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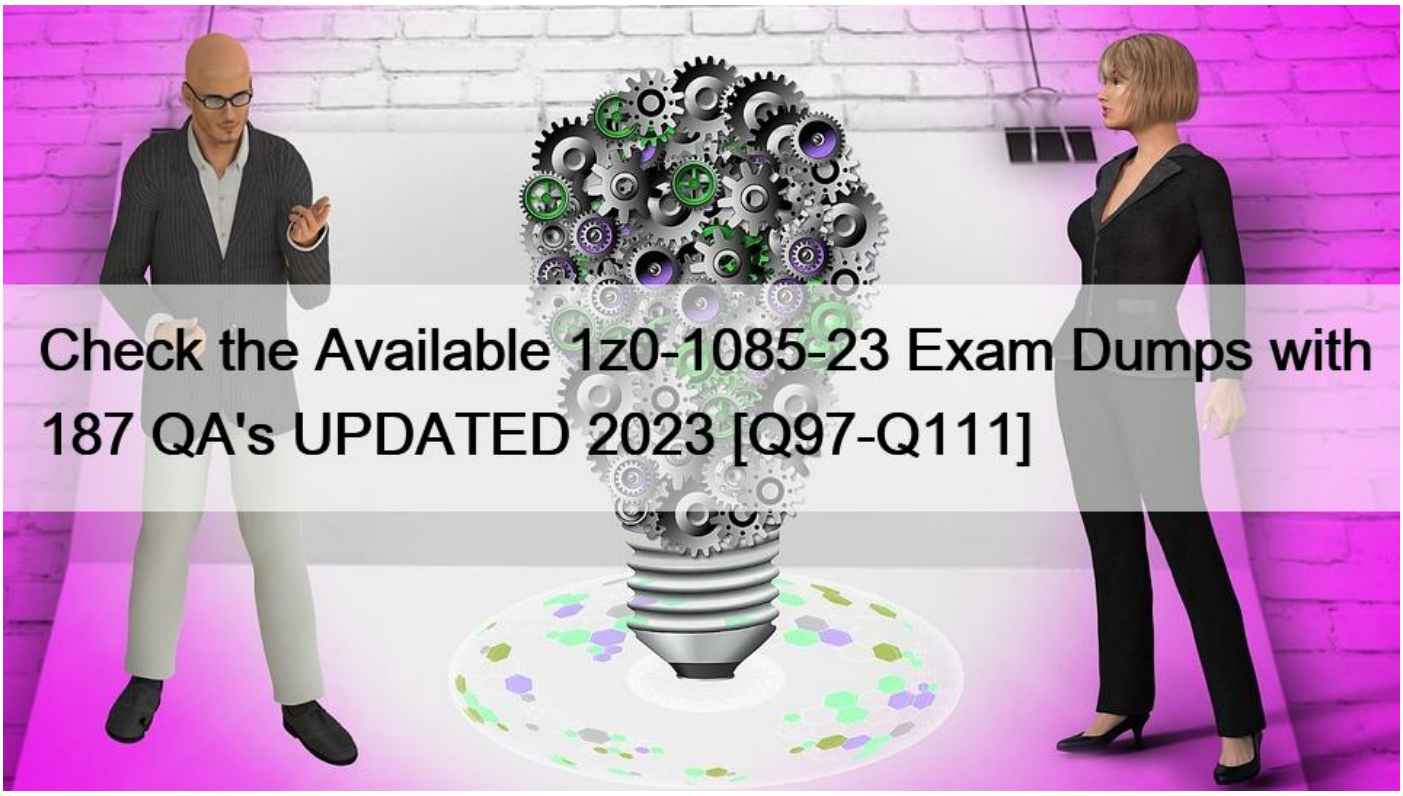

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Oracle 1z0-1085-23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Describe OCI Networking services- Discuss OCI Regions and Availability DomainsTopic 2- Describe OCI Database services- Explain the OCI Shared Security ModelTopic 3- Explain the OCI Pricing model- Describe OCI Cost Management ToolsTopic 4- Describe the key features and components of OCI- Describe OCI Security servicesTopic 5- Describe OCI Compute services- Describe OCI Storage servicesTopic 6- Getting Started with OCI- Describe OCI Identity and Access Management services

Q97. A customer is looking to migrate their old database backups from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Which OCI service is the most cost-effective?

* Block Volume
* Archive Storage
* File Storage
* Object Storage (standard)

Archive storage is the most cost effective for archive data

Reference:

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/archive-storage.html

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 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 offsets the long lead time required to access the data.

2) 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. For more information, see Overview of Object Storage.

Q98. Which statement is true for an oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance?
* Compute instance always get a public IP address
* Compute instance does not use a boot volume
* Compute instance cannot leverage auto scaling feature
* Compute instance always get a private IP address

When you create an instance, the instance is automatically attached to a virtual network interface card (VNIC) in the cloud network’s subnet and given a private IP address from the subnet’s CIDR. You can let the IP address be automatically assigned, or you can specify a particular address of your choice. The private IP address lets instances within the cloud network communicate with each other.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm Instances use IP addresses for communication. Each instance has at least one private IP address and optionally one or more public IP addresses. A private IP address enables the instance to communicate with other instances inside the VCN, or with hosts in your on-premises network (via an IPSec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect). A public IP address enables the instance to communicate with hosts on the internet.

