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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2026 Multicloud Architect Professional

Oracle 1z0-1151-25

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QUESTION NO: 1

An online retailer uses MySQL for order processing and needs operational dashboards to query current order data during a sales event. The retailer must avoid copying the data into a separate data warehouse and needs analytical queries to run faster than the transactional row-store workload alone can support. Which OCI capability is the most appropriate?

- A. MySQL Database Service with HeatWave
- B. Oracle Data Guard
- C. Autonomous Database on Shared Exadata Infrastructure
- D. Exadata Database Service on Dedicated Infrastructure

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

MySQL Database Service with HeatWave is the most appropriate choice. HeatWave is a distributed, in-memory query accelerator that enables high-performance analytics on MySQL data without exporting that data to a separate analytics database. It supports real-time analytics against current operational data and is suited to mixed transactional and analytical requirements. Oracle Data Guard is a high-availability and disaster-recovery capability, while Autonomous Database and Exadata Database Service are Oracle Database services rather than an in-memory analytics accelerator for a MySQL workload.

QUESTION NO: 2

How are the resources provisioned in Oracle Database@Azure service?

- A. Oracle Exadata Infrastructure and Oracle Exadata VM Cluster are provisioned in the Azure portal.
- B. Oracle Exadata Infrastructure, Oracle Exadata VM Cluster, Oracle container, and pluggable databases are provisioned in the Azure portal.
- C. Oracle Exadata Infrastructure and Oracle Exadata VM Cluster are provisioned in the OCI console and Oracle container and pluggable databases in the Azure portal.
- D. Oracle Exadata VM Cluster and Oracle container databases are provisioned in the OCI console.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Oracle Database@Azure is designed to provide an Azure-native management experience for the underlying Oracle Exadata deployment resources. Therefore, "Oracle Exadata Infrastructure and Oracle Exadata VM Cluster are provisioned in the Azure portal." is correct. An administrator begins by using the Oracle Database@Azure service in the Azure portal to create the Exadata infrastructure resource and then create an Exadata VM cluster on that infrastructure. This workflow integrates the database platform with Azure identity, subscription, resource-group, networking, tagging, billing, and operational constructs while Oracle operates and manages the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure components that deliver the database service. The Exadata infrastructure supplies the physical Exadata capacity, whereas the VM cluster is the logical environment on which Oracle Database services run. Oracle's service documentation describes Oracle Database@Azure as an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service made available in Azure data centers and managed through Azure's portal experience. The resource-creation sequence is also documented in Oracle's deployment guidance: establish the Oracle Database@Azure service and then provision Exadata infrastructure and VM cluster resources from Azure. See the [Oracle Database@Azure overview](#) and the [Oracle guidance for creating Exadata infrastructure](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

How is Oracle Database@Google Cloud connected to the broader Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. By leveraging a shared virtual private network (VPN) connection

- B. Via a dedicated and redundant dark fiber network managed by Oracle
- C. Through a public Internet connection with robust security measures
- D. Using Google Cloud's internal network infrastructure for seamless communication

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oracle Database@Google Cloud uses an Oracle-managed, dedicated, and redundant network connection to integrate the Oracle database services deployed in Google Cloud data centers with the wider OCI environment. This architecture provides the private, high-performance connectivity needed for database operations and for access to applicable OCI services. The dedicated interconnect is designed for low latency, high bandwidth, and resilient communication, rather than treating the connection as ordinary Internet traffic. Oracle manages the underlying cross-cloud connectivity so that customers can run Oracle Database services in Google Cloud while retaining a tightly integrated relationship with OCI's control plane and supporting services. This design is fundamental to the multicloud offering: it enables customers to place applications and Oracle databases close together in Google Cloud while consuming the database service as an Oracle-managed cloud service. Oracle describes Oracle Database@Google Cloud as Oracle Database services running in Google Cloud data centers and integrated with OCI, with the service relying on high-speed private connectivity between the cloud environments. See the [Oracle Database@Google Cloud overview](#) and Oracle's [Oracle Database@Google Cloud product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

