

## 1Z0-997-20<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2020 Architect Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

You are working as a solution architect for an online retail store to create a portal to allow the users to pay for their groceries using credit cards. Since the application is not fully compliant with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), your company is looking to use a third party payment service to process credit card payments.

The third party service allows a maximum of 5 public IP addresses at a time. However, your website is using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Instance Pool Auto Scaling policy to create up to 15 instances during peak traffic demand, which are launched in VCN private subnets and attached to an OCI public Load Balancer. Upon user payment, the portal connects to the payment service over the Internet to complete the transaction.

What solution can you implement to make sure that all compute instances can connect to the third party system to process the payments at peak traffic demand?

- A. Route credit card payment request from the compute instances through the NAT Gateway. On the third-party services, whitelist the public IP associated with the NAT Gateway.
- B. Create an OCI Command Line Interface (CLI) script to automatically reserve public IP address for the compute instances. On the third-party services, whitelist the Reserved public IP.
- C. Whitelist the Internet Gateway Public IP on the third party service and route all payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
- D. Route payment request from the compute instances through the OCI Load Balancer, which will then be routed to the third party service.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm>

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**QUESTION 2**

A manufacturing company is planning to migrate their on-premises database to OCI and has hired you for the migration. Customer has provided following information regarding their existing on-premises database:

Database version, host operating system and version, database character set, storage for data staging, acceptable length of system outage.

What additional information do you need from customer in order to recommend a suitable migration method? Choose two.

- A. Elapsed time since database was last patched
- B. On-premises host operating system and version
- C. Number of active connections
- D. Data types used in the on-premises database
- E. Top 5 longest running queries

Correct Answer: BD

Not all migration methods apply to all migration scenarios. Many of the migration methods apply only if specific characteristics of the source and destination databases match or are compatible. Moreover, additional factors can affect which method you choose for your migration from among the methods that are technically applicable to your migration scenario. Some of the characteristics and factors to consider when choosing a migration method are: On-premises database version Database service database version On-premises host operating system and version On-premises database character set Quantity of data, including indexes Data types used in the on-premises database Storage for data staging Acceptable length of system outage Network bandwidth

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### QUESTION 3

You are working as a solutions architect for an online retail store in Frankfurt which uses multiple compute instance VMs spread among three availability domains in the eu-frankfurt-1 region.

You noticed the website is having very high traffic, so you enabled autoscaling to serve more of your application but, you observed that one of the availability domains is not receiving any traffic.

What could be wrong in this situation?

- A. Autoscaling only works with single availability domains.
- B. You have to manually add all three availability domains to your load balancer configuration.
- C. Autoscaling can be enabled for multiple availability domains only in us-east-1 region.
- D. Autoscaling is using an Instance Pool configured to create instances in two availability domains.
- E. You forgot to attach a load balancer to your instance pool configuration.

Correct Answer: D

Autoscaling lets you automatically adjust the number of Compute instances in an instance pool based on performance metrics such as CPU utilization. This helps you provide consistent performance for your end users during periods of high demand, and helps you reduce your costs during periods of low demand. You can associate a load balancer with an instance pool. If you do this, when you add an instance to the instance pool, the instance is automatically added to the load balancer's backend set. After the instance reaches a healthy state (the instance is listening on the configured port number), incoming traffic is automatically routed to the new instance. Instance pools let you provision and create multiple Compute instances based off the same configuration, within the same region. By default, the instances in a pool are distributed across all fault domains in a best-effort manner based on capacity. If capacity isn't available in one fault domain, the instances are placed in other fault domains to allow the instance pool to launch successfully. In a high availability scenario, you can require that the instances in a pool are evenly distributed across each of the fault domains that you specify. When sufficient capacity isn't available in one of the fault domains, the instance pool will not launch or scale successfully, and a work request for the instance pool will return an "out of capacity" error. To fix the capacity error, either wait for capacity to become available, or use the UpdateInstancePool operation to update the placement configuration (the availability domain and fault domain) for the instance pool. During create the instance pool you can select the location where you want to place the instances. In the Availability Domain list, select the availability domain to launch the instances in. If you want the instances in the pool to be placed evenly in one or more fault domains, select the Distribute instances evenly across selected fault domains check box. Then, select the fault domains to place the instances in.

