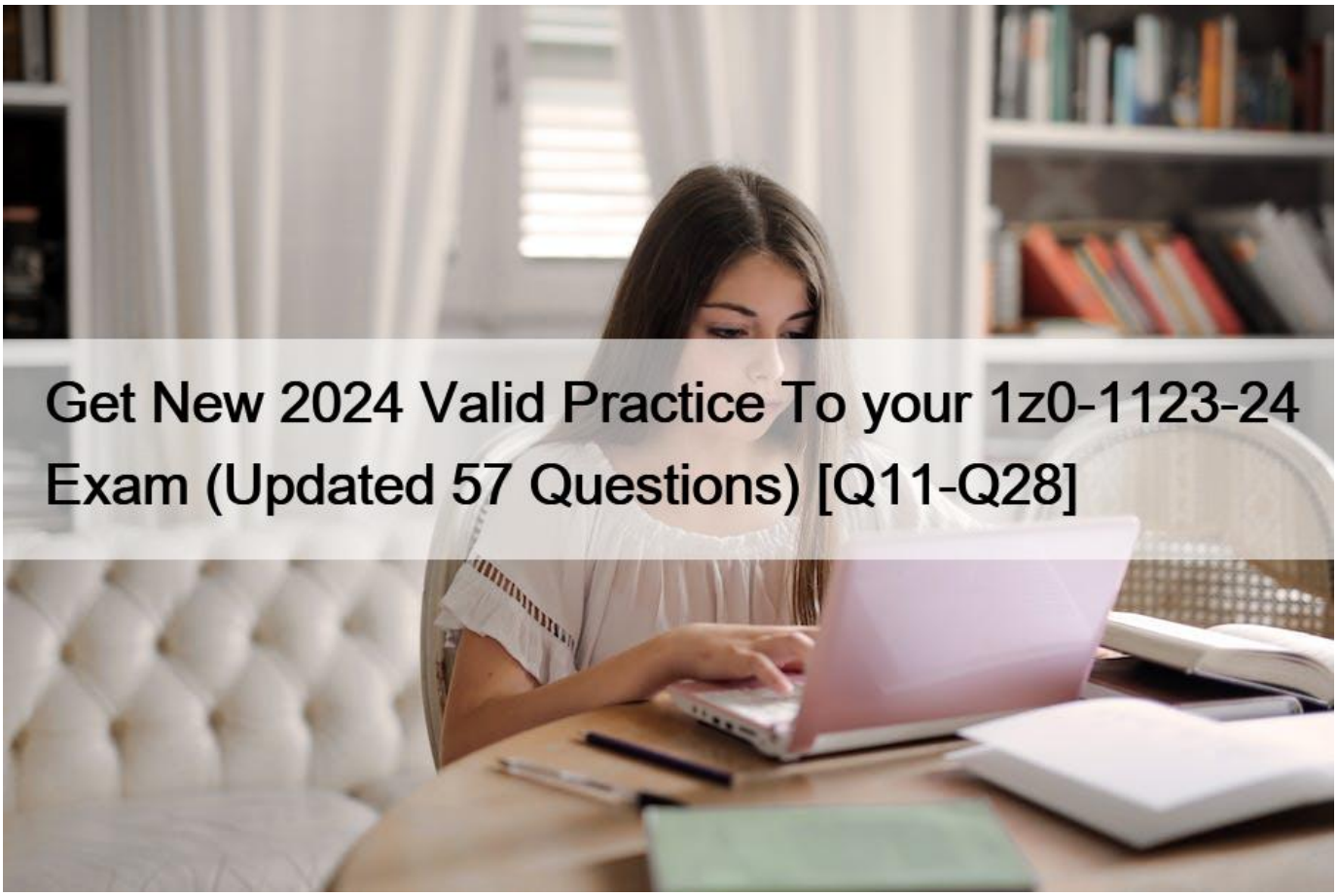
Get New 2024 Valid Practice To your 1z0-1123-24 Exam (Updated 57 Questions) [Q11-Q28



