

1Z0-1115-23^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2023 Multicloud Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which database system is NOT available in Oracle Database Service for Azure?

- A. Autonomous Database on shared Exadata infrastructure
- B. Base Database using Oracle Enterprise Edition or Oracle Standard Edition 2 databases
- C. Oracle Exadata Database
- D. Autonomous Database on dedicated Exadata infrastructure

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Database Service for Azure offers the following products:

Oracle Exadata Database: You can provision flexible Exadata systems that allow you to add database compute servers and storage servers to your system at any time after provision-ing.

Autonomous Database on shared Exadata infrastructure: Autonomous Database provides an easy-to-use, fully autonomous database that scales elastically, delivers fast query performance, and requires no database administration. Base

Database: Using OracleDB for Azure, you can deploy Oracle Enterprise Edition or Oracle Standard Edition 2 databases on virtual machine DB systems. You can deploy single-node systems or 2-node RAC systems.

MySQL Database with HeatWave: MySQL Database Service is a fully managed Oracle Cloud native service available through OracleDB for Azure. It is developed, managed, and supported by the MySQL team in Oracle. Optionally, you can

add a HeatWave cluster to a MySQL DB system. HeatWave is a distributed, scalable, shared-nothing, in-memory, hybrid columnar, query processing engine designed for extreme performance. Hence, "Autonomous Database on dedicated

Exadata infrastructure" is NOT available and hence the CORRECT ANSWER.

QUESTION 2

What is the purpose of identity federation in the context of OracleDB for Azure?

- A. To link Azure subscriptions to your OCI tenancy
- B. To allow users to log in to the OCI Console using the same Azure credentials
- C. To enable bidirectional communication between applications in the Azure tenancy and the database resources in OracleDB for Azure
- D. To provide a way for customers to manage database resources in OracleDB for Azure without using the OCI Console

Correct Answer: B

Azure users log into OracleDB for Azure using their Azure credentials, and OracleDB for Azure streams much of the day-

to-day operational data from the OracleDB for Azure managed OCI data-bases to Azure Application Insights and Azure Log Analytics. Because of this, Azure developers spend most of their time in Azure. In some instances, an OracleDB for Azure user must log into the OCI Console to perform specific tasks that aren't enabled or available in OracleDB for Azure today. To make this process easier, Azure customers setup identity federation between the Azure and OCI tenancies. With this in place, authorized users use a single set of credentials, their Azure credentials, to log into Azure and OCI

QUESTION 3

In the context of Oracle FastConnect, what are the two types of virtual circuits?

- A. Intra-Region and Inter-Region
- B. Layer 3 and Layer 4
- C. Standard and High-Performance
- D. Private and Public

Correct Answer: D

VIRTUAL CIRCUIT is an isolated network path that runs over one or more physical network connections to provide a single, logical connection between the edge of your existing network and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Private virtual circuits support private peering, and public virtual circuits support public peering.

QUESTION 4

Get Started with Oracle Database in OCI

[Autonomous Database on shared Exadata infrastructure](#)

[Autonomous Database on dedicated Exadata infrastructure](#)

[Exadata Database on Dedicated Infrastructure](#)

[Exadata Database on Cloud@Customer](#)

[Base Database](#)

[Oracle Database product information](#)

What Azure admin roles are required for an Azure user to use the fully-automated onboarding option for OracleDB for Azure?

- A. Network Contributor, Security Reader, User Access Administrator, or Virtual Machine Contributor
- B. Application Administrator, Cloud Application Administrator, Privileged Role Administrator, or Global Administrator
- C. Key Vault Administrator, Log Analytics Contributor, or Security Manager
- D. Resource Group Contributor, Subscription Contributor, Backup Contributor, or Storage Account Contributor

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference: Fully-Automated Onboarding (oracle.com)

QUESTION 5

Which database system does NOT require an Azure Virtual Network during provisioning?

- A. MySQL Database with HeatWave
- B. Base Database with Oracle Enterprise Edition or Oracle Standard Edition 2
- C. Autonomous Database on shared Exadata infrastructure
- D. Oracle Exadata Database

Correct Answer: C

See the screenshots below for the databases mentioned in the question:

You can see the Azure Virtual Network option for Base Database, MySQL Database with Heat-Wave and Oracle Exadata Database.

Base Database: Requires Azure Virtual Network

MySQL Database with HeatWave: Requires Azure Virtual Network

Oracle Database Service for Azure

Home > Base Databases >

Create Base Database

Basics Configuration **Networking** Security Management Tags Review + create

Database system networking

Hostname prefix *

Network peering

Virtual network *

Network virtual appliance

OCI CIDR * Addresses (0 addresses)

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Oracle Database Service for Azure

Home > MySQL HeatWave >

Create MySQL HeatWave

Basics Configuration **Networking** Security Management Tags Review + create

Database system networking

Hostname ⓘ

Database system IP address ⓘ

Network peering

Virtual network* ⓘ

Network virtual appliance ⓘ

OCI CIDR* ⓘ Addresses (0 addresses)

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Oracle Database Service for Azure

Home > Autonomous Database

Create Autonomous Database

Basics Configuration **Networking** Security Tags Review + create

Access type

Secure access from everywhere

Secure access from allowed IP addresses

Secure access from everywhere - Allow users with database credentials to access the database from the internet.
Secure access from allowed IP addresses - Restrict access to specified IP addresses.

Require mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication

Secure access from everywhere - If you select this option, mTLS will be required to authenticate connections to your Autonomous Database.

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