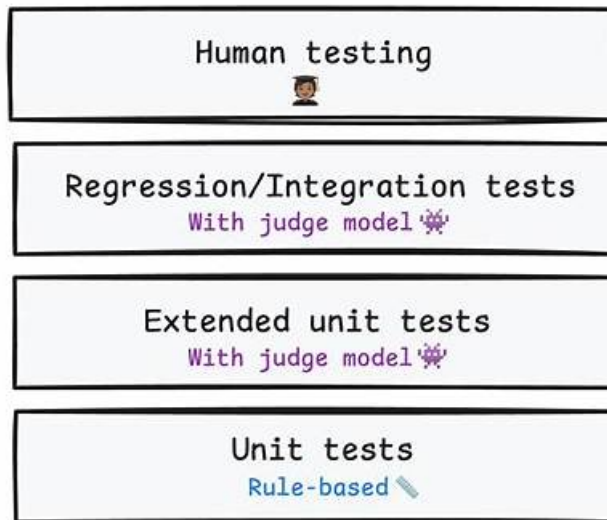


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Oracle 1Z0-1072-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> 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.
Topic 4	<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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which components are required for establishing remote peering between two Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Two VCNs with nonoverlapping CIDRS in different regions, a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) attached to each VCN, a remote peering connection (RPC) on each DRG, and a connection established between the RPCs.
- B. A single VCN with nonoverlapping CIDRS in each region, a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) attached to each VCN, and a direct connection between the DRGs.
- C. Two VCNs with overlapping CIDRS in different regions, a virtual private network (VPN) gateway attached to each VCN, and a direct connection between the VPN gateways.
- D. Two VCNs with nonoverlapping CIDRS in the same region, a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) attached to each VCN, and a direct connection between the DRGs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Remote peering in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure allows two VCNs in different regions to communicate securely. To establish remote peering, the following components are required:

Two VCNs with Nonoverlapping CIDRs:

The CIDR blocks of the two VCNs must not overlap. This is crucial to avoid routing conflicts and ensure that traffic is correctly routed between the VCNs.

Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) Attached to Each VCN:

A DRG is a virtual router that provides a path for traffic between the VCN and networks outside the VCN, such as other VCNs via remote peering, on-premises networks, or other cloud services. Each VCN needs its own DRG.

Remote Peering Connection (RPC):

An RPC is a specialized connection on the DRG used specifically for remote peering. You need to create an RPC on each DRG associated with the VCNs you wish to peer.

Connection Between RPCs:

Finally, a connection must be established between the RPCs of the two DRGs. This connection facilitates the secure and private exchange of traffic between the VCNs over Oracle's backbone network.

Incorrect Options:

Option A involves a single VCN, which does not fulfill the requirement of remote peering between two VCNs.

Option B involves overlapping CIDRs and VPN gateways, which are incorrect for remote peering.

Option C suggests peering within the same region, which would be considered local peering rather than remote peering.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

OCI Remote VCN Peering

Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) Overview

These resources provide a detailed guide on configuring remote peering in OCI, ensuring secure and effective communication between VCNs across regions.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which statement is NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File System snapshots?

- A. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems.
- B. Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at `.snapshot/name`.
- C. Even if nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, a new snapshot consumes more

storage.

- D. Before you can clone a file system, at least one snapshot must exist for the file system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In OCI File Storage, snapshots are point-in-time, read-only copies of a file system that do not immediately consume additional storage beyond the space needed to track changes.

Incorrect Statement: The statement that a new snapshot consumes more storage even if nothing has changed is incorrect. Snapshots are space-efficient; they only consume additional storage as changes are made to the file system after the snapshot is taken. If no changes are made between snapshots, the storage consumption remains minimal.

Correct Statements:

- B . Before cloning a file system, at least one snapshot must exist, as the clone operation relies on this snapshot to create a copy.
- C . Snapshots are accessible under the .snapshot directory, allowing users to view and restore files from specific snapshots.
- D . Snapshots provide a consistent, point-in-time view of the file system, ensuring data integrity.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Managing File System Snapshots

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which TWO statements are TRUE about Private IP addresses in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address and one secondary private IP address.
- **B. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address.**
- **C. A private IP can have an optional public IP assigned to it if it resides in a public subnet.**
- D. Each VNIC can only have one private IP address.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), understanding how private IP addresses work is crucial for configuring network interfaces and managing instances within your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

Primary VNIC and Private IP Address:

When an instance is launched in OCI, it is attached to a Virtual Network Interface Card (VNIC). The primary VNIC, which is automatically created during the instance launch, is associated with a primary private IP address by default. This private IP address is essential for the instance to communicate within the VCN. The primary private IP address is automatically assigned and cannot be removed from the primary VNIC while the instance is running. This supports the statement C.

