

## [Jan 01, 2023 Fully Updated 1Z0-1085-21 Dumps - 100% Same Q&A In Your Real Exam [Q18-Q41]



[Jan 01, 2023] Fully Updated 1Z0-1085-21 Dumps - 100% Same Q&A In Your Real Exam  
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[Oracle 1Z0-1085-21 Exam](#)

How difficult is the Oracle 1Z0-1085-21 Exam?

Oracle 1Z0-1085-21 exam is one of the most difficult certification exams in the IT industry. The questions are very complicated, and it is not easy to prepare for them.

The questions are quite different from the previous versions of the exam. Therefore, you should understand that the questions on the exam are not easy to solve.

As a result, it is hard to prepare for this exam. In addition, you need to pay attention to the time limit, because you only have four hours to complete the exam.

So, you need to prepare well and do all possible things to pass this exam. **Oracle 1Z0-1085-21 exam dumps** will save your time and money.

**Q18.** What does compute instance vertical scaling mean?

- \* Providing Fault tolerance
- \* Enabling Disaster Recovery
- \* Changing to a larger or smaller shape.
- \* Adding additional compute instances.

Vertical Scaling

- \* Scale up and Scale down instance shape supported
- \* New shape must have the some hardware architecture.
- \* Downtime is required. The instance must be stopped before resize it Reference:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9FsUBTYeAP4&list=PLKCK3OyNwIzuHYigVbdtDOZOOfChcotfj2&index>

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**Q19.** Which key encryption algorithm is NOT supported by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault service?

- \* Elliptic curve digital signature algorithm (ECDSA)
- \* Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)
- \* JSON Web Algorithm (JWA)
- \* Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

**Q20.** Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management service?

- \* Virtual Cloud Networks
- \* Policies
- \* Regional Subnets
- \* Dynamic Groups
- \* Roles
- \* Compute Instances
- \* Users

Explanation

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.

**Q21.** What is the primary use case for using Web Application Firewall on OCI?

- \* Path management
- \* Network security control
- \* Hardware based key storage
- \* Filter malicious web traffic

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/security-overview-100.pdf#page=32>

**Q22.** Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service is best suited for running serverless apps?

- \* Oracle Functions
- \* Audit
- \* Streaming
- \* Virtual Cloud Network

Reference: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/oracle-functions-now-generally-available>

**Q23.** Which of these are not valid alarm states? (Choose three.)

- \* Started
- \* Firing
- \* Reset
- \* Off
- \* Completed
- \* Suspended

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/en-](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/python/2.41.0/api/monitoring/models/oci.monitoring.models.AlarmStatusSummary.html)

[us/iaas/tools/python/2.41.0/api/monitoring/models/oci.monitoring.models.AlarmStatusSummary.html](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/python/2.41.0/api/monitoring/models/oci.monitoring.models.AlarmStatusSummary.html)

**Q24.** Which three are capabilities of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Catalog service? (Choose all correct answers)

- \* It can automate harvesting of data.
- \* It runs Spark jobs at scale.
- \* It provides a repository of searchable metadata.
- \* It enables enrichment of the metadata.
- \* It is an alternative to Autonomous Data Warehouse.
- \* It has an accelerated library to quickly build analytics models.

**Q25.** Which is NOT a valid business benefit for a customer considering migrating their infrastructure and apps to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- \* Greater agility
- \* Increased Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)
- \* Faster go-to-market
- \* Capital Expenditure to Operational Expenditure conversion

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/partners/en/partner-with-oracle/develop-solutions/why/increase-value-reduce-cost-3907933.pdf>

**Q26.** Which is NOT required to register and log support requests in My Oracle Support (MOS)?

- \* Your Customer Support Identifier (CSI)
- \* Your Tenancy OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)
- \* Your resource OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)
- \* Your account password

Reference: [https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/ug/OCI\\_User\\_Guide.pdf](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/ug/OCI_User_Guide.pdf)

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

**Q27.** Which CANNOT be used with My Oracle Support (MOS)?

- \* Add or change a tenancy administrator
- \* Request a Service Limit increase
- \* Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator
- \* Troubleshoot your resources in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Trial account

#### Explanation

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:

Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator

Add or change a tenancy administrator

Request a service limit increase

**Q28.** You want to monitor the timing of high CPU usage by an application. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service should you use?

