

# OCI Architect Associate (1Z0-1072) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is one of the required steps to copy database backups to a different region in OCI Object Storage?**
  - A. Provide an option to choose bulk copying of objects**
  - B. Specify the bucket visibility for both source and destination buckets**
  - C. Choose an overwrite rule**
  - D. Provide a destination object name**
- 2. Which deployment model is primarily used in OCI for running complex, distributed applications?**
  - A. Monolithic architecture**
  - B. Serverless architecture**
  - C. Microservices architecture**
  - D. Traditional virtual machine deployment**
- 3. What is the most effective Oracle database offering for high temporary workloads that allows scaling without high licensing costs?**
  - A. VM DB Systems**
  - B. ATP**
  - C. ADW**
  - D. Bare Metal DB Systems**
- 4. What type of monitoring does OCI's monitoring service emphasize?**
  - A. Periodic manual checking of resources**
  - B. Real-time automatic data collection and analysis**
  - C. Real-time user reporting of issues**
  - D. Monthly summary reports for resources**
- 5. How does OCI Object Storage handle data integrity?**
  - A. It uses daily backups to restore data**
  - B. It actively monitors data integrity using checksums**
  - C. It encrypts data using a public key**
  - D. It requires manual checks by users**

- 6. What is the maximum size for an uploaded object in OCI?**
- A. 5 TiB**
  - B. 10 TiB**
  - C. 20 TiB**
  - D. 50 TiB**
- 7. What is the purpose of Oracle's MySQL Database Service in OCI?**
- A. To provide a file storage service for large datasets**
  - B. To offer a managed MySQL relational database service**
  - C. To integrate non-relational data services**
  - D. To deliver a high-performance computing solution**
- 8. What is the purpose of OCI's Terraform provider?**
- A. To facilitate automated backup processes**
  - B. To allow the management of OCI resources using Terraform configuration files**
  - C. To monitor the health of cloud applications**
  - D. To optimize network bandwidth across services**
- 9. Which service in OCI is designed for disaster recovery solutions?**
- A. OCI Backup Service**
  - B. OCI Recovery Service**
  - C. OCI Disaster Recovery Service**
  - D. OCI Data Guard**
- 10. Which statement is NOT a best practice when using multiple ADs in OCI?**
- A. Keep the primary and standby databases in the same AD**
  - B. Use separate ADs for primary, standby, and observer for high availability**
  - C. Deploy load balancers across the ADs for application availability**
  - D. Utilize a fault domain for distributing instances**

## **Answers**

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1. C
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is one of the required steps to copy database backups to a different region in OCI Object Storage?**

- A. Provide an option to choose bulk copying of objects**
- B. Specify the bucket visibility for both source and destination buckets**

**C. Choose an overwrite rule**

- D. Provide a destination object name**

To copy database backups to a different region in OCI Object Storage, choosing an overwrite rule is essential. This step is necessary because it determines what should happen if a file with the same name already exists in the destination bucket. The overwrite rule allows you to specify whether existing files should be replaced or preserved, ensuring that the copying process adheres to your data management strategy. While options like specifying bucket visibility or providing a destination object name are important for managing accessibility and naming conventions, they are not specifically required for the copying process itself. The primary focus when copying backups revolves around managing potential conflicts arising from existing files, which is addressed by the overwrite rule.

**2. Which deployment model is primarily used in OCI for running complex, distributed applications?**

- A. Monolithic architecture**

- B. Serverless architecture**

**C. Microservices architecture**

- D. Traditional virtual machine deployment**

The microservices architecture is the deployment model primarily used in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for running complex, distributed applications. This approach enables the development of applications as small, independent services that communicate over APIs. Each microservice can be developed, deployed, and scaled independently, allowing teams to build and manage applications more efficiently, particularly in environments where agility and scalability are essential. Microservices are particularly well-suited for complex applications because they allow for modularity, meaning different parts of an application can be updated without affecting the entire system. This architecture also supports the use of various technology stacks for different services, enhancing flexibility and innovation. In contrast, a monolithic architecture involves a single, unified codebase where all components are tightly coupled, making updates and scaling more challenging. Serverless architecture can simplify certain aspects of application deployment and management, but is not specifically aimed at managing complex distributed applications as effectively as microservices. Traditional virtual machine deployment lacks the inherent agility and scalability features that microservices offer, especially in cloud environments designed to handle dynamic loads and foster rapid development cycles.