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

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

An existing Azure subscription is required because Oracle Database@Azure is purchased, deployed, governed, and billed through the Microsoft Azure environment. The service is made available from the Azure portal and uses an Azure subscription as the commercial and resource-management boundary in which the Oracle Database@Azure resource is created. Before an organization can accept an offer or create the service, it must therefore have an active Azure subscription with appropriate permissions to deploy resources and accept marketplace or private offers where applicable. This Azure-first subscription model lets customers use familiar Azure constructs for billing, resource organization, access management, and operational administration while Oracle operates the Oracle database services and associated infrastructure. During provisioning, Oracle Database@Azure establishes the required connection and tenancy relationship with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure as part of the supported onboarding workflow; the prerequisite is not that such a relationship has already been manually configured. Oracle's service documentation describes Oracle Database@Azure as an Azure-native offering accessed and managed through Azure, and Microsoft's onboarding guidance identifies selecting a target Azure subscription as part of deployment. See [Oracle Database@Azure documentation](#) and [Microsoft Learn: Oracle Database@Azure overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

An enterprise uses Oracle Interconnect for Azure for private communication between an Azure VNet and an OCI VCN. The enterprise also wants its on-premises network to reach the OCI VCN by first routing through the Azure VNet and then through the Oracle interconnect. Which design change is required?

- A. Establish separate direct connectivity between the on-premises network and OCI.

- B. Advertise the on-premises prefixes from Azure to OCI by using additional BGP communities.
- C. Configure an Azure NAT Gateway to translate on-premises addresses before they enter OCI.
- D. Attach the on-premises network to the Azure VNet by using VNet peering.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The enterprise must establish separate direct connectivity between the on-premises network and OCI, such as OCI FastConnect or Site-to-Site VPN, rather than using the Azure VNet as a transit path. Oracle Interconnect for Azure is designed for private connectivity between Azure VNets and OCI VCNs. It does not support transitive routing from an on-premises network through Azure to OCI. Extending the interconnect in this manner can result in routes that are not propagated or traffic that cannot be forwarded as intended. Azure ExpressRoute and OCI FastConnect can each be used as part of a supported direct hybrid connectivity design, but the OCI–Azure interconnect itself should not be treated as an on-premises transit service.

QUESTION NO: 6

While configuring Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud, which specific Interconnect Type must users select when creating a VLAN attachment on the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) console?

- A. Partner Interconnect Connection
- B. Cross-Cloud Interconnect Connection
- C. Dedicated Interconnect Connection
- D. VPN Interconnect Connection

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Partner Interconnect Connection is the required selection because Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud uses Google Cloud's Partner Interconnect model to establish private, high-bandwidth connectivity between an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region and a Google Cloud virtual private cloud network. In the Google Cloud Console, the VLAN attachment represents the logical connection from the customer's Google Cloud network to the supported service provider connection. Selecting Partner Interconnect enables the attachment workflow designed for connectivity delivered through a partner rather than through customer-owned, directly provisioned physical interconnect circuits.

During Oracle's configuration process, the VLAN attachment is created in Google Cloud as part of the cross-cloud connectivity setup. The resulting attachment details, including pairing information, are then used to associate the Google Cloud-side VLAN attachment with the Oracle-side connectivity configuration. This creates a private routing path suitable for workloads that communicate across the two cloud environments without traversing the public internet. Oracle's setup guidance explicitly directs administrators to create a VLAN attachment using the Partner Interconnect connection type, and Google Cloud documents Partner Interconnect as the service for connecting networks through a supported service provider. See [Oracle Interconnect for Google Cloud documentation](#) and [Google Cloud Partner Interconnect overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which interface is available for you to provision Oracle Database@Azure Exadata Infrastructure?

- A. OCI console
- B. OCI Terraform scripts
- C. Azure Terraform scripts
- D. Azure portal and APIs

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Azure portal and APIs is correct because Oracle Database@Azure is designed to provide an Azure-native management experience for Oracle database resources deployed on Exadata infrastructure. An administrator provisions an Exadata Infrastructure from the Oracle Database service in the Azure portal, where the workflow collects the required Azure subscription, resource group, region, availability-zone, networking, and infrastructure configuration details. The Azure portal invokes the Oracle Database@Azure service integration to create and manage the corresponding Oracle resource.

Oracle also exposes Azure management interfaces for automation and integration, including Azure Resource Manager-based APIs and tooling that uses those APIs. This lets organizations incorporate Exadata Infrastructure provisioning into established Azure governance, identity, resource-management, and automation processes while maintaining the Oracle-operated infrastructure service model. Oracle's Database@Azure documentation describes provisioning Exadata Infrastructure through the Azure portal and identifies the Azure-native service experience as the management entry point. See Oracle's [Oracle Database@Azure documentation](#) and the [Azure Oracle Database@Azure overview](#).