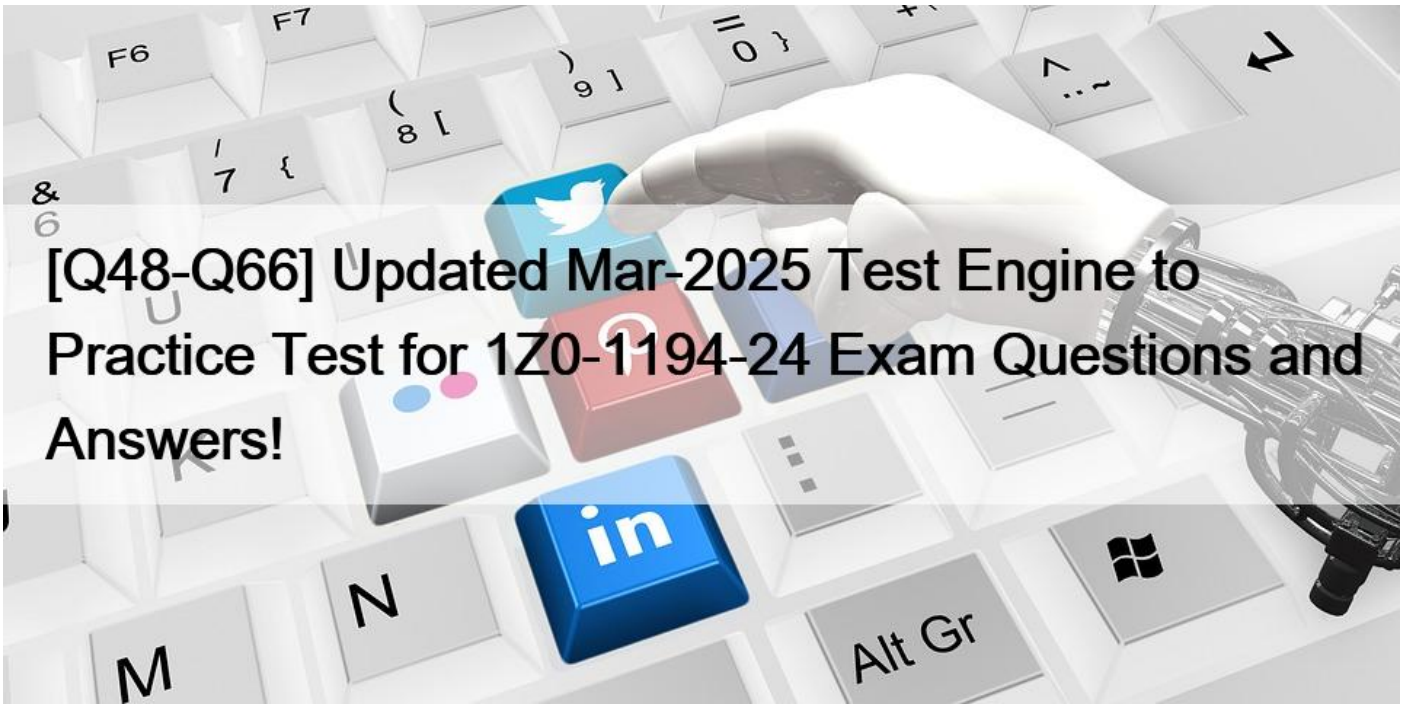
[Q48-Q66 Updated Mar-2025 Test Engine to Practice Test for 1Z0-1194-24 Exam Questions and Answers!



Updated Mar-2025 Test Engine to Practice Test for 1Z0-1194-24 Exam Questions and Answers!
Oracle Cloud Database 2024 Migration Professional Certification Sample Questions and Practice Exam

QUESTION 48

How should GoldenGate be configured to handle the migration of materialized views and ensure data consistency on the target database?
* Disable materialized view refresh on the source database before and after migration.
* Migrate materialized views after all other schema objects have been replicated.
* Utilize GoldenGate filtering to exclude materialized views from the migration.
* Configure GoldenGate to capture DML statements that update underlying tables of materialized views.
Here’s a breakdown of why:

Materialized view updates: To ensure data consistency, GoldenGate should capture DML statements that update the underlying tables of materialized views. This allows the target database to refresh the materialized views based on the changes captured from the source.

The other options are incorrect:

A). Disabling materialized view refresh on the source database is not necessary and can lead to data inconsistencies.