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Q11. As an application developer deploying containerized applications, in which scenario would you most likely choose Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) over Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR)?
* When a private container registry is required for internal use, and the need to store, share, and manage container images is prioritized
* When there is a need for a managed container orchestration service for automatic scaling, upgrades, and security patching
* When there is a need to store, share, and manage container images with a highly available and scalable architecture
* When there is a need for a platform with serverless capabilities to efficiently run containerized workloads

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is a managed containerorchestration service that provides automatic scaling, upgrades, and security patching for containerized applications. It is ideal for scenarios where there is a need for a fully managed Kubernetes environment to deploy and manage containerized workloads.

Q12. How does containerization differ from virtualization in terms of resource optimization?
* Virtualization offers more flexibility in terms of application dependencies
* Virtualization maximizes efficiency by running multiple applications on the same OS kernel

* Containers require a full operating system to run, whereas virtual machines share a single operating system
* Containerization allows for more efficient utilization of hardware resources by sharing the host operating system

Containerization allows for more efficient utilization of hardware resources by sharing the host operating system. Containers only package the application and its dependencies, running on top of the host OS without the need for a separate guest OS.

Q13. You are planning to configure VMware Hybrid Cloud Extension (HCX) for a migration from an on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS). What are the primary roles of the HCX Manager and HCX Connector?

* Both HCX Manager and HCX Connector are deployed in the OCVS environment to facilitate bidirectional migrations between cloud instances
* The HCX Manager is installed in the source environment to initiate migrations, whereas the HCX Connector receives the migration traffic in the target OCVS environment
* The HCX Manager is deployed in the OCVS environment as the Tunnel receivers, whereas the HCX Connector is installed in the on-premises environment as the Tunnel initiators
* The HCX Connector is responsible for WAN optimization and network extension in the OCVS environment, whereas the HCX Manager handles these tasks in the on-premises environment

The HCX Manager is responsible for initiating migrations and managing the migration process in the source environment, while the HCX Connector receives the migration traffic in the target OCVS environment.

Q14. Your company is planning to decommission their on-premises data center hosting a set of Virtual Machines (VMs) that heavily rely on VMware technologies. The goal is to migrate those VMs into OCI, make this transition as quick as possible, ensuring the environment is highly available and can be controlled by the company after the migration. What are the two advantages of using Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS)?

* The company can bring their own product licenses (BYOL) for VMware products such asvSphere, vSAN, and NSX
* The company can move those application VMs into OCVS “as-is”
* The company can control root access to the OCVS environment
* The company can free up their IT team as Oracle takes over the management, including updates and patching of the OCVS environment
* The company could convert all of VMware-based applications into native OCI Compute instances

Two key advantages of using OCVS are the ability to bring your own licenses (BYOL) for VMware products, and the ability to move application VMs “as-is,” minimizing the need for modifications.

Q15. Which two can help you perform logical online migration to Oracle Autonomous Database?

* Oracle Golden Gate
* Oracle Enterprise Manager Migration Workbench
* OCI Database Migration
* Oracle SQL Developer

Oracle Golden Gate and Oracle SQL Developer can assist with logical online migration to Oracle Autonomous Database. Golden Gate provides real-time data replication, while SQL Developer offers schema and data migration capabilities.

Q16. You are working on a migration initiative as part of a cloud transformation project and leveraging Oracle Cloud Migrations service. Which is a valid use case for Oracle Cloud Migrations service?

* Migrate Virtual Machines from an on-premises environment to containers in Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)
* Migrate Virtual Machines from an on-premises environment to Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS)
* Migrate Compute instances between different OCI Regions
* Migrate Virtual Machines from an on-premises environment to OCI Compute instances

Migrating Virtual Machines from an on-premises environment to OCI Compute instances is a valid use case for Oracle Cloud Migrations service. This service allows for the seamless migration of Virtual Machines to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute instances, enabling organizations to leverage the benefits of cloud infrastructure.

