

# 1Z0-1072-25 New Exam Materials, Valid Exam 1Z0-1072-25 Braindumps



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## Oracle 1Z0-1072-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Compute:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Storage:</b> Designed for storage administrators managing enterprise data solutions, this section tests proficiency in deploying Block</li> <li>• <b>File</b></li> <li>• <b>Object Storage</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Identity and Access Management (IAM):</b> 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</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Networking:</b> 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</li> <li>• <b>FastConnect</b> deployment, DNS configuration, load balancer setup, and advanced tools like Network Path Analyzer for troubleshooting latency or connectivity issues.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

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

**Answer: C,D**

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 # 33

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

**Answer: C,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 # 34

How many capacity reservations would you create to meet the requirement for high availability and distribution across Availability Domains?

- A. Four
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. Two

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), to ensure high availability and distribution across Availability Domains (ADs), the recommended approach is as follows:

Capacity Reservations for High Availability: To achieve high availability, especially across all three Availability Domains in a region, you should create three capacity reservations. Each reservation corresponds to one AD, ensuring that your instances or resources are evenly distributed and resilient to AD-level failures.

Why Three: This setup provides redundancy and load distribution across the ADs, meeting the high availability requirements.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Capacity Reservations

This document outlines how to create and manage capacity reservations to meet high availability and fault tolerance requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

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

- A. Even if nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, a new snapshot consumes more storage.
- B. Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at .snapshot/name.
- C. Before you can clone a file system, at least one snapshot must exist for the file system.
- D. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems.

**Answer: A**

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 # 36

Why was SSH still possible after port 22 was removed from the Security Lists?

- A. The VNIC of that compute instance is attached to a Cluster Network.
- B. The VCN where that compute instance resides still has a route rule.
- C. The VCN where that compute instance resides still has an Internet Gateway.
- D. The VNIC of that compute instance is attached to a Network Security Group (NSG).

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Even after removing port 22 from the Security Lists, SSH was still possible because the Virtual Network Interface Card (VNIC) of the compute instance is attached to a Network Security Group (NSG).

NSGs: NSGs provide a more flexible and granular way to manage security rules compared to Security Lists. They allow you to apply security rules directly to VNICs associated with resources such as compute instances. If an NSG allows traffic on port 22, SSH will still be possible, regardless of the Security List settings.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Security Lists and Network Security Groups

### NEW QUESTION # 37

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