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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2023 Multicloud Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which is true regarding fully automated and guided onboarding for the OracleDB for Azure service?

- A. Fully automated onboarding requires more permissions to be granted than guided onboarding.
- B. An Azure user who completes guided onboarding cannot log in to the OracleDB for Azure portal.
- C. Guided onboarding is simpler and faster than fully automated onboarding.
- D. An Azure user who completes fully automated onboarding can log in to the OracleDB for Azure portal, but cannot deploy and provision databases.

Correct Answer: A

The fully-automated onboarding option for OracleDB for Azure is faster and more convenient than the guided account linking. Hence the option "Guided onboarding is simpler and faster than fully automated onboarding" is NOT TRUE. When the automated configuration finishes, OracleDB for Azure is fully operational. The Azure user that completed onboarding can login and use the OracleDB for Azure portal to deploy and provision databases for use in their Azure environment. Hence the option "An Azure user who completes fully automated onboarding can log in to the OracleDB for Azure portal, but cannot de-plot and provision databases" is NOT TRUE. If you used the guided onboarding process, the user who completed onboarding can login to the OracleDB for Azure portal, but not really do anything there. Before users can do anything productive using OracleDB for Azure, you must first complete configuration steps for each user or user group. Hence the option "An Azure user who completes guided onboarding cannot log in to the OracleDB for Azure portal" is NOT TRUE. Now, let's look at the only option left which is "Fully automated onboarding requires more permissions to be granted than guided onboarding". This option is TRUE as the automated onboarding process requires that the Azure user onboarding to OracleDB for Azure have at least one of the following admin roles: Application Administrator, Cloud Application Administrator, Privileged Role Administrator, or Global Administrator. Guided onboarding is provided for customers who do not want to grant OracleDB for Azure all the Azure permissions required for fully automated onboarding. Hence this is the correct answer.

QUESTION 2

What is the purpose of the SAML metadata file in the OCI Federation setup with Azure Active Directory (AD)?

- A. It is used to exchange metadata information between Azure AD and OCI.
- B. It is used to configure attribute mapping between Azure AD and OCI.
- C. It is used to establish trust between Azure AD and OCI.
- D. It is used to store user credentials for authentication.

Correct Answer: A

In general, SAML metadata is used to share configuration information between the Identity Provider (IdP) and the Service Provider (SP).

QUESTION 3

What is the role of the Oracle Database Service enterprise application in OracleDB for Azure?

- A. It allows you to add database compute servers and storage servers to your system at any time after provisioning.
- B. It allows users to log in to the OCI Console with the same Azure credentials for Azure and the OracleDB for Azure portal.
- C. It creates and manages resources in the Azure subscription, streams OCI Database metrics to Azure App Insights and events to Azure Log Analytics, and configures net-work settings in Azure so that Azure resources can access database resources in OCI.
- D. It provides a distributed, scalable, shared-nothing, in-memory, hybrid columnar, query processing engine designed for extreme performance.

Correct Answer: C

The Oracle Database Service multitenant application can:

Create and manage resources in the subscription (for example, the custom dashboard, Azure App Insights, and Azure Log Analytics workspaces OracleDB for Azure creates for each provisioned database).

Stream OCI Database metrics to Azure App Insights and events to Azure Log Analytics. Configure network settings in Azure so Azure resources can access the database resources in OCI.

Submit events to Azure Event Grid.

More read: [Preparation and Prerequisites for OracleDB for Azure](#)

QUESTION 4

What encryption protocol is used to secure data transmission in an OCI Site-to-Site VPN connection?

- A. Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- B. Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS)
- C. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- D. Internet Protocol Security (IPSec)

Correct Answer: D

Site-to-Site VPN provides a site-to-site IPSec connection between your on-premises network and your virtual cloud network (VCN). The IPSec protocol suite encrypts IP traffic before the packets are transferred from the source to the destination and decrypts the traffic when it arrives.

QUESTION 5

What is the purpose of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies in a cross-cloud connection between Microsoft Azure and OCI?

- A. To control who can manage OCI route tables, network security groups, and security lists
- B. To control the location of the cross-cloud connection

C. To control the type of traffic allowed between the Azure VNet and the OCI VCN

D. To control the bandwidth of the connection between the Azure VNet and the OCI VCN

Correct Answer: A

Controlling the Establishment of a Connection

With Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IAM policies, you can control:

Who in your organization has the authority to create a FastConnect virtual circuit. Who can manage route tables, network security groups, and security lists. Oracle and Microsoft have created a cross-cloud connection between Oracle Cloud

Infrastructure and Microsoft Azure in certain regions. So, the option "To control the location of the cross-cloud connection" has nothing to do with IAM policies and hence is INCORRECT.

The option "To control the type of traffic allowed between the Azure VNet and the OCI VCN" is also INCORRECT as you use Security Lists/Network Security Group to filter traffic and not IAM policies.

IAM policies also have no role to play in determining the bandwidth of the connection.

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