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## Oracle 1Z0-1151-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## 2026 Oracle 1Z0-1151-25: Updated Instant Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Multicloud Architect Professional Discount

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### Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Multicloud Architect Professional Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following components is NOT part of the physical architecture of an OCI pod deployed within an Azure data center for Oracle Database@Azure?

- A. Exadata storage servers
- B. High-speed, low-latency interconnect fabric
- C. Exadata compute servers
- D. **Azure Virtual Machines acting as Database servers**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Oracle Database@Azure setup, the database servers are the Exadata compute servers. The entire Exadata system (compute, storage, and networking) resides within the OCI pod, which is physically located in a co-located data center (not within the Azure data center itself, but nearby with a direct interconnect). Azure VMs are used for the application tier and other Azure services that need to interact with the Oracle database, but the database itself runs on the Exadata infrastructure. Therefore, Azure VMs do not act as the database servers in this architecture.

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

In a disaster recovery scenario for Oracle Database@Azure using Data Guard, where would the standby database typically reside?

- A. On a set of Azure Virtual Machines in the same Azure region.
- B. In a separate Availability Domain within the same Azure data center.
- C. **In a separate OCI region.**
- D. In a different Azure region.

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

For a true disaster recovery scenario, the standby database needs to be geographically separated from the primary database to protect against region-wide outages. Since the Oracle database runs on Exadata infrastructure within OCI, the standby database would also reside on Exadata in a different OCI region. This provides the necessary redundancy and resilience in case the primary OCI region becomes unavailable. The other options are not suitable for a full DR scenario:

A different Azure region is irrelevant because the database itself is not running on Azure infrastructure.

Azure Virtual Machines are not used for the database tier in this architecture.

Availability Domains provide fault tolerance within the same region, not across region

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

What is required to configure Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud?

- A. Direct Internet connection
- B. A public subnet on both OCI and GCP
- C. Integration with Microsoft Active Directory

- D. Virtual Circuits on OCI and Partner Interconnects on GCP

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Configuring the Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud requires Virtual Circuits on OCI (via FastConnect) and Partner Interconnects on GCP, establishing a private, high-speed link between the clouds. A direct internet connection (Option A) defeats the purpose of a private interconnect, while Microsoft Active Directory (Option B) is unrelated to network setup. Public subnets (Option D) are not required-private connectivity is the goal. This setup is detailed in Oracle's multicloud networking documentation.

**NEW QUESTION # 20**

What is the purpose of the Autonomous System Number (ASN) in a BGP configuration?

- A. It determines the bandwidth allocated to your connection.
- B. It uniquely identifies your network to the internet routing system, allowing for proper routing of traffic.
- C. It is used to authenticate the connection between your on-premises network and OCI.
- D. It is used to encrypt the traffic traversing the connection.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Here's why:

Autonomous System Number (ASN): An ASN is a unique number assigned to an autonomous system (AS), which is a network or a group of networks under a common administration that has a consistent routing policy. In the context of BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), ASNs are used to identify each network participating in BGP routing. When you configure BGP for your FastConnect connection, you and Oracle each provide an ASN. This allows routers on both sides to exchange routing information and ensure that traffic is correctly routed between your on-premises network and your OCI VCN.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- A). It is used to encrypt the traffic traversing the FastConnect connection: Encryption is handled by other mechanisms, such as IPsec VPNs (if used in conjunction with FastConnect) or encryption at the application layer. The ASN itself does not provide encryption.
- C). It determines the bandwidth allocated to your FastConnect connection: The bandwidth of your FastConnect connection is determined by the service level you purchase from Oracle, not by the ASN.
- D). It is used to authenticate the connection between your on-premises network and OCI: While BGP does have some built-in authentication mechanisms (like MD5 authentication), the primary purpose of the ASN is network identification for routing, not authentication. The FastConnect circuit itself is authenticated through other means.

**NEW QUESTION # 21**

What is the role of ExpressRoute in the context of Oracle Interconnect for Azure?

- A. ExpressRoute is used to manage the routing tables within the OCI VCN for traffic destined to Azure.
- B. ExpressRoute is Microsoft Azure's dedicated private connection service, providing the physical connection point for the Interconnect.
- C. ExpressRoute provides a backup connection in case the primary Interconnect link fails
- D. ExpressRoute is used to encrypt the traffic between OCI and Azure.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Here's a breakdown:

ExpressRoute is Microsoft's service that lets you create private connections between Azure datacenters and infrastructure on your premises or in a colocation environment. In the context of Oracle Interconnect for Azure, ExpressRoute provides the Azure-side of the dedicated connection between the two clouds.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A). ExpressRoute is used to encrypt the traffic between OCI and Azure. While ExpressRoute provides a private connection, it doesn't inherently encrypt the traffic. Encryption can be implemented at higher layers (e.g., using VPNs or application-level encryption) if needed.
- C). ExpressRoute is used to manage the routing tables within the OCI VCN for traffic destined to Azure. Routing within the OCI VCN is managed by OCI's networking components, primarily the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG). ExpressRoute handles routing on the Azure side.

D). ExpressRoute provides a backup connection in case the primary Interconnect link fails. While redundancy can be designed into the Interconnect architecture, ExpressRoute itself is the primary connection method on the Azure side, not a backup

## NEW QUESTION # 22

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