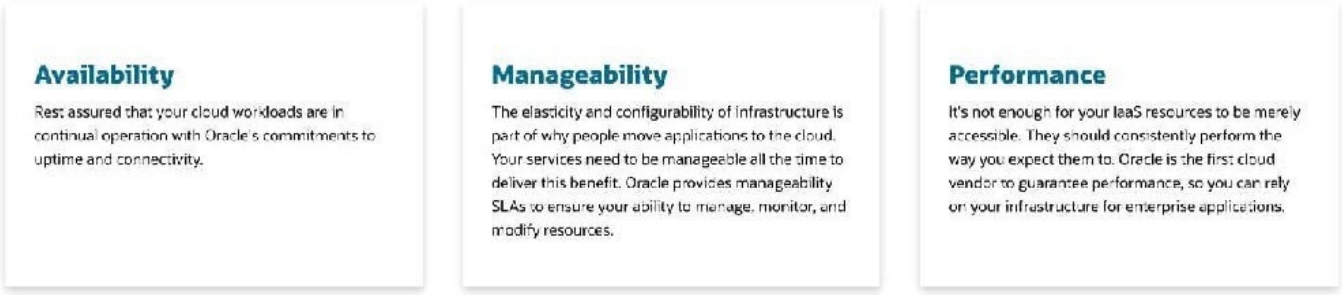
B. Performance

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 15

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Data Safe

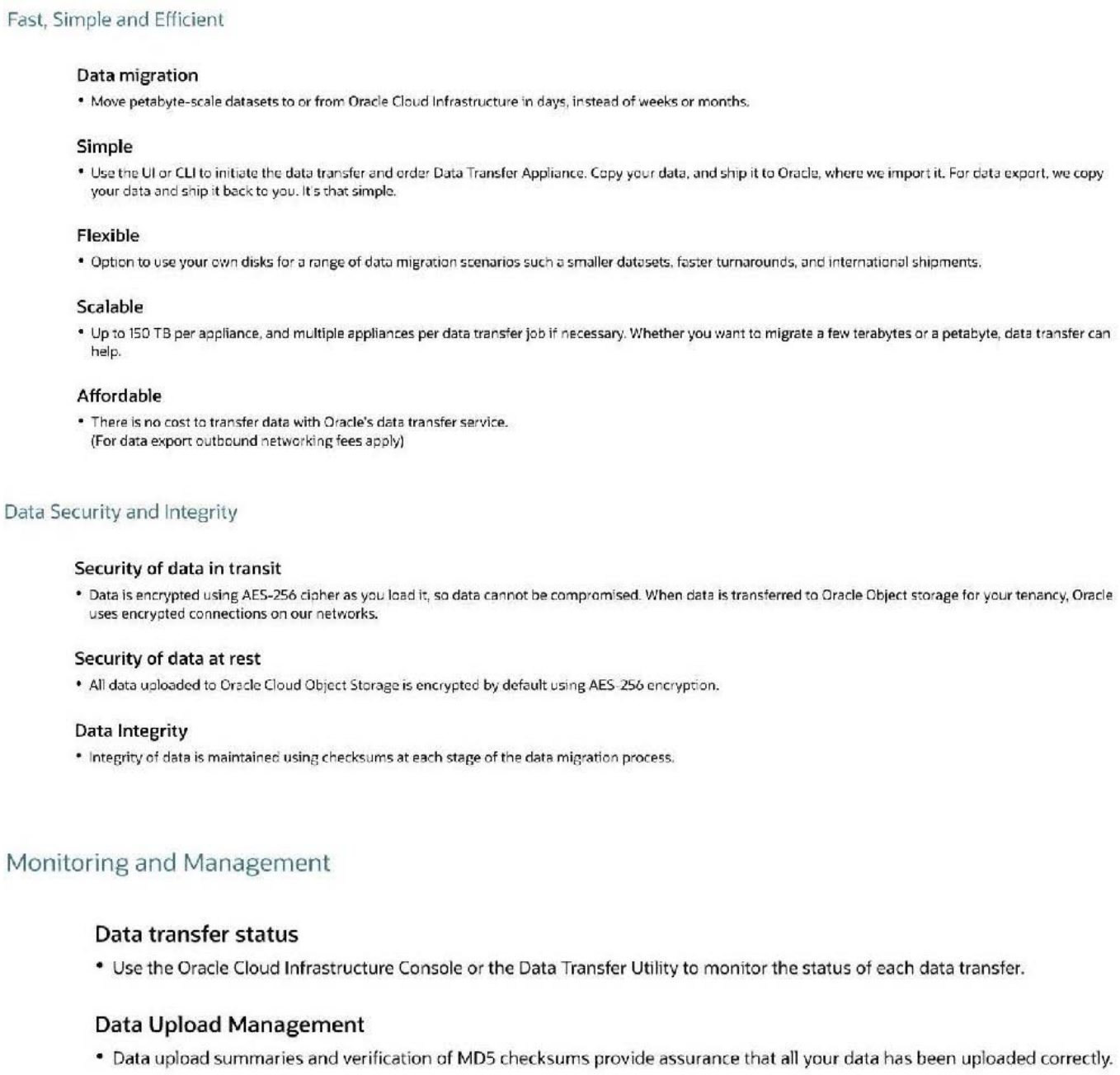
B. Dynamic Routing Gateway

C. Data Transfer appliance

D. Internet Gateway

Correct Answer: C

APPLIANCE-BASED DATA TRANSFER You send your data as files on secure, high-capacity, Oracle-supplied storage appliances to an Oracle transfer site. Operators at the Oracle transfer site upload the data into your designated Object Storage bucket in your tenancy. This solution supports data transfer when you are migrating a large volume of data and when using disks is not a practical alternative. You do not need to write any code or purchase any hardware. Oracle supplies the transfer appliance and software required to manage the transfer. https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Transfer Appliance securely moves terabytes or petabytes data between on-premise data centers and the cloud. The service reduces data migration times from weeks or months to just hours and is available for data import to the cloud and data export from the cloud.



Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/storage/data-transfer.html