

# 1Z0-997<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

An upcoming e-commerce company has deployed their online shopping application on OCI. The application was deployed on compute instances with autoscaling configuration for application servers fronted by a load balancer and OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) in the backend. In order to promote their e-commerce platform 50% discount was announced on all the products for a limited period. During the day 1 of promotional period it was observed that the application is running slow and company's hotline is flooded with complaints. What could be two possible reasons for this situation?

- A. The health check on some of the backend servers has failed and the load balancer has taken those servers temporarily out of rotation
- B. As part of autoscaling, the load balancer shape has dynamically changed to a larger shape to handle more incoming traffic and the system was slow for a short time during this change
- C. The health check on some of the backend servers has failed and the load balancer was rebooting these servers.
- D. The autoscaling has already scaled to the maximum number of instances specified in the configuration and there is no room of scaling

Correct Answer: AD

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**QUESTION 2**

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 securely backup the block volume?

- A. Create a volume group, add the block volume and boot volume and then run the volume group backup.
- B. Before creating a backup, save your application data and detach the block volume.
- C. Create a backup, detach the block volume and save your application data.
- D. Use the block volume clone feature to save cost and speed up the backup process.

Correct Answer: D

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**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

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#### QUESTION 4

To serve web traffic for a popular product, your cloud engineer has provisioned four BM.Standard2.52 instances, event spread across two availability domains in the us-asburn-1 region: LoadBalancer is used to deliver the traffic across instances. After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional compute capacity. As a result, an engineer provisioned two additional VM.Standard2.8 instances. You register the two VM. Standard2.8 Instances with your load Balancer Backend set and quickly find that the VM Standard2.8 Instances running at 100% of CPU utilization but the BM.Standard2.52 instances have significant CPU capacity that's unused. Which option is the most cost effective and uses instances capacity most effectively?

A. Configure your Load Balance, with weighted round robin policy to distribute traffic to the compute instances, with more weight assigned to bare metal instances.

B. Configure Autoscaling instance pool with LoadBalancer to add up to 3 more BM.Standard2.52 Instances when triggered. Shut off VM.Standard2.8 instances.

C. Route traffic to BM.Standard2.52 and VM Standard2.8 instances directly using DNS and Health Checks. Shut off the load Balances.

D. Configure LoadBalancer with two VM Standard2.8 instances and use Autoscaling Instance pool to add up to two additional VM instances. Shut off BM.Standard2.52 instances.

Correct Answer: A

Customer have 4 BM.Standard2.52 and After several months he need additional compute capacity customer find The VM Standard2.8 Instances running at 100% of CPU utilization but the BM.Standard2.52 instances have significant CPU capacity that unused. so the customer need to check the Load balance policy to make sure the 4 BM and VM is utilize correctly

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#### QUESTION 5

A digital marketing company is planning to host a website on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and leverage OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). The web server will make API calls to access OCI Object Storage to store all images uploaded by users. For security purposes, your manager instructed you to ensure that the credentials used by the web server to allow access not stored locally on the compute instance. What solution results in an Implementation with the least effort for this scenario?

A. Configure the credentials using Instance Principal to allow the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage

B. Configure the credentials using OCI Registry (OC1R) which will automatically connect with OKE allowing the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.

C. Configure the credentials to use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) which will automatically allow the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.

D. Configure the credentials using OCI Key Management to allow an instance to make API calls and grant access to OCI Object Storage.

Correct Answer: C

**INSTANCE PRINCIPALS** The IAM service feature that enables instances to be authorized actors (or principals) to perform actions on service resources. Each compute instance has its own identity, and it authenticates using the certificates that are added to it. These certificates are automatically created, assigned to instances and rotated, preventing the need for you to distribute credentials to your hosts and rotate them. **Dynamic groups** A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group. The following steps summarize the process flow for setting up and using instances as principals. The subsequent sections provide more details. 1 Create a dynamic group. In the dynamic group definition, you provide the matching rules to specify which instances you want to allow to make API calls against services. 2 Create a policy granting permissions to the dynamic group to access services in your tenancy (or compartment). 3 A developer in your organization configures the application built using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDK to authenticate using the instance principals provider. The developer deploys the application and the SDK to all the instances that belong to the dynamic group. 4 The deployed SDK makes calls to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs as allowed by the policy (without needing to configure API credentials). 5 For each API call made by an instance, the Audit service logs the event, recording the OCID of the instance as the value of principalId in the event log.

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