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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2026 Migration Architect Professional

Oracle 1z0-1123-25

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QUESTION NO: 1

You are evaluating a logical migration instead of a physical migration for an Oracle database workload. Which two characteristics favor a logical migration approach?

- A. The migration must include only selected schemas or tables
- B. The target database will use a different supported database version
- C. The migration must copy source datafiles, control files, and redo information
- D. The source and target databases must remain at the same database version for the migration operation

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The migration must include only selected schemas or tables and the target database will use a different supported database version favor a logical migration. Logical approaches such as Oracle Data Pump operate on database metadata and data objects, allowing administrators to filter the scope of a migration. Subject to supported compatibility requirements, logical migration can also support movement to a target database running a different Oracle Database release.

Physical migration methods work with physical database files and redo-based synchronization. They generally require the source and target databases to use the same database version for the physical migration operation. A requirement to copy datafiles, control files, and redo information therefore identifies a physical rather than logical migration approach.

QUESTION NO: 2

As a migration architect, you are tasked with transferring objects across buckets within the same region and to buckets in different regions. Which feature of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage should you utilize to accomplish this data migration?

- A. Object Transition
- B. Object Copy
- C. Object Move
- D. Object Mirroring

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Object Copy is the OCI Object Storage feature intended for copying an existing object to another location. It supports copying an object within its current bucket, to a different bucket in the same OCI region, or to a bucket in another OCI region. This makes it suitable when a migration requires creating an independently stored copy of data at a target location without first downloading the object to a client and uploading it again. The copy operation is performed by OCI Object Storage and can be initiated through the Console, CLI, API, or SDKs. For cross-region copies, the target bucket must already exist, and the caller needs the appropriate IAM permissions for the source object and destination bucket. Copying preserves the source object while creating a separate destination object, allowing migration workflows to validate the copied data before any subsequent retention, archival, or deletion actions are taken. Oracle documents object copy as a supported operation for copying objects across buckets and regions; see [Copying Objects](#) and the [OCI Object Storage overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

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

- A. Oracle Golden Gate
- B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Migration Workbench

C. OCI Database Migration

D. Oracle SQL Developer

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Oracle Golden Gate and OCI Database Migration can help perform a logical online migration to Oracle Autonomous Database. Oracle GoldenGate supports continuous, transaction-level change data capture and replication from the source database to the target. This enables an initial load to be followed by ongoing synchronization of source changes, minimizing the downtime needed for final cutover to Autonomous Database. It is therefore a core technology for online migration scenarios where the source must remain available while data is moved.

OCI Database Migration is Oracle's managed migration service and supports logical migrations to Autonomous Database. For an online logical migration, it orchestrates the migration workflow, including the initial schema and data movement and the replication phase required to keep the target current until switchover. This provides a guided, OCI-native approach for planning, executing, monitoring, and completing an online migration. Oracle documents both online and offline logical migration workflows in the Database Migration service documentation, and its online workflow uses Oracle GoldenGate replication capabilities. See the [OCI Database Migration overview](#) and the [Oracle GoldenGate documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

You are migrating VMware workloads to Oracle Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) in phases. Several applications have hard-coded IP addresses and must retain their existing addresses while source and destination workloads communicate during the migration period. Which VMware HCX capability should be configured?

A. HCX Bulk Migration

B. HCX Network Extension

C. HCX Replication Assisted vMotion

D. HCX WAN Optimization

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

HCX Network Extension is correct because it extends an on-premises network to the OCVS environment. This enables migrated virtual machines to retain their original IP addresses while maintaining Layer 2 connectivity with workloads that remain in the source environment. It is particularly useful for phased migrations where changing IP addresses or application dependencies at cutover would introduce unacceptable risk.

HCX Bulk Migration and Replication Assisted vMotion are workload-mobility services, not network-extension capabilities. HCX WAN Optimization can improve the efficiency of migration traffic but does not extend the source network or preserve IP addressing by itself.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which option best describes the term Inventory Asset in the context of Oracle Cloud Migrations (OCM) service?

A. Virtual Machines that have been specifically selected to migrate to OCI within the OCM UI

B. The entire on-premises environment that is subject to discovery and analysis by OCM

C. Virtual Machines that have been automatically discovered and listed in the OCM UI

D. An OCI Compute instance representing the migrated on-premises asset in the OCM UI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Virtual Machines that have been automatically discovered and listed in the OCM UI are Inventory Assets because Oracle Cloud Migrations first collects and maintains discovered source-environment resources in its inventory. Discovery is performed through a configured source, such as VMware vCenter, and the discovered virtual machines become inventory records that can be reviewed for their configuration, operating system, storage, and network details. This inventory provides the source set from which an administrator evaluates workload suitability and subsequently chooses assets for a migration. In other words, inventory status describes the asset's presence in the Cloud Migrations discovery inventory; it does not require that the virtual machine has already been selected for a particular migration or that a target OCI instance exists. Oracle's migration workflow explicitly includes discovering assets, reviewing them in Inventory, and selecting the appropriate assets when creating a migration. See the [Oracle Cloud Migrations overview](#) and Oracle's [documentation on discovering assets](#) for the discovery-to-inventory workflow.

QUESTION NO: 6

An application protected by OCI Full Stack Disaster Recovery is being moved from its primary region to the standby region for planned infrastructure maintenance. The primary environment is healthy and available. Which two statements are true?

- A. A planned switchover is the appropriate operation
- B. An unplanned failover is required because the active site is changing regions
- C. The DR plan is run from the standby DR protection group
- D. The DR plan can be created and run only from the primary DR protection group

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A planned switchover is the appropriate operation and the DR plan is run from the standby DR protection group are correct. A switchover is intended for a controlled transition when both environments are available, such as planned maintenance or a migration exercise. Full Stack Disaster Recovery uses the DR plan in the standby protection group to orchestrate the ordered transition of the protected application stack.

An unplanned failover is intended for a situation in which the primary environment is unavailable or cannot participate in a controlled transition. FSDR does not automatically eliminate the need for the application-specific dependencies and actions defined in the DR plan.