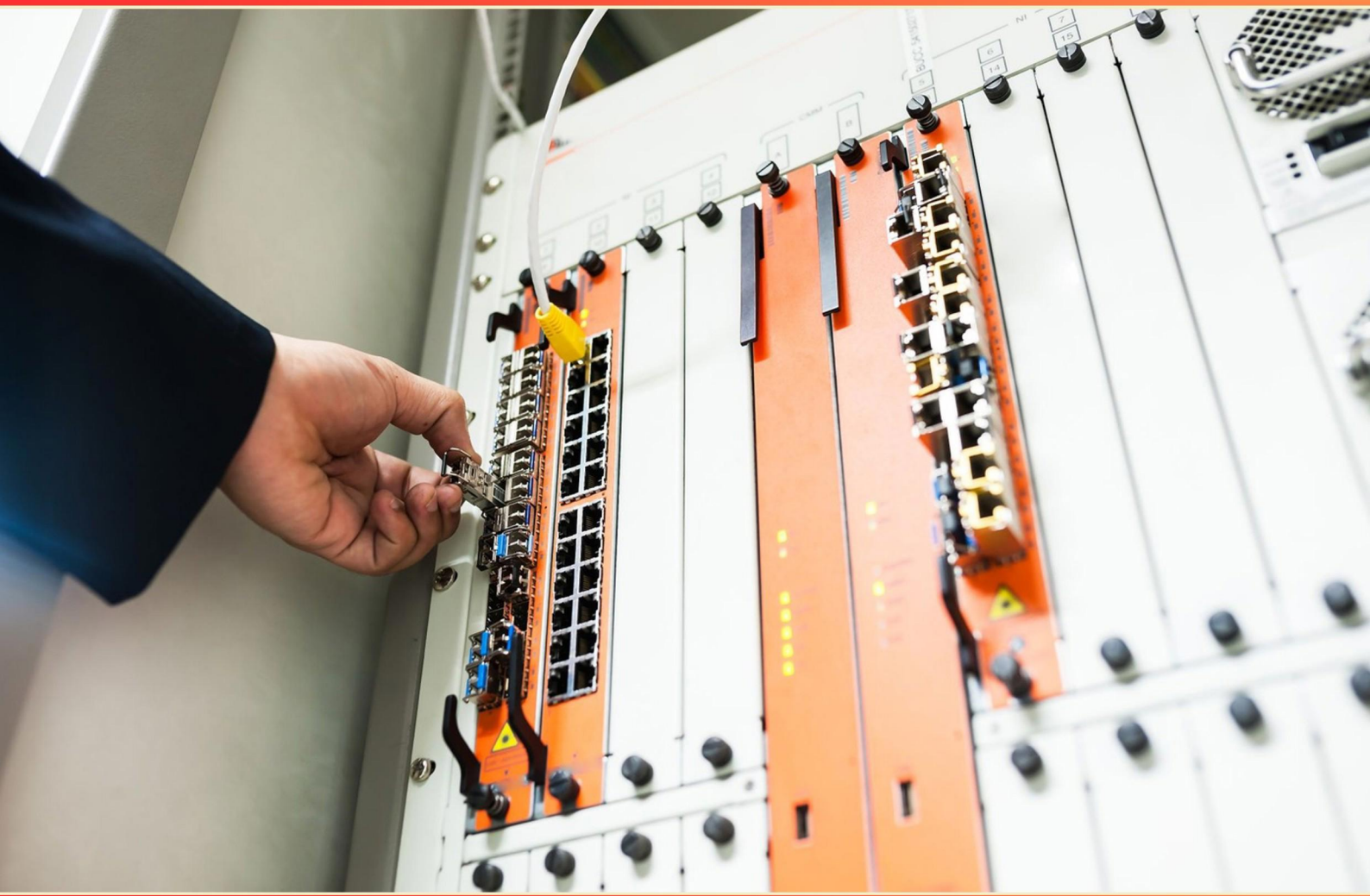
OCI ARCHITECT ASSOCIATE (1Z0-1072) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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https://ociarchitectassociate.examzify.com

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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. **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

2. **To securely enable a private subnet with a service gateway, what must you do?**

