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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

A customer is in a process of shifting their web based Sales application from their own data center located in US West to OCI India West (Mumbai) region. They want to do it in a controlled manner and initially only 1% of the traffic will be steered to the servers in OCI. After verification of everything is working as expected, the company is gradually planning to increase the ratio until they are comfortable with fully migrating all traffic to OCI. Which of the following solution can be used in this situation?

- A. OCI DNS and Traffic Management with Geolocation Steering policy
- B. OCI DNS and Traffic Management with Failover Steering policy
- C. OCI DNS and Traffic Management with Load Balancer Steering policy
- D. OCI DNS and OCI Load Balancer Service

Correct Answer: C

STEERING POLICIES is A framework to define the traffic management behavior for your zones. Steering policies contain rules that help to intelligently serve DNS answers.

FAILOVER

Failover policies allow you to prioritize the order in which you want answers served in a policy (for example, Primary and Secondary). Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Health Checks are leveraged to determine the health of answers in the policy. If the Primary Answer is determined to be unhealthy, DNS traffic will automatically be steered to the Secondary Answer.

LOAD_BALANCE

Load Balancer policies allow distribution of traffic across multiple endpoints. Endpoints can be assigned equal weights to distribute traffic evenly across the endpoints or custom weights may be assigned for ratio load balancing. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Health Checks are leveraged to determine the health of the endpoint. DNS traffic will be automatically distributed to the other endpoints, if an endpoint is determined to be unhealthy.

ROUTE_BY_GEO

Geolocation-based steering policies distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Customers can define geographic regions composed of originating continent, countries or states/provinces (North America) and define a separate endpoint or set of endpoints for each region.

ROUTE_BY_ASN

ASN-based steering policies enable you to steer DNS traffic based on Autonomous System Numbers (ASN).

DNS queries originating from a specific ASN or set of ASNs can be steered to a specified endpoint.

ROUTE_BY_IP

IP Prefix-based steering policies enable customers to steer DNS traffic based on the IP Prefix of the originating query.

QUESTION 2

You are tasked with migrating an online shopping website to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and decide to use a Load Balancer. You have configured the backend set with the round robin policy. During the testing phase, you noticed that users are losing items from their shopping carts when they navigate to different pages. How should you implement a solution to this problem?

- A. Set up a Traffic Management Steering Policy to redirect traffic to a different backend set that is deployed exclusively for the purpose of holding all items placed in the shopping cart.
- B. Configure a set of path route rules that will route to different backend sets based on the URI requested by the customer's browser.
- C. Replace the round robin policy with least connections policy at the backend set.
- D. Set up session persistence at the Load Balancer backend set.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

As a part of migration exercise for an existing on premises application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), you are required to transfer a 7 TB file to OCI Object Storage. You have decided to upload functionality of Object Storage.

Which two statements are true?

- A. Active multipart upload can be checked by listing all parts that have been uploaded, however it is not possible to list information for individual object part in an active multipart upload
- B. It is possible to split this file into multiple parts using the APIs provided by Object Storage.
- C. It is possible to split this file into multiple parts using rclone tool provided by Object Storage.
- D. After initiating a multipart upload by making a CreateMultiPartUpload REST API Call, the upload remains active until you explicitly commit it or abort.

E. Contiguous numbers need to be assigned for each part so that Object Storage constructs the object by ordering, part numbers in ascending order

Correct Answer: AD

You can check on an active multipart upload by listing all parts that have been uploaded. (You cannot list information for an individual object part in an active multipart upload.) After you finish creating object parts, initiate a multipart upload by making a CreateMultipartUpload REST API call. Provide the object name and any object metadata. Object Storage responds with a unique upload ID that you must include in any requests related to this multipart upload. Object Storage also marks the upload as active. The upload remains active until you explicitly commit it or abort it.

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" } },  
  { "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 rule that deletes an object always takes priority over a rule that would archive that same object.

QUESTION 5

A large financial services company has used 2 types of Oracle DB Systems. In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to store user data.

One is running on a VM.Standard2.8 shape and the other on a VM.Standard 2.4 shape.

As business grows, data is growing rapidly on both the databases and performance is also degrading.

The company wants to address this problem with a viable and economical solution.

As the solution architect for that company you have suggested that they move their databases to

Autonomous Transaction Processing Serverless (ATP-S) database.

Which two factors should you consider before you arrived at that recommendation?

- A. You verified that ATP S supports the database features and options currently being used by the 2 databases.
- B. Validate that ATP-S will support the storage and processing requirements for the 2 databases over the life cycle of the business applications.
- C. Confirm that ATP-S allows customers to compress tablespaces to reduce storage costs
- D. Upon provisioning, ATP-S automatically scales up CPU to meet the application's processing requirements.

Correct Answer: AB

Not all features present in Oracle Database Enterprise Edition are available in ATP, and some Oracle Database features are restricted, for example, database features designed for administration are not available. so you need to validate it first, You can find a complete list of the features that are not supported, <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/atp-cloud/atpug/experienced-database-users.html#GUID58EE6599-6DB4-4F8E-816D-0422377857E5> Also, you must specify the initial storage required for your database but ADB is elastic, so it is possible to grow or shrink your database as needed.

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