PassQueen
a.k.a dumpsqueen.com

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2026 Architect Associate

Oracle 1z0-1072-25

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

Total Premium Questions: 53

Buy Premium PDF

https://passqueen.com

support@passqueen.com

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Identity and Access Management	7
Topic 2, Networking	18
Topic 3, Compute	9
Topic 4, Storage	16
Topic 5, Security	2
Topic 6, Governance and Administration	1
Total	53

QUESTION NO: 1

Which is NOT a valid action within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volume service?

A. Restoring from a volume backup to a larger volume.

B. Cloning an existing volume to a new, larger volume.

C. Expanding an existing volume in place with offline resizing.

D. Attaching a block volume to an instance in a different availability domain.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Attaching a block volume to an instance in a different availability domain is not a supported OCI Block Volume action. A block volume is an availability-domain-specific resource: it is created in a particular availability domain and can be attached only to compute instances located in that same availability domain. This placement requirement reflects the block storage architecture and ensures that the volume can provide its intended low-latency, durable storage service to the attached instance. When an application needs storage in another availability domain, the appropriate approach is to create or restore a separate volume in the target availability domain, such as by using a volume backup or a replication-based design where applicable. OCI documentation for volume attachment explicitly identifies availability-domain compatibility as a prerequisite for attaching a volume to an instance. See the OCI documentation for attaching a volume and the Block Volume service overview for the service's availability-domain storage model and attachment behavior.

QUESTION NO: 2

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. You do not need to split the object into parts.

C. Each part can be as large as 50 GIB.

D. You can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10,000.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Each part can be as large as 50 GIB. OCI Object Storage multipart uploads are designed to divide a large object into independently uploaded parts, allowing upload work to be parallelized and making it possible to retry an individual failed part rather than restarting the complete object upload. Oracle specifies that an individual uploaded part can range from 10 MiB to 50 GiB, so a 50 GiB part is within the supported maximum size.

You can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10,000. OCI supports multipart uploads containing up to 10,000 parts. This limit, together with the per-part size limit, enables very large objects to be transferred in manageable units. Each uploaded part is identified by a part number, and the multipart-upload workflow collects those parts before finalization. The part-count limit is a key planning consideration when selecting a part size, particularly for multi-terabyte objects. Oracle's multipart upload documentation describes the supported part-size range and the maximum number of parts, while the Object Storage API reference documents the multipart upload operations and their parameters.

References: OCI Object Storage Multipart Uploads; OCI Object Storage Multipart Upload API.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which TWO scaling-policy types can be used with an OCI instance pool autoscaling configuration? Select two.

A. Metric-based autoscaling policies

B. Schedule-based autoscaling policies

C. Object Storage lifecycle policies

D. IAM policy-based autoscaling policies

E. DNS steering-policy autoscaling policies

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

OCI instance pool autoscaling supports metric-based policies and schedule-based policies. A metric-based policy changes the pool size in response to a Monitoring metric, such as CPU utilization. A schedule-based policy changes the pool size at specified times, which is suitable for predictable business-hour demand.

Autoscaling does not use Object Storage lifecycle rules or IAM policies to determine the number of pool instances. Those features address data management and authorization rather than Compute capacity.

QUESTION NO: 4

An organization stores regulatory records in an OCI Object Storage bucket. Each object must not be deleted or overwritten for seven years, and administrators must not be able to shorten that retention period after it is established. Which action should the organization take?

A. Enable Object Versioning on the bucket.

B. Create and lock a seven-year bucket retention rule.

C. Create a lifecycle rule that archives objects after seven years.

D. Create a pre-authenticated request with a seven-year expiration date.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Create a bucket retention rule with a seven-year retention duration and then lock the retention rule. A retention rule prevents objects from being deleted or overwritten until their retention period expires. After the rule is locked, its duration cannot be reduced and the rule cannot be deleted, which meets the stated immutability requirement.

Object versioning preserves prior versions but does not itself prevent deletion of object versions. Lifecycle rules automate archival or deletion and do not provide immutable retention. A pre-authenticated request delegates temporary access and is unrelated to retention enforcement.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the primary function of the Network Path Analyzer (NPA) tool provided by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Collecting and analyzing network configuration to identify virtual network configuration issues impacting connectivity

B. Optimizing network performance by dynamically adjusting routing paths based on traffic patterns

C. Sending actual traffic between source and destination to diagnose connectivity issues

D. Providing real-time monitoring of network traffic to detect security threats and unauthorized access attempts

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Collecting and analyzing network configuration to identify virtual network configuration issues impacting connectivity is the primary function of OCI Network Path Analyzer. NPA is a configuration-analysis tool that models and examines the logical path between a specified source and destination, helping administrators determine whether OCI networking configuration permits the intended traffic flow. Its analysis considers relevant resources and controls along the path, including route tables, security lists, network security groups, gateways, load balancers, and virtual cloud network configuration. The resulting path analysis identifies where a configuration rule allows, rejects, or otherwise prevents the selected traffic from reaching its destination. This makes it particularly useful for diagnosing common connectivity problems without requiring packet generation or changes to the deployed network. NPA supports proactive validation as well as troubleshooting: an architect can analyze a proposed or existing path to verify that application components can communicate using the required protocol and port. Oracle describes Network Path Analyzer as a service that identifies virtual network configuration issues affecting connectivity and provides actionable path information. For configuration scope and supported path components, see the OCI Network Path Analyzer documentation. For the broader OCI networking model in which NPA evaluates routing and traffic controls, see the OCI Networking overview.