   A. Disable internet access

   B. Enable service CIDR labels for the gateway

   C. Attach a public subnet

   D. Enable default routes for all services

3. **How do OCI compute instances scale automatically?**

   A. Through manual intervention by the cloud administrator

   B. Through autoscaling policies set on instance pools

   C. By increasing the number of users accessing the service

   D. Through designated time schedules predefined by the user

4. **How can sensitive data in OCI be protected at the application level?**

   A. By using firewalls to block unauthorized access

   B. By implementing application-layer encryption practices

   C. By relying solely on network security measures

   D. By storing sensitive data in a public cloud

5. **What type of services does OCI Data Science provide?**

   A. Tools and frameworks to build, train, and deploy machine learning models

   B. Database management services

   C. Virtual networking solutions

   D. Access management services

6. What is the main function of OCI's Load Balancer service?

A. To enhance data security

B. To provide DNS services

C. To distribute incoming network traffic

D. To monitor application performance

7. What is a likely reason for being unable to access a shared file system from a Linux instance?

A. There are no security list rules for mount target traffic.

B. There is no internet gateway set up for mount target traffic.

C. There is no IAM policy set up to allow you to access the mount target.

D. There is no route in your VCN route table for mount target traffic.

8. What should you check first if you notice a missing resource in OCI?

A. Check the service limits associated with your account

B. Contact Oracle support for assistance

C. Navigate to the Audit console to find Delete actions

D. Verify your resources in the Management Console

9. 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

10. When adding secondary VNICs, what is a requirement regarding availability domains?

A. The primary and secondary VNIC must be in different ADs

B. The primary and secondary VNIC association can be in different VCNs

C. The primary and secondary VNIC must be in the same AD

D. There is no restriction on the AD for VNIC association

Answers

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

Explanations

1. 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.

2. To securely enable a private subnet with a service gateway, what must you do?

A. Disable internet access

B. Enable service CIDR labels for the gateway

C. Attach a public subnet

D. Enable default routes for all services

To securely enable a private subnet with a service gateway, enabling service CIDR labels for the gateway is essential because it allows the private subnet to route traffic to specific services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) without needing a public IP address or an internet connection. The service gateway facilitates access to OCI services such as Oracle Object Storage directly from the private subnet, thereby maintaining a high level of security while interacting with those services. By using service CIDR labels, you ensure that the traffic is managed through the service gateway, allowing secure communication with services that are designed to be accessed only from within the OCI environment, all while keeping the subnet private. This approach eliminates unnecessary exposure to the internet, aligning with best practices for cloud security. In contrast, disabling internet access alone does not facilitate the desired interaction with OCI services, while attaching a public subnet would compromise the private nature of the subnet. Enabling default routes for all services is not specifically necessary for the secure interaction with services, especially when you have the service gateway set up correctly. Thus, enabling service CIDR labels becomes the most critical step in securing the private subnet's interaction with OCI services.

3. How do OCI compute instances scale automatically?

A. Through manual intervention by the cloud administrator

B. Through autoscaling policies set on instance pools

C. By increasing the number of users accessing the service

D. Through designated time schedules predefined by the user

The ability of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instances to scale automatically is primarily achieved through autoscaling policies set on instance pools. This mechanism allows for dynamic adjustments to the number of compute instances based on the current demand, ensuring that sufficient resources are available during peak times while also optimizing costs by scaling down during periods of low usage. When autoscaling policies are configured, users can define specific metrics or thresholds. For instance, you might set policies that trigger scaling actions based on CPU utilization or memory usage. When these metrics exceed the predefined thresholds, the autoscaling feature can automatically add more instances to handle the increased load. Conversely, when the demand decreases, it can reduce the number of active instances accordingly to conserve resources. This approach enables organizations to maintain optimal performance and cost-efficiency without needing to constantly monitor and adjust their compute resources manually, unlike options that rely on manual intervention, predefined schedules, or user traffic, which do not facilitate true automatic scaling based on real-time conditions.

4. How can sensitive data in OCI be protected at the application level?

A. By using firewalls to block unauthorized access

B. By implementing application-layer encryption practices

C. By relying solely on network security measures

D. By storing sensitive data in a public cloud

Implementing application-layer encryption practices is a robust way to protect sensitive data at the application level in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). This method focuses on encrypting data before it is stored or transmitted, ensuring that even if unauthorized access occurs, the data remains unintelligible without the proper encryption keys. Application-layer encryption adds an extra layer of security by encrypting the data itself, as opposed to relying on network security or perimeter defenses alone. This means that sensitive information is secured regardless of how access is granted or managed at the network level. It is particularly important as it safeguards data at rest and in transit, allowing applications to operate securely even in less trusted environments. Other choices, while they can contribute to an overall security strategy, do not provide the same level of protection specifically at the application level. Firewalls, for example, are essential for controlling access to and from network resources but do not encrypt the data itself. Relying solely on network security measures often leaves vulnerabilities, as attackers can exploit weaknesses outside of the security perimeter. Storing sensitive data in a public cloud without additional security measures can expose it to unauthorized access, as it does not inherently secure the data itself. Hence, employing application-layer encryption is the most effective method for ensuring sensitive data

