

DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Foundations Associate

Oracle 1z0-1085-24

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

Total Premium Questions: 54

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsarena.co>

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Cloud Concepts	3
Topic 2, Core OCI Services	34
Topic 3, Security and Compliance	14
Topic 4, OCI Pricing, Support and Operations	3
Total	54

QUESTION NO: 1

What does Oracle Cloud Advisor help you with?

- A. Only cost management
- B. Cost management, performance, and high-availability recommendations
- C. Only security resolutions
- D. Automatically fixing problems

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Cost management, performance, and high-availability recommendations is correct because Oracle Cloud Advisor is an OCI service that continuously evaluates cloud resources and identifies opportunities to improve an environment using actionable recommendations. Its recommendation categories include cost, performance, security, high availability, and service limits. For example, Cloud Advisor can identify resources that may be underutilized and present cost-saving opportunities, highlight configurations that could affect workload performance, and recommend changes that improve resilience and availability. Recommendations are presented in the OCI Console and can be reviewed according to their category, status, and affected resource, enabling cloud administrators to prioritize operational improvements based on their environment's needs. Cloud Advisor provides guidance and insights rather than simply reporting billing data; it is designed to support ongoing optimization of OCI deployments across operational and architectural dimensions. Oracle describes the service and its recommendation categories in the [Cloud Advisor overview](#). Details about viewing, filtering, and acting on these recommendations are available in the [Oracle Cloud Advisor recommendations documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A team stores application installation packages in an Object Storage bucket. A package was accidentally overwritten, and the team must retrieve the earlier object version without relying on a separately copied bucket. Which Object Storage feature should have been enabled before the overwrite?

- A. Object Lifecycle Management
- B. Object Versioning
- C. Cross-Region Replication
- D. Pre-Authenticated Requests

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Object Versioning is correct because it preserves previous versions when an object is overwritten or deleted. After versioning is enabled on a bucket, the earlier version can be identified and restored or downloaded as needed.

Object Lifecycle Management automates transitions or deletion according to policy rules, rather than retaining overwritten versions. Cross-region replication maintains copies in another region but is not the feature that preserves versions within the same bucket. Pre-Authenticated Requests provide temporary access and do not protect objects from overwrite.

QUESTION NO: 3

How are compartment quotas applied in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Globally, across all compartments
- B. On a per-compartment basis

- C. On a per-tenancy basis
- D. On a per-region basis

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

On a per-compartment basis is correct because OCI quota policies let administrators control resource consumption within a particular compartment. A quota policy contains statements that set a numeric limit, or zero availability, for a specific resource or service in the compartment to which the policy is applied. This enables a tenancy administrator to delegate resource management safely: different projects, environments, or teams can have distinct limits even when they use the same OCI tenancy. For example, a quota policy can limit the number of compute cores or block volumes that a development compartment may create, independently of resource use in another compartment. Quotas are implemented through IAM policies and are evaluated when users attempt to create or modify supported resources. OCI also supports quota-policy inheritance, so a policy applied to a parent compartment can govern its child compartments unless a more specific policy is defined. This compartment-oriented design helps organizations enforce governance, control costs, and prevent one organizational unit from consuming more than its intended allocation. Oracle distinguishes these administrator-defined compartment quotas from service limits, which are tenancy-level limits established by OCI and may be increased through a service-limit request. See Oracle's [Resource Quotas documentation](#) and [Service Limits documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Several Compute instances in a VCN must concurrently mount the same managed NFS file system. Which OCI File Storage component provides the network endpoint through which the instances access the file system?

- A. A file system
- B. A mount target
- C. A block volume
- D. A Service Gateway

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A **mount target** is correct because it provides an NFS endpoint in a selected subnet for accessing file systems. Compute instances use the mount target export path to mount the File Storage file system.

A file system is the managed storage resource that holds the files, but it is accessed through a mount target. A block volume is attached as block storage to an instance and is not a shared NFS endpoint. A service gateway provides private access to supported Oracle services and does not expose a File Storage file system for mounting.

QUESTION NO: 5

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

- A. Data warehousing
- B. Mixed workloads
- C. Transaction processing
- D. High-performance computing

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

High-performance computing is the workload type not optimized for Oracle Autonomous Database on Shared Exadata Infrastructure. Autonomous Database is a fully managed Oracle Database service designed to run database-centric workloads, with automation for provisioning, patching, backups, scaling, security, and performance management. Its shared Exadata deployment model is intended for use cases that benefit from Oracle Database capabilities, such as transactional processing and analytic/data-warehouse processing, while Oracle manages the underlying Exadata infrastructure and service operations.

High-performance computing generally refers to large-scale scientific, engineering, simulation, modeling, and numerical-processing workloads. These commonly depend on tightly coordinated parallel computation, specialized compute shapes or accelerators, custom cluster configuration, MPI-style interprocess communication, and direct control of compute resources. Those requirements are distinct from the managed relational database workload model provided by Autonomous Database on shared Exadata infrastructure. Although data generated by HPC applications can be stored, queried, and analyzed with Oracle Database services, the HPC compute workload itself is not the service's optimization target.

Oracle describes Autonomous Database as a service for transaction processing, analytics, and related database workloads in its [Autonomous Database documentation](#). Oracle's [HPC documentation](#) separately describes HPC architectures and compute-oriented requirements.