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Oracle 1Z0-1151-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Implement Oracle Database@Google Cloud: This section measures the proficiency of Cloud Database Engineers in utilizing Oracle Database@Google Cloud. It explores the architecture and operational framework for running Oracle databases on Google Cloud. Candidates will learn about onboarding procedures, provisioning resources, and managing database services effectively to optimize performance and availability in a Google Cloud-integrated multi-cloud ecosystem.
Topic 2	• Implement Oracle Database@Azure: This section tests the expertise of Database Solutions Architects in deploying and managing Oracle Database@Azure. It covers the architectural components and onboarding processes required for provisioning databases in Azure while maintaining Oracle's advanced database capabilities. Candidates will also focus on configuring high availability and disaster recovery strategies to ensure business continuity and data resilience in a multi-cloud setup.
Topic 3	• Core OCI Services Overview: This section evaluates the knowledge of Identity and Database Administrators in managing OCI's core services for multi-cloud integration. It covers the implementation of identity federation between OCI Identity Domains and external identity providers, ensuring secure authentication across multiple cloud environments. Candidates will also gain expertise in configuring Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) components and administering OCI database services, including Base Databases, Autonomous Databases, and HeatWave, to support scalable multi-cloud deployments.
Topic 4	• Configure Multicloud Connection Options: This section assesses the abilities of Network Engineers in configuring connectivity solutions for OCI multi-cloud environments. It includes setting up secure networking options such as Site-to-Site VPN and FastConnect for seamless cloud integration. Candidates will also learn how to implement Oracle Interconnect services for establishing direct, high-performance connections between OCI and third-party cloud providers like Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud.
Topic 5	• Introduction to Multicloud: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects in understanding multicloud environments and their benefits. It covers the reasons organizations adopt multi-cloud strategies, including flexibility, cost optimization, and risk management. Candidates will learn about common multicloud use cases and how they are implemented in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to enhance interoperability and performance.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Multicloud Architect Professional Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
What is the role of BGP dynamic routing in the connection between an Azure VNet and OCI VCN?

- A. It is used to manage the security rules for the VNet and VCN.
- B. It is used to create a static routing configuration for the VNet and VCN.
- C. It is used to establish a direct connection between the VNet and VCN without a virtual circuit.
- D. It is used to automatically select the best route between the VNet and VCN.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a dynamic routing protocol used in the OCI-Azure Interconnect to automatically determine the optimal path for data between an Azure Virtual Network (VNet) and an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). Unlike static routing (Option A), BGP adapts to network changes, ensuring efficient and reliable connectivity. It doesn't establish the connection itself (Option B) or manage security rules (Option C)-those are handled by FastConnect/ExpressRoute and security lists, respectively. Oracle's networking documentation for multicloud interconnects confirms BGP's role in route optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using Oracle Interconnect for Azure compared to an IPsec VPN solution for connecting OCI and Azure?

- A. Higher bandwidth and lower latency.

- B. Inherent encryption of all traffic traversing the connection.
- C. Dynamic routing with BGP.
- D. Simplified network management.

Answer: B

Explanation:
While Oracle Interconnect for Azure provides a private, dedicated connection, it does not inherently encrypt the traffic. The connection itself is secure in the sense that it's not traversing the public internet, but data encryption needs to be implemented at higher layers (e.g., using TLS/SSL at the application level, or using IPsec VPNs over the Interconnect if needed).
Here's why the other options are benefits:
a) Higher bandwidth and lower latency: FastConnect and ExpressRoute provide significantly higher bandwidth and lower latency compared to IPsec VPNs, which are limited by internet bandwidth and introduce more overhead.
b) Dynamic routing with BGP: Oracle Interconnect for Azure uses BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) for dynamic routing between the two cloud environments.
c) Simplified network management: With a dedicated connection and BGP, network management is generally simpler compared to managing multiple IPsec VPN tunnels, especially as network requirements scale.

