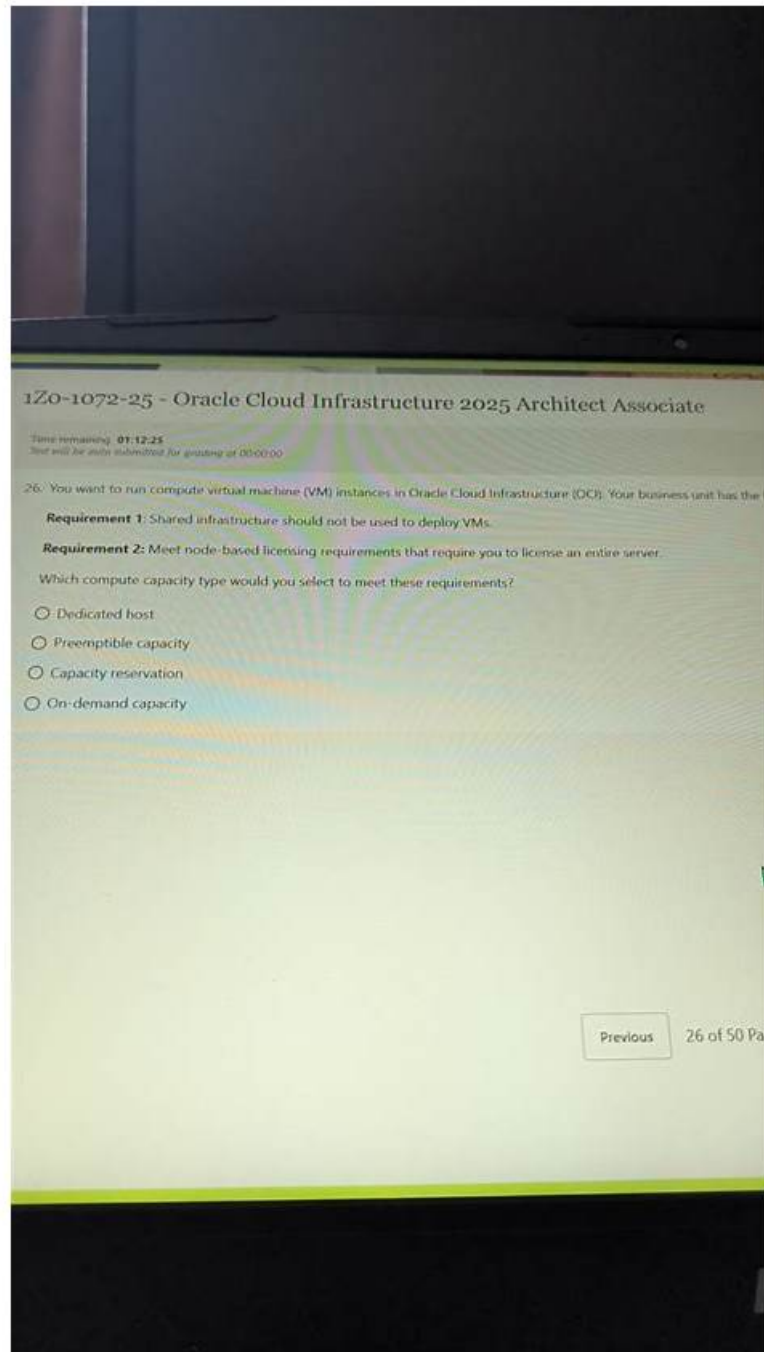


Quiz High-quality 1Z0-1072-25 - Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Valid Test Blueprint



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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"> 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.
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"> 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 (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which statement accurately describes ephemeral principals?

- A. Ephemeral principals are temporary credentials granted to resources.
- B. Ephemeral principals are user accounts with limited lifespans.
- C. Ephemeral principals represent long-lived service accounts.
- D. Ephemeral principals are another term for dynamic groups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ephemeral principals in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) refer to temporary security credentials granted to resources, such as compute instances, to enable them to interact with OCI services securely. These credentials have a limited lifespan and are typically used in situations where resources need to authenticate temporarily without the need for long-lived credentials.

Use Case: Ephemeral principals are often used for instance principals, allowing compute instances to make API calls without the

need to manage long-term keys or credentials.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Using Instance Principals

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is the primary purpose of the Web Application Acceleration service offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Encrypting HTTP traffic
- B. Monitoring and analyzing HTTP traffic patterns
- C. Improving the reliability of layer 7 HTTP load balancers
- D. Speeding up traffic on layer 7 HTTP load balancers

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary purpose of the Web Application Acceleration service offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is to speed up traffic on layer 7 HTTP load balancers. This service optimizes the delivery of web applications by reducing latency and improving response times, making it ideal for enhancing user experience on web applications.

Functionality: The service utilizes caching, compression, and other acceleration techniques to ensure that HTTP/S traffic is delivered efficiently.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Web Application Acceleration

NEW QUESTION # 16

How will moving a database instance to a different compartment impact user access?

- A. Access will be revoked for all users.
- B. Compartments are not covered by IAM policies.
- C. Compartments prevent resource movement.
- D. IAM policies are not tied to compartments.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), when you move a database instance to a different compartment, the following impact on user access occurs:

Impact of Moving Resources: When you move a resource, like a database instance, to a different compartment, the IAM policies that grant access to that resource in the original compartment no longer apply. This effectively revokes access for users or groups unless equivalent policies are in place in the new compartment.

Restoring Access: To restore access, you would need to create new IAM policies in the destination compartment that grant the necessary permissions to the users or groups who need access.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Managing Compartments

Moving Resources

These resources provide detailed steps on how compartment changes impact resource access and management.

NEW QUESTION # 17

What happens to the performance level of a volume when it is detached from an instance?

- A. The performance level is adjusted to Higher Performance.
- B. The performance level remains unchanged.
- C. The performance level is adjusted to Balanced.
- D. The performance level is adjusted to Lower Cost (0 VPU/GB).

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), when a block volume is detached from an instance, its performance level is automatically

adjusted to the "Lower Cost" tier, which provides 0 VPUs (Volume Performance Units) per GB. This adjustment helps reduce costs when the block volume is not actively being used by a compute instance.

Key Points:

Volume Performance Levels: OCI offers various performance tiers for block volumes, including "Higher Performance," "Balanced," and "Lower Cost." These tiers determine the level of IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) and throughput available to the volume.

Automatic Adjustment: When a block volume is detached from an instance, OCI automatically optimizes the cost by switching the volume to the "Lower Cost" performance tier. This tier offers minimal performance, suitable for data that is not actively accessed.

Cost Management: This automatic adjustment is beneficial for managing costs, as it prevents users from incurring unnecessary charges for higher performance levels when the volume is not in use.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Block Volume Performance Levels

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

Answer: A,D

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 # 19

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