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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

A FinTech startup is developing a new blockchain based application to provide Smart Contracts using micro-services architecture. The development team is planning to deploy the application using containers and looking for a reliable way to build, deploy and manage their cloud-native application. Additionally, they need an easy way to store, share and manage their application artifacts. Which option should you recommend for this application?

- A. Install and manage a Kubernetes cluster on OCI Compute Instances and use OCI Resource Manager for management of application artifacts
- B. Use OCI Resource Manager to manage cloud-native application and make the application artifacts available using OCI Functions
- C. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) to manage cloud-native applications and OCI Registry for application artifacts
- D. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) to manage the deployment environment and OCI Functions for application artifacts

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry is an Oracle-managed registry that enables you to simplify your development to production workflow. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry makes it easy for you as a developer to store, share, and manage development artifacts like Docker images. And the highly available and scalable architecture of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ensures you can reliably deploy your applications. So you don't have to worry about operational issues, or scaling the underlying infrastructure.

QUESTION 2

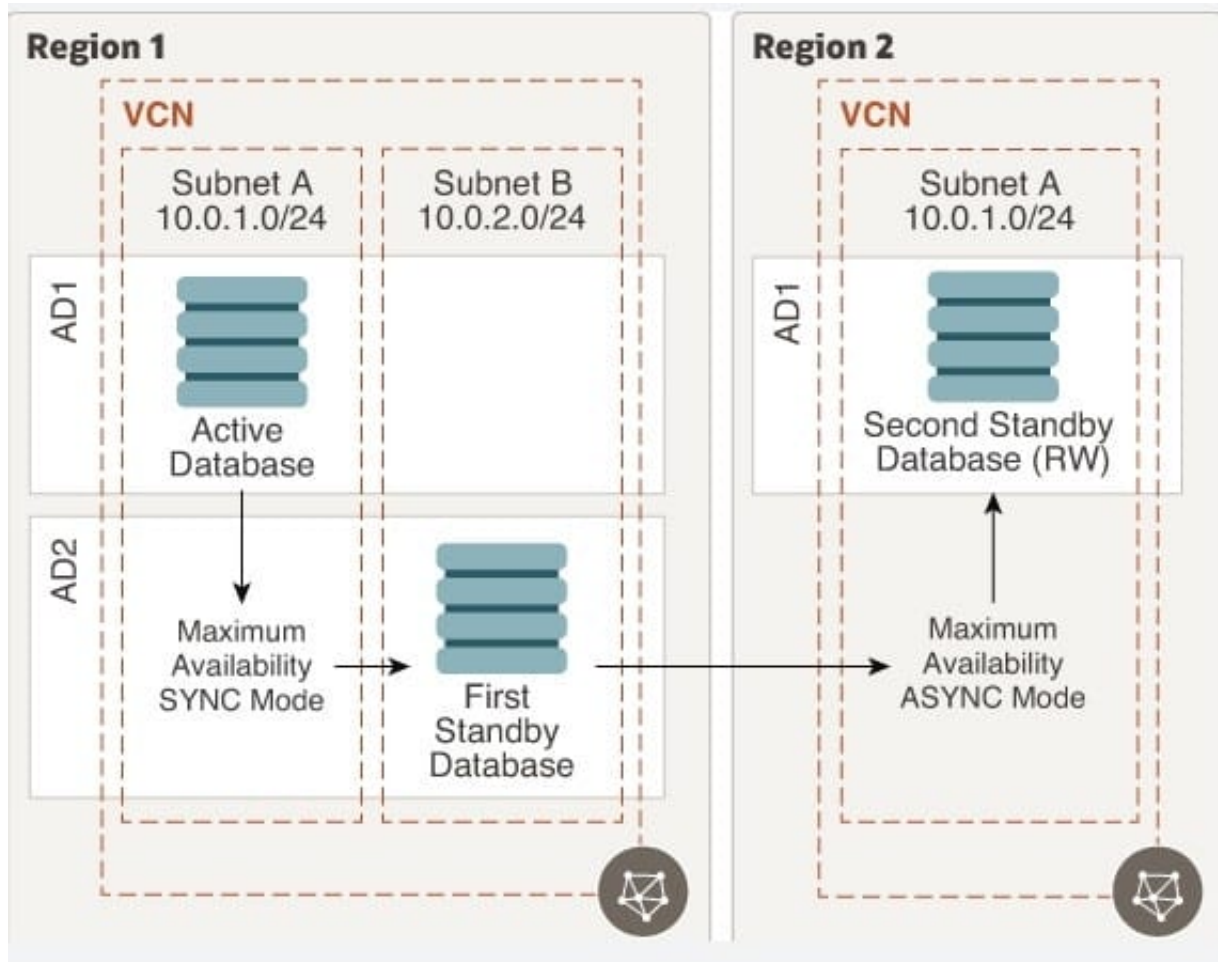
All three Data Guard Configuration are fully supported on Oracle Cloud infrastructure (OCI). You want to deploy a maximum availability architecture (MAA) for database workload. Which option should you consider while designing your Data Guard configuration to ensure best RTO and PRO without causing any data loss?

