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Oracle 1Z0-1072-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Storage: Designed for storage administrators managing enterprise data solutions, this section tests proficiency in deploying BlockFileObject 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 2 | <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 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 VPNFastConnect 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">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. |

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

- A. Each VNIC can only have one private IP address.
- B. A private IP can have an optional public IP assigned to it if it resides in a public subnet.
- C. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address.
- D. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address and one secondary 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 # 17

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

- A. Before you can clone a file system, at least one snapshot must exist for the file system.
- 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. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems.

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 # 18

Which statement is NOT true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage service?

- A. Object Storage resources can be shared across tenancies.
- B. Immutable option for data stored in Object Storage can be set via retention rules.
- C. Object lifecycle rules can be used to archive or delete objects.
- D. Object Versioning is enabled at the namespace level.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage is a scalable, highly durable service that allows you to store any type of data in a secure and cost-effective manner. The correct and incorrect statements regarding OCI Object Storage are as follows:

A . Immutable Option: You can indeed set an immutable option for data in Object Storage using retention rules. This feature ensures that once data is written, it cannot be modified or deleted until the retention period expires, making it ideal for regulatory compliance.
C . Object Lifecycle Rules: Object lifecycle policies allow you to automate the archiving or deletion of objects based on their age or other criteria, helping manage storage costs and data retention efficiently.

D . Object Versioning: Versioning is enabled at the bucket level, not the namespace level. However, once enabled for a bucket, it helps retain, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in that bucket.

B . Object Storage Sharing Across Tenancies: This statement is not true. OCI Object Storage buckets and objects are specific to a tenancy and cannot be shared across different tenancies directly. Access to Object Storage resources is controlled within a single tenancy through IAM policies.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

[OCI Object Storage Overview](#)

[Object Lifecycle Management](#)

These references provide details on how Object Storage functions and the features available.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Why is the OCI Inter-Region Latency dashboard useful for optimizing data transfer and backup strategies?

- A. It provides real-time data specific to your tenancy's workloads.
- B. It offers a current and historical view of latency snapshots.
- C. It focuses solely on latency within your own tenancy.
- D. It's designed for troubleshooting latency issues within your specific applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The OCI Inter-Region Latency dashboard is useful for optimizing data transfer and backup strategies because it provides both current and historical views of latency snapshots between OCI regions. This information helps you understand the network performance between regions over time, allowing you to optimize the placement of resources and data transfer operations.

Optimization Use: By analyzing latency data, you can make informed decisions on where to store backups and how to efficiently transfer data across regions, potentially reducing costs and improving performance.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Inter-Region Latency Dashboard

NEW QUESTION # 20

How would you allow access to FSS for a DB System with read-only permissions?

- A. Modify the security list to allow stateful ingress rules.
- B. Create an instance principal for the DB System
- C. Create an NFS export option that allows READ_ONLY access.

- D. Modify the security list to allow stateless ingress rules.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To allow access to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service (FSS) for a Database (DB) System with read-only permissions, you should create an NFS export option that specifies READ ONLY access.

NFS Export Options: These options define the access permissions (read/write or read-only) for clients connecting to the file system. By setting the export option to **READ_ONLY**, you ensure that the DB System can only read from the FSS and cannot modify or delete files.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: File Storage Service Export Options

NEW QUESTION # 21

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