**3. What is the most effective Oracle database offering for high temporary workloads that allows scaling without high licensing costs?**

**A. VM DB Systems**

**B. ATP**

**C. ADW**

**D. Bare Metal DB Systems**

The most effective Oracle database offering for high temporary workloads that allows scaling without incurring high licensing costs is Bare Metal DB Systems. This option provides a level of performance and flexibility that is particularly suited for demanding workloads that can vary significantly over time. Bare Metal DB Systems are deployed on physical servers and provide dedicated resources without the overhead of virtualization, which can lead to improved performance for high-load applications. This is advantageous for organizations that experience temporary spikes in workload, as they can utilize the full capabilities of the hardware to handle these spikes efficiently. Moreover, Bare Metal DB Systems can be optimized for specific workloads and allow easy scaling by adding or removing hardware resources as needed. This adaptability is key for managing costs effectively, as organizations can choose configurations that align with their temporary workload requirements without being tied to long-term commitments or costs associated with traditional licensing models. In contrast, other options like VM DB Systems may introduce additional overhead due to virtualization, potentially decreasing performance during peak workloads. Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) and Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) offerings are designed for specific use cases, primarily focusing on transaction processing and data warehousing, respectively. While they do provide conveniences like automatic scaling, they might not offer the same level of performance for high temporary workloads as Bare

**4. What type of monitoring does OCI's monitoring service emphasize?**

**A. Periodic manual checking of resources**

**B. Real-time automatic data collection and analysis**

**C. Real-time user reporting of issues**

**D. Monthly summary reports for resources**

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) monitoring service prioritizes real-time automatic data collection and analysis to ensure that resources are continuously monitored without the need for manual interventions. This capability allows for immediate detection of changes in resource performance or availability, enabling organizations to respond rapidly to any issues that may arise. By emphasizing real-time monitoring, OCI supports proactive resource management, helping to prevent potential downtime and maintain optimal performance levels. Automatic data collection ensures that metrics such as CPU usage, memory utilization, and network traffic are consistently gathered and analyzed, allowing for detailed insights into resource behavior over time. The other options do not align with the core functionalities of OCI's monitoring service. For instance, periodic manual checking or monthly summary reports are not efficient for immediate resource management, as they involve delays that could lead to unresolved issues affecting service performance. Additionally, while user reporting can be helpful, it lacks the automated and continuous nature that real-time monitoring provides, which is essential for maintaining cloud resource health and performance.

**5. How does OCI Object Storage handle data integrity?**

- A. It uses daily backups to restore data
- B. It actively monitors data integrity using checksums**
- C. It encrypts data using a public key
- D. It requires manual checks by users

OCI Object Storage ensures data integrity by actively monitoring data using checksums. This process involves generating a unique checksum value for data when it is written and then verifying this checksum whenever the data is accessed. If the checksum does not match during verification, it indicates that data corruption has potentially occurred. This method allows OCI Object Storage to detect and address any inconsistencies or integrity issues without the need for external intervention. Regularly monitoring data integrity in this manner helps maintain the overall reliability and durability of the stored data, ensuring that users can confidently retrieve their information without concerns about corruption. This proactive approach is critical in cloud storage, where data persistence and accuracy are paramount. The other options, while related to data storage and security, do not specifically address the active monitoring and verification processes used in OCI Object Storage for maintaining data integrity.

**6. What is the maximum size for an uploaded object in OCI?**

- A. 5 TiB
- B. 10 TiB**
- C. 20 TiB
- D. 50 TiB

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), the maximum size for an uploaded object is indeed 10 TiB. This limit applies to objects stored in the Object Storage service, which is designed to handle large amounts of unstructured data such as images, videos, backup files, and big data analytics outputs. Understanding the limitations of object size is crucial when planning data management and storage strategies in OCI. Knowing that individual objects can be as large as 10 TiB allows architects to optimize how they segment and store data, especially when dealing with large files or datasets. The other options reflect sizes that exceed the actual maximum allowed size. This highlights the importance of being familiar with OCI's specifications and limitations in order to effectively utilize its services. Properly adhering to these limits ensures efficient storage management and optimal performance of applications relying on the Object Storage service.

