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Shared by Dunlap on 24-05-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Demand Side is data that is active and does something. What two data services are typically part of the demand side? (Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A- Inert algorithms
- B- Authorization
- C- Payloads
- D- Data Models

Answer:

C, D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

Options:

- A- File Storage
- B- Archive Storage
- C- Object Storage (standard)
- D- Block Volume

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Object Storage (standard) is the OCI storage service that can be used to store application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. According to the Oracle documentation¹, "Object Storage is a highly scalable, durable, and available cloud-based storage service that provides a cost-effective way to store and manage large amounts of unstructured data such as images, videos, and log files. Object Storage supports standard HTTP operations such as GET, PUT, and DELETE, as well as advanced features such as encryption, data replication, lifecycle policies, and pre-authenticated requests." Object Storage (standard) offers high performance and low latency for frequent data access.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Multicloud strategy eliminates the reliance of a single cloud provider but also provides which two advantages? (Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A- Ability to have private clouds and maintain customer data centers
- B- Compliance for use of specific geographies for data sovereignty laws
- C- Duplication of data and applications
- D- Workload utilization of specific services

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Compliance for use of specific geographies for data sovereignty laws and workload utilization of specific services are two advantages of a multicloud strategy. A multicloud strategy allows organizations to use cloud services from more than one public cloud provider to run their applications. By doing so, they can achieve various benefits such as:

Compliance for use of specific geographies for data sovereignty laws: Some countries or regions may have regulations that require data to be stored or processed within their borders or jurisdictions. A multicloud strategy can help organizations comply with these laws by choosing cloud providers that have local presence or availability zones in the desired locations.

Workload utilization of specific services: Different cloud providers may offer different types of services or features that suit different workloads or requirements better than others. A multicloud strategy can help organizations leverage the best-of-breed solutions from each provider for their specific needs, such as performance, scalability, security, or cost-effectiveness.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which service is used by default by the MySQL Database Service to store user data to make it more resistant to failures?

Options:

- A- OCI Object Storage
- B- OCI File Storage
- C- OCI Block Volumes
- D- OCI Data Safe

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OCI Block Volumes is the service used by default by the MySQL Database Service to store user data to make it more resistant to failures. OCI Block Volumes provides high-performance block storage volumes that can be attached to MySQL DB systems running on OCI Compute instances. Block volumes are always encrypted at rest using AES-256 encryption keys. Block volumes also support backup and restore operations using snapshots or clones that can be used for disaster recovery or testing purposes.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two target database environments provide both high availability (HA) and disaster re-recovery (DR) options in the cloud? (Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A- Streaming Service
- B- Compute VM
- C- Exadata Cloud Service
- D- Autonomous Database

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Exadata Cloud Service and Autonomous Database are two target database environments that provide both high availability (HA) and disaster recovery (DR) options in the cloud. Exadata Cloud Service is a fully managed Oracle Database service that runs on Exadata infrastructure in the cloud. It offers high performance, scalability, availability, security, and reliability for all types of database workloads. It also supports various HA and DR options, such as Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC), Oracle Data Guard, Oracle Active Data Guard, Oracle GoldenGate, and Oracle Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance Cloud Service. Autonomous Database is a self-driving, self-securing, and self-repairing cloud database service that automates provisioning, configuring, securing, tuning, scaling, patching, backing up, and repairing of databases without human intervention. It also provides built-in HA and DR features based on Oracle Maximum

Availability Architecture (MAA), such as transparent application continuity, automatic failover to standby databases or regions, automatic backups to object storage, point-in-time recovery using restore points or backups.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What three typical data types/models are covered by Oracle's Converged Database? (Choose all correct answers)

Options:

- A- Images
- B- Graph
- C- Relational
- D- Events
- E- Terraform
- F- Spatial

Answer:

B, C, F

Explanation:

Graph, relational, and spatial are three typical data types/models that are covered by Oracle's Converged Database. A converged database is a multi-model, multitenant, multi-workload database that supports the data model and access method each development team wants, without unneeded functionality getting in the way. A graph data model represents data as nodes and edges, and enables complex queries based on relationships and patterns. A relational data model organizes data into tables with rows and columns, and supports SQL queries and transactions. A spatial data model stores and manipulates geometric and geographic data, such as points, lines, polygons, and raster images.

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