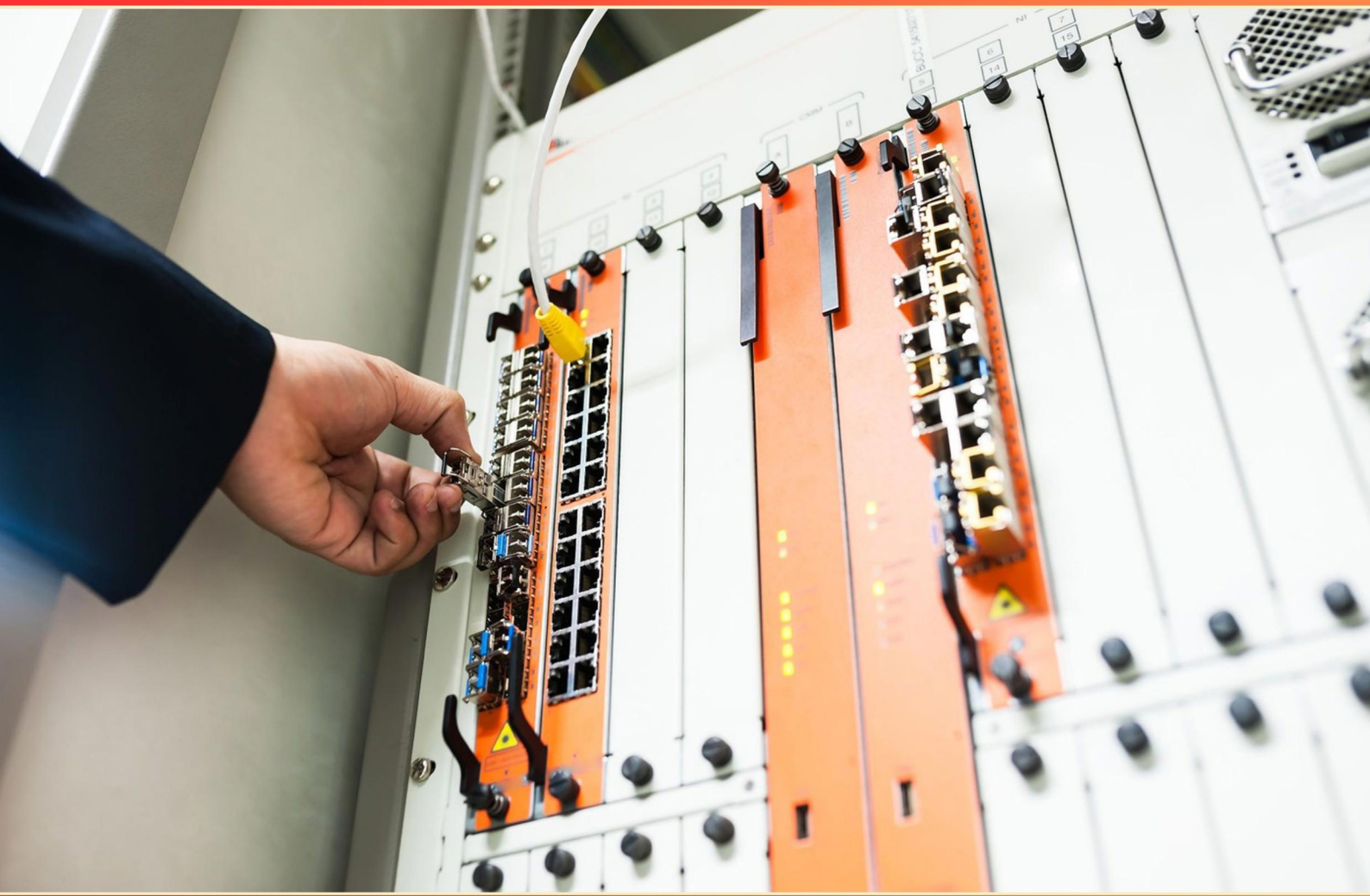
OCI ARCHITECT ASSOCIATE (1Z0-1072) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What should you do if the internet gateway in your VCN is disabled?

A. Manually connect all resources to the gateway

B. Edit the security list to include public access

C. Create a new internet gateway

D. Re-enable the internet gateway to allow traffic

2. What is required for Data Guard implementation in OCI DB Systems?

A. Data guard configuration can be done only for VM DB systems

B. Both DB systems must be in separate compartments

C. Both DB systems must reside within the same VCN

D. Port 1521 does not need to be open for Data Guard

3. What happens when a Reserved Public IP is unassigned from an instance?

A. It can be immediately reassigned to another instance

B. It becomes available for others to claim

C. It is permanently deleted from the system

D. It becomes a temporary public IP until reassigned

4. 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

5. 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

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6. Which permission is necessary to manage a DB system in OCI?

