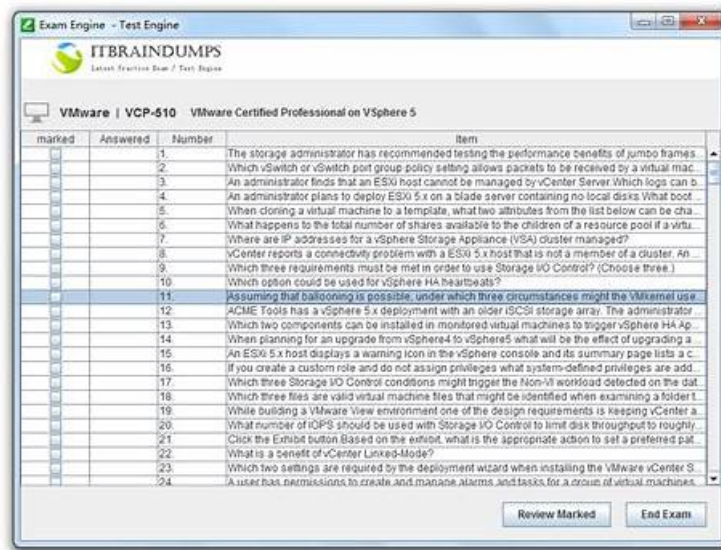


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Oracle 1Z0-1151-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Multicloud Architect Professional Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

A company is utilizing OCI for its core application infrastructure and AWS for its machine learning workloads. They need to ensure secure and low-latency communication between these two clouds for real-time data processing. Which solution is the MOST optimal and cost-effective for this scenario?

- **A. Utilize Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect and AWS Direct Connect with a third-party provider offering connectivity between them.**
- B. Transfer data between OCI Object Storage and AWS S3 using public internet and HTTPS.
- C. Implement a message queue service in each cloud provider and asynchronously transfer data between them.
- D. Establish a VPN connection between OCI and AWS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here's why:

FastConnect and Direct Connect: These services provide dedicated, private network connections to the cloud providers, bypassing the public internet. This results in significantly lower latency, increased bandwidth, and more consistent performance compared to VPNs or public internet transfers.

Third-Party Provider: Companies like Equinix, Megaport, and CoreSite offer interconnection services that allow you to connect your FastConnect and Direct Connect circuits, effectively creating a direct link between your OCI and AWS environments.

Why other options are less optimal:

A). VPN connection: While a VPN provides secure communication, it introduces higher latency and lower bandwidth compared to dedicated connections like FastConnect and Direct Connect. This is not suitable for real-time data processing that requires low latency.

C). Transfer data between OCI Object Storage and AWS S3 using public internet and HTTPS: This method relies on the public internet, which introduces unpredictable latency, potential security vulnerabilities, and limited bandwidth. It's not suitable for real-time processing and can be costly for large data transfers due to egress charges.

D). Implement a message queue service: While message queues are good for asynchronous communication and decoupling systems, they don't solve the underlying network latency issue between the clouds. Data still needs to traverse the network, and using the

public internet would introduce the same problems as option C. While using message queues in conjunction with direct connect can be a very effective architecture, the question asks for the most optimal and cost-effective solution for low-latency communication between the clouds, making option B the better fit.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which is a prerequisite for subscribing to Oracle Database@Azure?

- A. Private interconnect between OCI and Azure
- B. Linked Azure and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account
- C. An existing Azure subscription
- D. Custom Identity domain

Answer: C

Explanation:

An existing Azure subscription is the foundational prerequisite for subscribing to Oracle Database@Azure, as the service is provisioned and billed through Azure. While a private interconnect (Option A) and linked OCI account (Option C) enhance functionality, they are not mandatory to initiate subscription-linking occurs post-subscription. A custom identity domain (Option D) is optional for federation but not a prerequisite. Oracle's subscription process documentation confirms this requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 57

How does Oracle Database on Google Cloud simplify database management for customers?

- A. It enables customers to manage databases through the Google Cloud console or Google Cloud automation tools.
- B. It automatically transfers all database management tasks to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console.
- C. It requires customers to use Oracle-specific management tools.
- D. OCI offers a management console within Google Cloud to simplify database management.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle Database on Google Cloud is offered through a partnership where Oracle Database runs on bare metal infrastructure within Google Cloud data centers. This close proximity and integration allow for a simplified management experience.