5. What type of services does OCI Data Science provide?

A. Tools and frameworks to build, train, and deploy machine learning models

B. Database management services

C. Virtual networking solutions

D. Access management services

OCI Data Science provides a suite of tools and frameworks specifically designed for building, training, and deploying machine learning models. This service is tailored for data scientists and developers, enabling them to efficiently create and manage machine learning workflows. It includes capabilities such as collaboration features, version control, and resource management, making it easier to develop scalable machine-learning solutions in a cloud environment. The focus of OCI Data Science is on the machine learning lifecycle, from data preparation to model training, evaluation, and deployment, thus facilitating a streamlined approach to deriving insights from data. This makes it an essential service for organizations looking to integrate advanced analytics and AI into their operations. Other services mentioned, such as database management, virtual networking, and access management, do not focus on the specific needs and activities associated with data science and machine learning. Those services are important in their own right but are not the primary function of OCI Data Science.

6. What is the main function of OCI's Load Balancer service?

A. To enhance data security

B. To provide DNS services

C. To distribute incoming network traffic

D. To monitor application performance

The main function of OCI's Load Balancer service is to distribute incoming network traffic across multiple backend servers. This is crucial for ensuring high availability and reliability of applications. By balancing the load, the service prevents any single server from becoming overwhelmed by too much traffic, which can lead to performance degradation or even downtime. The Load Balancer operates at different layers (such as Layer 4 and Layer 7), allowing for intelligent routing of requests based on various criteria, such as server health, the location of the user, or the type of request. This not only optimizes resource utilization but also allows for scaling applications seamlessly based on the incoming demand. While enhancing data security, providing DNS services, and monitoring application performance are important aspects of a cloud environment, they do not encapsulate the primary purpose of the Load Balancer which is fundamentally about distributing traffic efficiently and ensuring that applications can handle varying loads effectively.

7. What is a likely reason for being unable to access a shared file system from a Linux instance?

A. There are no security list rules for mount target traffic.

B. There is no internet gateway set up for mount target traffic.

C. There is no IAM policy set up to allow you to access the mount target.

D. There is no route in your VCN route table for mount target traffic.

A likely reason for being unable to access a shared file system from a Linux instance is that there are no security list rules for mount target traffic. In a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), security lists control the inbound and outbound traffic to and from resources, such as instances within the network. If the security list associated with the subnet does not permit the necessary traffic to or from the mount target, access will be denied, resulting in the inability to connect to the shared file system. It's essential for the appropriate rules to be defined, allowing the required protocols and ports to facilitate proper communication between the Linux instance and the mount target. Ensuring that these rules exist addresses fundamental connectivity needs for accessing shared resources. Without the appropriate security configurations, even if all other components are set up correctly, traffic will be blocked, leading to the issue described.

8. What should you check first if you notice a missing resource in OCI?

A. Check the service limits associated with your account

B. Contact Oracle support for assistance

C. Navigate to the Audit console to find Delete actions

D. Verify your resources in the Management Console

When you notice a missing resource in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), one of the most effective first steps is to navigate to the Audit console to check for any delete actions. The Audit service in OCI records all the API calls made to the resources in your account, including actions like creating, modifying, or deleting resources. By reviewing this audit trail, you can identify if the resource was deleted, who performed the action, and when it occurred. This information is crucial because it allows you to determine whether the resource was intentionally removed or if there was an issue that needs to be addressed. Reviewing the Audit console can save time by providing immediate insights into the actions that have affected your resources. This proactive approach helps in troubleshooting and understanding the current state of your cloud environment. In contrast, verifying your resources in the Management Console can confirm if a resource is missing, but it won't provide context about its deletion or modification. Checking service limits is important for confirming capacity, but it won't address instances where resources were removed. Contacting Oracle support might be necessary if you can't determine the cause on your own, but it's usually more efficient to check the audit logs first to gather initial insights.

9. 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.

10. When adding secondary VNICs, what is a requirement regarding availability domains?

A. The primary and secondary VNIC must be in different ADs

B. The primary and secondary VNIC association can be in different VCNs

C. The primary and secondary VNIC must be in the same AD

D. There is no restriction on the AD for VNIC association

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), when you are adding secondary Virtual Network Interface Cards (VNICs) to a Compute instance, it is essential that both the primary and secondary VNICs are located within the same Availability Domain (AD). This requirement ensures that the VNICs can communicate efficiently without the added complexity of cross-domain networking. Having both VNICs in the same AD helps maintain low latency and high throughput by keeping them within the same infrastructure environment, allowing for better performance and easier management. It also simplifies the networking configuration since resources within the same AD can communicate with lower overhead. While secondary VNICs can offer flexibility in networking setups, the stipulation to keep them within the same Availability Domain is a crucial aspect of OCI's design, enabling smoother operations and resource management.

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!