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We strongly recommend using our Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Observability Professional (1Z0-1111-25) exam dumps to prepare for the Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 certification. It is the best way to ensure success. With our Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 practice questions, you can get the most out of your studying and maximize your chances of passing your Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 Exam. Actualtests4sure Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 practice test Actualtests4sure is the answer if you want to score higher in the 1Z0-1111-25 exam and achieve your academic goals.

Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor Applications with Deep Visibility into End-User Experience: This domain tests the knowledge of Application Performance Engineers and DevOps Specialists in using OCI Application Performance Monitoring (APM). It includes instrumenting applications for data collection, analyzing performance metrics, visualizing distributed application components, and diagnosing issues across multi-tier architectures.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinguish the Key Concepts of Logging Analytics: This section evaluates the expertise of Data Analysts and Troubleshooting Specialists in using OCI Logging Analytics. It covers log ingestion methods, searching and filtering logs, performing advanced analytics, and leveraging machine learning-powered insights for proactive issue resolution.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor Distributed Components of an Application Stack: This section measures the skills of Stack Monitoring Specialists and Cloud Administrators in using OCI Stack Monitoring. It covers discovering resources within application stacks, monitoring metrics across distributed components, and ensuring optimal performance through effective resource management.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize OCI Observability and Management Services: This section evaluates the expertise of DevOps Engineers and IT Operations Managers in utilizing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Observability and Management services. It covers tools for monitoring, auditing, and managing cloud resources, emphasizing automation and machine learning-driven insights to optimize IT operations.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor Cloud Environments with Metrics and Alarms: This section tests Oracle Cloud Operators' knowledge of configuring OCI Monitoring Service. It includes enabling metrics for resource monitoring, setting up alarms based on best practices, and responding to real-time changes in cloud environments to ensure system reliability.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Observability Professional Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which is NOT a valid statement regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Audit logs?

- A. Audit logs can be displayed at the Compartment level.
- **B. Audit Logs are disabled by default and must be manually enabled for each compartment in your tenancy.**
- C. One of the key reasons to view Audit Logs is to collect security-related events.

Answer: B

Explanation:

OCI Audit logs track API operations for security and compliance.

Invalid statement: Audit Logs are disabled by default (B): Audit Logs are enabled by default across all compartments in a tenancy-no manual activation is required. They automatically record all API activities.

Why A and C are valid:

Security-related events (A): Audit Logs capture user actions, making them critical for security monitoring.

Compartment-level display (C): Logs can be filtered and viewed by compartment or tenancy level via the Console or API.

Audit Logs are always active, with a 90-day retention period by default.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following is required to enable Stack Monitoring?

- A. User group for VCN collection
- **B. Dynamic group for discovery service**
- C. Machine Learning group for resource associations

Answer: B

Explanation:

To enable Stack Monitoring:

Dynamic group for discovery service (A): A dynamic group defines resources (e.g., compute instances) that Stack Monitoring can discover and monitor. A policy granting permissions to this group is also required.

Why not B or C?

Machine Learning group (B): Not a valid OCI concept for Stack Monitoring.

User group for VCN collection (C): User groups manage human access, not service discovery.

This setup ensures Stack Monitoring can access and monitor resources.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What are the TWO benefits of Observability Lakehouse in Operations Insights? (Choose two.)

- A. Identifies future resource usage Oracle Cloud
- **B. Enables custom analytics such as trending, forecasting, capacity planning, workload characterizations**
- **C. Allows Oracle Enterprise Manager's operations data for various use-cases**
- D. Provides data based on a statistical analysis of AI data

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The Observability Lakehouse in Operations Insights is a data repository for operational analytics:

Enables custom analytics (B): Supports trending (e.g., usage patterns), forecasting (e.g., resource needs), capacity planning, and workload profiling using advanced analytical tools, enhancing resource optimization.

Allows Oracle Enterprise Manager's data (D): Integrates operational data from Enterprise Manager (e.g., database metrics) for use cases like performance analysis and anomaly detection.

Why not A or C?

Statistical analysis of AI data (A): Too vague; Lakehouse focuses on operational data, not AI-specific stats.

Identifies future resource usage (C): Partial benefit of B, but not a standalone feature.

These capabilities improve operational decision-making.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which is one of the primary use cases for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Observability and Management (O&M) Logging Analytics service?

- **A. Monitor, aggregate, index, and analyze log data**
- B. Create OCI resources automatically based on log events and reports
- C. Centralize and relocate any log based on a subscription model

Answer: A

Explanation:

Logging Analytics is a core O&M service:

Monitor, aggregate, index, and analyze log data (A): Collects logs from OCI and external sources, indexes them for search, and provides analytics (e.g., clustering) to monitor and troubleshoot systems.

Why not B or C?

B: Log centralization occurs, but "subscription model" isn't a feature.

C: Resource creation is an Events Service use case, not Logging Analytics.

This is its primary observability role.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which two functions does the Trace Explorer allow you to do in Application Performance Monitoring (APM)? (Choose two.)

- A. Define custom metrics for traces
- **B. Select pre-defined queries for common use cases**
- C. Display status of monitored systems
- **D. View the details of specific spans**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The Trace Explorer in OCI Application Performance Monitoring (APM) is a tool for analyzing distributed traces and spans. Its key functions include:

View the details of specific spans (A): Trace Explorer allows users to drill into individual spans within a trace, displaying details such as duration, status, tags, logs, and errors. This helps identify performance bottlenecks or failures in specific service calls.

Select pre-defined queries for common use cases (B): It provides built-in queries (e.g., slowest traces, error traces, traces by service) to quickly filter and analyze common scenarios, enhancing troubleshooting efficiency.

Why not C or D?

Display status of monitored systems (C): System status is monitored via OCI Monitoring or Stack Monitoring, not Trace Explorer, which focuses on traces.

Define custom metrics for traces (D): Custom metrics are defined in OCI Monitoring, not Trace Explorer, which is for viewing, not creating metrics.

Trace Explorer enhances visibility into distributed application performance.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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