



Prepare Smart for Success Free Oracle 1Z0-1085-26 Exam Questions and Answers

Ready to pass faster? Grab free and updated Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations Associate exam PDF questions now. Get authentic 1Z0-1085-26 dumps packed with verified answers and secure your certification success with PrepBolt 1Z0-1085-26 exam pdf questions and answers.

Thank you for Downloading 1Z0-1085-26 exam PDF Demo
<https://prepbolt.com/1Z0-1085-26.html>

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the recommended best practice for OCI tenancy administrators?

Options:

- A- Avoid creating multiple compartments to simplify resource management.
- B- Always enforce multifactor authentication (MFA) for added security.
- C- Allow all users to manage policies without restrictions.
- D- Use the tenancy administrator account for all daily operations.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Multifactor authentication strengthens account protection by requiring an additional authentication factor beyond a password. This is especially important for tenancy administrators because their privileges can affect resources and access throughout the tenancy. Oracle's Security Policy for OCI Console includes an administrator rule requiring members of the Administrators group and users with administrator roles to enroll in MFA and provide an additional factor when signing in. Oracle recommends activating this protection and also supports MFA enforcement for other users. Giving everyone unrestricted policy-management access would undermine access control, while avoiding compartments does not improve administrator authentication. Using highly privileged accounts for routine work also creates unnecessary exposure. Among the listed choices, enforcing MFA is the documented security best practice. Oracle documentation: Security Policy for OCI Console

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of OCI storage is typically attached locally to a compute instance and offers very high IOPS but is not persistent?

Options:

- A- Block volume.
- B- Object storage.
- C- File storage.
- D- Local NVMe.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Local NVMe storage consists of solid-state drives attached to the compute host and is available with appropriate OCI compute shapes, including DenseIO shapes. Its local placement supports demanding storage workloads that require high input/output performance and low latency. It differs from independently managed storage services such as Block Volume, Object Storage, and File Storage. The phrase "not persistent" refers to its lack of durability beyond relevant instance or hardware lifecycle events; it should not be interpreted as saying every ordinary reboot erases it. Oracle explicitly states that terminating an instance securely erases its NVMe drives, making their data unrecoverable. Important data therefore requires backups or replication outside those local devices before termination. Oracle documentation: [Compute Overview](#), [Terminating an Instance](#)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary difference between a public subnet and a private subnet in an OCI VCN?

Options:

- A- Public subnets can host only load balancers, whereas private subnets host databases.
- B- Public subnets allow resources to have public IP addresses and direct internet access, whereas private subnets do not.
- C- Public subnets require a /24 CIDR block, whereas private subnets do not.
- D- Private subnets can be created only in a separate region from the VCN.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In OCI, the defining distinction is whether a subnet permits public IP address assignment to its resources. A public subnet permits public IP addresses, while a private subnet prohibits that assignment. Option B is therefore the best answer, but direct internet connectivity is not automatic merely because a subnet is public. An instance also needs a public IP address, an internet gateway, appropriate routing, and security rules that allow the traffic. Private-subnet instances can obtain outbound internet connectivity through a NAT gateway without receiving public IP addresses. Public and private subnets are not restricted to particular application roles, and public subnets do not universally require a /24 address range. Both belong within their VCN's region. Oracle documentation: [Public IP Addresses](#)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many copies of data does OCI typically maintain for durability in Object Storage?

Options:

- A- No redundant copies are stored unless versioning is enabled manually.
- B- Multiple copies are stored redundantly across an entire region.
- C- Two copies across two availability domains.
- D- Only one copy in the same availability domain.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Option B is the best available answer because OCI Object Storage provides regional redundancy rather than keeping only one unprotected copy. However, the question's wording should not be interpreted as a guarantee of a fixed number of complete copies. Oracle explains that its protection schemes include replication and erasure coding, with data and parity fragments distributed across separate storage servers and failure-isolation groups within the region. The service monitors integrity using checksums, repairs corruption, and restores redundancy automatically when necessary. These durability mechanisms operate independently of customer-enabled object versioning. Versioning preserves previous object versions after overwrites or qualifying deletions; it does not enable the service's underlying redundancy. Therefore, neither a universal two-copy rule nor a single-copy model is accurate. Oracle documentation: [Object Storage Durability FAQ](#)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), which statement best describes the shared responsibility model for security?