Q17. A team of migration cloud architects are evaluating different storage options for deploying virtual machines (VMs) in Oracle

Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS). They are comparing VMware vSAN and OCI Block Storage to determine the best fit for their needs. Which two statements accurately reflect the usage of vSAN and OCI Block Storage in OCVS?
* OCI Block Storage inherently provides better IOPS performance than vSAN for all workload types
* OCI Block Storage can be scaled up or down independently of compute resources, unlike vSAN which scales with the cluster
* vSAN requires an external network connectivity to synchronize data across hosts, whereas OCI Block Storage does not
* vSAN is tightly integrated with VMware’s SDDC ecosystem, thus allowing for storage policies to be directly applied to VMs, whereas OCI Block Storage operates as independent block volumes
* OCI Block Storage can utilize VMware-specific storage policies for VM provisioning and management, just like vSAN in the OCVS environment
OCI Block Storage and vSAN differ in their scalability options within the OCVS environment. OCI Block Storage can be independently scaled up or down without impacting compute resources, providing flexibility in storage capacity management. vSAN is closely integrated with VMware’s software-defined data center (SDDC) ecosystem, allowing for the direct application of storage policies to VMs.

Q18. You plan to use Oracle Zero Downtime Migration to perform offline or online migration of Oracle databases, where the migration method type may be Physical or Logical. Which three migration methods does Oracle Zero Downtime Migration provide?
* Remote Cloning
* OCI Golden Gate
* Data Pump
* Data Guard
* Unplug and Plug Database
Data Pump, Unplug and Plug Database, and Data Guard are all valid migration methods provided by Oracle Zero Downtime Migration, which allows for the migration of Oracle databases with minimal downtime.

Q19. You are working as a migration cloud architect in an organization where you are responsible for cloud migrations from an on-premises data center. This environment consists of VMware and KVM infrastructures, both hosting a set of production application workloads. As part of a migration process, you are tasked with identifying appropriate methods for migrating workloads from both source environments into Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS). The application owners would like to validate the VMs after the migration and before switching over those workloads to production. Which two migration types can be used?
* HCX Bulk Migration
* Oracle Cloud Migrations service
* HCX vMotion
* Block Volume Replication
* HCX OS Assisted Replication
HCX Bulk Migration and HCX vMotion are suitable methods for migrating workloads from VMware and KVM infrastructures to Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS). Bulk Migration allows for bulk migration of VMs, and vMotion allows live migration without downtime, both enabling VM validation before finalizing migration.

Q20. As an OCI architect, you are designing a cloud environment to accommodate an on-premises Data Center workload, which currently has a memory oversubscription ratio of 2:1. The ratio means the total physical memory of the on-premises servers is 100 GB, and the virtual memory allocated is 200 GB. Upon source discovery, you discovered the actual physical memory utilization is below 50%. Which memory allocation strategy should you consider for the Bare Metal instances in OCI to optimize oversubscription, applying the actual utilization?
* Bare Metal instances with total 150 GB of physical memory, providing a middle ground that acknowledges the oversubscription in on-premises
* Bare Metal instances with total 250 GB of physical memory, anticipating potential spikes in memory demand
* Bare Metal instances with total 75 GB of physical memory, considering the actual utilization in physical memory
* Bare Metal instances with total 200 GB of physical memory to match the on-premises virtual memory allocation
Allocating Bare Metal instances with a total physical memory of 75 GB, considering the actual utilization in physical memory, is the most suitable strategy to optimize oversubscription. It aligns with the goal of optimizing resource allocation based on the discovered

utilization, ensuring efficient use of resources in the cloud environment.

Q21. You have set up cross-region replication for a block volume in the US West (Phoenix) region, choosing US West (San Jose) as the destination. Now, you want to create a new volume from the volume replica in the US West (San Jose) region. What should you do?
* Trigger the replica
* No action required. By default, the replica is available as a block volume
* Activate the replica
* Initialize the replica

Activating the replica is the correct action to take in order to make the volume replica usable as a block volume in the US West (San Jose) region. This step ensures that the replica is ready for use and can be attached to instances for storage purposes.

