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Shared by Estrada on 15-04-2024

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Question 1

You have backup data that needs to be stored for at least six months. This data is not supposed to be accessed frequently, but needs to be available immediately when needed. You also want to reduce your storage costs.

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage tier can be used to meet these requirements?

Options:

A- Standard tier

B- Infrequent access tier

C- Auto-Tiering

D- Archive tier

Answer:

D

Question 2

You have an extremely high performance database workload that requires atleast 105 IOPS/GB and 100,000 IOPS per volume.

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volume performance level can be used to meet this requirement?

Options:

A- Ultra High Performance

B- Balanced

C- Higher Performance

D- Lower cost

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Ultra High Performance level is the only OCI Block Volume performance level that can meet the requirement of at least 105 IOPS/GB and 100,000 IOPS per volume. The Ultra High Performance level is recommended for workloads with the highest I/O requirements, requiring the best possible performance. With this option, you can purchase between 30 -- 120 VPUs (volume

performance units) per GB/month. The VPUs determine the baseline performance of the volume, as well as the maximum burst performance.The Ultra High Performance level offers the following performance characteristics:1

Baseline IOPS/GB: 75

Maximum IOPS/GB: 300

Maximum IOPS per volume: 480,000

Baseline throughput/GB: 0.6 MB/s

Maximum throughput/GB: 2.4 MB/s

Maximum throughput per volume: 3,680 MB/s

To achieve the requirement of at least 105 IOPS/GB, you need to purchase at least 45 VPUs/GB. To achieve the requirement of 100,000 IOPS per volume, you need to have a volume size of at least 334 GB. Therefore, the Ultra High Performance level can satisfy both requirements with a minimum volume size of 334 GB and a minimum VPUs/GB of 45.

The other performance levels (Balanced, Higher Performance, and Lower Cost) cannot meet the requirement of at least 105 IOPS/GB and 100,000 IOPS per volume. The Balanced level offers 10 VPUs/GB, with a baseline of 60 IOPS/GB and a maximum of 75 IOPS/GB. The Higher Performance level offers 20 VPUs/GB, with a baseline of 75 IOPS/GB and a maximum of 150 IOPS/GB. The Lower Cost level offers 2 VPUs/GB, with a baseline of 2 IOPS/GB and a maximum of 10 IOPS/GB.None of these levels can provide the required performance for the workload1

Question 3

A developer wants to develop docker-based applications on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and deploy it on a managed service that supports containerized applications.

Which OCI service supports this requirement?

Options:

A- Streaming

B- Oracle Cloud VMware Solution

C- Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)

D- API Gateway

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is an OCI service that supports the development and deployment of docker-based applications on OCI. OKE is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that runs Kubernetes clusters on OCI. OKE allows you to create, manage, and scale Kubernetes clusters using the OCI Console, CLI, or API. You can use OKE to orchestrate the deployment, scaling, and management of your containerized applications across multiple nodes and availability domains.OKE integrates with other OCI services such as Compute, Networking, Load Balancing, Block Volume, Object Storage, Registry, and Monitoring1

Streaming, Oracle Cloud VMware Solution, and API Gateway are not OCI services that support the development and deployment of docker-based applications on OCI.

Streaming is an OCI service that provides a fully managed, scalable, and durable platform for ingesting, storing, and consuming continuous, high-volume streams of data.Streaming is based on Apache Kafka and can be used for real-time data processing, analytics, and event-driven applications2

Oracle Cloud VMware Solution is an OCI service that provides a customer-managed, native VMware-based cloud environment that is installed within a customer's tenancy. Oracle Cloud VMware Solution allows customers to use the same VMware tools and skills to manage and run their infrastructure in the cloud without compromise.Customers can migrate or extend their on-premises VMware workloads to OCI with minimal changes3

API Gateway is an OCI service that enables developers to create, manage, and secure APIs for their back-end services. API Gateway acts as a single point of entry for clients to access defined back-end services hosted on OCI or other locations.API Gateway supports RESTful and HTTP-based APIs, as well as API lifecycle management features such as authentication, authorization, throttling, caching, logging, and monitoring4

Question 4

What is the primary use case for using Web Application Firewall in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

Options:

A- Patch management

B- Filter malicious web traffic

C- Hardware-based key storage

D- Network security control

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The primary use case for using Web Application Firewall (WAF) in OCI is to filter malicious web traffic and protect internet-facing and internal applications from attacks. WAF is a cloud-based, PCI-compliant, global web application firewall service that monitors and controls access to web applications based on predefined rules and threat intelligence. WAF can block common web application attacks such as cross-site scripting (XSS), SQL injection, remote file inclusion, etc., as well as bot traffic, geographic restrictions, rate limiting, etc.WAF can protect any internet-facing endpoint or internal application by attaching WAF policies to enforcement points such as load balancers or web application domain names10

Question 5

Which THREE services integrate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Key Management? (Choose all answers)

Options:

A- Object Storage

B- Block Volume

C- Auto Scaling

D- Functions

E- File Storage

F- identity and Access Management

Answer:

A, B, D

Question 6

Who is responsible for upgrading and patching the Oracle Cloud VMware Solution environment after it has been provisioned?

Options:

A- VMware and Oracle

B- Customer

C- Oracle

D- VMware

Answer:

C

Question 7

Which is NOT a valid target for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Cloud Guard service?

Options:

A- Region

B- Tenancy

C- Root Compartment

D- Compartment and its sub-compartments

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO statements correctly describe the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK?

(Choose all correct answers)

Options:

A- It is a PHP library that makes common tasks faster, easier, and less error prone.

B- It is included as part of the Data Science service.

C- It is a Python library that makes common tasks faster, easier, and less error prone.

D- It is a JavaScript library that makes common tasks faster, easier, and less error prone.

E- It is an additional cost to the Data Science service.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

The Accelerated Data Science (ADS) SDK is an Oracle-developed Python library that makes common data science tasks faster, easier, and less error prone. The ADS SDK provides tools for data ingestion, exploration, transformation, visualization, modeling, evaluation, interpretation, and deployment. The ADS SDK also integrates with other popular Python libraries such as pandas, scikit-learn, TensorFlow, PyTorch, etc.

The ADS SDK is included as part of the Data Science service at no additional cost. The Data Science service is a fully managed platform that enables data scientists to build, train, deploy, and manage machine learning models on OCI. The Data Science service provides access to notebook sessions that come pre-installed with the ADS SDK and other essential Python packages for data science workflows.