DUMPSBOSS.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Foundations Associate

Oracle 1z0-1085-22

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 150

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

Which is NOT required to register and log support requests in My Oracle Support (MOS)?

A. Your Customer Support Identifier (CSI)

B. Your account password

C. Your tenancy OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)

D. Your resource OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

You can open a support service request with Oracle Support

To create a service request:

Go to My Oracle Support and sign in.

If you are not signed in to Oracle Cloud Support, click Switch to Cloud Support at the top of the page.

Click Create Service Request.

Select the following from the displayed menus:

Service Type: Select Oracle Cloud Infrastructure from the list.

Service Name: Select the appropriate option for your organization.

Problem Type: Select your problem type from the list.

Enter your contact information.

Enter a Description, and then enter the required fields specific to your issue. For most Oracle Cloud Infrastructure issues you need to include the OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier) for each resource you need help with. See Locating Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IDs for instructions on locating these.

Reference:

https://www.zerowait-state.com/blog/create-sr/

QUESTION NO: 2

OCI budgets can be set on which two options?

A. Cost-tracking tags

B. Free-form tags

C. Compartments

D. Virtual Cloud Network

E. Tenancy

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

In OCI a budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console.

Budgets are set on

· Cost-tracking tags

· Compartments (including the root compartment)

Reference:

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

QUESTION NO: 3

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

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

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-improve-application-resiliency

QUESTION NO: 4

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

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

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 NO: 5

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

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

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 NO: 6

Which TWO correctly describe the attributes of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartments?

(Choose all correct answers)

A. By default, your tenancy comes with a root compartment.

B. Resources within one compartment cannot interact with resources in other compartments.

C. Compartments can be used to physically separate OCI resources.

D. Compartments can be used to logically separate OCI resources.

E. Compartments cannot have sub compartments.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 7

Which feature allows you to logically group and isolate your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources?

A. Tenancy

B. Identity and Access Management Groups

C. Compartments

D. Availability Domain

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

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.

· User Group can use some resources in the compartment like network resources also they can't create it depend on the policy that assigned

· Remember, a compartment is a logical grouping, not a physical one

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.8/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/iam/compartment.html

QUESTION NO: 8

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)

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Here is the official list of all industry standards that OCI complies with : https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two are enabled by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Fault Domains?

A. Protect against unexpected hardware or power supply failures

B. To meet requirements for legal jurisdictions

C. To mitigate the risk of large scale events such as earthquakes

D. Build replicated systems for disaster recovery

E. Protect against planned hardware maintenance

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

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:

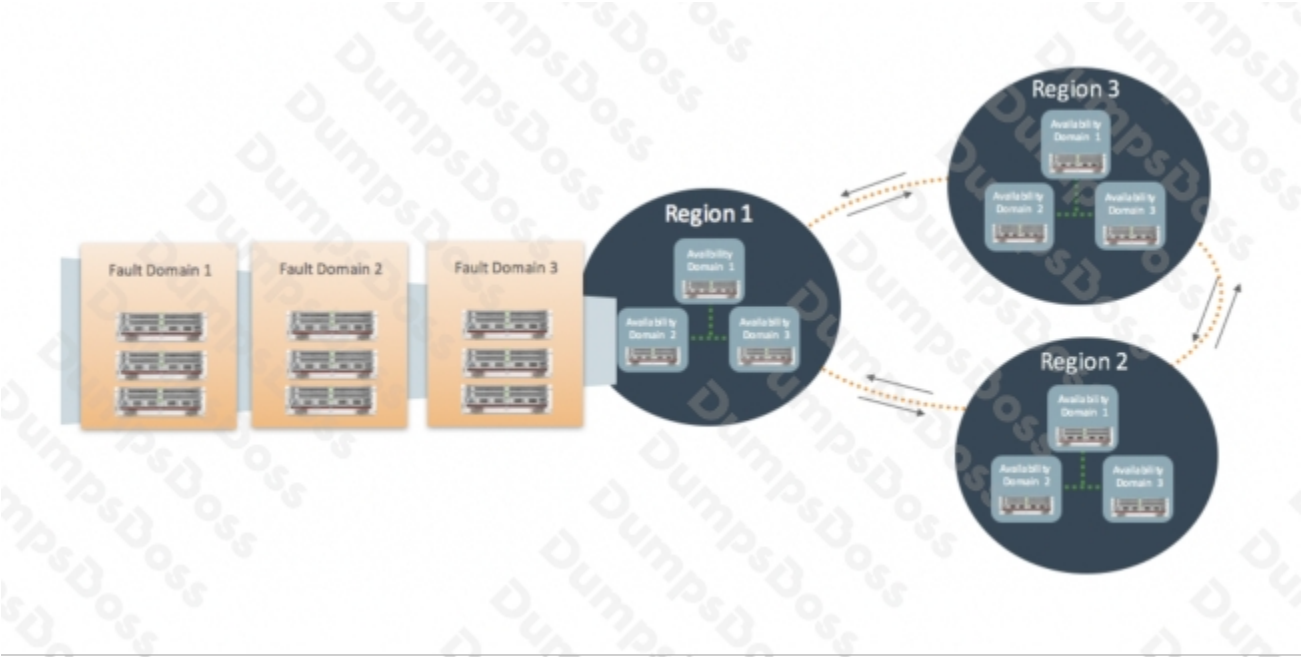
Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.

Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

We can use fault domains to do the following things:

1) Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.

2) Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance



Reference:

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

QUESTION NO: 10

Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)

B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage

D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage is the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)

Reference:

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html

Product	Unit Price	Metric
Block Volume Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Block Volume Performance Units	$0.0017	Performance Units Per GB / Month • 0 VPUs at $0 for Lower Cost • 10 VPUs at $0.017 for Balanced • 20 VPUs at $0.034 for Higher Performance
Object Storage - Storage	$0.0255	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Object Storage - Requests	$0.0034	10,000 Requests / Month
File Storage	$0.30	GB Storage Capacity / Month
Archive Storage	$0.0026	GB Storage Capacity / Month

Archive storage as seen above is the cheapest!

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/pricing.html