B). Migrating materialized views after other schema objects can introduce delays and potential inconsistencies.

C). Filtering materialized views from the migration would prevent them from being replicated to the target database, leading to data inconsistencies.

QUESTION 49

How would you troubleshoot and resolve the RMAN-03113: insufficient privilege error during an RMAN convert operation?
* Verify the RMAN configuration file for correct target database connection details.
* Grant the SYSDBA role to the RMAN user on the target database.
* Check the Oracle wallet configuration for proper access to the target database credentials.
* Review the RMAN recovery catalog for potential inconsistencies.

The ORA-03113 error indicates that the RMAN user does not have sufficient privileges to perform the requested operation on the target database. In the context of an RMAN convert operation, the RMAN user typically needs the SYSDBA role to create the target database and perform the conversion.

Here’s a breakdown of the other options:

A). Verify the RMAN configuration file for correct target database connection details: While this is a good general troubleshooting step, it’s unlikely to be the root cause of the ORA-03113 error in this specific case.

C). Check the Oracle wallet configuration for proper access to the target database credentials: This option is relevant for database authentication using a wallet, but it’s not directly related to the ORA-03113 error.

D). Review the RMAN recovery catalog for potential inconsistencies: The RMAN recovery catalog is used for tracking backup and restore operations, but it’s not directly involved in granting privileges to the RMAN user.

QUESTION 50

Which migration strategy is most suitable for a large, mission-critical Oracle Database with high availability requirements and significant daily peak workloads?
* Full database backup and restore during a scheduled downtime window
* Logical migration using Data Pump with minimal downtime
* GoldenGate for continuous availability with minimal performance impact
* User interface migration through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console

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 51

When migrating a database schema only (without data) using Data Pump, which export mode is recommended for the most efficient operation?
* Full export mode (FULL) to capture all database objects including data.
* Schemas only export mode (SCHEMAS) to export schemas and their definitions.
* User-specified export mode (USER_SPECIFIED) to selectively export specific schema objects.
* Tables only export mode (TABLES) to extract only table definitions without data.
Here’s a breakdown of why:

Schemas only export mode: This mode is specifically designed to export database schemas and their definitions, without including any data. It’s ideal for schema-only migrations, as it avoids unnecessary data transfer and reduces the overall migration time.

The other options are less efficient or not suitable for schema-only migrations:

A). Full export mode includes data, which is unnecessary for schema-only migrations and can significantly increase the export time.

C). User-specified export mode requires you to manually specify which schema objects to export. While this can be useful for specific scenarios, it’s not the most efficient way for a schema-only migration.

D). Tables only export mode is similar to schemas only export mode, but it doesn’t include other schema objects like views, sequences, and indexes. For a complete schema migration, it’s better to use the SCHEMAS mode

QUESTION 52

A development team regularly deploys new application features to a production database. Which ZDM use case addresses the need for seamless updates with minimal service interruptions?
* Database version upgrade to benefit from new functionalities and security features.
* Data migration between geographically distributed data centers for improved latency.
* Rolling application updates with minimal downtime for continuous integration/delivery (CI/CD).
* User data anonymization for compliance with data privacy regulations.
C). Rolling application updates with minimal downtime for continuous integration/delivery (CI/CD).

Here’s a breakdown of why:

CI/CD and ZDM: ZDM can be used to implement a rolling update strategy for application features, allowing for continuous deployment without significant downtime. This aligns well with the CI/CD approach, where new features are deployed frequently and incrementally.

The other options are less relevant:

A). Database version upgrade is a different use case, typically focused on improving performance or security.

B). Data migration between geographically distributed data centers is more about improving latency and availability.

D). User data anonymization is a data privacy concern and not directly related to seamless updates and minimal downtime.

QUESTION 53

what component within the technical architecture is responsible for schema conversion and data transformation between the source and staging databases?
* Oracle GoldenGate Replicat process
* Oracle Database Migration Service (DMS)
* Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler
* User-defined custom scripts
Here’s a breakdown of why:

Oracle Database Migration Service (DMS): This tool is specifically designed for heterogeneous database migrations and offers features for schema conversion, data transformation, and data migration. It’s the ideal component for handling these tasks in a ZDM scenario.

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

A). Oracle GoldenGate Replicat process is responsible for applying data changes to the target database.

C). Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler is a tool for designing and visualizing database schemas.

D). User-defined custom scripts can be used for specific data transformations but may not be as efficient or comprehensive as a specialized tool like DMS.

QUESTION 54

Which of the following is a limitation of using GoldenGate for migrations? (Select all that apply)
* Higher complexity in configuration compared to other tools.
* Limited support for data types.
* Higher cost due to licensing.
* Inability to handle large volumes of data efficiently.
GoldenGate can be more complex to configure and may incur higher costs due to licensing compared to simpler tools like Data Pump.

QUESTION 55

You have decided to migrate your database using a hybrid approach. What does this involve?
* Only using offline migration techniques
* Combining both online and offline migration strategies
* Using only Oracle Data Pump for the entire process
* Migrating all components to a single cloud service
A hybrid approach involves combining both online and offline migration strategies to optimize the migration process based on specific needs and requirements.

QUESTION 56

What is the most appropriate action to resolve an error indicating that the target database already exists during a migration to OCI

using source backups?
* Drop the existing target database and retry the migration.
* Rename the existing target database and continue the migration.
* Use the RMAN duplicate command to create a new target database.
* Use the RMAN convert command to convert the existing target database.
Here’s why:

Clear path: Dropping the existing target database ensures a clean slate for the migration and prevents any conflicts or inconsistencies.

Efficiency: This approach is straightforward and avoids unnecessary steps or complexities.

Control: By dropping the existing database, you have full control over the target environment and can ensure that it is properly configured for the migration.

The other options are not recommended:

B). Rename the existing target database and continue the migration. This might lead to confusion and potential issues if the existing database is still used for other purposes.

C). Use the RMAN duplicate command to create a new target database. This is not necessary as you can simply drop the existing database and create a new one.

D). Use the RMAN convert command to convert the existing target database. This is not applicable in this case, as the existing database is not a source database but rather a target database.

QUESTION 57

During a Zero Downtime Migration (ZDM) using Oracle GoldenGate for ongoing data replication, which of the following statements accurately describes the role of the Trivial Capture option?
* Trivial Capture reduces the network bandwidth used by GoldenGate by transmitting only the Data Definition Language (DDL) changes.
* Trivial Capture minimizes the impact on the source database by capturing only committed data modifications.
* Trivial Capture simplifies configuration by replicating only a subset of tables specified by the user.
* Trivial Capture enables real-time data synchronization by replicating all data changes without filtering.
Trivial Capture in Oracle GoldenGate is an optimization technique that reduces the overhead on the source database. It achieves this by capturing only committed data modifications, minimizing the need for additional resources on the source during replication. Options A, C, and D present incorrect functionalities of Trivial Capture. Option A focuses on DDL changes, which aren’t the primary concern for minimizing impact. Option C implies user-defined table selection,a separate configuration option. Option D describes real-time replication, a characteristic of GoldenGate itself, not specific to Trivial Capture.

QUESTION 58

Which of the following statements about DMS configuration is TRUE?
* It is a one-time setup that does not need to be revisited.
* It requires minimal documentation and can be completed quickly.
* It is only necessary for initial database setups.
* It should align with both source and target database requirements.
DMS configuration should align with both source and target database requirements to ensure compatibility and successful migration.

QUESTION 59

What is the most likely cause of the ORA-19502 error during an RMAN migration, and how would you address it?
* The RMAN repository database is not accessible.
* The target database version in OCI is incompatible with the source database.
* The RMAN configuration file is corrupt on the source system.
* The control file cannot be created on the target database due to missing archive logs.

This error typically indicates that RMAN is unable to find the necessary archive logs to create the control file on the target database. This can happen if:

Archive logs are missing: The archive logs required for the restore might not be available on the source or target system.

Archive log retention policy: The archive log retention policy on the source database might be too restrictive, causing older archive logs to be deleted before they are needed for the restore.

RMAN configuration issues: There might be issues with the RMAN configuration on the source or target system, preventing RMAN from accessing or copying the required archive logs.

To address this issue, you should:

Verify archive log availability: Ensure that all necessary archive logs are available on the source and target systems. If any archive logs are missing, you might need to restore them from backups or re-create them.

Adjust archive log retention policy: If the archive log retention policy on the source database is too restrictive, consider increasing it to retain archive logs for a longer period.

