

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Migration Architect Professional

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which statement accurately describes the routing mechanism within a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Each subnet within a VCN employs multiple route rules, allowing for diverse routing paths based on traffic priorities
- B. A subnet in a VCN is associated with a single route table, dictating how outbound traffic from all Virtual Network Interface Cards (VNICs) within that subnet is directed
- C. If no route rule matches the network traffic you intend to route outside the VCN, the traffic is sent to the Internet
- D. VCN local routing necessitates manual configuration of route rules to facilitate infrastructure communication

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A subnet in a VCN is associated with a single route table, dictating how outbound traffic from all Virtual Network Interface Cards (VNICs) within that subnet is directed. In OCI, route tables contain route rules that map a destination CIDR block to a target, such as an internet gateway, NAT gateway, service gateway, dynamic routing gateway, local peering gateway, or private IP. When a packet leaves a VNIC, OCI evaluates the route table assigned to that VNIC's subnet and uses the applicable route rule to determine the next hop. This subnet-level association provides consistent egress routing behavior for the VNICs in that subnet while allowing different subnets to use different route tables when distinct network paths or security architectures are needed. A route table can contain multiple route rules, but the subnet itself is assigned only one route table at a time. OCI also provides implicit local routing within a VCN, so communication between resources using VCN address ranges does not require a manually created route rule. For Oracle's route-table model and route-rule processing details, see the [OCI route tables documentation](#) and the [VCN overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A migration plan places three application servers in the same OCI availability domain. The application tier is stateless, and the business requires the service to remain available if an individual physical server requires maintenance or experiences a hardware failure. Which deployment approach best addresses this requirement?

- A. Place all application instances in the same fault domain to simplify network configuration
- B. Distribute the application instances across fault domains
- C. Increase the boot volume size for each application instance
- D. Attach multiple VNICs to each application instance

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Distribute the application instances across fault domains is correct because fault domains provide anti-affinity within an availability domain. Placing redundant instances in different fault domains reduces the likelihood that a single hardware failure or planned maintenance event affects all application servers.

Placing every instance in one fault domain concentrates the failure risk. Increasing the boot volume size does not improve instance availability, and attaching multiple VNICs does not provide host-level fault isolation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A company is using VMware HCX Bulk Migration to move a large wave of VMware virtual machines to Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS). Which two characteristics make HCX Bulk Migration suitable for this planned migration wave? Select two.

- A. It replicates virtual-machine data to the destination before the final switchover

- B. It supports a planned cutover after the destination replica has been synchronized
- C. It keeps the source and destination virtual machines simultaneously active for production writes indefinitely
- D. It eliminates the need to shut down the source virtual machine during cutover
- E. It converts the source virtual machines into container images for OKE

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

It replicates virtual-machine data to the destination before the final switchover is correct. Pre-seeding and replication reduce the amount of changed data that must be synchronized during the migration event.

It supports a planned cutover after the destination replica has been synchronized is also correct. The source VM is shut down during the final migration process so that the destination VM can be brought online consistently.

HCX Bulk Migration is not a continuous active-active workload mode. It also does not eliminate the need for a cutover window, and it does not containerize source VMs for OKE.

QUESTION NO: 4

A migration team is moving an OCI Compute workload and its block volume to another OCI region. The team plans to use a Block Volume backup copy rather than continuous replication. Which two actions are required to make the copied data available for attachment in the destination region? Select two.

- A. Copy the block volume backup to the destination region
- B. Activate the copied backup as a writable volume replica
- C. Create a new block volume from the copied backup in the destination region
- D. Attach the copied backup directly to a Compute instance
- E. Expect subsequent source writes to be synchronized automatically

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The team must **copy the block volume backup to the destination region** and then **create a new block volume from the copied backup**. The resulting destination volume can be attached to a Compute instance in that region.

Copying a backup is a point-in-time operation and does not establish a continuous replication relationship. A copied backup also does not automatically create or attach a volume; those actions must be performed in the destination region.

QUESTION NO: 5

A company plans to move a VMware estate to Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) to accelerate data-center exit. The operations team wants to retain responsibility for administering the VMware software stack after the migration. Which statement accurately describes this operating model?

- A. Oracle manages the VMware SDDC components, including vCenter Server, vSAN, and NSX
- B. The customer manages the VMware SDDC components, including vCenter Server, vSAN, and NSX
- C. OCVS automatically converts VMware virtual machines into OCI-native Compute instances
- D. OCVS requires the customer to manage the underlying OCI bare metal hardware

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The customer manages the VMware SDDC components, including vCenter Server, vSAN, and NSX is correct. OCVS provides a customer-managed VMware environment on OCI bare metal infrastructure, allowing the customer to use familiar VMware administration tools and processes.

Oracle provides and operates the underlying OCI cloud infrastructure, but it does not take over routine customer administration of the VMware SDDC. OCVS does not automatically convert VMware virtual machines into OCI-native Compute instances, and it does not remove the customer responsibility for VMware configuration and lifecycle operations.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two represent an Oracle database migration scenario?

- A. Changing the Oracle database host platform from Windows to Linux
- B. Enabling encryption on your database
- C. Changing the character set of the Oracle database
- D. Upgrading the Oracle database from release 11g to 23c

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Changing the Oracle database host platform from Windows to Linux is a database migration scenario because the database must be moved between operating-system platforms. A cross-platform move requires planning for platform compatibility, data movement, and the target environment's Oracle Database installation and configuration. Oracle documents platform migration as a migration use case, with techniques such as transportable tablespaces, Data Pump, RMAN cross-platform transport, or replication selected according to the source and target requirements.

Upgrading the Oracle database from release 11g to 23c is also a migration scenario because it moves the database to a new major database release. This requires a defined upgrade path, pre-upgrade checks and remediation, execution of the upgrade procedure, and post-upgrade validation. Oracle's AutoUpgrade utility supports analysis, deployment, and post-upgrade operations for supported source releases, helping standardize the lifecycle transition to a current release. These scenarios represent the common migration dimensions of changing the database platform and changing the database software version. See Oracle's [Database Upgrade Guide](#) and [Oracle Database transport and data movement documentation](#).