

Oracle

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Migration Architect Professional

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Question: 1

What are the key stages involved in a typical migration project using the Oracle Cloud Migrations Service?

- A. Discovery, Assessment, Planning, Execution, Validation
- B. Deployment, Configuration, Testing, Optimization, Monitoring
- C. Resource Allocation, Security Setup, Network Configuration, User Management
- D. Cost Estimation, Vendor Selection, Contract Negotiation, Implementation

Answer: A

Explanation:

a) Discovery, Assessment, Planning, Execution, Validation This accurately reflects the typical stages of a cloud migration project using Oracle Cloud Migrations Service.

Discovery: Identify resources and workloads for migration.

Assessment: Analyze dependencies, compatibility, and potential challenges.

Planning: Define migration strategy, resource allocation, and timelines.

Execution: Migrate resources to OCI using the Cloud Migrations Service tools.

Validation: Verify successful migration and functionality in OCI.

b) Deployment, Configuration, Testing, Optimization, Monitoring These stages are more general IT project management phases and don't directly map to the specific functionalities of Oracle Cloud Migrations Service.

c) Resource Allocation, Security Setup, Network Configuration, User Management These tasks are essential throughout the migration process but don't represent the overall project stages.

d) Cost Estimation, Vendor Selection, Contract Negotiation, Implementation These stages are more relevant to initial project planning and vendor selection, not the specific phases of using Oracle Cloud Migrations Service for migration execution.

Therefore, the key stages involved in a typical migration project using the Oracle Cloud Migrations Service are Discovery, Assessment, Planning, Execution, and Validation (option a)

Question: 2

During OCI Block Volume Replication, where is the replicated volume created by default?

- A. In the same availability domain (AD) as the source volume.
- B. In any available AD within the source region.
- C. In the chosen AD within the destination region.
- D. A new AD is automatically created in the destination region.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When enabling replication for a block volume, you specify the destination region and the desired availability domain (AD) within that region to house the replicated volume

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- (a) In the same availability domain (AD) as the source volume: OCI Block Volume Replication allows replication across regions, not just within the same region.
- (b) In any available AD within the source region: You have control over the specific destination AD during configuration.
- (d) A new AD is automatically created in the destination region: OCI doesn't create a new AD for the replica, it uses a pre-existing one you select.

Question: 3

Which of the following is the BEST practice for minimizing downtime during a database migration to OCI?

- A. Perform a full database backup and restore on the OCI target database.
- B. Utilize Oracle GoldenGate for real-time continuous replication.
- C. Schedule the migration during a planned maintenance window.
- D. Migrate the database using a manual offline approach.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here's a breakdown of the approaches to minimize downtime during database migration to OCI and why option (B) is the best practice:

(A) Full backup and restore: While backups are crucial, performing a full restore on the OCI database can lead to downtime, especially for large databases. It's not the most suitable method for minimizing downtime during the migration itself.

(B) Oracle GoldenGate for real-time replication: This is the BEST practice for minimizing downtime. GoldenGate allows for continuous data replication between your on-premises database and the OCI target database. During the cutover point (switching to the OCI database), minimal data loss might occur, but overall downtime is minimized significantly.

(C) Planned maintenance window: Scheduling downtime during a maintenance window can help mitigate disruption, but it still involves downtime. The goal is to minimize downtime altogether.

(D) Manual offline approach: This approach involves taking the database offline for migration, leading to significant downtime and potential data inconsistencies. It's generally not recommended for minimizing downtime during migration.

Here's why Oracle GoldenGate is the best practice for minimizing downtime:

Continuous Replication: GoldenGate keeps the OCI database synchronized with your on-premises database in real-time, minimizing data loss during the cutover point.

Minimal Downtime: The cutover process, where you switch to the OCI database, typically involves a brief period of downtime (seconds to minutes) while finalizing the replication and activating the OCI database.

Reduced Risk: Minimizing downtime reduces the risk of business disruption and data inconsistencies during the migration process.

Here are some additional tips for minimizing downtime with GoldenGate:

Pre-populate target database: Consider using tools like Oracle Data Pump to pre-populate the OCI database with a recent copy of your on-premises data, minimizing the amount of data to replicate during the cutover.

Thorough testing: Extensive testing of the GoldenGate setup in a non-production environment is crucial to ensure smooth operation and minimal downtime during the actual migration.

Question: 4

What is the primary purpose of the Hybrid Cloud Extension (HCX) in an OCVS migration strategy?

- A. To establish a dedicated, high-bandwidth connection between on-premises and OCI environments.
- B. To orchestrate and automate the migration of VMs from on-premises to OCVS.
- C. To convert on-premises VMs into cloud-native instances compatible with OCI.
- D. To provide secure access to migrated VMs in OCI from the on-premises network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To orchestrate and automate the migration of VMs from on-premises to OCVS.

Here's why the other options are less relevant to the core functionality of HCX in OCVS migrations:

a) To establish a dedicated, high-bandwidth connection between on-premises and OCI environments: While HCX can leverage existing network connections, its primary focus is on VM migration orchestration, not network provisioning.

c) To convert on-premises VMs into cloud-native instances compatible with OCI: HCX facilitates migration but doesn't inherently convert VMs. Some configuration adjustments might be required for optimal performance in OCI, but HCX focuses on the migration process itself.

d) To provide secure access to migrated VMs in OCI from the on-premises network: Secure access is typically established through separate security configurations within OCI, not through HCX itself.