**7. What is the purpose of Oracle's MySQL Database Service in OCI?**

- A. To provide a file storage service for large datasets**
- B. To offer a managed MySQL relational database service**
- C. To integrate non-relational data services**
- D. To deliver a high-performance computing solution**

The purpose of Oracle's MySQL Database Service within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is to offer a managed MySQL relational database service. This service simplifies database management by taking care of operational tasks such as provisioning, backups, patching, scaling, and monitoring, allowing users to focus more on application development rather than on database administration. The managed aspect means that users can take advantage of the scalability and reliability of the cloud while enjoying the familiar SQL interface and features of MySQL. This is particularly useful for developers looking to deploy MySQL databases in a cloud environment with minimal overhead. In contrast, the other options refer to services that do not align with the purpose of the MySQL Database Service. For example, providing a file storage service pertains to object storage solutions, which focus on managing unstructured data rather than relational databases. Integrating non-relational data services suggests the use of NoSQL databases or services, deviating from the relational constructs that MySQL is built around. Lastly, high-performance computing solutions are not specifically about database services, but rather address computational needs involving large-scale processing power, which is unrelated to the fundamental purpose of the MySQL Database Service.

**8. What is the purpose of OCI's Terraform provider?**

- A. To facilitate automated backup processes**
- B. To allow the management of OCI resources using Terraform configuration files**
- C. To monitor the health of cloud applications**
- D. To optimize network bandwidth across services**

The purpose of OCI's Terraform provider is to enable the management of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources through Terraform configuration files. This functionality allows users to define and provision resources such as compute instances, storage volumes, and networking components in a declarative manner. By using Terraform, infrastructure can be treated as code, which enhances version control, collaboration, and reproducibility in deployment processes. Using Terraform, administrators can create and manage resources across different environments consistently. The Terraform provider for OCI simplifies this process by offering specific commands and methods tailored to OCI's unique architecture and capabilities, making it easier to integrate cloud infrastructure management into existing DevOps workflows. This approach contrasts with the other options, which do not accurately reflect the primary function of the Terraform provider. Automated backup processes, application health monitoring, and network bandwidth optimization involve different tools and services that address specific operational needs, but they are not the central role of the Terraform provider within the OCI ecosystem.

**9. Which service in OCI is designed for disaster recovery solutions?**

- A. OCI Backup Service**
- B. OCI Recovery Service**
- C. OCI Disaster Recovery Service**
- D. OCI Data Guard**

In the context of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), the service designed for disaster recovery solutions is OCI Data Guard. This service provides a robust capability for data protection and disaster recovery by allowing users to maintain standby databases that can take over in the event of a failure with the primary database. It enables automatic failover, which is critical for minimizing downtime, ensuring that applications can quickly switch to a standby database if the primary becomes unavailable. OCI Data Guard supports various deployment architectures, including physical and logical standby databases, and can be configured to ensure that data is synchronized across primary and standby locations. This functionality is essential for maintaining high availability and data integrity in enterprise applications where downtime can lead to significant operational disruptions. While other services mentioned may contribute to backup and restore capabilities or assist in recovery processes, they do not specifically focus on the comprehensive disaster recovery solutions that OCI Data Guard provides. For instance, while the OCI Backup Service helps in backing up data, it is not inherently designed for automatic failover or real-time data protection as part of a disaster recovery strategy.

**10. Which statement is NOT a best practice when using multiple ADs in OCI?**

- A. Keep the primary and standby databases in the same AD**
- B. Use separate ADs for primary, standby, and observer for high availability**
- C. Deploy load balancers across the ADs for application availability**
- D. Utilize a fault domain for distributing instances**

Keeping the primary and standby databases in the same Availability Domain (AD) is not a best practice when using multiple ADs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The reason this approach is suboptimal is that it creates a single point of failure; if issues arise in that AD due to maintenance, outages, or other events, both the primary and standby databases could be affected simultaneously. In contrast, utilizing separate ADs for primary, standby, and observer roles enhances high availability by ensuring that even if one AD experiences an issue, the others remain operational. Deploying load balancers across different ADs also supports application availability, as it allows for traffic management and redirection in the event of an AD failure. Additionally, leveraging fault domains when distributing instances helps isolate potential faults and increase the reliability of the infrastructure, but it operates within the context of a single AD. Therefore, option A is recognized as not aligning with best practices, as the goal is to ensure redundancy and minimize the risk of simultaneous outages across your database resources.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://ociarchitectassociate.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**