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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A large E-commerce company is looking to run seasonal workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The Oracle database used by their E-commerce application can use up to 52 cores at peak workloads. Due to the seasonal nature of the business, the database will be not be used for 10 months in a year and can also be shut down during non-business hours.

## Options:

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- A- Autonomous Transaction Processing with shared Exadata infrastructure
- B- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Exadata DB Systems
- C- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Machine DB Systems
- D- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Bare Metal DB Systems

## Answer:

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A

## **Explanation:**

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Option A is correct because using Autonomous Transaction Processing with shared Exadata infrastructure is the most suitable option for running seasonal workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Autonomous Transaction Processing is a fully managed, serverless, and elastic database service that can scale up or down automatically based on the workload demand. It also supports stopping and starting the database to save costs when it is not in use. It runs on Exadata infrastructure, which provides high performance, availability, and security for transactional and mixed workloads<sup>12</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Exadata DB Systems is not optimal for running seasonal workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Exadata DB Systems are dedicated, high-performance database systems that can run multiple databases with different shapes and versions. However, they are not serverless or elastic, and they do not support stopping and starting the database. They are more suitable for mission-critical and steady-state workloads that require consistent performance and availability<sup>3</sup>.

Option C is incorrect because using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Machine DB Systems is not optimal for running seasonal workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Virtual Machine DB Systems are flexible and cost-effective database systems that can run single-node or RAC databases with different shapes and versions. However, they are not serverless or elastic, and they do not support stopping and starting the database. They are more suitable for development, testing, or production workloads that require moderate performance and availability.

Option D is incorrect because using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Bare Metal DB Systems is not optimal for running seasonal workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Bare Metal DB Systems are high-performance database systems that run single-node databases with locally attached NVMe storage. However, they are not serverless or elastic, and they do not support stopping and starting the database. They are more suitable for high-performance, latency-sensitive, specialized, or traditional workloads that require full control over the entire cloud stack.

## Question 2

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Your company needs to migrate a business critical application from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application runs on Oracle \* Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the Oracle Database Backup module with RMAN to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI. The application server is WebLogic server running on multiple 4-core servers and the database is deployed as an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition RAC database on 2 servers (4-cores each). Which method of database migration should you choose so that the application has minimal impact? (Choose the best answer.)

### Options:

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- A-** Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the ZDM tool for the database migration.
- B-** Deploy Autonomous Transaction Processing Database on OCI and use the MV2ADB tool for the database migration.
- C-** Deploy Exadata Cloud Service Base rack and use Oracle Data Pump tool to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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Option A is correct because deploying a Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and using the ZDM tool for the database migration is a method that can minimize the impact on the application. ZDM is a software solution that allows you to directly and seamlessly migrate your on-premises Oracle Databases to the Oracle Cloud, whether in OCI or ExaCC. ZDM supports a wide range of Oracle Database versions, and ensures that there is minimal to no production downtime during the migration<sup>1</sup>. ZDM also supports migrating RAC databases to RAC databases on OCI<sup>2</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because deploying an Autonomous Transaction Processing Database on OCI and using the MV2ADB tool for the database migration is not a suitable method for this scenario. MV2ADB is a command-line tool that allows migrating data from an Oracle database on-premise to Oracle Autonomous Database in "one-click". It is based on Oracle Data Pump export and import utility<sup>3</sup>. However, MV2ADB does not support migrating RAC databases to Autonomous Database, nor does it support migrating Enterprise Edition databases to Autonomous Database<sup>4</sup>.

Option C is incorrect because deploying an Exadata Cloud Service Base rack and using Oracle Data Pump tool to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI is not a method that can minimize the impact on the application. Oracle Data Pump is a technology that enables you to move data and metadata from one database to another<sup>5</sup>. However, Oracle Data Pump requires intermediate storage for the dump files, which can add complexity and overhead. It also requires downtime during the export and import operations, which can affect the availability of the application.

## Question 3

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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(OCI) in two weeks. Their data center has been recently struck by a massive hurricane and the building has been badly damaged, although still operational. They have a 100 Mbps Internet line but the connection is intermittent due to the damages caused to the electrical grid.

In this scenario, what is the most effective service to use to migrate the data to OCI given the time constraints? (Choose the best answer.)

### Options:

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- A-** Use multiple OCI Data Transfer Appliances to transfer data to OCI.
- B-** Setup an OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN. Once the connection has been established, upload all data to OCI.
- C-** Setup a hybrid network by launching a 1Gbps FastConnect virtual circuit between your data center and OCI. Use OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool to automate the migration of your data to OCI.

**D-** Setup an OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN. Once the connection has been established, upload all data to OCI using OCI Storage Gateway Cloud Sync tool.

**E-** Upload the data to OCI using OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool.

### **Answer:**

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A

### **Explanation:**

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Option A is correct because using multiple OCI Data Transfer Appliances to transfer data to OCI is the most effective service to use to migrate the data to OCI given the time constraints. This option can securely move terabytes or petabytes of data between on-premises data centers and the cloud in days instead of weeks or months. It also avoids using the public internet, which can be slow, unreliable, and expensive<sup>45</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because setting up an OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN and uploading all data to OCI is not effective given the time constraints. This option requires using the public internet, which can be intermittent due to the damages caused by the hurricane. It also requires installing and configuring a software appliance on your premises, which can add complexity and overhead<sup>6</sup>.

