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

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

1. What is the purpose of resource tags in OCI?

A. To enforce security policies

B. To organize and manage resources efficiently

C. To increase the performance of instances

D. To limit user access to specific resources

2. What type of backup does the OCI Block Volume Service provide?

A. Full backup

B. Incremental backup

C. Manual backup

D. Continuous backup

3. Where can you find the tnsnames.ora file for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)?

A. In an object storage bucket

B. Included in the credentials.zip file from the service console

C. Automatically downloaded upon database creation

D. From the OCI web console under ADW details page

4. What is the basic unit of resource management in OCI?

A. Region

B. Compartment

C. Instance

D. Network

5. What might cause a 'Critical' health check warning in an OCI Load Balancer?

A. Misconfigured IAM credentials

B. Bad listener configuration

C. Misconfigured VCN security rules

D. No service gateway present

6. When a new policy is attached at the root level, what does it automatically inherit?

- **A. Access permissions from the entire tenancy**
- **B. Access permissions from all child compartments**
- **C. Access permissions only for the root compartment**
- **D. Access permissions dictated by individual user roles**

7. When setting up DNS for bare metal and VM DB Systems, which two options are available?

- **A. Internet and custom resolver**
- **B. Google DNS servers**
- **C. Custom resolver**
- **D. Internet and VCN resolver**

8. What does OCI Audit do?

- **A. It optimizes resource allocation and usage**
- **B. Records and tracks all API requests made within the OCI environment**
- **C. Provides guidelines for resource security**
- **D. Generates financial reports for resource costs**

9. What are the two recommended methods to provide additional boot volume space for a compute instance with log file retention requirements?

- **A. Terminate the instance and create a new instance with DenseIO shape**
- **B. Create an object storage bucket to move old log files**
- **C. Create and attach a block volume to the compute instance**
- **D. Create a custom image with a larger boot volume size**

10. What is a characteristic of OCI's Automatic Backup feature for Autonomous Databases?

- **A. Backups are retained for 30 days**
- **B. Backups can only be restored to the last backup**
- **C. Backups are retained for 60 days**
- **D. Only one manual backup can be created**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the purpose of resource tags in OCI?

A. To enforce security policies

B. To organize and manage resources efficiently

C. To increase the performance of instances

D. To limit user access to specific resources

Resource tags in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) serve the primary purpose of helping users organize and manage their resources efficiently. By applying tags to various resources, users can categorize them based on different criteria such as departments, projects, environments (e.g., development, testing, production), or any other relevant classification. This categorization facilitates better resource management, reporting, and cost allocation. Tags can be particularly useful for tracking usage and implementing chargeback models, as organizations can easily analyze resource consumption based on these tags. Additionally, they aid in finding resources quickly and managing them collectively, thus improving operational efficiency. While concepts like enforcing security policies, enhancing performance, or limiting user access to specific resources are important aspects of cloud infrastructure management, they are not the direct purpose of resource tagging. Instead, tagging serves as a versatile tool for organization and management, making it easier for teams to oversee their cloud environment effectively.

2. What type of backup does the OCI Block Volume Service provide?

A. Full backup

B. Incremental backup

C. Manual backup

D. Continuous backup

The OCI Block Volume Service provides incremental backup, which is an efficient way to perform backups by only saving the changes made since the last backup was taken. Incremental backups significantly reduce the amount of data that needs to be stored and minimize the time taken for backup operations, as they do not replicate unchanged data. This type of backup is particularly beneficial for large volumes of data, as it allows for quick restoration to a recent state without the need to transfer large amounts of unmodified data. The ability to manage storage costs effectively while still ensuring data protection is a key advantage of using incremental backups in cloud environments. In contrast, a full backup would involve copying all the data every time a backup is performed, which can be time-consuming and inefficient. Options such as manual backups and continuous backups may imply different operational paradigms but do not accurately reflect the specific functionality provided by the OCI Block Volume Service. Continuous backups, for example, would suggest a real-time, ongoing backup process that is not how OCI Block Volume backup operates. Overall, understanding the incremental backup capability aids in efficient data management and recovery strategies in cloud architecture.

