



# 1Z0-1115-23<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2023 Multicloud Architect Associate

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**QUESTION 1**



## Get Started with Oracle Database in OCI

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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](https://www.oracle.com))

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## QUESTION 2

What is the primary Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region associated with an OCI account during OracleDB for Azure setup?

- A. The region specified during OracleDB for Azure onboarding
- B. The region with the most available resources for OracleDB for Azure
- C. The region with the lowest latency for Azure communication
- D. The home region of the OCI account

Correct Answer: A

Identify the primary OCI region you want to use as your default region for OracleDB for Azure resource provisioning. During OracleDB for Azure setup, this region becomes the primary OCI region associated with your OCI account.

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## QUESTION 3

What components are required for setting up an Azure VNet to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VCN connection as part of the OCI-Azure Interconnect?

- A. An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an attached internet gateway
- B. An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an attached NAT gateway
- C. An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an attached dynamic routing gateway
- D. An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an attached service gateway

Correct Answer: C



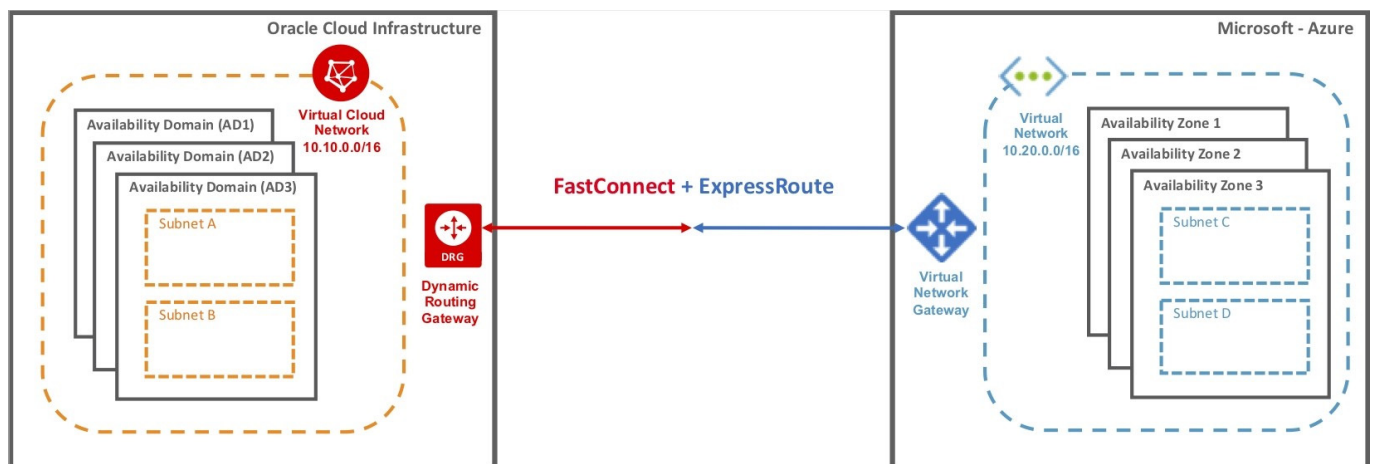
If you closely look at the options, you can start eliminating some of them. We can easily eliminate "An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an attached service gateway" as we don't require service gateway to setup OCI-Azure Interconnect.

On similar lines, we can also eliminate the options where internet gateway and NAT gateway is pre-sent.

Hence "An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with sub-nets and an attached internet gateway" and "An Azure VNet with subnets and a virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an

attached NAT gateway". As you can see in the architecture below, on the OCI side you require a Dynamic Routing Gateway and on the Azure side you need a Virtual Network Gateway. Hence the option "An Azure VNet with subnets and a

virtual network gateway, and an OCI VCN with subnets and an attached dynamic routing gateway" is CORRECT.



#### QUESTION 4

Which components are required to establish a Site-to-Site VPN connection in Oracle Cloud Infra-structure?

- A. Internet Gateway, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), and IPsec tunnel
- B. Internet Gateway (IG), Network Address Translation (NAT) Gateway, and IPsec tunnel
- C. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), and IPsec tunnel
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), NAT Gateway, and IPsec tunnel

Correct Answer: C

Site-to-Site VPN Components:

CPE OBJECT: At your end of Site-to-Site VPN is the actual device in your on-premises network (whether hardware or software). The term customer-premises equipment (CPE) is commonly used in some industries to refer to this type of on-

premises equipment. DYNAMIC ROUTING GATEWAY (DRG): At Oracle's end of Site-to-Site VPN is a virtual router called a dynamic routing gateway, which is the gateway into your VCN from your on-premises network.



**IPSEC CONNECTION:** After creating the CPE object and DRG, you connect them by creating an IPsec connection, which you can think of as a parent object that represents the Site-to-Site VPN.

**TUNNEL:** An IPsec tunnel is used to encrypt traffic between secure IPsec endpoints. Oracle creates two tunnels in each IPsec connection for redundancy. So, Internet Gateway, NAT Gateway are NOT valid Site-to-Site VPN Components.

Hence, Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), and IPsec tunnel is the CORRECT answer.

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## QUESTION 5

What should you do to prepare your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) for potential security risks when connected to a Microsoft Azure VNet?

- A. Allow all traffic from the Azure VNet without restrictions.
- B. Limit all inbound and outbound traffic from the Azure VNet to expected and well-defined traffic.
- C. Remove all OCI security rules.
- D. Disable the connection between Azure VNet and OCI VCN.

Correct Answer: B

Controlling Traffic Flow Over the Connection Even if a connection has been established between your VCN and VNet, you can control the packet flow over the connection with route tables in your VCN. For example, you can restrict traffic to only specific subnets in the VNet. Controlling the Specific Types of Traffic Allowed It's important that you ensure that all outbound and inbound traffic with the VNet is intended or expected and well defined. Implement Azure network security group and Oracle security rules that explicitly state the types of traffic one cloud can send to the other and accept from the other.

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