

# Oracle 1Z0-1194-24

## Oracle Cloud Database 2024 Migration Professional

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## Question: 1

A large financial institution needs to migrate its customer database to a more robust platform to handle increased transaction volume. Which ZDM use case best suits this scenario?

- A. Database workload migration to leverage the high availability features of the cloud.
- B. Data archiving of inactive records to free up storage space on the primary database.
- C. Schema optimization to improve query performance on the existing database platform.
- D. Data cleansing and deduplication to improve data quality before migration.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Here's a breakdown of why:

Increased transaction volume: A financial institution dealing with a large customer database and increased transaction volume needs a robust platform that can handle the load. Cloud platforms often offer high availability features, such as redundancy and fault tolerance, which can ensure uninterrupted service even in case of failures.

The other options are less relevant:

B. Data archiving is typically done to offload inactive data and free up storage space, which may not be the primary goal in this case.

C. Schema optimization is more focused on improving performance on the existing database platform, which might not be sufficient to handle the increased transaction volume.

D. Data cleansing and deduplication are important for data quality but may not directly address the need for a more robust platform to handle increased workload.

## Question: 2

Which of the following migration methods would be the MOST appropriate for minimizing downtime during peak hours?

- A. Full Database Backup and Restore
- B. Data Pump Export/Import
- C. GoldenGate for continuous availability
- D. User Interface Migration through Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Here's why:

Continuous Replication: GoldenGate provides real-time data replication between source and target databases, ensuring minimal downtime during the migration process.

**Minimal Disruption:** As data is replicated continuously, there's no need for a lengthy downtime period for a full database backup and restore or for data pump export/import operations.

**Flexibility:** GoldenGate offers flexibility in terms of migration strategies, allowing you to choose the most suitable approach based on your specific requirements and downtime constraints.

While the other options might be suitable in certain scenarios, they are less effective at minimizing downtime during peak hours:

a) Full Database Backup and Restore: This method requires a significant downtime period, as the entire database needs to be backed up and restored.

b) Data Pump Export/Import: While Data Pump can be used for migration, it also requires downtime, especially for large databases.

d) User Interface Migration through Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console: This method is typically used for smaller databases and might not be suitable for large-scale migrations during peak hours.

### Question: 3

Which of the following activities would be MOST appropriate for the initial phase of the migration?

- A. Migrating all database objects and data in a single operation
- B. Performing post-migration validation and data integrity checks
- C. Migrating a representative sample of tables and schemas for testing purposes
- D. Configuring high availability features for the migrated database in OCI

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Migrating a representative sample of tables and schemas for testing purposes is the most appropriate activity for the initial phase of the migration.

Here's why:

**Risk Mitigation:** Testing a smaller subset of the database allows you to identify and address potential issues before migrating the entire database, reducing the risk of major problems.

**Validation:** This approach helps validate the migration process, ensuring that data is transferred correctly and applications function as expected in the new environment.

**Learning Experience:** Testing a sample can provide valuable insights into the migration process, helping you refine your strategy and identify potential challenges.

While the other options are also important, they are more suitable for later phases of the migration:

a) Migrating all database objects and data in a single operation: This is generally not recommended for the initial phase, as it increases the risk of major issues if something goes wrong.

b) Performing post-migration validation and data integrity checks: These activities are essential but should be performed after the initial migration and testing phases.

d) Configuring high availability features for the migrated database in OCI: While high availability is important, it can be configured after the initial migration and testing phases.

### Question: 4

Which target database option in OCI is the most suitable for migrating a large, mission-critical Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition that utilizes advanced features like In-Memory Option and Database Vault, considering feature compatibility and performance needs?

- A. Autonomous Database Basic
- B. Autonomous Database Data Warehouse
- C. Database System - Virtual Machine
- D. Exadata Cloud Service Database VM

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Here's why:

**Feature Compatibility:** Exadata Cloud Service Database VM offers the highest level of compatibility with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition, including advanced features like In-Memory Option and Database Vault.

**Performance:** Exadata is specifically designed for high-performance OLTP and data warehousing workloads, making it ideal for mission-critical applications.

**Scalability:** Exadata Cloud Service Database VM can be easily scaled up or down to meet changing performance requirements.

**Managed Service:** As a managed service, Exadata Cloud Service Database VM handles tasks like patching, backups, and monitoring, reducing administrative overhead and ensuring high availability. While Autonomous Database options offer some benefits, they might not be fully compatible with all advanced features of Oracle Database Enterprise Edition, especially for highly customized environments. Additionally, Autonomous Database options might have limitations in terms of customization and control compared to Exadata Cloud Service Database VM.

### Question: 5

Which GoldenGate component is essential for establishing connectivity and data conversion between the source and target databases?

- A. Manager
- B. Replicat
- C. Extract
- D. Decoder

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Here's a breakdown of why:

**Decoder:** The Decoder component in GoldenGate is responsible for decoding the redo logs from the source database and converting the data into a format that can be understood by the Replicat process. It plays a crucial role in establishing connectivity and ensuring data consistency between the source and target databases.

The other options are not directly responsible for connectivity and data conversion:

- A. The Manager component coordinates the overall GoldenGate process but doesn't handle data conversion.
- B. The Replicat component applies data changes to the target database but doesn't handle data conversion.
- C. The Extract component captures data changes from the source database but doesn't handle data conversion.

### Question: 6

Which of the following statements is true regarding patching and maintenance in a Multitenant architecture with Oracle Database on OCI?

