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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service Snapshots?

- A. Snapshots are created under the root folder of file system, in a hidden directory named .snapshot
- B. Snapshots are not incremental
- C. You can restore the whole snapshot, but not the individual files
- D. It is not possible to create snapshots from OCI console, but just the CLI

Correct Answer: A

The File Storage service supports snapshots for data protection of your file system. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems. Snapshots are copy-on-write, and scoped to the entire file system. The File Storage service encrypts all file system and snapshot data at rest. You can take as many snapshots as you need. Data usage is metered against differentiated snapshot data. If nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, the new snapshot does not consume more storage. Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at .snapshot/name. For data protection, you can use a tool that supports NFSv3 to copy your data to a different availability domain, region, file system, object storage, or remote location.

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true about interconnecting Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)?

- A. VCNs support transitive peering.
- B. Peering VCNs should not have overlapping CIDR blocks.
- C. VCNs must be in the same tenancy to be peered.
- D. The only way to interconnect VCNs is through peering.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm> (note)

QUESTION 3

A customer wants to do development on premise while leveraging services such as Java Cloud, Mobile Developer Cloud, and App Builder Services. The customer would also like to scale out the application, stretching from on-premises to the cloud by using a common API. Which two Infrastructure options can the customer leverage to do this? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Cloud at Customer
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic
- C. Oracle Cloud Ravello service

D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

Which five are the required parameters to launch an instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose five.)

- A. subnet
- B. Availability Domain
- C. Virtual Cloud Network
- D. host name
- E. instance shape
- F. image operating system
- G. private IP address

Correct Answer: ABCEF

References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm>

QUESTION 5

Which of the following statement is true regarding Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Pre-Authenticated Requests?

- A. It is not possible to create pre-authenticated requests for "archive" storage tier
- B. Changing the bucket visibility does not change existing pre-authenticated requests
- C. It is not possible to create pre-authenticated requests for the buckets, but only for the objects
- D. Pre-authenticated requests don't have an expiration

Correct Answer: B

Pre-authenticated requests provide a way to let users access a bucket or an object without having their own credentials, as long as the request creator has permissions to access those objects. For example, you can create a request that lets an operations support user upload backups to a bucket without owning API keys. Or, you can create a request that lets a business partner update shared data in a bucket without owning API keys. When you create a pre-authenticated request, a unique URL is generated. Anyone you provide this URL to can access the Object Storage resources identified in the pre-authenticated request, using standard HTTP tools like curl and wget. Understand the following scope and constraints regarding pre-authenticated requests: Users can't list bucket contents. You can create an unlimited number of pre-authenticated requests. There is no time limit to the expiration date that you can set. You can't edit a pre-authenticated request. If you want to change user access options in response to changing requirements, you must create a new pre-authenticated request. The target and actions for a pre-authenticated request are based on the creator's permissions. The request is not, however, bound to the creator's account login credentials. If the creator's login credentials change, a pre-authenticated request is not affected. You cannot delete a bucket that has a pre-

authenticated request associated with that bucket or with an object in that bucket. Understand the following scope and constraints regarding public access: Changing the type of access is bi-directional. You can change a bucket's access from public to private or from private to public. Changing the type of access doesn't affect existing pre-authenticated requests. Existing pre- authenticated requests still work.

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