A. Accessing the Admin panel

B. Exporting the database

C. Applying patches

D. Creating read-only users

7. How is data redundancy achieved in OCI Object Storage?

A. By using RAID configurations

B. By ensuring data is replicated across multiple availability domains

C. By implementing local backups only

D. By limiting data access to specific users

8. What is a Shared Network in OCI?

A. A network that is accessible by a single customer

B. A network that can be accessed by multiple customers, typically used for shared resources

C. A network limited to internal use only

D. A network used exclusively for database connections

9. For a big data workload that requires shared access and NFS-based connectivity, which storage service should be utilized?

A. Block Volume

B. Archive Storage

C. Object Storage

D. File Storage

10. Which statement is correct regarding Data Guard implementation in DB systems?

A. Both DB systems must be in the same compartment, and they must be the same shape.

B. You cannot manage Oracle database Initialization parameters at a global level.

C. You can define the backup window and set custom backup retention period for the automatic database backup schedule.

D. You cannot manage the database as a sys/sysdba.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you do if the internet gateway in your VCN is disabled?

A. Manually connect all resources to the gateway

B. Edit the security list to include public access

C. Create a new internet gateway

D. Re-enable the internet gateway to allow traffic

Re-enabling the internet gateway is the appropriate action to take when it has been disabled. An internet gateway is a critical component of a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) that allows resources within the VCN to communicate with the internet. When the internet gateway is disabled, it prevents any outbound traffic from the VCN to the internet and incoming traffic from the internet to resources within the VCN. By re-enabling the internet gateway, you restore this connectivity, allowing resources such as compute instances, load balancers, and any other internet-facing services to function correctly. This action restores the expected network behavior for your cloud resources, enabling them to access the internet and receive incoming traffic as desired. Other methods, such as creating a new internet gateway, may seem like potential solutions; however, they are not necessary when the existing gateway can simply be re-enabled. Similarly, modifying security lists or manually connecting resources would not address the fundamental issue of connectivity caused by a disabled internet gateway. Therefore, re-enabling the gateway directly resolves the problem effectively and efficiently.

2. What is required for Data Guard implementation in OCI DB Systems?

A. Data guard configuration can be done only for VM DB systems

B. Both DB systems must be in separate compartments

C. Both DB systems must reside within the same VCN

D. Port 1521 does not need to be open for Data Guard

For Data Guard implementation in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Database Systems, both database systems must reside within the same Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). This requirement is crucial because Data Guard relies on network connectivity between the primary and standby database systems to ensure that data is replicated, and any changes made in the primary database are quickly transferred to the standby instance. Being in the same VCN allows for low-latency communication and facilitates the configuration of secure network settings that are essential for Data Guard functionality. This setup also simplifies the overall network architecture and enables easy management of networking resources such as security lists or network security groups, which control traffic flow to and from the database systems. While other options may present various aspects of Database Systems and Data Guard configurations, they do not correctly align with the technical requirements for a successful Data Guard setup. For instance, Data Guard can be configured for both VM and bare metal DB systems (contrary to the first option), there is no requirement related to compartments (contrary to the second option), and port 1521 must indeed be open for database communication (contrary to the fourth option). Therefore, the necessity for both DB systems to be within the same VCN is a key aspect of Data Guard implementation in OCI.

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3. What happens when a Reserved Public IP is unassigned from an instance?

A. It can be immediately reassigned to another instance

B. It becomes available for others to claim

C. It is permanently deleted from the system

D. It becomes a temporary public IP until reassigned

When a Reserved Public IP is unassigned from an instance, it can indeed be immediately reassigned to another instance. Reserved Public IPs are designed for situations where a static IP is needed over a longer period, allowing you to maintain a consistent address for your services even if you need to move the IP between different instances. This feature is particularly useful for applications that require a stable endpoint for clients or other services. The mechanism of immediate reassignment allows for flexibility and operational efficiency, as it enables users to reallocate their reserved IPs dependent on their workload demands without losing the address or needing to wait for it to become available again. In contrast, other choices depict scenarios that do not accurately represent the nature of Reserved Public IPs.

4. 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

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5. 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.

6. Which permission is necessary to manage a DB system in OCI?

A. Accessing the Admin panel

B. Exporting the database

C. Applying patches

D. Creating read-only users

To manage a DB system in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), having the permission to apply patches is essential. This permission reflects administrative capabilities necessary for maintaining the database's health and security. Applying patches is critical for ensuring that the DB system remains up to date with the latest features, security updates, and bug fixes. Database administrations often require ongoing maintenance tasks, including updates, to prevent vulnerabilities and ensure optimal performance. Without the ability to apply these patches, a user would not be able to effectively support the backend operations of the database system. The other permissions mentioned, such as accessing the admin panel, exporting the database, and creating read-only users, are important but do not encompass the full scope of managing a DB system. Accessing the admin panel may allow for oversight of the DB system, exporting allows for data extraction, and creating read-only users assists in managing data access but doesn't address necessary updates and maintenance procedures that keep the database running efficiently. Therefore, the ability to apply patches is a foundational requirement for comprehensive database management in OCI.