Options:

- A- Oracle is fully responsible for both the security of the cloud and customer workloads.
- B- Security responsibilities are outsourced to third-party security vendors by default.
- C- Oracle secures the underlying cloud infrastructure, while customers secure their workloads and configurations.
- D- The customer is solely responsible for securing all resources and workloads in OCI.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OCI security responsibilities are divided between Oracle and the customer. Oracle protects the infrastructure used to deliver cloud services, including physical facilities, hardware, and underlying networking components. Customers remain responsible for how they use and configure those services, including access policies, application security, data handling, and network security settings. For customer-managed compute environments, responsibilities also include maintaining the operating system and application software. The precise division varies with the service and its level of management, but using OCI does not transfer every security obligation to Oracle. Third-party tools may assist customers without replacing this division of responsibility. Option C best summarizes the model while recognizing that both parties contribute to the overall security of deployed workloads. Oracle documentation: Shared Security Model

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Functions?

Options:

- A- It provides preconfigured virtual machines for containerized applications.
- B- It guarantees fixed compute capacity for long-running workloads.
- C- Developers can run code without provisioning or managing servers.
- D- It requires customers to configure and patch the underlying infrastructure.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OCI Functions is a fully managed Functions-as-a-Service platform that allows developers to deploy and execute application code without provisioning or maintaining compute instances. Oracle manages the underlying infrastructure and automatically applies operating system patches and upgrades. Its elastic architecture supports scaling function execution as demand changes, allowing developers to concentrate on business logic. Functions can be invoked directly or triggered through integrations with other services, including event-driven workflows. Although function deployment uses container technology, the service does not primarily provide customer-managed virtual machines. It also does not promise fixed compute capacity for arbitrary long-running workloads. Option C captures the main benefit: executing code while the platform handles server infrastructure and its operational maintenance. Oracle documentation: Overview of Functions

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the main purpose of OCI's Data Transfer Service?

Options:

- A- Encrypting database backups in block volumes.
- B- Creating multiple copies of objects across different regions automatically.
- C- Migrating Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters between regions.
- D- Facilitating offline bulk data transfer to OCI using disks or appliances.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Oracle's documented Data Transfer Service workflow addresses the challenge of migrating large datasets when transferring them over a network would take too long. The offline approach uses physical disks or Oracle-supplied transfer appliances to transport data to an Oracle transfer site. For disk-based transfers, customers place files on encrypted disks, and Oracle uploads the received files into the designated Object Storage bucket. Appliance-based transfers follow a similar bulk-import objective using dedicated hardware. Once uploaded, the data can support other OCI workloads. This is distinct from encrypting block-volume backups, configuring cross-region object replication, or migrating Kubernetes clusters. Option D describes the documented purpose; availability of particular transfer methods must be checked separately for the intended region. Oracle documentation: Offline Transport

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an identity domain in OCI?

Options:

- A- A logical container for managing users and groups.
- B- A private subnet used for securing network communications.
- C- A firewall service that controls access to OCI resources.
- D- A physical data center that stores user credentials.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An identity domain in OCI Identity and Access Management represents a population of users together with associated identity configurations and security settings. Administrators manage users, groups, application integrations, and administrative roles within this logical container. Identity domains also support capabilities such as federation, single sign-on, and multifactor authentication. Every tenancy includes a Default identity domain, and additional domains can separate identity populations or application environments when required. An identity domain is therefore an identity-management boundary rather than a networking component or physical location. Private subnets organize network interfaces, while firewall controls regulate traffic. Neither function describes an identity domain. Option A correctly identifies its role as a logical container for identity resources. Oracle documentation: Managing Identity Domains

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In OCI, what is one key reason to choose a Network Load Balancer over the Standard Load Balancer (HTTP/HTTPS)?

Options:

- A- The Network Load Balancer can perform complex Layer 7 routing decisions.
- B- The Network Load Balancer operates at Layer 4, offering lower latency for TCP and UDP traffic.
- C- The Network Load Balancer exclusively supports web (HTTP/HTTPS) protocols.
- D- The Network Load Balancer is used only for database traffic inside a private subnet.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

OCI Network Load Balancer provides traffic distribution with high throughput and very low latency. Oracle documents its operation at Layers 3 and 4, making option B the best answer among the available choices. Its listeners support transport-level traffic, including TCP and UDP, without requiring application-level HTTP routing decisions. This makes it suitable for workloads that need efficient connection handling and minimal processing overhead. Depending on its configuration, it can also preserve source IP information. Complex Layer 7 routing is associated with application-aware load balancing. Network Load Balancer supports both public and private deployments, so it is neither restricted to web protocols nor limited to database traffic within private subnets. Oracle documentation: [Introduction to Network Load Balancer](#)

Thank You for trying 1Z0-1085-26 PDF Demo

To try our 1Z0-1085-26 practice exam software
visit link below

<https://prepbolt.com/1Z0-1085-26.html>

Start Your 1Z0-1085-26 Preparation

Use Coupon “**SAVE50**” for extra 50% discount on the purchase of
Practice Test Software. Test your 1Z0-1085-26 preparation with actual
exam questions.