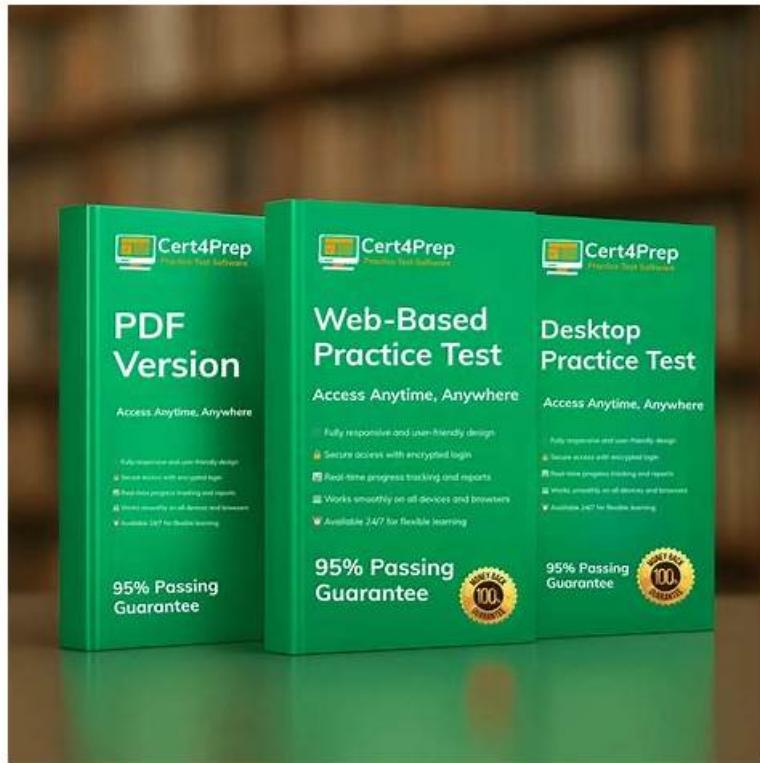# 1Z0-1072-25 New Study Plan | Reliable 1Z0-1072-25 Mock Test

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Oracle 1Z0-1072-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which TWO statements are true about performing a multipart upload using the Multipart Upload API?

- A. You do not have to commit the upload after uploading all parts.
- B. Each part can be as large as 50 GIB.
- C. You can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10,000.
- D. You do not need to split the object into parts.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
When performing a multipart upload using the Multipart Upload API in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage, the following points are true:
C . Each part can be as large as 50 GiB: OCI allows each part of a multipart upload to be up to 50 GiB in size. This enables the efficient uploading of large objects in smaller, manageable parts.
D . You can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10,000: The Multipart Upload API supports up to 10,000 parts for a single object. This allows the upload of very large objects by dividing them into multiple parts.
Incorrect Statements:
A . After uploading all parts, you must commit the upload to finalize the multipart upload and combine all parts into a single object.
B . The object must be split into parts before uploading when using the Multipart Upload API.
Reference:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Multipart Uploads

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which statement is true about pre-authenticated requests?

- A. Deleting a pre-authenticated request does not revoke access.
- B. You need to provide your OCI credentials to the partner company.
- C. Pre-authenticated requests can be used to delete buckets.
- D. You cannot edit a pre-authenticated request.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), pre-authenticated requests (PARs) allow users to grant access to specific objects in Object Storage without requiring the recipient to have an OCI account or credentials. This feature is useful for sharing objects securely without exposing broader access.
Cannot Edit a PAR: Once a pre-authenticated request is created, you cannot edit it. If you need to change the settings, such as the

expiration date or the object being shared, you must delete the existing PAR and create a new one.
Other Statements:
Deleting a PAR does indeed revoke access immediately, contradicting option B.
Providing OCI credentials (C) is not required for using PARs. The purpose of PARs is to avoid sharing credentials.
Deleting Buckets (D): PARs are designed for accessing objects, not for administrative actions like deleting buckets.
Relevant OCI Documentation:
Managing Pre-Authenticated Requests
This reference outlines the features and limitations of pre-authenticated requests, including the inability to edit them once created.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which OCI Object Storage tier is suitable for storing the backup to minimize cost while meeting the requirements of immediate accessibility and retention of 31 days?

- A. Infrequent Access tier
- B. Auto-Tiering tier
- C. Standard tier
- D. Archive tier

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Infrequent Access tier in OCI Object Storage is suitable for storing backups that need to be immediately accessible and retained for a specific period, such as 31 days, while also minimizing costs. This tier offers a balance between cost and accessibility, charging lower storage costs compared to the Standard tier but still allowing quick access to the data.
Use Case: The Infrequent Access tier is designed for data that is not frequently accessed but must remain readily available when needed, making it ideal for backup storage.
Reference:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Object Storage Tiers

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which authentication option should you use to ensure third-party APIs communicate with OCI resources?

- A. Auth Tokens
- B. OCI Username and Password
- C. API Signing Key
- D. SSH Key Pair with 2048-bit algorithm

Answer: C

Explanation:
When ensuring that third-party APIs communicate securely with OCI resources, the appropriate authentication option is API Signing Key.
API Signing Key: This method uses an RSA key pair to authenticate and sign API requests. The API signing key provides a secure and reliable way to ensure that the API requests to OCI are coming from an authorized source. It is commonly used for programmatic access to OCI services.
Other Options:
SSH Key Pair: Primarily used for secure shell access to compute instances, not for API authentication.
Auth Tokens: Typically used for authentication in environments where APIs don't support the API Signing Key, such as OCI CLI or SDKs.
OCI Username and Password: Generally used for the Console login, not for securing API communications.
Relevant OCI Documentation:
API Signing Key Authentication
This documentation provides details on using API Signing Keys for secure API communication in OCI.

NEW QUESTION # 40
What would be the total meteredBytes shown by the File Storage service after the hourly update cycle is complete when you overwrite 0.5 GB of a 1 GB file?

- A. 1 GB
- B. 2.5 GB
- C. 0.5 GB
- D. 1.5 GB

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage, when you overwrite a portion of a file, the service does not immediately reclaim the space occupied by the previous version of the file. The total meteredBytes reflects both the original data and the new data written.
Scenario Explanation: You start with a 1 GB file. When you overwrite 0.5 GB of this file, the file system retains both the 0.5 GB of the original file and the new 0.5 GB you wrote.
Calculation: The original 1 GB file contributes 1 GB to meteredBytes. When 0.5 GB is overwritten, the total usage becomes 1.5 GB (1 GB original + 0.5 GB new).
Thus, after the hourly update cycle, the total meteredBytes shown by the File Storage service will be 1.5 GB.
Reference:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: File Storage Service Overview

NEW QUESTION # 41

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