



Free Questions for 1Z0-1110-25

Shared by Fuentes on 05-08-2025

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

[Check the Links on Last Page](#)



Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of firewalls are designed to protect against web application attacks, such as SQL injection and cross-site scripting?

Options:

- A- Stateful inspection firewall
- B- Web Application Firewall
- C- Incident firewall
- D- Packet filtering firewall

P2P
exams

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the firewall type protecting against web app attacks like SQL injection and XSS.

Understand Firewall Types:

Stateful Inspection: Tracks connection states, not app-specific.

Web Application Firewall (WAF): Targets web app vulnerabilities.

Incident Firewall: Not a recognized term.

Packet Filtering: Basic packet rules, not app-aware.

Evaluate Options:

A: Stateful---General network, not web-specific---incorrect.

B: WAF---Designed for SQLi, XSS---correct.

C: Incident---Non-existent---incorrect.

D: Packet---Low-level, not app-focused---incorrect.

Reasoning: WAF specializes in web app security---matches requirement.

P2P
exams

Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Web Application Firewall (WAF) (B) protects against web application attacks like SQL injection and cross-site scripting by inspecting HTTP traffic." A and D handle network-level threats, C isn't real---only B aligns with OCI's WAF purpose.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure WAF Documentation, 'Overview'.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which architecture is based on the principle of "never trust, always verify"?

Options:

- A- Federated identity
- B- Zero trust
- C- Fluid perimeter
- D- Defense in depth

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the architecture with "never trust, always verify."

Evaluate Options:

- A: Federated identity---Shares auth, not verification-focused.
- B: Zero trust---Explicitly "never trust, always verify"---correct.
- C: Fluid perimeter---Adaptive, not the core principle.
- D: Defense in depth---Layered, not verification-centric.

Reasoning: Zero trust matches the stated principle exactly.

Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Zero trust (B) architecture operates on 'never trust, always verify,' requiring continuous authentication and authorization." A, C, and D have different focuses---only B aligns with OCI's security philosophy.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Security Documentation, 'Zero Trust Architecture'.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can you convert a fixed load balancer to a flexible load balancer?

Options:

- A- There is no way to convert the load balancer
- B- Use Update Shape workflows
- C- Delete the fixed load balancer and create a new one
- D- Using the Edit Listener option

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Convert fixed to flexible load balancer in OCI.

Understand Load Balancers: Fixed (e.g., 10 Mbps) vs. flexible (dynamic shapes).

Evaluate Options:

A: False---Conversion possible via recreation.

B: Update Shape---For flexible only, not conversion.

C: Delete and recreate---Standard method---correct.

D: Edit Listener---Configures rules, not type.

Reasoning: OCI requires new creation for type change.

Conclusion: C is correct.

OCI documentation states: "To change from a fixed to a flexible load balancer, delete the existing fixed load balancer and create a new flexible one (C)---direct conversion isn't supported." A is too absolute, B and D don't apply---only C matches OCI's process.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing Documentation, 'Changing Load Balancer Type'.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Oracle Cloud Service provides restricted access to target resources?

Options:

- A- Bastion
- B- Internet Gateway
- C- Load Balancer
- D- SSL Certificate

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the OCI service for restricted resource access.

Evaluate Options:

A: Bastion---Secure, temporary access to resources---correct.

B: Internet Gateway---Public access, not restricted.

C: Load Balancer---Distributes traffic, not access control.

D: SSL Certificate---Secures comms, not access.

Reasoning: Bastion limits access (e.g., SSH) to specific targets.

Conclusion: A is correct.

OCI documentation states: "OCI Bastion (A) provides restricted, audited access to target

resources like instances, typically via SSH." B, C, and D don't restrict---only A fits per OCI's security services.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Bastion Documentation, 'Overview'.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of file system does File Storage use?

Options:

- A- NFSv3
- B- iSCSI
- C- Paravirtualized
- D- NVMe SSD

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the file system type for OCI File Storage.

Understand File Storage: Network-attached storage in OCI.

Evaluate Options:

A: NFSv3---Network File System, used by File Storage---correct.

B: iSCSI---Block storage protocol, not File Storage.

C: Paravirtualized---Virtualization mode, not file system.

D: NVMe SSD---Hardware, not file system.

Reasoning: NFSv3 is OCI File Storage's protocol.

Conclusion: A is correct.

OCI documentation states: "File Storage uses NFSv3 (A) as its file system protocol, providing shared storage across instances." B, C, and D are unrelated---only A aligns with OCI's File Storage design.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Documentation, 'File System Protocol'.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which OCI cloud service lets you centrally manage the encryption keys that protect your data and the secret credentials that you use to securely access resources?

