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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these is defined as a qualifier used for filtering group metric data presented in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Monitoring service? ^

Options:

- A- Indicators
- B- Namespaces
- C- Dimensions
- D- Facts

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Dimensions are defined as qualifiers used for filtering group metric data presented in the OCI Monitoring service. Dimensions are key-value pairs that provide additional information about a metric, such as resource ID, region, availability domain, fault domain, shape,

image, etc. Dimensions allow you to narrow down the scope of your metric queries and alarms by specifying which resources or attributes you want to monitor. For example, you can use dimensions to filter the CPU utilization metric by instance ID or shape.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have an analytics workload that requires a shared file system to store persistent data

a. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Storage service is most suited for this requirement?

Options:

A- Local NVMe Devices

B- Object Storage

C- Data Transfer Disks

D- File Storage

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer wants a dedicated and secure connection to their on-premises data center from their Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources.

Which TWO OCI services can be used?

(Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A- Remote Peering connection
- B- Internet Gateway
- C- Site-to-Site VPN
- D- FastConnect
- E- NAT Gateway

Answer:

A, B

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO are valid regarding Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) peering?

(Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A-** Peered VCNs can have overlapping classless inter-domain routing (CIDR).
- B-** Peered VCNs can exist in the same OCI region.
- C-** Peered VCNs can exist in different OCI regions.
- D-** A VCN peering connection is a VPN based connection.
- E-** Peered VCNs need to be part of the same OCI tenancy.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

VCN peering is the process of connecting multiple virtual cloud networks (VCNs) so that their resources can communicate using private IP addresses. There are four types of VCN peering:

Local VCN peering: This is the process of connecting two VCNs in the same region and tenancy. This type of peering uses local peering gateways (LPGs) in each VCN to establish a logical connection.

Remote VCN peering: This is the process of connecting two VCNs in different regions, either in the same tenancy or different tenancies. This type of peering uses remote peering gateways (RPGs) in each VCN to establish a logical connection.

Peering VCNs in the same region through a dynamic routing gateway (DRG): This is the process of connecting multiple VCNs in the same region and tenancy by attaching them to a common DRG. A DRG is a virtual router that provides a path for private network traffic between your VCN and other networks.

Peering VCNs in different regions through a DRG: This is the process of connecting multiple VCNs in different regions and tenancies by attaching them to a common DRG and using IPsec VPN or FastConnect to connect the DRGs across regions.

Peered VCNs cannot have overlapping CIDRs, as this would cause routing conflicts and ambiguity. Peered VCNs need to have unique CIDRs that do not overlap with each other or with any other network that they need to communicate with.

A VCN peering connection is not a VPN-based connection. A VPN-based connection is a secure and encrypted connection between your on-premises network and your OCI VCN over the public internet by using IPsec VPN or FastConnect. A VPN-based connection requires an internet gateway or a DRG in your VCN and a customer-premises equipment (CPE) device in your on-premises network.

Peered VCNs do not need to be part of the same OCI tenancy, as long as they are in different regions. Remote VCN peering supports cross-tenancy connections, meaning that you can peer a VCN in one tenancy with a VCN in another tenancy, as long as they are

subscribed to the same regions and have proper IAM policies to allow peering. Local VCN peering and peering through a DRG only support intra-tenancy connections, meaning that you can only peer VCNs within the same tenancy¹

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement regarding Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) peering is valid?

Options:

- A-** A VCN peering connection is required for OCI Object Storage.
- B-** A VCN peering connection is a VPN-based connection.
- C-** A VCN peering connection is a physical network link between two VCNs within a single OCI.
- D-** Peered VCNs can exist in different OCI region.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) firewall features can be used for controlling traffic?

(Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A- Network visualizer
- B- Network Security Groups
- C- VCN Flow Logs
- D- Security Lists
- E- VNIC Metrics

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Network Security Groups (NSGs) and Security Lists (SLs) are two virtual firewall features that can be used for controlling traffic in an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). NSGs and SLs allow you to create stateful network filtering rules that allow or deny network traffic based on source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols⁵

NSGs are a subsequent feature designed for application components that have different security postures. NSGs are a set of security rules that you can apply to a set of VNICs in a VCN. NSGs are associated with VNICs, not subnets. You can use NSGs to implement a network security policy at the level of individual VNICs or a group of VNICs. For example, you can use NSGs to control traffic between tiers of an application deployed in a VCN⁵

SLs are the original virtual firewall feature from the Networking service. SLs are a set of security rules that you apply to a subnet in a VCN. SLs are associated with subnets, not VNICs. You can use SLs to implement a network security policy at the level of the subnet. For example, you can use SLs to control traffic between subnets in a VCN⁵

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO statements correctly describe Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Service Level Agreements (SLAs)? (Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A-** Defined as a number of nines for a week and a percentage credit.
- B-** Defined as a number of nines for a month and a percentage credit.
- C-** Defined as a number of eights for a week and a percentage credit.
- D-** Financially backed commitment to provide a minimum level of service to customers.
- E-** Defined as a number of eights for a month and a percentage credit.
- F-** financially backed commitment to provide a maximum level of service to customers.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

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)

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO are valid regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Logging service?

(Choose all correct Answers)

Options:

- A-** It enables you to analyze cloud resources using custom metrics.
- B-** It is a centralized single pane of glass for all logs in a tenancy.
- C-** It enables you to monitor cloud resources using metrics and alarms.

D- It can index, enrich, and aggregate log data from application.

E- It can analyze critical diagnostic information that describes how resources are performing and being accessed.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

OCI Logging service is a highly scalable and fully managed service that allows you to access logs from OCI resources. OCI Logging allows three kinds of logs: Audit, service, and custom logs. You can find more details for each of these logs in the documentation³

OCI Logging service is a centralized single pane of glass for all logs in a tenancy. You can view and search logs on the Logging Search page. When searching logs, you can correlate across many logs simultaneously. For example, you can view results from multiple logs, multiple log groups, or even an entire compartment with one query³

OCI Logging service can index, enrich, and aggregate log data from application. Custom logs are logs that contain diagnostic information from custom applications, other cloud providers, or an on-premises environment. Custom logs can be ingested through the API, or by configuring the Unified Monitoring Agent. You can configure an OCI compute instance/resource to directly upload Custom Logs through the Unified Monitoring Agent. Custom logs are supported in both a virtual machine and bare metal scenario³

OCI Logging service can analyze critical diagnostic information that describes how resources are performing and being accessed. These logs include audit logs related to events emitted by the OCI Audit service, such as API calls or console actions performed by users or services in your tenancy; service logs emitted by OCI native services, such as API Gateway, Events, Functions, Load Balancer, Object Storage, and VCN Flow Logs; and custom logs from your own applications or sources³

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Is VALID regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Logging service encryption?

Options:

- A- OCI logs are not encrypted in-flight.
- B- OCI logs are encrypted when they are archived.
- C- OCI logs are not encrypted with disk-level encryption.
- D- OCI logs are not encrypted while in storage.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

OCI logs are encrypted in three ways: in-flight, disk-level, and archive. OCI logs are encrypted in-flight, that is, while they are in the process of being ingested into OCI Logging; after the logs are in the system, they are encrypted with disk-level encryption for commercial environments; and logs are also encrypted when they are archived, and while in storage

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