Here's why option D is correct and the others are incorrect:

- d). It enables customers to manage databases through the Google Cloud console or Google Cloud automation tools: This is the key benefit. The integration allows customers to use familiar Google Cloud tools and workflows for managing the underlying infrastructure and some aspects of the database lifecycle. This reduces the need to learn and use entirely separate Oracle-specific tools for basic management tasks.
- a). OCI offers a management console within Google Cloud to simplify database management: While there's integration, OCI doesn't embed its full management console within the Google Cloud console. The integration is more about enabling management through Google Cloud tools.
- b). It automatically transfers all database management tasks to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console: This is incorrect. The goal is to simplify management by allowing use of Google Cloud tools, not to offload everything to OCI. While some deep database administration tasks might still require Oracle tools, the basic management is streamlined.
- c). It requires customers to use Oracle-specific management tools: This is partially true for advanced database administration but not for the simplified management being discussed. The integration aims to reduce reliance on Oracle-specific tools for common tasks.

NEW QUESTION # 58

To minimize the cost of your Autonomous Database while ensuring it scales automatically to handle peak loads. Which configuration is MOST suitable?

- A. Base Database on bare metal with manual scaling.
- B. Base Database on a virtual machine with auto-scaling configured.
- C. Autonomous Database on Dedicated Infrastructure with manual scaling.
- D. Autonomous Database on Shared Infrastructure with auto-scaling enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Here's why:

Shared Infrastructure: Using shared infrastructure is inherently more cost-effective than dedicated infrastructure. You share the underlying hardware resources with other users, which reduces your costs significantly.

Auto-scaling: Enabling auto-scaling allows the Autonomous Database to automatically adjust its compute and storage resources based on workload demands. This means you only pay for the resources you actually consume. During peak loads, the database scales up to handle the increased demand, and during periods of low activity, it scales down to minimize costs.

Why other options are less suitable:

- a) Autonomous Database on Dedicated Infrastructure with manual scaling: Dedicated infrastructure is the most expensive option. Manual scaling requires manual intervention to adjust resources, which is not ideal for handling unpredictable peak loads and does not minimize cost automatically.
- c) Base Database on a virtual machine with auto-scaling configured: While this offers some flexibility, it requires significantly more management overhead compared to Autonomous Database. You are responsible for managing the operating system, database software, backups, and other administrative tasks. Autonomous Database handles all of this for you.
- d) Base Database on bare metal with manual scaling: Bare metal is the most expensive and least flexible option. Manual scaling makes it unsuitable for handling peak loads efficiently and cost-effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which method is NOT a valid approach to scale the Exadata VM Cluster's compute resources?

- **A. Leveraging Google Cloud's managed instance groups to automatically scale the number of compute instances in the Exadata VM Cluster.**
- B. Manually scaling up or down the number of CPU cores allocated to the cluster's VMs via the OCI Console.
- C. Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API to programmatically adjust the compute resource allocation.
- D. Utilizing OCI's autoscaling functionality through OCI Console that allows for scaling based on performance metrics.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here's why:

Oracle Database@Google Cloud provides a managed Exadata service within the Google Cloud environment. However, the scaling of the Exadata VM Cluster's compute resources is not directly integrated with Google Cloud's managed instance groups or autoscaling features.

A) Manually scaling up or down the number of CPU cores allocated to the cluster's VMs via the OCI Console: This is not the correct approach in the Oracle Database@Google Cloud context. You do not directly manage the Exadata VM Cluster's CPU cores through the OCI console. Scaling is done through Google Cloud support.

B) Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API to programmatically adjust the compute resource allocation: Similar to option A, directly using the OCI API is not the supported method within Oracle Database@Google Cloud.

D) Utilizing OCI's autoscaling functionality through OCI Console that allows for scaling based on performance metrics: Autoscaling based on metrics is also not available in this integrated environment.

Scaling the compute resources of an Exadata VM Cluster in Oracle Database@Google Cloud requires coordination with Google Cloud support. They handle the underlying infrastructure changes in conjunction with Oracle. You cannot directly manage the scaling via OCI tools or Google Cloud's general-purpose autoscaling mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 60

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