Oracle
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Oracle AI Database Azure Architect Professional

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Question: 1

An operations team has finished onboarding and is ready to create its first Exadata Database Service on Dedicated Infrastructure deployment. The team's change process, tooling and runbooks are all built around the Azure portal, and it asks where this deployment is initiated.
What should the architect tell them?

A. Oracle provisions the resource on request, not the customer.
B. Deployment is initiated in the OCI Console.
C. Deployment is initiated from an OCI Marketplace listing that the Azure subscription is entitled to use, after which the resource can be managed from either console.
D. Database resources for the service are deployed using the Azure console.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Oracle documents the deployment path explicitly: Exadata Database Service on Dedicated Infrastructure and Autonomous AI Database can be deployed using the Azure console. That is the practical consequence of the service being consumed from within an Azure subscription, and it is why this team's existing Azure change process can be used unchanged.

Question: 2

Six months after go-live, a university hospital's DBAs need to change the storage configuration of an Exadata VM cluster on Oracle AI Database@Azure. The infrastructure team assumes that the storage settings were fixed when the cluster was created, so the cluster must be deleted and re-created with the new settings.
What should the architect advise?

A. Changing the storage configuration options from the OCI Console, where they can be adjusted after the VM cluster has been created, so no rebuild is needed.
B. Re-creating the VM cluster, because storage settings chosen in the creation flow are fixed for the cluster's lifetime.
C. Purchasing additional Exadata infrastructure, because storage configuration belongs to the infrastructure rather than to the VM cluster.
D. Creating a second VM cluster with the new storage settings on the same infrastructure and moving the databases across to it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Creation and later change need not happen in the same place. However the VM cluster was created, Oracle notes that its storage configuration options can be changed after creation from the OCI Console, so the cluster can stay in service.

Question: 3

During a Data Guard switchover test for an Exadata database on Oracle AI Database@Azure, the standby took the primary role as planned, yet the application reported connection errors for several minutes. Its connect string names only the original primary cluster's SCAN and a database service that is not tied to a database role.
Which change addresses the cause?

A. Point the connect string at the virtual machine addresses of whichever cluster holds the primary role, and update it after each role change
B. Enable Fast-Start Failover so that its observer redirects the application's connections to the new primary
C. Use a role-based Clusterware-managed service and a connect string aware of both clusters' SCANs
D. Replace the standby with Oracle RAC so that no role change is needed

Answer: C

Explanation:
MAA's application practices for Data Guard are to connect through Oracle Clusterware-managed database services that are role-based, and to use the recommended connect string, aware of both the primary and the standby SCAN, with built-in timeouts, retries and delays. With Fast Application Notification and draining in place, the application follows the service to whichever cluster holds the primary role instead of failing against the old one.

Question: 4

An Oracle AI Database@Azure environment uses a /27 client delegated subnet. It currently runs one Exadata VM cluster with two VMs, and nothing else has been provisioned into the subnet. The team now wants to place Autonomous AI Database instances in the same subnet, and has been told the subnet cannot be resized.
At most how many Autonomous AI Database instances can be added?

A. Two, because an Autonomous AI Database instance, like a VM inside the cluster, takes four addresses and not one, and the remaining capacity is therefore consumed four at a time.
B. Eleven, because the subnet's thirteen fixed addresses, and the eight consumed by the two VMs, are the only allocations already made.
C. Eight, because the subnet's fixed reservation, the cluster's SCAN addresses and the two VMs between them leave that many addresses free, and each Autonomous instance takes one of them.
D. Nineteen, because the subnet's thirteen fixed addresses are the only reservation made before the instances are created.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A /27 provides thirty-two addresses. Thirteen are fixed and reserved whatever is provisioned, the VM cluster takes three for its SCANs, and each of its two VMs takes four, which is twenty-four in all. An Autonomous AI Database instance consumes a single client subnet address, so the instances fit one to each address left over.

Question: 5

A program board is reviewing a proposal to adopt a multicloud architecture in which the organization's application platform stays with its existing public cloud provider while its Oracle database capability is consumed as a managed service operated by Oracle.
Which two statements describe genuine architectural benefits of this arrangement?
(Choose two.)

A. Each part of the workload can be placed with the provider whose service suits it best, rather than accepting one provider's whole portfolio.
B. An outage at one provider can no longer affect the workload, because responsibility for running it is now shared with a second.
C. Network address planning and directory administration are simpler under this arrangement, with each provider separately responsible for its own namespace and the accounts inside it.
D. Commercial and roadmap dependence on any one provider is reduced, because the estate is no longer concentrated with a single vendor.
E. Data-transfer cost and volume between the application and the database stop being a design concern once both providers are used.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Best-fit placement is the benefit that distinguishes multicloud from simply buying more from an incumbent. The application platform stays where the organization's skills, tooling and directory already are, while the database runs on infrastructure engineered by its vendor, and neither choice has to be compromised in order to keep both in one place. The test of whether the benefit is real is whether each component would still have been chosen on its own merits had the other provider not existed. Concentration risk is the second durable driver. Holding the database capability with its own vendor keeps the organization's negotiating position and its technical roadmap from resting entirely on one supplier's pricing and release decisions, which is a benefit that persists even when no technical requirement forces the split.