Option C is incorrect because setting up a hybrid network by launching a 1Gbps FastConnect virtual circuit between your data center and OCI and using OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool to automate the migration of your data to OCI is not feasible given the time constraints. This option requires provisioning a FastConnect circuit, which can take several days or weeks depending on your network

provider. It also requires using a public internet backup path, which can be unreliable due to the hurricane .

Option D is incorrect because setting up an OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN and uploading all data to OCI using OCI Storage Gateway Cloud Sync tool is not effective given the time constraints. This option requires using the public internet, which can be intermittent due to the damages caused by the hurricane. It also requires installing and configuring a software appliance on your premises, which can add complexity and overhead.

Option E is incorrect because uploading the data to OCI using OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool is not effective given the time constraints. This option requires using the public internet, which can be slow, unreliable, and expensive due to the hurricane and the large amount of data involved.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You are working as a solution architect with a global automotive provider who is looking to create a multi-cloud solution. They want to run their application tier in \* Deploy the Oracle database system into a public subnet in your VCN and assign a public IP address. Connect your application tier running in Azure to the public IP address of the database system over the internet.



Microsoft Azure while utilizing the Oracle DB Systems in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

What is the most-fault tolerant and secure solution for this customer? (Choose the best answer.)

### Options:

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**A-** Create a FastConnect virtual circuit with Microsoft Azure as the provider to establish a private interconnect between the application tier running in the Azure Virtual Network and the OCI VCN that contains the Oracle Databases.

**B-** Create an encrypted, Virtual Private Network connection between the Microsoft Azure Virtual Network that contains the application tier and the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) that contains the Oracle Databases.

**C-** Use an OCI Virtual Cloud Network remote peering connection to create a remote network connection between the application tier running in Microsoft Azure Virtual Network and Oracle Databases running in the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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Option A is correct because creating a FastConnect virtual circuit with Microsoft Azure as the provider to establish a private interconnect between the application tier running in the Azure Virtual Network and the OCI VCN that contains the Oracle Databases is the most-fault tolerant and secure solution for this customer. This option provides low latency, high throughput, and consistent network performance across the clouds. It also avoids exposing the traffic to the public internet, which enhances security and reliability<sup>12</sup>.

Option B is incorrect because creating an encrypted, Virtual Private Network connection between the Microsoft Azure Virtual Network that contains the application tier and the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) that contains the Oracle Databases is not as fault-tolerant and secure as option A. This option relies on the public internet for connectivity, which can introduce latency, bandwidth limitations, and security risks<sup>12</sup>.

Option C is incorrect because using an OCI Virtual Cloud Network remote peering connection to create a remote network connection between the application tier running in Microsoft Azure Virtual Network and Oracle Databases running in the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) is not possible. Remote peering connections can only be used to connect two VCNs within the same region or across regions within OCI. They cannot be used to connect a VCN with a VNet in another cloud provider<sup>3</sup>.

## Question 5

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A company runs a public-facing application that uses a Java-based web service via a

RESTful API in their on-premises data center. Use of the API is expected to double with a new

product launch. The business wants to migrate their application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to meet the scale and reliability requirements. In order to achieve this, they will divert only 40% of the traffic to the new Apache Tomcat web servers running on OCI and serve the remaining 60% traffic through their on-premises infrastructure. Once the migration is complete and application works fine, they will divert all traffic to OCI.

How can these requirements be met with the LEAST amount of effort?

### Options:

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- A-** Use OCI Traffic management service with failover steering policy and distribute the traffic between OCI and on premises infrastructure.
- B-** Use OCI Traffic management service with Load Balancing steering policy and distribute the traffic between OCI and on premises infrastructure.
- C-** Use an OCI load Balancer and distribute the traffic between OCI and on premises infrastructure.
- D-** Use VPN connectivity between on premises Infrastructure and OCI and create routing tables to distribute the traffic between them.

### Answer:

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B

**Explanation:**

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Option A is incorrect because using OCI Traffic management service with failover steering policy will not distribute the traffic between OCI and on premises infrastructure. Failover steering policy will only route traffic to a secondary endpoint if the primary endpoint is unresponsive<sup>2</sup>. This is not suitable for a gradual migration scenario.

Option B is correct because using OCI Traffic management service with Load Balancing steering policy will distribute the traffic between OCI and on premises infrastructure based on a ratio or round robin algorithm<sup>2</sup>. This will allow you to control the percentage of traffic that goes to the new infrastructure in OCI and monitor the results.

Option C is incorrect because using an OCI load Balancer will not distribute the traffic between OCI and on premises infrastructure. A load balancer will only distribute the traffic among multiple compute instances within a single region in OCI<sup>2</sup>. This will not help you migrate from your on premises infrastructure.

Option D is incorrect because using VPN connectivity between on premises Infrastructure and OCI and creating routing tables to distribute the traffic between them will require more effort than using OCI Traffic management service. You will need to set up a VPN connection, configure routing rules, and monitor the network performance<sup>2</sup>. This will not be as simple and reliable as using a DNS-based solution.

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