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QUESTION 25

How are compartment quotas applied in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?
* Globally, across all compartments
* On a per-compartment basis
* On a per-tenancy basis
* On a per-region basis
Compartment quotas are applied on a per-compartment basis in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Each compartment has its own set of quota limits for resources and services that are enforced within that compartment.

QUESTION 26

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume Service, which feature enables you to increase the size of a block volume without any downtime?
* Volume Bursting
* Online Resizing
* Dynamic Volume Resizing

* Volume Elasticity

Online Resizing allows you to increase the size of a block volume without any downtime. This feature enables you to scale up your storage capacity as needed without interrupting the services running on the block volume.

QUESTION 27

Which performance level is NOT available in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service?
* Balanced
* Higher Performance
* Ultra High Performance
* Low Performance

The Low Performance level is NOT available in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service. This option does not exist as a performance level for block volumes in OCI.

QUESTION 28

Which is NOT a type of instance offered by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?
* Virtual Machine
* Bare Metal
* Dedicated Virtual Machine Host
* Nano instance

Nano instances are not offered by OCI. The compute service provides other instance types like Virtual Machines, Bare Metal, and Dedicated Hosts but does not include Nano instances.

QUESTION 29

Which feature of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Service enables users to automatically move objects between storage tiers based on predefined rules?
* Object Versioning
* Object Lifecycle Management
* Pre-Authenticated Requests
* Cross-Region Replication

Object Lifecycle Management in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Service enables users to define rules to automatically move objects between different storage tiers based on predefined criteria such as age, size, or custom metadata. This feature helps optimize storage costs by ensuring that objects are stored in the most cost-effective tier.

QUESTION 30

What is the primary purpose of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Functions?
* To store and manage files
* To execute code in response to events or HTTP requests
* To provide a managed database service
* To deploy and manage virtual machines

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Functions is a serverless computing service that allows developers to run code without managing servers. It is designed to respond to events or HTTP requests and is ideal for event-driven applications.

QUESTION 31

Which workload type is NOT optimized for Oracle Autonomous Database on Shared Exadata Infrastructure?
* Data warehousing

* Mixed workloads
* Transaction processing
* High-performance computing

High-performance computing (HPC) typically involves complex calculations and processing, which are not optimized for Oracle Autonomous Database on Shared Exadata Infrastructure. HPC often requires specialized hardware and configurations for optimal performance.

QUESTION 32

What is the primary purpose of the MySQL Database Service HeatWave configuration in OCI?
* To enable seamless database migration from on-premises to OCI
* To provide a distributed in-memory query accelerator
* To offer a serverless MySQL deployment
* To ensure high availability and fault tolerance

MySQL Database Service HeatWave is designed to accelerate query performance by offloading analytics to an in-memory columnar store. It enables faster query execution for analytical workloads.

QUESTION 33

What is the primary function of a Route Table in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Networking service?
* To provide a private connection between a VCN and an on-premises network
* To connect a VCN to the public Internet
* To define rules to route traffic from subnets to destinations outside the VCN
* To define rules controlling traffic flow between subnets

The primary function of a Route Table is to define routing rules for traffic leaving the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) subnet. It specifies which gateway or service should be used to route traffic to external destinations.

QUESTION 34

What is the primary purpose of a Network Security Group (NSG) in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Networking service?
* To connect a VCN to the public Internet
* To control traffic flow between specific resources within a VCN
* To control traffic routing between VCNs
* To provide a private connection between a VCN and an on-premises network

Network Security Groups (NSGs) act as virtual firewalls in OCI, controlling inbound and outbound traffic for specific resources within a VCN. You can define rules based on IPs, ports, and protocols.

QUESTION 35

Which is NOT a component of an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy statement in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?
* Location
* Resource-type
* Action Verb
* Data backup frequency

IAM policies define access control by specifying who can access which resources and what actions they can perform. Data backup frequency is not a component of IAM policy statements.

QUESTION 36

Which statement is NOT true about compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

* Compartments are a global resource.
* Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies can be written to grant access to resources in specific compartments.
* Compartments provide a way to store and manage encryption keys and secrets.
* Compartments can be nested to create a hierarchy.
This statement is NOT true. Compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure do not provide a way to store and manage encryption keys and secrets. This functionality is typically handled by other services such as Key Management.

QUESTION 37

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service is not designed for use with multiple cloud providers?
* Oracle Roving Edge Infrastructure
* Oracle Database@Azure
* Oracle Interconnect for Azure
* MySQL HeatWave Database Service
MySQL HeatWave Database Service is optimized for analytics and machine learning workloads within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, and it is not designed for use across multiple cloud providers.

QUESTION 38

Which factor does NOT impact the cost of running a virtual machine instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?
* The size of the VM instance
* The operating system used by the VM instance
* The region used by the VM instance
* The number of virtual machines running
The operating system used by the VM instance does not impact the cost of running it in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The pricing for VM instances is based on factors like size, region, and usage, but not the specific operating system.

QUESTION 39

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage tier is suitable for data that needs to be accessed quickly and frequently, with a high level of data accessibility and performance?
* Archive Storage
* Auto-Tiering
* Standard Storage
* Infrequent Access Storage
Standard Storage is the tier in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage that is suitable for data that needs to be accessed quickly and frequently, with a high level of data accessibility and performance. It provides high-performance storage with low latency for data that requires frequent access.

QUESTION 40

Which feature is NOT provided by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Security Zones?
* Restricting resource creation based on predefined security policies
* Automatically enforcing security best practices
* Storing and managing encryption keys and secrets
* Continuous monitoring of security posture
Storing and managing encryption keys and secrets is not a feature provided by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Security Zones. This functionality is typically handled by other services such as Oracle Key Management Service (KMS) or Vault.

QUESTION 41

What is the main purpose of the Auto-Tiering feature in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage?

* Giving real-time usage analytics
* Allowing unlimited data access patterns
* Reducing storage costs by moving objects between Standard and Infrequent
* Removing storage fees for large objects

The main purpose of the Auto-Tiering feature in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage is to reduce storage costs by automatically moving objects between Standard and Infrequent Access storage tiers based on access patterns. This helps organizations save money by storing less frequently accessed data in a lower-cost storage tier.

Oracle 1z0-1085-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Governance and Administration: In this section, the focus is on the OCI Pricing structure. It also covers the tools provided for OCI Cost Management.Topic 2- Getting Started with OCI: In this section, the focus is on the fundamental features and elements of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Discuss the structure and importance of OCI Regions and Availability Domains.Topic 3- Security and Compliance: In this section, the focus is on the OCI Shared Security Model. It covers the different OCI Security services. Explains the services related to OCI Identity and Access Management.Topic 4- Core OCI Services: This section covers the functionalities of OCI Compute services. Describe the various OCI Networking services. Provide an overview of OCI Database services. Detail the OCI Storage services.

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