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Oracle 1Z0-1042-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using OIC Connections & Adapters: This section evaluates the expertise of Integration Developers and Solution Architects in creating and configuring OIC connections. It includes setting up trigger and invoke connections, understanding the role of the Connectivity Agent, and effectively using adapters to connect cloud and on-premises applications seamlessly.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Testing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting Integrations: This section assesses the abilities of Support Engineers and Integration Administrators in managing integration lifecycles. It includes activating and deactivating integrations, testing REST-triggered integrations, importing and exporting integrations, as well as monitoring and troubleshooting integration instances to ensure smooth operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Getting Started with OIC Integrations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Specialists and Cloud Engineers in understanding the foundational components of Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC). It covers key integration concepts, how integrations work, and web services fundamentals such as WSDL, SOAP, REST, and JSON. The focus is on building a strong understanding of OIC's integration capabilities.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating Orchestrated Integrations: This section tests the knowledge of Orchestration Developers and Business Process Analysts in managing orchestrated integrations within OIC. It includes using lookups, data mappers, and custom JavaScript libraries, configuring orchestration flow actions, implementing file handling options, and leveraging the fault-handling framework to manage errors effectively.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating Scheduled Integrations: This domain measures the skills of Automation Engineers and Cloud Administrators in defining integration schedules and converting scheduled integrations to app-driven ones. It also includes using scheduled parameters to automate workflows efficiently.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Application Integration Professional Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are designing a new integration in OIC that needs to expose a RESTful interface trigger for client applications. Which is a valid consideration while choosing request and response options using the REST Adapter Endpoint Configuration wizard?

- A. If you select a PUT or POST action (HTTP method), you must define a JSON response payload format.
- B. Although you can define both query and template parameters, only template parameters are available for mapping in the mapper because query parameters are considered optional.
- **C. Both standard and custom HTTP headers can be defined for both the request and the response.**
- D. File attachments can be accepted as a request option for the trigger interface, but you cannot include attachments as a response to the client.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

REST trigger config:

A: True-standard (e.g., Content-Type) and custom headers are supported for request/response.

B: False-attachments are possible in responses too.

C: False-response format isn't mandatory for PUT/POST.

NEW QUESTION # 37

You are an Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) specialist working on a project to integrate two systems using OIC. During the project, you notice that the integration instance fails to execute and returns an error.

Which step would you take first to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Increase the log level to get more detailed logs.
- B. Immediately restart the integration instance.
- C. Contact Oracle Support and wait for a response.
- **D. Check the instance logs for specific error messages and details.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The first step in troubleshooting is to check the instance logs for error messages. These logs provide details about the failure, helping to identify and resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 38

The Integrations flow element in Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) processes provides you an option to easily integrate your process application with other applications and services.

Which three types can be added and managed from the Integrations flow element?

- A. OIC invokable dynamic processes hosted within the same OIC environment
- **B. REST Connectors**
- C. OCI Functions deployed in the same OCI compartment hosting the OIC environment
- **D. OIC integrations hosted within the same OIC environment**
- **E. Web Service Connectors**

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

The three types that can be added and managed in OIC integrations are OIC integrations hosted within the environment, Web Service Connectors, and REST Connectors. OCI Functions are not directly managed from the integrations flow element.

NEW QUESTION # 39

In Oracle Integration (OIC), you are working on an integration that uses a REST trigger, which will require authentication. You need to ensure that only authorized clients can access the integration. Which approach should you use?

- **A. Configure the REST Adapter to use the Basic Authentication or OAuth 2.0 security policy.**
- B. Encrypt the payload using a custom encryption algorithm and provide the decryption key to authorized clients.
- C. Set up an IP whitelist in the OIC instance, allowing only specific IP addresses to access the integration.
- D. Enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) and set an API key in the REST Adapter configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Securing a REST trigger in OIC is critical to restrict access to authorized clients. Let's dive into each option with exhaustive detail:

Option A: Configure the REST Adapter to use the Basic Authentication or OAuth 2.0 security policy.

Correct (Answer): This is the standard, built-in approach in OIC for securing REST triggers. In the REST Adapter configuration wizard, you can select Basic Authentication (username/password) or OAuth 2.0 (token-based), both widely supported and secure.

For example, a client sending a POST request to /trigger_endpoint would include an Authorization: Basic <base64 creds> header or an Authorization: Bearer <token> header.

This ensures only clients with valid credentials or tokens can invoke the integration, aligning with REST security best practices.

OAuth 2.0, in particular, supports advanced scenarios like client credentials or authorization code flows, offering scalability and flexibility.

Option B: Enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) and set an API key in the REST Adapter configuration.

Incorrect: CORS controls browser-based cross-origin requests (e.g., allowing example.com to call OIC), not authentication. It's about access control for web clients, not securing the endpoint itself. API keys aren't a native security policy in the OIC REST Adapter trigger configuration-while you could custom-implement them in the payload or headers, it's not a standard option like Basic Auth or OAuth. This makes B insufficient for ensuring authorized access.

Option C: Set up an IP whitelist in the OIC instance, allowing only specific IP addresses to access the integration.

Incorrect: IP whitelisting is possible at the OCI network level (e.g., via Virtual Cloud Network rules), but it's not a feature of the REST Adapter configuration nor specific to an integration. It's a blunt tool-clients with dynamic IPs (e.g., mobile apps) would fail, and it doesn't scale well for diverse authorized users. It also lacks the granularity of credential-based authentication.

Option D: Encrypt the payload using a custom encryption algorithm and provide the decryption key to authorized clients.

Incorrect: Payload encryption protects data in transit (complementing HTTPS), not endpoint access. OIC doesn't natively support custom encryption algorithms in the REST Adapter, and distributing decryption keys manually is impractical and insecure compared to established standards like OAuth. This approach addresses confidentiality, not authorization.

Why A is the answer: OIC's REST Adapter provides robust, out-of-the-box security policies (Basic Auth and OAuth 2.0) that directly enforce client authorization, making it the most practical and secure choice.

Edge Case: If a client uses a revoked OAuth token, OIC rejects the request, ensuring real-time access control- something IP whitelisting or custom encryption can't match.

Use Case Example: A CRM system triggers an OIC integration with an OAuth token to update ERP data, ensuring only authorized CRM instances succeed.

Potential Pitfall: Misconfiguring OAuth (e.g., wrong client ID) could lock out legitimate clients, requiring careful setup.

NEW QUESTION # 40

You are developing an integration in Oracle Integration (OIC) to integrate two systems and wish to use an OIC Lookup. The goal is to transform customer status codes between the two systems. Which set of steps are essential for correctly utilizing the Lookup?

- A. Create a connection between the two systems, then use a SQL query to access the Lookup table directly, and map the customer status codes.
- B. Design a custom script to perform the transformation, and then use the Lookup function within a Map action to reference the script and transform the customer status codes.
- **C. Create a Lookup table with the mappings of customer status codes, and then use the Lookup function within a Map action to reference the table and perform the transformation.**
- D. Define a Lookup table containing the customer status code mappings, and then use the Invoke action to call a web service for the transformation.

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
Lookup Usage:
D:True-create table, use lookupValue in mapper.

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