Additional Private IPs:

Contrary to statement B, each VNIC can indeed have multiple private IP addresses, but by default, the primary VNIC comes with only one primary private IP. You can manually add secondary private IPs if needed. However, the additional IPs are not assigned by default; hence, A is incorrect.

Public IP Association:

For instances requiring internet access, a public IP address can be optionally assigned to the private IP address if the instance is in a public subnet. This is critical for scenarios where an instance needs to communicate with the internet or external networks. This aligns with statement D.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Networking Overview

VNICs and Private IPs

These references provide additional context and detail on how private IP addresses work within OCI and clarify the correct statements.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which TWO are key benefits of setting up Site-to-Site VPN on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, it creates a private connection that provides consistent network experience.
- **B. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels.**
- C. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can expect bandwidth above 2 Gbps.
- **D. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can configure it to use static or dynamic routing (BGP).**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Setting up a Site-to-Site VPN on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers several key benefits related to connectivity and reliability: Static or Dynamic Routing (BGP): OCI allows customers to configure Site-to-Site VPN with either static routing or dynamic routing using Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). This flexibility enables customers to choose the routing method that best suits their network configuration and requirements.

Redundant VPN Tunnels: OCI automatically provisions redundant VPN tunnels when you set up a Site-to-Site VPN. These redundant tunnels ensure high availability and fault tolerance, so if one tunnel fails, traffic can continue to flow through the other tunnel without interruption.

Bandwidth Considerations: While the VPN provides a reliable connection, it typically does not exceed 2 Gbps in bandwidth. Higher bandwidth connections usually require FastConnect.

Private Connection: The VPN does create a secure and private connection between on-premises data centers and OCI, but it does not inherently provide a consistent network experience in the way that a dedicated connection like FastConnect does.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Site-to-Site VPN Overview

Configuring Routing for VPNs

These references detail the benefits and technical specifications of setting up Site-to-Site VPNs on OCI.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which TWO options will accomplish a fully redundant connection from an on-premises data center to a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in the us-ashburn-1 region?

- A. Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and the second FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-phoenix-1 region.
- B. Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the us-ashburn-1 region.
- C. Configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the us-ashburn-1 region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises.
- D. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN from a single on-premises CPE.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

For a fully redundant connection from an on-premises data center to a VCN in the OCI us-ashburn-1 region, it is important to ensure high availability and fault tolerance. Here's how each option contributes to redundancy:

Option B: Two FastConnect Virtual Circuits:

FastConnect provides a dedicated, private connection with higher bandwidth and more consistent performance compared to a VPN. To achieve redundancy, you can configure two FastConnect circuits in the same region (us-ashburn-1), each terminated on diverse hardware on-premises. This setup ensures that even if one circuit or its associated hardware fails, the other circuit can maintain the connection. This ensures no single point of failure in the connectivity to OCI. Thus, option B is correct.

Option D: FastConnect and Site-to-Site VPN:

Another approach to redundancy is to have a mix of connection types. By setting up one FastConnect circuit and one Site-to-Site VPN, both terminating in the same region (us-ashburn-1), you create a diverse connection path. If the FastConnect connection fails, traffic can automatically route through the VPN connection, maintaining connectivity. This setup adds an extra layer of redundancy, making option D correct as well.

Incorrect Options:

Option A: Only configuring a Site-to-Site VPN from a single on-premises CPE does not provide redundancy because it involves just one connection path. If that connection or the CPE fails, there would be no fallback.

Option C: Configuring FastConnect circuits to different regions (us-ashburn-1 and us-phoenix-1) does not provide redundancy within a single region but rather across regions, which is not required for regional redundancy.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

OCI FastConnect Overview

Using Site-to-Site VPN and FastConnect for Redundancy

These references offer more detailed information on setting up redundant connections and the benefits of each connection type within OCI.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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