Check RMAN configuration: Verify that the RMAN configuration on both the source and target systems is correct and that there are no issues preventing RMAN from accessing or copying archive logs.

Re-run the migration: Once you have addressed the underlying issue, you can re-run the RMAN migration and see if the ORA-19502 error is resolved

QUESTION 60

Which type of Autonomous Database (ADB) is most suitable for a large, read-mostly database where scalability and manageability are key considerations?
* Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)
* Autonomous Database Single Instance
* Autonomous JSON Database
* Autonomous Database Dedicated

Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) is the most suitable Autonomous Database (ADB) option for a large, read-mostly database where scalability and manageability are key considerations.

Here’s why:

Scalability: ADW is designed to handle massive datasets and complex queries efficiently. It can scale both vertically (by increasing resources) and horizontally (by adding more nodes) to accommodate growing workloads.

Read-Heavy Workloads: ADW is optimized for read-heavy workloads, making it ideal for scenarios where data is frequently queried but less frequently updated.

Manageability: Autonomous Database, including ADW, is fully managed by Oracle, eliminating the need for extensive database administration tasks.

This reduces operational overhead and allows you to focus on your core business.

While other ADB options might be suitable for different use cases, ADW’s specific features and optimizations make it the best choice for large, read-mostly databases that require scalability and manageability.

QUESTION 61

In the context of ZDM with heterogeneous database migration (e.g., migrating from MySQL to Oracle), which of the following tools plays a crucial role in schema conversion and data transformation?
* Oracle Data Pump Utility
* Oracle GoldenGate Microservices Engine
* Oracle Database Migration Service (DMS)
* Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler

Oracle Database Migration Service (DMS) is specifically designed for heterogeneous database migrations, including those involving different database platforms like MySQL and Oracle.

It provides features for schema conversion, data transformation, and data migration.

Here’s a breakdown of why the other options are incorrect:

A). Oracle Data Pump Utility: This utility is primarily used for exporting and importing data within the Oracle database platform. It’s not designed for heterogeneous migrations.

B). Oracle GoldenGate Microservices Engine: GoldenGate is a data replication tool, not a migration tool. It’s used for real-time data synchronization between databases.

D). Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler: This tool is used for designing and visualizing database schemas. While it can be helpful in understanding and comparing schemas, it doesn’t handle data migration or transformation

QUESTION 62

What is the primary purpose of Oracle Database Migration Advisors?
* To provide a cost estimate for migration
* To offer guidance on optimizing database queries
* To assess and recommend migration strategies
* To manage user access permissions

QUESTION 63

Which of the following is NOT a key feature of Autonomous Database on Oracle Cloud?
* Automatic scaling of compute and storage
* Automatic patching and maintenance
* Built-in machine learning for performance tuning
* Manual configuration of network settings

Manual configuration of network settings is not a key feature of Autonomous Database; it focuses on automation and management.

QUESTION 64

Which of the following describes ‘logical migration’?
* Moving entire database files as-is
* Extracting and converting data to a new format
* Using replication to synchronize data in real-time
* Migrating the database schema and data without physical file movement

QUESTION 65

Which GoldenGate optimization technique can help mitigate performance overhead when using ETL capabilities?
* Enabling real-time replication
* Implementing materialized views on the target database
* Increasing the number of GoldenGate capture processes
* Utilizing built-in GoldenGate transformation functions

Here’s a breakdown of why:

GoldenGate transformation functions: These functions provide efficient and optimized ways to perform common data transformations within GoldenGate itself. By using these functions instead of custom ETL processes, you can reduce the overall processing overhead and improve performance.

The other options are less effective for optimizing performance:

A). Real-time replication is important for data consistency but doesn’t directly address performance overhead related to ETL.

B). Materialized views can improve query performance on the target database but don’t directly optimize GoldenGate’s ETL capabilities.

C). Increasing the number of GoldenGate capture processes might improve data capture performance but doesn’t necessarily reduce ETL overhead.

Therefore, utilizing built-in GoldenGate transformation functions is the most effective technique to mitigate performance overhead when using ETL capabilities within GoldenGate.

QUESTION 66

Which security feature in Oracle Autonomous Database helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data?
* Virtual Private Database
* Basic Authentication
* Database Resource Manager
* Data Pump Encryption

Virtual Private Database (VPD) is a security feature that helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enforcing fine-grained access controls based on user roles.

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