HCX acts as a migration orchestrator, offering functionalities like:

VM replication: HCX can replicate VMs from the on-premises environment to OCI, keeping source and target VMs synchronized during the migration process.

Migration planning and scheduling: HCX allows you to plan the migration sequence, considering dependencies between VMs, and schedule migration cutovers to minimize downtime.

Network mapping: HCX can help map on-premises network configurations to the target OCI VCN, simplifying network setup for migrated VMs.

By leveraging HCX, you can automate and streamline the migration process, ensuring efficient and coordinated movement of your VMs from your on-premises environment to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment.

Question: 5

As you establish replication within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage service, what is a critical prerequisite for the target file system?

Response:

- A. The file system must have been exported.
- B. It must reside in the same availability domain as the source file system.
- C. It must be situated in a distinct region from the source file system.
- D. The file system must not have been previously exported.

Answer: D

Question: 6

Which of these statements are true about physical migration?

Select TWO.

Response:

- A. Source and Target database version must be same
- B. During physical migration, copies of database objects are created in dumps
- C. You can run cloud pre-migration advisor tool to perform compatibility check prior to migration
- D. You cannot filter and migrate of database objects
- E. You cannot achieve zero or near-zero downtime with physical migration

Answer: A,D

Question: 7

When creating a Migration Plan in Oracle Cloud Migrations, strategies can be selected to determine the appropriate target asset in OCI. Which of the following best describes the strategy type?

Response:

- A. Strategies can be applied to network bandwidth and storage IOPS
- B. Strategies can be based on the geographical location for the target asset resources
- C. Strategies can be applied to resource types such as allocated CPU and memory
- D. Strategies can be based on application-level metrics such as transaction rates and response times

Answer: C

Question: 8

You are leading an initiative to migrate your company's critical applications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) using Oracle Cloud Migrations. As part of the configuration, you have created a Migration Project and choosing a Replication location.

What is the purpose of specifying an OCI Object Storage as the Replication location?

Response:

- A. To serve as the intermediary location where your on-premises data is securely copied as part of the migration process
- B. To store the VMware vSphere Virtual Disk Development Kit (VDDK) needed to access VM disks during migration
- C. To take backups of your VMs before initiating the migration process
- D. To collect and store replication logs generated during the migration process

Answer: A

Question: 9

How can OCMS support the creation of a cost estimate for your cloud migration?

- A. By providing a fixed cost based on the number of resources discovered.
- B. By integrating with on-premises billing systems for historical cost analysis.
- C. By offering pre-defined cost models for different migration scenarios.
- D. By analyzing workload characteristics and suggesting OCI service tiers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Here's why the other options are less likely functionalities of OCMS for cost estimation:

- a) Providing a fixed cost based on the number of resources discovered: While the number of resources can influence cost, OCMS likely offers a more nuanced estimation considering resource types and configurations.
- b) Integrating with on-premises billing systems for historical cost analysis: This might be a future feature, but currently OCMS focuses on analyzing workload characteristics for migration planning.
- c) Offering pre-defined cost models for different migration scenarios: While pre-defined models might exist as general guidelines, OCMS likely offers a more customized estimation based on the specific workloads being migrated.

OCMS uses the Migration Estimator tool to analyze workload characteristics during the planning phase.

This analysis considers factors like:

Workload type (e.g., web application, database)

Resource usage patterns (CPU, memory, storage)

Required service tiers in OCI (e.g., Bare Metal instances vs. VMs)

Based on this analysis, the Migration Estimator suggests appropriate OCI service tiers and resource configurations that can influence the overall cost of running those workloads in the cloud. This provides a more accurate cost estimate compared to generic models or fixed prices.

It's important to remember that these are estimates, and actual costs might vary based on your specific usage patterns after migration. However, the Migration Estimator within OCMS offers a valuable tool for informed decision-making regarding resource allocation and potential budget requirements for your migration to OCI.

Question: 10

Which of the following statements is true about OCI Block Volume Replication?

- A. It is a synchronous replication method, ensuring real-time data consistency between source and replica volumes.
- B. It is a primary use case for disaster recovery scenarios within a single region.
- C. It offers asynchronous replication, with data updates eventually becoming consistent on the replica volume.
- D. It requires manual failover procedures to switch to the replica volume in case of a source region outage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- (a) It is a synchronous replication method, ensuring real-time data consistency between source and replica volumes: OCI Block Volume Replication uses asynchronous replication. This means writes happen on the source first, and then are copied to the replica volume in the background. There's a slight delay, so data might not be perfectly consistent in real-time.
- (b) It is a primary use case for disaster recovery scenarios within a single region: Disaster recovery typically involves replicating data across regions for redundancy. Block Volume Replication is better suited for disaster recovery between regions.
- (d) It requires manual failover procedures to switch to the replica volume in case of a source region outage: While some manual steps might be involved, OCI Block Volume Replication simplifies failover. You can activate the replicated volume to create a new usable volume in the destination region, reducing downtime.

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