Q99. 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?
* OCI Bare Metal DB Systems
* OCI Virtual Machine DB Systems
* OCI Exadata DB Systems.
* OCI Autonomous Database

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.

Q100. Which is a key benefit using Infrastructure Autonomous Oracle Cloud Database?
* Support for all database technologies
* Free migration from any cloud provider
* Unlimited storage capacity
* Reduce database management overhead

A key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Autonomous Database is that it reduces database management overhead by automating tasks such as provisioning, patching, tuning, backup, recovery, and scaling. This allows customers to focus on their core business rather than database administration6

Q101. 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)?
* Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)
* Streaming Service
* API Gateway
* File Storage Service

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.

Q102. Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?
* Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)
* Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume
* Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage
* Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage

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
Block Volume Storage	$0.0255
Block Volume Performance Units	$0.0017

Archive storage as seen above is the cheapest!

Q103. What is Oracle’s responsibility according to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) shared-security model?
* Configuring OCI services securely
* Data classification and compliance
* Securing application workloads
* Security of data center facilities

Oracle’s mission is to build cloud infrastructure and platform services for your business to have effective and manageable security to run your mission-critical workloads and store your data with confidence.

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:

Q104. What do the terms OpEx and CapEx refer to?
* OpEx refers to Operational Excellence and CapEx refers to Capital Excellence
* OpEx refers to Operational Expenditure and CapEx refers to Capital Expenditure
* OpEx refers to Operational Expansion and CapEx refers to Capital Expenses
* OpEx refers to Operational Example and CapEx refers to Capita Example

CapEx is Capital expenditures comprise major purchases that will be used in the future.

OpEx Operating expenditures (expenses) represent day-to-day costs that are necessary to keep a business running.

Q105. According to Shared security model, which two are a customer’s responsibilities in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?
* Physical security of OCI data center facilities
* Virtual Machine hypervisor
* Local NVMe data persistence
* Customer data
* Object Storage data durability

Customer and Oracle’s responsibilities can be divided into the following areas:

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.

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.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Concepts/security_overview.htm

Q106. Which is NOT covered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Service Level Agreement (SLA)?
* Manageability
* Performance
* Reliability
* Availability

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.

Q107. Which TWO statements correctly describe Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Service Level Agreements (SLAs)? (Choose all correct answers)
* Defined as a number of nines for a week and a percentage credit.
* Defined as a number of nines for a month and a percentage credit.
* Defined as a number of eights for a week and a percentage credit.
* Financially backed commitment to provide a minimum level of service to customers.
* Defined as a number of eights for a month and a percentage credit.
* financially backed commitment to provide a maximum level of service to customers.

SLAs are Oracle’s commitments to specific aspects of OCI services, measured over a calendar month and expressed as monthly uptime percentages or monthly performance rates. Oracle is committed to providing the best-in-class service levels and believes that SLAs are key performance indicators for customers of cloud providers. Each OCI service has its own definition of service level. OCI offers competitive SLAs for more than 50 PaaS and IaaS public cloud services4 SLAs are defined as a number of nines for a month and a percentage credit. For example, Oracle NoSQL Database Cloud Service offers an availability SLA of 99.995%. If the monthly uptime percentage falls below 99.995%, but is equal to or greater than 99%, then the customer is eligible for a 10% credit for their spend for that service; if the monthly uptime percentage falls below 99%, but is equal to or greater than 95%, then the customer is eligible for a 25% credit; if the monthly uptime percentage falls below 95%, then the customer is eligible for a 100% credit4 SLAs are financially backed commitments to provide a minimum level of service to customers. If Oracle does not meet an SLA commitment in any given month during your subscription term (for example if your monthly uptime percentage falls below the specified threshold), then you may be eligible for a credit toward your future consumption of that service (for example 10%, 25%, or 100% depending on the severity of the breach). To receive this credit you must submit a claim within 30 days after the end of that month with supporting evidence as specified in the SLA policy document (for example screenshots or log files)4

Q108. Which of the following is an example of an edge service in OCI?
* DNS Zone Management
* Virtual Machines
* OCI compute instances
* Oracle Data Guard

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Domain Name System (DNS) service lets you create and manage your DNS zones. You can create zones, add records to zones, and allow Oracle Cloud Infrastructure’s edge network to handle your domain’s DNS queries.

Q109. You are querying the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) monitoring data related to the oci_computeagent metric namespace.

Which is NOT a valid dimension name for the oci_cooputeagent metrics?
* attachmentid
* availabilityDomain
* shape
* faultDomain

Q110. In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, what can you set up to receive notifications when budget thresholds are reached?
* SMS notifications
* Email alerts
* Pager alerts
* Push Notifications

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you can set up email alerts to receive notifications when budget thresholds are reached. Email alerts

are sent to users who are subscribed to a budget alert rule, which specifies the percentage or amount of budget consumption that triggers the alert. Email alerts help users monitor and control their cloud spending.

Q111. Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?
* When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost
* You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance
* You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances
* You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

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.