1Z0-997-21 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

You are working with a social media company as a solution architect. The media company wants to collect and analyze large amounts of data being generated from their websites and social media feeds to gain insights and continuously improve the user experience. In order to meet this requirement, you have developed a microservices application hosted on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes. The application will process the data and store the result to an Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) instance. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can you use to collect and process a large volume of unstructured data in real time?

A. OCI Events

B. OCI Streaming

C. OCI Resource Manager

D. OCI Notifications

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A customer has a Virtual Machine instance running in their Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. They

realized that they wrongly picked a smaller shape for their compute instance. They are reaching out to you

to help them fix the issue.

Which of the below options is best recommended to suggest to the customer?

A. OCI doesn\\'t allow such an operation.

B. Change the shape of instance without reboot, but stop all the applications running on instance beforehand to prevent data corruption.

C. Delete the running instance and spin up a new instance with the desired shape.

D. Change the shape of the virtual machine instance using the Change Shape feature available in the

console.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

You have deployed a multi-tier application with multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

You want to back up these volumes and have decided to use \\'Volume Groups\\' feature. The Block volume

and Compute instances exist in different compartments within your tenancy. Periodically, a few child

compartments are moved under different parent compartments, and you notice that sometimes volume

group backup fails.

What could be the cause?

A. The Identity and Access Management policy allowing backup failed to move when the compartment was moved.

B. You are exceeding your volume group backup quota configured.

C. You have the same block volume attached to multiple compute instances; if these compute instances are in different compartments then all concerned compartments must be moved at the same time.

D. A compute instance with multiple block volumes attached cannot move when a compartment is moved.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A cloud consultant is working on implementation project on OCI. As part of the compliance requirements,

the objects placed in object storage should be automatically archived first and then deleted. He is testing a

Lifecycle Policy on Object Storage and created a policy as below:

[{ "name": "Archive_doc", "action": "ARCHIVE", "objectNameFilter": { "inclusionPrefixes": "doc"] },

"timeAmount": 5, "timeunit": "DAYS", "isEnabled": true }, { "name": "Delete_doc", "action": "DELETE",

"objectNameFilter": "inclusionPrefixes": ["doc"] 1."timeAmount": 5, "timeunit": "DAYS", "isEnabled": true }

What will happen after this policy is applied?

A. All objects with names starting with "doc" will be deleted after 5 days of object creation

B. All the objects having file extension ".doc" will be archived for 5 days and will be deleted 10 days after object creation

C. All the objects having file extension ".doc" will be archived 5 days after object creation

D. All the objects with names starting with "doc" will be archived 5 days after object creation and will be deleted 5 days after archival

Correct Answer: A

Object Lifecycle Management works by defining rules that instruct Object Storage to archive or delete

objects on your behalf within a given bucket. A bucket\\'s lifecycle rules are collectively known as an object

lifecycle policy.

You can use a rule to either archive or delete objects and specify the number of days until the specified

action is taken.

A rule that deletes an object always takes priority over a rule that would archive that same object.

QUESTION 5

Your organization is planning on using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service (FSS). You will be deploying multiple compute instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and mounting the file system to these compute instances. The file system will hold payment data processed by a Database instance and utilized by compute instances to create a overall inventory report. You need to restrict access to this data for specific compute instances and must be allowed/blocked per compute instance\\'s CIDR block. Which option can you use to secure access?

A. Use stateless Security List rule to restrict access from known IP addresses only.

B. Create a new VCN security list, choose SOURCE TYPE as Service and SOURCE SERVICE as FSS. Add stateless ingress and egress rules for specific P address and CIDR blocks.

C. Use \\'Export option\\' feature of FSS to restrict access to the mounted file systems.

D. Create and configure OCI Web Application Firewall service with built in DNS based intelligent routing.

Correct Answer: C

NFS export options enable you to create more granular access control than is possible using just security list rules to limit VCN access. You can use NFS export options to specify access levels for IP addresses or CIDR blocks connecting to file systems through exports in a mount target. Access can be restricted so that each client\\'s file system is inaccessible and invisible to the other, providing better security controls in multi-tenant environments. Using NFS export option access controls, you can limit clients\\' ability to connect to the file system and view or write data. For example, if you want to allow clients to consume but not update resources in your file system, you can set access to Read Only. You can also reduce client root access to your file systems and map specified User IDs (UIDs) and Group IDs (GIDs) to an anonymous UID/GID of your choice. For more information about how NFS export options work with other security layers