NEW QUESTION # 56
A company wants to leverage Google Cloud's AI/ML services for analyzing data stored in Oracle Autonomous Database on OCI. Which approach minimizes data egress costs and latency for this multicloud analytics use case?

- A. Use a third-party ETL tool to extract data from Autonomous Database and load it into Google BigQuery.
- B. Export data from Autonomous Database to Google Cloud Storage regularly using Data Pump.
- C. Leverage Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud to establish a direct, low-latency connection and access Autonomous Database remotely from Google Cloud's AI/ML services.
- D. Use Oracle Data Integration Platform Cloud (DIPC) to replicate the data to a Google Cloud SQL instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Here's why:
Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud: This service provides a dedicated, private connection between OCI and Google Cloud. This direct interconnection minimizes latency significantly compared to transferring data over the public internet. Crucially, it also avoids data egress charges from OCI, as the data remains within the interconnected network. This is the key advantage for cost optimization. By accessing the database remotely, you are processing the data in place, avoiding any transfer costs from OCI.
Why other options are less optimal:
A). Export data from Autonomous Database to Google Cloud Storage regularly using Data Pump: This involves transferring large amounts of data across the public internet, incurring egress costs from OCI. It also introduces latency due to the data transfer process. Regular exports also mean data is not live and can be outdated.
B). Use Oracle Data Integration Platform Cloud (DIPC) to replicate the data to a Google Cloud SQL instance: Similar to option A, this involves data transfer and replication, incurring egress costs from OCI and introducing latency. Maintaining a replicated database also adds complexity and cost.
D). Use a third-party ETL tool to extract data from Autonomous Database and load it into Google BigQuery: This option also requires data extraction and loading, resulting in egress costs from OCI and increased latency. Using a third-party tool also adds another layer of cost and management.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which statement accurately describes Oracle Database@Google Cloud?

- A. It allows customers to run OCI-native Oracle database services within Google Cloud data centers.
- B. It is only accessible via public internet connections.
- C. It excludes Autonomous Database features.
- D. It requires complex cross-cloud network configuration for access.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Oracle Database@Google Cloud enables customers to run OCI-native database services (e.g., Autonomous Database) within

Google Cloud data centers, simplifying multicloud management via GCP tools. Option A overcomplicates the integrated setup, Option C contradicts the private interconnect, and Option D is false-Autonomous Database is included. Oracle's June 2024 partnership announcement confirms this design.

NEW QUESTION # 58
What is the purpose of a Network Security Group (NSG) in OCI?

- A. To provide DNS resolution services for instances within a VCN.
- B. To define routing policies for subnets within a VCN.
- C. To provide a virtual firewall at the VNIC level, allowing for granular security policies based on source and destination NSGs.
- D. To act as a central point for managing internet access for all subnets in a VCN.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Here's a breakdown of Network Security Groups (NSGs) in OCI:
Virtual Firewall at the VNIC Level: NSGs act as virtual firewalls that control traffic at the Virtual Network Interface Card (VNIC) level. This means you can apply security rules to individual instances or groups of instances by associating them with NSGs.
Granular Security Policies: NSGs allow you to define granular security policies based on:
Source and Destination IP addresses or CIDR blocks: You can specify which IP addresses or CIDR blocks are allowed to send or receive traffic.
Source and Destination Ports: You can specify which TCP or UDP ports are allowed.
Protocols: You can specify which protocols (e.g., TCP, UDP, ICMP) are allowed.
Source and Destination NSGs: This is a key feature. You can create rules that allow traffic between specific NSGs, creating micro-segmentation within your VCN.
Why other options are incorrect:
A). To define routing policies for subnets within a VCN: Routing policies are defined by Route Tables, not NSGs.
B). To act as a central point for managing internet access for all subnets in a VCN: Internet access is managed by an Internet Gateway and associated Route Tables, not NSGs. While NSGs can control traffic entering and leaving a subnet via the Internet Gateway, that is not their primary function.
D). To provide DNS resolution services for instances within a VCN: DNS resolution is provided by a DNS Resolver within the VCN, not NSGs.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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