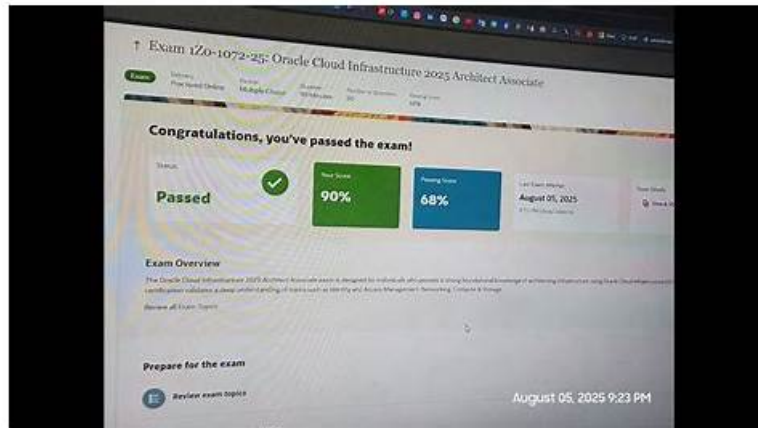


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Oracle 1Z0-1072-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity and Access Management (IAM): This domain validates skills of security architects implementing granular access controls, emphasizing IAM policy creation, compartment organization, and dynamic group configuration. It covers identity domain management, network source restrictions, and tag-based access mechanisms to enforce least-privilege principles across OCI resources
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compute: This section measures skills of cloud architects responsible for designing scalable and resilient infrastructure, covering compute instance configuration, autoscaling policies, and OS management. It evaluates understanding of OCI compute image options, infrastructure maintenance processes, and strategies for optimizing instance performance across availability domains.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage: Designed for storage administrators managing enterprise data solutions, this section tests proficiency in deploying Block • File • Object Storage with lifecycle management, cross-region replication, and tiered storage strategies. It includes configuring volume groups, snapshots, versioning, and security controls while analyzing storage performance metrics and cost optimization techniques.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking: Targeting network architects designing secure cloud architectures, this domain focuses on Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) implementation, including subnet design, IP address management, and routing through gateways (NAT, service, internet). It assesses expertise in VPN • FastConnect deployment, DNS configuration, load balancer setup, and advanced tools like Network Path Analyzer for troubleshooting latency or connectivity issues.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which TWO statements about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service are accurate?

- A. Customers can encrypt the communication to a mount target via export options.
- B. Communication with file systems in a mount target is encrypted via HTTPS.
- C. File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- D. Customers can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service offers robust encryption capabilities to ensure data security.

B . Customer-Managed Encryption: Customers can choose to encrypt their data using their own keys stored in the OCI Vault service. This gives customers control over their encryption keys and enhances data security.

D . Oracle-Managed Encryption: By default, all data stored in OCI File Storage is encrypted using Oracle-managed keys. This ensures that data is encrypted at rest without requiring any action from the customer.

Incorrect Statements:

A . Communication is not encrypted via HTTPS when accessing file systems; instead, encryption in transit is typically managed via NFS over TLS.

C . Encryption of communication to a mount target is handled via network configurations, not through export options.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: File Storage Encryption

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which IAM Identity Domain type should you create for a full-featured Identity-as-a-Service (IDaaS) solution?

- A. Oracle Apps Premium
- B. External User
- C. Premium
- D. Free

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), when you need a full-featured Identity-as-a-Service (IDaaS) solution, the appropriate Identity Domain type to create is Premium.

Premium Identity Domain: This option provides a comprehensive set of identity and access management (IAM) capabilities, including advanced security features, identity governance, and support for enterprise-grade integrations. It supports managing user identities, multifactor authentication, and various other identity services required for a robust IDaaS solution.

Other Options:

External User: This is a limited domain type typically used for managing users who only need access to specific external services.

Free: This domain type offers limited features and is not intended for full-featured enterprise IAM requirements.

Oracle Apps Premium: This is tailored for integrating with Oracle applications but does not offer the broad capabilities of the Premium option.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Oracle Identity Domains Overview

This documentation explains the various identity domain types and their use cases within OCI.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which statement is true about pre-authenticated requests?

- **A. You cannot edit a pre-authenticated request.**
- B. Pre-authenticated requests can be used to delete buckets.
- C. You need to provide your OCI credentials to the partner company.
- D. Deleting a pre-authenticated request does not revoke access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), pre-authenticated requests (PARs) allow users to grant access to specific objects in Object Storage without requiring the recipient to have an OCI account or credentials. This feature is useful for sharing objects securely without exposing broader access.

Cannot Edit a PAR: Once a pre-authenticated request is created, you cannot edit it. If you need to change the settings, such as the expiration date or the object being shared, you must delete the existing PAR and create a new one.

Other Statements:

Deleting a PAR does indeed revoke access immediately, contradicting option B.

Providing OCI credentials (C) is not required for using PARs. The purpose of PARs is to avoid sharing credentials.

Deleting Buckets (D): PARs are designed for accessing objects, not for administrative actions like deleting buckets.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Managing Pre-Authenticated Requests

This reference outlines the features and limitations of pre-authenticated requests, including the inability to edit them once created.

NEW QUESTION # 18

You want to protect your VM instance from low-level threats, such as rootkits and bootkits. What should you do?

- A. Use Vulnerability Scanning Service.
- B. Use in-transit encryption.
- C. Create a burstable instance.
- **D. Create a shielded instance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To protect your VM instance from low-level threats, such as rootkits and bootkits, you should create a shielded instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Shielded instances are designed to provide enhanced security features, including:

Secure Boot: Ensures that the instance boots only with trusted software.

Measured Boot: Records boot metrics, allowing verification that the instance has not been tampered with.

Trusted Platform Module (TPM): Provides additional security through cryptographic functions.

These features help protect against low-level threats that could compromise the integrity of the instance at boot time.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Shielded Instances

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which TWO statements are true about performing a multipart upload using the Multipart Upload API?

- **A. Each part can be as large as 50 GiB.**
- **B. You can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10,000.**
- C. You do not need to split the object into parts.
- D. You do not have to commit the upload after uploading all parts.

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