3. Where can you find the tnsnames.ora file for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)?

A. In an object storage bucket

B. Included in the credentials.zip file from the service console

C. Automatically downloaded upon database creation

D. From the OCI web console under ADW details page

The tnsnames.ora file for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) is included in the credentials.zip file that you download from the service console. This file contains necessary connection information for securely connecting to your ADW instance using Oracle clients or tools. The credentials.zip file typically consists of the tnsnames.ora file, SSL certificates, and a wallet file, which together facilitate secure connectivity to the database. This option ensures that you have all the components needed for establishing secure connections to your database. The ability to directly download this file from the service console streamlines the setup process for users, as they do not have to manually create or configure the tnsnames.ora file. While it is true that files like the tnsnames.ora are critical for network configuration, downloading them from object storage or seeking them on the OCI web console is not the standard procedure for accessing this file. Additionally, it does not automatically download upon database creation; instead, you need to retrieve it from the credentials.zip to access the necessary connection details.

4. What is the basic unit of resource management in OCI?

A. Region

B. Compartment

C. Instance

D. Network

The basic unit of resource management in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is the compartment. Compartmentalization plays a crucial role in organizing and managing resources effectively within OCI. Each compartment can contain a variety of resources, such as compute instances, block storage volumes, databases, and more. This allows for better governance and access control since permissions can be set at the compartment level. By using compartments, users can isolate resources for different projects, teams, or environments (e.g., development, testing, and production). This structure also aids in cost tracking and management, enabling organizations to allocate and monitor expenses per compartment. While regions refer to geographical locations where Oracle has cloud data centers, and instances represent individual compute resources or virtual machines, compartments specifically enable structured organization and management of resources within those instances and regions. Networks facilitate communication and connectivity but do not serve as the primary management unit. Thus, the concept of compartments is foundational for effectively managing and organizing resources in OCI.

5. What might cause a 'Critical' health check warning in an OCI Load Balancer?

A. Misconfigured IAM credentials

B. Bad listener configuration

C. Misconfigured VCN security rules

D. No service gateway present

A 'Critical' health check warning in an OCI Load Balancer indicates that the load balancer cannot successfully route traffic to the backend servers. This can be caused by several factors, including misconfigured VCN security rules. If the security rules in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) are not properly set, they may block the necessary inbound or outbound traffic required for the load balancer to communicate with the backend instances. For instance, if the rules do not allow traffic on the appropriate port or from the correct source IP addresses, the health checks conducted by the load balancer will fail, leading to a critical status. The load balancer relies on being able to send requests to the backend resources to determine their health and availability, and any hindrance at the VCN level can directly impact this functionality. Other causes, while they may lead to issues with load balancing, would not necessarily result in a 'Critical' health check warning specifically related to traffic routing. For example, misconfigured IAM credentials or a missing service gateway may affect access or capabilities but wouldn't directly impede the load balancer's ability to perform health checks in the way that misconfigured VCN security rules would. Similarly, a bad listener configuration might prevent the load balancer from accepting

6. When a new policy is attached at the root level, what does it automatically inherit?

A. Access permissions from the entire tenancy

B. Access permissions from all child compartments

C. Access permissions only for the root compartment

D. Access permissions dictated by individual user roles

When a new policy is attached at the root level within the OCI (Oracle Cloud Infrastructure) environment, it automatically inherits access permissions from all child compartments. This is a fundamental aspect of the OCI compartment model, which is designed as a hierarchical structure. By placing policies at the root level, it creates a baseline set of permissions that applies universally throughout all compartments within the tenancy. All child compartments derive their access rules from the policies established at the root level, ensuring a consistent application of permissions across the entire environment. This inheritance mechanism facilitates easier management of access controls and ensures that any new compartments created under the root will automatically be governed by the rules defined at the top level. Understanding this inheritance is crucial for effectively designing access strategies and ensures that administrators can implement permissions across multiple compartments without needing to replicate policies at each individual level. It simplifies governance and helps maintain security compliance across the various resources in the cloud infrastructure.