Q22. You are setting up Oracle Cloud Migrations (OCM) service for migrating workloads to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As part of the initial configuration, a Source Environment is created with Remote connection agents and Agent Dependency. However, the Replication plugin indicates the status as Inactive.

What is the likely reason for this issue?
* The replication plugin does not support encrypted VM disk files
* The OCI tenancy has exceeded its service limit for compute instances, preventing the replication plugin from provisioning necessary resources
* The source VMs are using an unsupported file system that the replication plugin is unable to process
* The VDDK (Virtual Disk Development Kit) file required by the replication plugin is missing inthe OCI Object Storage

The VDDK file is essential for the replication plugin to access and replicate VM disk files. If this file is missing in the OCI Object Storage, the replication plugin will be unable to function properly, resulting in an inactive status.

Q23. In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), how are Security Lists different from Network Security Groups (NSGs) in terms of their functionality and application?
* Security Lists offer more advanced features such as intrusion detection and prevention, whereas NSGs focus solely on packet filtering and routing
* NSGs are primarily used for inbound traffic control, while Security Lists are exclusively utilized for outbound traffic control within a subnet
* A Security List defines a set of security rules that applies to all the VNICs in a subnet whereas a Network Security Group lets you define a set of security rules that applies to a group of VNICs in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)
* Security Lists and NSGs are identical in functionality but differ only in naming conventions based on the OCI region where they are deployed

A Security List in OCI defines a set of security rules that apply to all the Virtual Network Interface Cards (VNICs) within a subnet, while a Network Security Group (NSG) allows you to define a set of security rules that apply to a specific group of VNICs within a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

Q24. Which two are options for provisioning of Oracle Autonomous Database in the public cloud?
* Serverless
* Base Database
* Exadata Database on Dedicated Infrastructure
* Dedicated Exadata Infrastructure

Serverless and Dedicated Exadata Infrastructure are valid options for provisioning Oracle Autonomous Database in the public cloud.

Q25. What is the primary purpose of deploying a Remote Agent Appliance in an on-premises environment when using the Oracle Cloud Migrations (OCM) service?
* To perform real-time data compression and deduplication of the source data to be transferred to OCI
* To serve as a temporary storage buffer to cache data before it is transferred to OCI

* To facilitate direct VPN connectivity between the on-premises data center and OCI
* To discover on-premises workloads and provide detailed inventory information to OCI

The primary purpose of deploying a Remote Agent Appliance in an on-premises environment is to discover on-premises workloads and provide detailed inventory information to OCI. This information is crucial for planning and executing migrations to Oracle Cloud.

Q26. Which two statements are true about physical migration of Oracle databases?

* You can run a cloud premigration advisor tool to perform compatibility check prior to migration
* During physical migration, copies of database objects are created in dumps
* Source and Target database versions must be the same
* You cannot filter and migrate database objects
* You cannot achieve zero or near-zero downtime with physical migration

Running the cloud premigration advisor tool is a recommended practice before migration to perform a compatibility check and identify any potential issues. Also, for physical migration, the source and target database versions must be the same to ensure compatibility.

Q27. As a migrations architect, you are explaining the workflow of Oracle Cloud Migrations (OCM) service to a business partner. After the replication of virtual machine (VM) data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) using OCM, what is the next step to launch the migrated instance?

* A Compute instance is automatically launched after the replication process
* Deploy a Resource Manager Stack to launch the Compute instance with the replicated Block Volume
* Create a Compute instance with an attached Block Volume and configure the Hydration Agent to transfer the replicated data into the Block Volume

Deploying a Resource Manager Stack to launch the Compute instance with the replicated Block Volume is the correct next step after the replication of VM data to OCI using OCM.

Q28. You are setting up replication in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage service. What is a key requirement for the target file system?

* It must be located in a different region than the source file system
* Only a file system that has been exported can be used as a target file system
* It must not have been previously exported
* It must be located in the same availability domain as the source file system

The target file system must not have been previously exported in order to be used for replication. This ensures that the target file system is clean and ready to receive replicated data without any existing configurations.