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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"> 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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which policy would you write to provide admin access to all three of your existing admin groups for a shared Test compartment?

- A. Allow any-user to manage all-resources in compartment Test where request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'
- B. Allow dynamic-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'
- C. Allow all-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'
- D. Allow group any-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), policies are written to define permissions for user groups. The correct policy to provide admin access to all three existing admin groups in a shared compartment (in this case, the "Test" compartment) would be:

"Allow all-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'".

"Allow all-group": Grants access to all groups.

"to manage all-resources": Specifies full access permissions (manage includes all CRUD operations).

"in compartment Test": Limits the scope of the policy to the "Test" compartment.

"where request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'": Adds a condition to restrict this admin-level access to only groups tagged with the role 'Admin'.

This policy ensures that only users in the groups tagged as Admin will be allowed to manage resources in the Test compartment, making it the most suitable choice for providing admin access.

For reference:

OCI Policy Syntax Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which image option allows you to create identical instances with minimal effort?

- A. Create a custom image
- B. Select an image from the OCI Marketplace
- C. Use Oracle-provided images
- D. Bring your own image

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you need to create identical instances with minimal effort, creating a custom image is the best option.

Custom Images: A custom image captures the exact configuration of an instance, including the OS, software, configurations, and data. By using a custom image, you can easily replicate the same setup across multiple instances, ensuring consistency and reducing the need for manual configuration each time.

Other Options:

Bring Your Own Image: This allows you to import your custom OS image into OCI, but it's more suited for cases where you are migrating from another environment.

Select an Image from the OCI Marketplace: This provides pre-configured images from Oracle or third parties, but they may require additional setup to match your specific requirements.

Use Oracle-Provided Images: These are basic images provided by Oracle, which may not include the specific customizations you need.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Custom Images Overview

This resource explains how to create and use custom images for quickly deploying identical instances.

NEW QUESTION # 24

By default, OCI IAM policies follow the principle of least privilege. What does this principle mean in the context of policy creation?

- A. Policies should be written in a complex and technical manner to enhance security.
- B. Policies should be identical for all users within a tenancy.
- C. Policies should provide only the minimum set of permissions required for users to perform their tasks effectively.
- D. Policies should grant all possible permissions to simplify access control.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The principle of least privilege is a security best practice that dictates that users should only be granted the minimum set of permissions necessary to perform their tasks. This principle helps to minimize the risk of accidental or malicious actions that could compromise security.

IAM Policies in OCI: When creating IAM policies in OCI, you should carefully evaluate the required permissions and only grant those that are absolutely necessary for the users or groups to perform their specific roles. This helps to reduce the attack surface and prevent unauthorized access to sensitive resources.

Reference:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Identity and Access Management (IAM) Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

- A. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address and one secondary private IP address.
- B. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address.
- C. A private IP can have an optional public IP assigned to it if it resides in a public subnet.
- D. Each VNIC can only have one 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 # 26

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 two FastConnect virtual circuits to the us-ashburn-1 region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises.
- 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 one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the us-ashburn-1 region.

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 # 27

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