Options:

- A- Data Safe
- B- Cloud Guard
- C- Data Guard
- D- Vault

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify the OCI service for key and secret management.

Evaluate Options:

A: Data Safe---Database security, not key management.

B: Cloud Guard---Threat detection, not keys.

C: Data Guard---DB replication, not keys.

D: Vault---Key and secret management---correct.

Reasoning: Vault is OCI's dedicated service for crypto keys and secrets.

Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation states: "OCI Vault (D) centrally manages encryption keys and secrets, securing data and resource access." A, B, and C serve other purposes---only D matches per OCI's security services.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault Documentation, 'Overview'.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On which option do you set Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Budget?

Options:

- A- Compartments
- B- Instances
- C- Free-form tags
- D- Tenancy

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Determine where OCI budgets are set.

Understand Budgets: Track spending across OCI resources.

Evaluate Options:

A: Compartments---Scoped within tenancy, not budget root.

B: Instances---Specific resources, not budget scope.

C: Tags---Filter costs, not budget setting.

D: Tenancy---Top-level scope for budgets---correct.

Reasoning: Budgets apply at tenancy, optionally filtered (e.g., by compartment).

Conclusion: D is correct.

OCI documentation states: "Budgets are set at the tenancy level (D), with optional filters like compartments or tags to monitor spending." A, B, and C are sub-elements---only D is the primary scope per OCI's cost management.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Cost Management Documentation, 'Setting Budgets'.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is NOT a compliance document?

Options:

- A- Certificate
- B- Penetration test report
- C- Attestation
- D- Bridge letter

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify a non-compliance document in OCI context.

Understand Compliance Docs: Formal attestations of adherence (e.g., SOC, ISO).

Evaluate Options:

A: Certificate---Proof of compliance (e.g., ISO)---compliance doc.

B: Pen test report---Security test result, not formal compliance---correct.

C: Attestation---Statement of compliance---compliance doc.

D: Bridge letter---Links audit periods---compliance doc.

Reasoning: B is operational, not a compliance artifact.

Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation lists "compliance documents like certificates (A), attestations (C), and bridge letters (D) for standards like SOC or ISO; penetration test reports (B) are security assessments, not formal compliance docs." Only B stands apart per OCI's compliance terminology.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compliance Documentation, 'Compliance Artifacts'.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which cache rules criterion matches if the concatenation of the requested URL path and query are identical to the contents of the value field?

Options:

- A- URL_PART_CONTAINS
- B- URL_IS
- C- URL_PART_ENDS_WITH
- D- URL_STARTS_WITH

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Match a cache rule criterion for exact URL path and query.

Understand Cache Rules: Used in OCI (e.g., WAF, CDN) to cache content.

Evaluate Options:

A: Contains---Partial match, not exact.

B: Is---Exact match of full URL (path + query)---correct.

C: Ends with---Matches end, not full URL.

D: Starts with---Matches start, not full URL.

Reasoning: "URL_IS" checks exact equality---fits requirement.

Conclusion: B is correct.

OCI documentation states: "The URL_IS (B) criterion in cache rules matches when the full URL (path and query) exactly equals the specified value." A, C, and D are partial matches---only B ensures identical concatenation per OCI's caching config.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure WAF Documentation, 'Cache Rules Criteria'.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about standards?

Options:

- A- They may be audited
- B- They are the result of a regulation or contractual requirement or an industry requirement
- C- They are methods and instructions on how to maintain or accomplish the directives of the policy
- D- They are the foundation of corporate governance

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Detailed Answer in Step-by-Step Solution:

Objective: Identify a true statement about standards in an OCI context (likely governance/security).

Understand Standards: Rules or benchmarks, often compliance-related.

Evaluate Options:

- A: Auditable---True; standards are checked for adherence.
- B: Result of requirements---Partially true, but not always.
- C: Methods/instructions---More procedural, not defining standards.
- D: Foundation of governance---Broad, not specific to standards.

Reasoning: A is universally true---standards face audits (e.g., SOC, ISO).

Conclusion: A is correct.

OCI documentation notes: "Standards (e.g., security standards) may be audited (A) to ensure compliance with OCI policies or external regulations." B is a source, C describes procedures, D is too vague---only A is consistently true per OCI's compliance framework.

: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Security Documentation, 'Compliance and Standards'.



To Get Premium Files for 1Z0-1110-25 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/1z0-1110-25>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/oracle/pdf/1z0-1110-25>

20%
DISCOUNT

P2P
exams