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7. How is data redundancy achieved in OCI Object Storage?

A. By using RAID configurations

B. By ensuring data is replicated across multiple availability domains

C. By implementing local backups only

D. By limiting data access to specific users

Data redundancy in OCI Object Storage is primarily achieved by ensuring that data is replicated across multiple availability domains. This means that when data is stored, it is automatically backed up in different physical locations within the cloud infrastructure. This replication serves several purposes: it provides high availability, ensures durability, and protects against data loss due to failures in a specific availability domain. When data is replicated across multiple availability domains, it allows for seamless access to the data even if one domain becomes unavailable. This design helps in maintaining business continuity and ensuring that applications relying on this data can operate without interruption. The other options do not align with how data redundancy is implemented in OCI Object Storage. RAID configurations, typically used for physical disk management, are not applicable in a cloud object storage context. Local backups, while a useful practice, do not contribute to redundancy in the same way that replication across availability domains does. Limiting data access pertains to security and access controls rather than redundancy, which focuses on ensuring data is duplicated and available across different locations.

8. What is a Shared Network in OCI?

A. A network that is accessible by a single customer

B. A network that can be accessed by multiple customers, typically used for shared resources

C. A network limited to internal use only

D. A network used exclusively for database connections

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), a Shared Network refers to a network that can be accessed by multiple customers, facilitating the use of shared resources. This type of network allows different tenants to utilize common services and resources, providing flexibility and efficiency in resource management. Shared Networks are often leveraged for scenarios such as public services, SaaS applications, or where multiple customers need to collaborate or access certain functionalities that are hosted on the same infrastructure. By allowing access to multiple customers, these networks help optimize resource usage and reduce costs, as they avoid the need for duplicate infrastructure for each individual customer. This can be particularly useful in cloud environments where scaling and resource economy are crucial components of architecture design. The other choices focus on more restricted or specific uses of networks, which do not align with the concept of a Shared Network as defined in the OCI context.

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9. For a big data workload that requires shared access and NFS-based connectivity, which storage service should be utilized?

A. Block Volume

B. Archive Storage

C. Object Storage

D. File Storage

The most suitable storage service for a big data workload that demands shared access and NFS-based connectivity is File Storage. This type of storage is specifically designed to handle workloads that involve shared file systems. File Storage provides a managed file system with support for NFS, allowing multiple compute instances to access the same files concurrently, which is crucial for big data applications where parallel processing is often required. It offers scalability while ensuring high performance and consistency for applications that need to read and write data simultaneously. The other storage options, while effective in their unique contexts, do not fulfill the requirements for NFS-based connectivity as effectively. Block Volume is typically used for individual virtual machine storage and provides high performance but does not inherently support shared access like File Storage does. Archive Storage is designed for cost-effective long-term storage of infrequently accessed data, lacking the low-latency performance needed for big data workloads. Object Storage, while scalable and ideal for unstructured data, does not provide a traditional file system interface or NFS support, which makes it less suited for shared access needs in big data scenarios. Thus, for workloads requiring shared access with NFS, File Storage is the optimal choice.

10. Which statement is correct regarding Data Guard implementation in DB systems?

A. Both DB systems must be in the same compartment, and they must be the same shape.

B. You cannot manage Oracle database Initialization parameters at a global level.

C. You can define the backup window and set custom backup retention period for the automatic database backup schedule.

D. You cannot manage the database as a sys/sysdba.

The correct choice reflects a crucial aspect of Oracle Data Guard implementation. In a Data Guard configuration, both primary and standby database systems need to be placed in the same compartment for effective management and resource allocation. This requirement ensures organizational consistency and simplifies permissions and access control within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Moreover, having both database systems in the same compartment allows users to easily monitor resources and manage their security settings, as they belong to the same logical grouping. It's also important for network configuration and ensuring that the necessary security policies are applied uniformly across both the primary and standby databases. When considering the correct answer, it is essential to note that the other options do not accurately describe the Data Guard implementation features. For instance, managing Oracle database Initialization parameters at a global level is feasible, allowing for certain parameters to be shared across databases in a Data Guard setup. Similarly, while custom backup settings can be configured, they are not specifically tied to Data Guard's requirements but rather to the broader Oracle backup configurations. Lastly, managing the database as sys/sysdba is a common practice, providing essential database administrative rights that are paramount for effectively managing any Oracle database instance, including those under Data Guard.

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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!

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