- A. Configure "Maximum Protection" mode which provides zero data loss If the primary database fails.
- B. Configure "Maximum Performance" mode In SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region) which provides, the highest level of data protection that is possible without affecting the performance of the primary database.
- C. Configure "Maximum Scalability" mode which provides the highest level of scalability without compromising the availability of the primary database.
- D. Configure "Maximum Availability" mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region), and use the Maximum Availability mode in SYNC mode between two regions.

Correct Answer: D

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Resources/Assets/whitepapers/best-practices-for-dr-onoci.pdf> All three Data Guard configurations are fully supported on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. However, because of a high risk of

production outage, we don't recommend using the maximum protection mode for your Data Guard configuration. We recommend using the maximum availability mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region), and using the maximum availability mode in ASYNC mode between two regions. This architecture provides you the best RTO and RPO without causing any data loss. We recommend building this architecture in daisy-chain mode: the primary database ships redo logs to the first standby database in another availability domain in SYNC mode, and then the first standby database ships the redo logs to another region in ASYNC mode. This method ensures that your primary database is not doing the double work of shipping redo logs, which can cause performance impact on a production workload.



This configuration offers the following benefits: No data loss within a region. No overhead on the production database to maintain standbys in another region. Option to configure lagging on the DR site if needed for business reasons. Option to configure multiple standbys in different regions without any additional overhead on the production database. A typical use case is a CDN application Bottom of Form

QUESTION 3

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 4

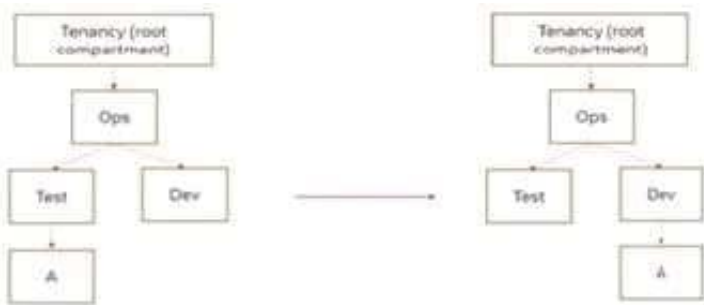
You are running a legacy application in a compute instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). To provide enough space for it to store internal data, a block volume is attached to the instance in paravirtualized mode. Your application is not resilient to crash-consistent backup. What should you do to backup the block volume in a secure and cost effective way? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Save your application data, detach the block volume and create a clone.
- B. Create a volume group, add the boot volume and then run the volume group backup.
- C. Create a backup, detach the block volume and save your application data.
- D. Save your application data, detach the block volume and create a backup.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Your customer has gone through a recent reorganization. As part of this change, they are organizing their Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment structure to align with the company's new organizational structure. (Refer to the exhibit)



They have made the following change: Compartment A is moved, and its new parent compartment is compartment Dev. Policy defined in compartment A: Allow group G1 to manage instance-family in compartment A Policy defined in root compartment: Allow group admins to manage instance-family in compartment Ops: Test: A After the compartment move, which action will provide users of group G1 and admins with similar privileges as before the move?

- A. Define the following policy in compartment Dev: Allow group G1 to manage instance-family in compartment A
- B. Define the following policies in compartment Dev: Allow group G1 to manage instance-family in compartment A Allow group admins to manage instance-family in compartment Ops: Dev: A

C. Define the following policy in compartment: Dev: Allow group admins to manage instance-family in compartment Ops:
Dev: A

D. No change in any policy statement is required as all the policies associated with a compartment being moved is automatically updated

Correct Answer: A

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