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Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Observability Professional

Questions & Answers PDF
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If you are looking to advance in the fast-paced and technological world, Oracle is here to help you achieve this aim. Oracle provides you with the excellent Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Observability Professional practice exam, which will make your dream come true of passing the Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 Certification Exam.

Oracle 1Z0-1111-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Respond to Cloud Resource Changes in Real-Time: This domain measures the skills of Event Managers and Integration Specialists in using OCI Events Service. It covers event structures, types, rules, and integration with other OCI services to respond effectively to resource changes and automate workflows.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrally Manage and Visualize Log Data: This section assesses the abilities of Logging Analysts and Security Engineers in managing logs across an entire IT environment. It includes enabling log collection, creating connectors for log transitions, identifying log patterns, and visualizing logs for advanced analytics using OCI Logging Service.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Observability Professional Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

In Application Performance Monitoring (APM), a distributed tracing user initiates a request through a browser. What is the first span called?

- A. Ajax call
- **B. Root span**
- C. Trace ID

Answer: B

Explanation:

In distributed tracing within OCI APM:

Root span (C): The first span in a trace, representing the entry point of a user request (e.g., an HTTP request from a browser). It has no parent span and initiates the chain of subsequent spans across services.

Why not A or B?

Ajax call (A): A type of request, not a span term.

Trace ID (B): A unique identifier for the entire trace, not a span.

The root span is foundational to tracing a request's journey.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which are the different data sources from where the Application Performance Monitoring (APM) Java agent can collect spans and metrics data?

- A. VMware ESXi
- **B. Jaeger or Zipkin**
- C. WebLogic, Tomcat, or JBoss
- D. NginX

Answer: B

Explanation:

The APM Java Agent collects telemetry from Java applications:

Jaeger or Zipkin (C): These are open-source distributed tracing systems. The Java Agent can integrate with Jaeger- or Zipkin-

compatible applications, collecting spans and metrics for APM analysis.

Why not A, B, or D?

NginX (A): A web server; APM uses other agents (e.g., Browser Agent) for such systems.

WebLogic, etc. (B): Application servers, but not direct data sources; the agent collects from the app, not the server type.

VMware ESXi (D): A hypervisor, unrelated to Java tracing.

Jaeger and Zipkin compatibility extends APM's reach.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 28

How does Application Performance Monitoring track all related spans for a single user request?

- A. Using Application Name
- B. Using User ID
- C. Using Trace ID

Answer: C

Explanation:

APM tracks request flows using:

Using Trace ID (A): A unique identifier assigned to a trace (collection of spans) for a single user request. Propagated via HTTP headers, it links all spans across services.

Why not B or C?

User ID (B): Identifies users, not request flows.

Application Name (C): Too broad; doesn't correlate specific requests.

Trace ID ensures end-to-end visibility in distributed systems.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which is the correct monitoring query that will monitor the CPU utilization threshold including an alarm?

- A. `(CpuUtilization[1m].max() > 80).grouping().sum()`
- B. `CpuUtilization[1m](shape "VM.Standard.E4.Flex").max()`
- C. `CpuUtilization[1m].max()`
- D. `cpuutilization[1m].max().grouping().sum()`

Answer: A

Explanation:

An MQL query for an alarm must evaluate a condition:

`(CpuUtilization[1m].max() > 80).grouping().sum()` (B):

`CpuUtilization[1m]`: Queries CPU utilization over 1-minute intervals.

`.max()`: Takes the maximum value per interval.

B ensures threshold-based alerting.

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