- \* Analytics
- \* Events
- \* Monitoring
- \* Logging

Correct. The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring service enables you to actively and passively monitor your cloud resources using the Metrics and Alarms features.

**Q29.** Which security issue CANNOT be identified using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vulnerability scanning service?

- \* OS configurations that hackers might exploit
- \* Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- \* OS packages that require updates and patches to address vulnerabilities
- \* Ports that are unintentionally left open

**Q30.** Which OCI Cloud Services are part of the Always Free Cloud Service Program? (Choose two.)

- \* Oracle Database Cloud Service
- \* Load Balancer Service
- \* Oracle Autonomous Database
- \* Oracle Analytics Cloud Service
- \* Oracle Developer Cloud Service

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/free/>

**Q31.** Which statement is NOT true about OCI Virtual Cloud Network?

- \* It can span across Availability Domains within an OCI Region
- \* It is a software defined network
- \* It can span across OCI Regions
- \* It is a highly-available, scalable, and secure resource

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/cloud/networking/virtual-cloud-network-faq.html#category-general>

**Q32.** Which OCI service should you use to run Apache Spark applications?

- \* Data Flow
- \* Data Science
- \* Data Catalog
- \* Data Integration

Correct. Data Flow can be used to easily create, share, run, and view the output of Apache Spark applications.

**Q33.** Which two should be considered when designing a fault-tolerant solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)

- \* writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution
- \* performing data integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service
- \* using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution
- \* creating a manual cluster of compute instances
- \* ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains

Fault Domains 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. About Regions and Availability Domains 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.

**Q34.** Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources can be used to group/categorize expenses?

- \* Policies
- \* Tags
- \* Users
- \* Compartments
- \* Groups

Explanation

You can do Costs Analysis in OCI and you can group and filter the cost by Tags or compartments To filter costs by dates To filter costs by tags To filter costs by compartments To remove a compartment or tag filter

**Q35.** Which storage is used for BM DB systems?

- \* Local disks
- \* Local disks and NVMe flash cards
- \* Block Storage
- \* Local NVMe disks

Reference:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KKDLIjy2yJM&list=PLKCK3OyNwIzuHYigVbdtDOZOOfChcotfj2&index>

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**Q36.** Which resource do you manage in an Infrastructure-as-a-services (IAAS) offering?

- \* Operating system
- \* Network
- \* Storage
- \* Servers

Explanation

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

## Reduce expenses.

Businesses that have switched to IaaS don't have infrastructure, and they pay only for what they use over depreciation periods.

## Improve business continuity.

Cloud infrastructure typically provides a higher recovery options than on-premises deployment every layer, offers multiple fault domains and georegions, and runs at massive scale by operations experts.

## Accelerate innovation.

IaaS makes it fast, easy, and affordable to test new ideas, to develop detailed forecasts and invest in new ideas, and to provision their cloud infrastructure in minutes, then scale.

## Take advantage of the latest technologies.

Many cloud providers package and deploy new technologies like artificial intelligence and machine learning frameworks that are difficult to implement them on premises.

## Speed provisioning.

Even virtualized on-premises infrastructures suffer from long provisioning times, or even months. With IaaS, entire application environments can be provisioned in minutes.

**Q37.** Oracle Cloud Infrastructure budgets can be set on which two options? (Choose two.)

- \* Tenancy
- \* Cost-tracking tags
- \* Free-form tags
- \* Virtual Cloud Network
- \* Compartments

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



**Q38.** Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

- \* User Credentials
- \* Network Security Group
- \* Federation
- \* Policies

**Q39.** Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) firewall features can be used to control traffic?  
(Choose all correct answers)

- \* Security Lists
- \* Network Security Groups
- \* VNIC Metrics
- \* VCN Flow Logs

**Q40.** You want to use an orchestration service that can reduce time and cost to build modern cloud native applications. Which OCI service should you use for this?

- \* API Gateway
- \* Data Science
- \* Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)
- \* Data Flow

Correct. 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.

**Q41.** Which of the OCI service maintains Data plane SLA, Control plane SLA and Performance SLA? (Choose two.)

- \* Compute
- \* Object Storage
- \* File Storage
- \* Block volume

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/assets/paas-iaas-pub-cld-srvs-pillar-4021422.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KP6EOGIRTVk&list=PLKck3OyNwIzuHYigVbdtDOZOfChcotfj2&index>

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