Question: 6

An engineering firm wants to place an Azure Internal Load Balancer in front of its Exadata VM cluster on Oracle AI Database@Azure, so that application connections are spread across the cluster’s virtual machines.
Which statement about this plan is accurate?

A. It is supported when the load balancer sits in a hub VNet and is peered to the database spoke
B. It is supported when the health probes target each virtual machine's own client address and port
C. Azure Standard and Internal Load Balancers are not supported for the cluster's database traffic in any configuration of network features
D. It is supported for read-only connections and reporting, while write traffic and administration must use the cluster directly

Answer: C

Explanation:
Microsoft's network planning constraints list Azure SLB and ILB support for Oracle AI Database cluster traffic as unavailable with default and with advanced network features alike, so no placement, probe design or traffic split brings a load balancer into support for this cluster's traffic.

Question: 7

A database administrator is enabling Data Guard for an Exadata database on Oracle AI Database@Azure and reaches the step that asks for the standby's database home, either an existing home or a new one. Which database software image does Oracle recommend for the standby database home?

A. The newest image available, so that the standby is already prepared for a later upgrade
B. Any supported image, since applying redo works the same way across patch levels
C. An image chosen to match the Grid Infrastructure version of the standby VM cluster
D. The same image as the primary

Answer: D

Explanation:
Oracle recommends the same database software image as the primary for the standby database home, so that both databases have the same patches available. The recommendation holds whether an existing home is selected or a new one is created at this step.

Question: 8

A media company has not bought anything yet. Its draft plan is to purchase the Oracle AI Database@Azure Public Offer, so that it avoids negotiating a contract, and the plan lists five elements: Autonomous AI Database for reporting, payment that draws down its Microsoft Azure Consumption Commitment, its existing Oracle Database licenses under BYOL, Exadata Database Service on Dedicated Infrastructure for its core order system, and Oracle Database Autonomous Recovery Service as the backup destination.
Which two elements cannot be delivered under the Public Offer?
(Choose two.)

A. Autonomous AI Database for the reporting workload
B. Payment that draws down the company's existing Microsoft Azure Consumption Commitment
C. The existing Oracle Database licenses, used under BYOL

D. Exadata Database Service on Dedicated Infrastructure for the order system
E. Oracle Database Autonomous Recovery Service as the backup destination

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Oracle's list of available services marks Exadata Database Service on Dedicated Infrastructure as Private Offer eligible but not Public Offer eligible, so dedicated Exadata for the order system needs a negotiated Private Offer.
Oracle Database Autonomous Recovery Service is likewise marked Private Offer eligible and not Public Offer eligible. A Public Offer purchase therefore cannot use it, and the backup design changes with the offer type.

Question: 9

A standby for an Oracle AI Database@Azure database is to be provisioned in a second Azure region. The primary's client subnet in the first region is a /24 and currently carries one Exadata VM cluster of two virtual machines.
What does the second region require for the standby?

A. Nothing new, because once the two VNets are peered with Azure Global VNet peering the primary's client subnet reaches into the second region.
B. Its own delegated client subnet in that region, sized by the same CIDR bounds and consumption rules that governed the primary's.
C. Nothing new, because the child site is logically mapped to an OCI region and the OCI network components follow the database across regions.
D. A client subnet at the /27 minimum, since a standby sustains no interactive application sessions of its own.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The standby is a deployment in its own right in the second region, so it needs a delegated client subnet there, cut inside the same minimum and maximum CIDR bounds and budgeted with the same fixed and per-component consumption as the primary's. The primary's /24 is not a figure the second region inherits.

Question: 10

An enterprise has agreed pricing and terms with Oracle and its purchase of Oracle AI Database@Azure is complete. The Azure subscription is in place and the platform team now expects to create its first database resource, but the service's resources are not yet available to it.
Which onboarding step still has to be completed?

A. Identity federation has to be configured so that users can sign in to the Oracle side using their existing corporate directory credentials.

B. A second purchase has to be transacted on the Oracle side to entitle the Azure subscription to the service.
C. The enterprise has to raise a support request with Oracle to have the purchased subscription activated for use.
D. The Azure subscription has to be linked to an OCI tenancy, the step Oracle calls multicloud linking.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Onboarding does not end at the purchase. Oracle's documented sequence finishes by linking the Azure subscription with an OCI tenancy, a step it names multicloud linking. Until that link exists, the service's resources are simply not available to the subscription.

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