- A. Patching the CDB automatically applies the updates to all associated PDBs, simplifying maintenance.
- B. Each PDB requires individual patching, potentially leading to downtime during maintenance windows.
- C. Maintenance operations on the CDB can impact the availability of all PDBs within it.
- D. Oracle Database Cloud Service (autonomous) eliminates the need for manual patching in a Multitenant environment.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In a Multitenant architecture, the Container Database (CDB) is the top-level container that manages multiple Pluggable Databases (PDBs). Maintenance operations on the CDB, such as patching or upgrades, can affect the availability of all PDBs within it. This is because the CDB provides shared services and resources to the PDBs.

Here's a breakdown of the other statements:

- A. Patching the CDB automatically applies the updates to all associated PDBs, simplifying maintenance. This is partially true. While patching the CDB can apply updates to all PDBs, it's not always automatic. In some cases, manual intervention might be required to ensure compatibility and avoid conflicts.
- B. Each PDB requires individual patching, potentially leading to downtime during maintenance windows. This is not entirely correct. While it's possible to patch individual PDBs, patching the CDB often applies updates to all PDBs. However, downtime during maintenance windows can still occur, especially for critical PDBs.
- D. Oracle Database Cloud Service (autonomous) eliminates the need for manual patching in a Multitenant environment. While Oracle Database Cloud Service (autonomous) automates many management tasks, including patching, it doesn't completely eliminate the need for manual intervention in all cases. For example, if a custom patch is required or if there are specific configuration changes needed, manual intervention might be necessary.

### Question: 7

Which migration strategy is most suitable for a large, mission-critical Oracle Database with high availability requirements and significant daily peak workloads?

- A. Full database backup and restore during a scheduled downtime window
- B. Logical migration using Data Pump with minimal downtime

- C. GoldenGate for continuous availability with minimal performance impact
- D. User interface migration through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Here's why:

Continuous availability: GoldenGate provides near-real-time data replication, ensuring that the source database remains online and accessible to users throughout the migration process.

Minimal performance impact: GoldenGate is designed to have minimal impact on the performance of the source database, even during peak workloads.

Large databases: It can handle large databases with complex schemas and high data volumes.

High availability: GoldenGate can be configured to provide high availability by maintaining a standby database that can take over if the primary database fails.

The other options have limitations:

a) Full database backup and restore during a scheduled downtime window: This method requires significant downtime, which may not be feasible for mission-critical databases with high availability requirements.

b) Logical migration using Data Pump with minimal downtime: While Data Pump can be used with minimal downtime techniques, it may not be as efficient or suitable for large databases with high transaction volumes.

d) User interface migration through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console: This method is typically used for smaller databases or for specific components, not for large-scale migrations of mission-critical databases.

## Question: 8

Which migration type would be MOST suitable for replicating the entire database schema and its data to the target environment?

- A. User Interface Migration through Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console
- B. Homogeneous Upgrade Migration to a newer Oracle Database version
- C. Logical Migration using tools like Data Pump or SQL\*Loader
- D. Physical Migration using tools like RMAN or transportable tablespaces

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Physical Migration using tools like RMAN or transportable tablespaces is the most suitable migration type for replicating the entire database schema and its data to the target environment.

Here's why:

Complete replication: Physical migration methods directly transfer the entire database or its components (like tablespaces) to the target environment, ensuring a complete replication of the schema and data.

Efficiency: RMAN and transportable tablespaces are optimized for large-scale data transfers, making them efficient for replicating entire databases.

Flexibility: These methods can be used for both homogeneous (same database version) and heterogeneous (different database version) migrations.

Control: You have more control over the migration process, including the ability to customize the transfer and recovery options.

The other options are not as suitable:

a) User Interface Migration through Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console: This method is typically used for simpler migrations or for specific components, not for replicating the entire database.

b) Homogeneous Upgrade Migration to a newer Oracle Database version: While this method involves replicating the database, it's primarily focused on upgrading the database version, not necessarily replicating the entire database to a different environment.

c) Logical Migration using tools like Data Pump or SQL\*Loader: While these tools can be used to export and import data, they require manual creation of the schema in the target environment, which can be time-consuming and error-prone

## Question: 9

Which characteristic of Autonomous Database (ADB) makes it a suitable option for high availability requirements?

- A. ADB offers various deployment models, including single instance and multi-tenant.
- B. ADB provides automatic patching and backups, minimizing administrative overhead.
- C. ADB leverages Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) technology for high availability.
- D. ADB offers disaster recovery capabilities for failover to a secondary region.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This feature ensures that the database can continue to operate in case of a failure in the primary region, providing high availability and minimizing downtime.

Here's a breakdown of the other options:

A. ADB offers various deployment models, including single instance and multi-tenant. While deployment models are important for flexibility, they don't directly address high availability.

B. ADB provides automatic patching and backups, minimizing administrative overhead. These features contribute to database health and management, but they don't guarantee high availability.

C. ADB leverages Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) technology for high availability. While RAC is a high availability solution, it's typically used for on-premises deployments. Autonomous Database offers a different approach to high availability based on disaster recovery capabilities.

## Question: 10

During the Unplug/Plug migration process, what happens after the read-only snapshot (PDB) is created within the MTCD?

- A. The source database is shut down, and its data files are physically copied to the new PDB.
- B. The source database remains operational, and periodic refreshes are performed to update the target PDB.

- C. Users are automatically granted access to the newly created PDB within the MTCD.
- D. The Unplug/Plug method doesn't require any manual intervention after the initial snapshot creation.

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| <b>Answer: B</b> |
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Explanation:

Here's a breakdown of why:

Unplug/Plug is a method for migrating a database to the Multitenant Container Database (MTCD) without disrupting operations.

The initial step involves creating a read-only snapshot (PDB) of the source database.

After the snapshot is created, the source database continues to operate as normal. This ensures minimal downtime and avoids affecting users.

To keep the PDB in sync with the source database, periodic refreshes are performed. These refreshes update the PDB with the latest changes from the source.



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