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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

Which two statements are true about restoring a volume from a block volume backup in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service?

- A. You can restore a volume from any full volume backup but not from an Incremental backup.
- B. You can only restore a volume to the same availability domain in which the original block volume resides.
- C. You can restore a block volume backup to a larger volume size.
- D. You can restore a volume to any availability domain within the same region where the backup is stored.
- E. You can restore only one volume from a manual block volume backup.

Correct Answer: CD

Reference <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/enus/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/restoringavolumefromabackup.htm>

QUESTION 2

Which two statements about file storage service (FSS) are accurate? (Choose two.)

- A. FSS leverages UNIX user group and permission checking for file access security
- B. Encryption of file system in FSS is optional
- C. Identity and Access Management (IAM) controls which file systems are mountable by which instances
- D. Security lists can be used as a virtual firewall to prevent an instance from mounting an FSS mount target within the same subnet
- E. Data in transit to an FSS mount target is encrypted

Correct Answer: AE

All data is encrypted at rest, and In-transit encryption provides a way to secure your data between instances and mounted file systems using TLS v. 1.2 (Transport Layer Security) encryption. File Storage service supports the AUTH_UNIX style of authentication and permission checking for remote NFS client requests.

QUESTION 3

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.

QUESTION 4

What is a valid option when exporting a custom image?

- A. object storage URL
- B. archive storage URL
- C. file storage service
- D. block volume

Correct Answer: A

You can use the Console or API to export images, and the exported images are stored in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service. To perform an image export, you need write access to the Object Storage bucket for the image.

QUESTION 5

Within your tenancy you have a compute instance with a boot volume and a block volume attached. The boot volume contains the OS and the attached block volume contains the instance's important data

- A. Logs on the boot volume have filled the boot volume and are causing issues with the OS. What should you do to resolve this situation?
- B. Stop the instance that is full. Create a manual backup of the block storage before making changes. Detach the block volume, create a new instance of the same shape with a larger custom boot volume and attach the block volume to the new instance. Configure the OS and any related application(s) to access the block volume under the same mount point as before.
- C. Create a new instance with a larger boot volume size as well a new block volume which is the same size or larger



than the one attached to the full instance. rsync the state of the boot volume and the state of the block volume between the two instances.

D. Detach the block volume from the full instance. Create a new instance of the same shape with a larger boot volume and rsync the state of the boot volume between the instances. Attach the block volume to the new instance.

E. Create a manual backup of the block storage instance. Create a custom image of the full instance. Once that completes deploy the custom image to a new instance.

Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/resizingavolume.htm>

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