7. When setting up DNS for bare metal and VM DB Systems, which two options are available?

A. Internet and custom resolver

B. Google DNS servers

C. Custom resolver

D. Internet and VCN resolver

When setting up DNS for bare metal and VM DB Systems in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), the correct answer focuses on the ability to utilize a custom DNS resolver. This option allows you to define your DNS settings tailored to your specific networking configuration, ensuring that the database systems can resolve hostnames correctly and efficiently within your cloud environment. Using a custom resolver is particularly important in applications where you need to manage internal naming conventions or integrate with existing on-premises DNS services. This provides flexibility and control over DNS resolution, making it suitable for deploying both bare metal and virtual machine database systems. The other options do not align with the requirements for setting DNS in this scenario. While the Internet and custom resolver was offered, it doesn't emphasize the unique needs of database systems as effectively. Similarly, Google DNS servers and options like Internet with VCN resolver may not offer the tailored capabilities required for specific integration needs or environments within OCI. This highlights the advantage of choosing a custom resolver for precise DNS management in cloud-based database deployments.

8. What does OCI Audit do?

A. It optimizes resource allocation and usage

B. Records and tracks all API requests made within the OCI environment

C. Provides guidelines for resource security

D. Generates financial reports for resource costs

The function of OCI Audit focuses on recording and tracking all API requests made within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment. This service is crucial because it creates a comprehensive log of activities, which is essential for monitoring, compliance, and security purposes. By capturing detailed information about who accessed what, when, and how, OCI Audit helps organizations maintain oversight of their cloud operations, detect unauthorized access, and investigate anomalies. This audit trail is vital for ensuring accountability and transparency in cloud usage. Optimizing resource allocation and usage, providing guidelines for resource security, and generating financial reports for resource costs are important cloud management functions. However, they do not align with the primary role of OCI Audit, which is exclusively focused on logging and monitoring API activity for security and compliance reasons.

9. What are the two recommended methods to provide additional boot volume space for a compute instance with log file retention requirements?

A. Terminate the instance and create a new instance with DenseIO shape

B. Create an object storage bucket to move old log files

C. Create and attach a block volume to the compute instance

D. Create a custom image with a larger boot volume size

Creating and attaching a block volume to the compute instance is a well-suited method for providing additional storage capacity when dealing with log files and other data retention requirements. Block volumes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) are designed for scenarios where additional, elastic storage is needed beyond the initial boot volume of a compute instance. This approach allows for scalability, as you can easily increase the size of the storage based on the data accumulation from log files without impacting the compute instance itself. With this method, it is also possible to provision the block volume, attach it to the instance, and format it for immediate use, which is a straightforward process in OCI. This gives flexibility to manage storage needs independently of the instance lifecycle, meaning you can resize or detach the block volumes as necessary depending on your organizational requirements. The other options, while they may have their use cases, do not directly address the specific need for additional boot volume space in a manner that allows for ongoing data retention and management. Creating a custom image with a larger boot volume size or terminating an instance for a new one with a DenseIO shape involves downtime and complexity, which may not be conducive to operational environments that require continuous availability. Similarly, using object storage is suitable for archiving and backing up logs rather

10. What is a characteristic of OCI's Automatic Backup feature for Autonomous Databases?

A. Backups are retained for 30 days

B. Backups can only be restored to the last backup

C. Backups are retained for 60 days

D. Only one manual backup can be created

The characteristic of OCI's Automatic Backup feature for Autonomous Databases indicates that backups are retained for 60 days. This retention policy allows for sufficient time to recover data from a point within that 60-day window, accommodating various recovery scenarios and ensuring business continuity. Retaining backups for this duration provides users with flexibility in managing data and mitigating risks related to data loss or corruption. This extended retention period is particularly beneficial for organizations with high data transaction volumes or those that need to maintain versions of their data over an adequate timeline. It strikes a balance between resource utilization and the need for data recovery options. The other options present limitations that do not align with the capabilities of OCI's Automatic Backup feature. For instance, the idea that backups can only be restored to the last backup is too restrictive, as the system allows for restorations from any backup within the retention period. Similarly, the statement that only one manual backup can be created does not reflect the multiple backup capabilities provided by OCI, which allows for more comprehensive data management strategies.

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.

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!