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### QUESTION 4

Which three options are available to migrate an Oracle database 12.x from an on-premises environment to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Leverage OCI Storage Gateway asynchronous database migration option.
- B. Use Oracle Data Pump Export/Import to migrate the database.
- C. Configure RMAN cross-platform transportable tablespace backup sets.
- D. Setup OCI schema and data transfer tool with Bare Metal DB Systems as the target.
- E. Create a backup of your on-premises database In OCI DB Systems.

Correct Answer: BCE

Explanation: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/mig-onprembackup.htm>

## QUESTION 5

Your team is conducting a root analysis (RCA) following a recent, unplanned outage. One of the block volumes attached to your production WebLogic server was deleted and you have tasked with identifying the source of the action. You search the Audit logs and find several Delete actions that occurred in the previous 24 hours. Given the sample of this event.

```
"event":{
"tenantId":"ocidl.tenancy.ocl..aaaaaaaaymp6954bqkimnbuciaaslaaaaa"
"compartmentId":"ocidl.compartment.orl..aaaaaaaav4x6wimindk7znpuAlaaa"
"compartmentName":"Production"
"eventId":"14a87512 dblrille),A06-041027d191/9"
"eventName":"DeloteVolume"
"eventSource":"BlockVolames"
"eventType":"ServiceAPI"
"principalId":"ocidl.user.ocl..aaaaaaaaiqlSkkeib62pz3ualqwxxy6otzd7daaqaaaa"
"credentialId":""
"requestAction":"DELETE"
"requestId":"csid06406dob4a7999cecId51604ce52/f79253t181thilb36blad34bM51J40/FA112B6BFFOK3011165F6SUM00"
"requestAgent":"Mozilla/5.° (Windows NT 10.0; •Win64; x64) ApploWebKit/531.36 WM, like Gecko) Chrome/15.0.377.14..."
"requestHeaders":{...
}
"requestOrigin":"129.254.11.219"
"request Resource":"/20160918/volumes/ociAl.volume.ocl.iad.abuwcljtxksq424tohccipilbzzl3w)rrij2ezissSes105125kzxliq"
"responsoStatus":"204"
```

Which item from the event log helps you identify the individual or service that initiated the DeleteVolume API call?

- A. requestAgent
- B. eventource
- C. principalId
- D. requestOrigin
- E. eventId

Correct Answer: C

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Audit service automatically records calls to all supported Oracle Cloud Infrastructure public application programming interface (API) endpoints as log events. Currently, all services support logging by Audit.

Every audit log event includes two main parts:

Envelopes that act as a container for all event messages Payloads that contain data from the resource emitting the event message The identity object contains the following attributes. data.identity.authType The type of authentication used.

data.identity.principalId The OCID of the principal. data.identity.principalName The name of the user or service. This value is the friendly name associated with principalId .

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### QUESTION 6

Your organization needs to migrate legacy monolithic applications into cloud-native containerized RESTful microservices. The development team is testing the use of packaged procedures with containers in a fully serverless environment. Before migrating the existing code to production, the team decides to perform a lift and shift of the monolithic application and code the new features that are essential for serverless microservices.

You want to carry out a steady migration to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) platform, making the new microservice functionalities available while maintaining the monolithic application for all the other activities. You also want to integrate the legacy monolithic application with the new microservices to have a single interface with simplified management for auditing and monitoring while meeting operational and compliance requirements.

How can you meet this requirement?

- A. Push the container image to OCIR, build a serverless function using the OCI Functions service BYOD (Bring-Your-Own-Dockerfile) feature, build an API deployment specification with serverless functions as the back-end, and use an OCI API gateway to provide front- end access to that function.
- B. Push the container image to the OCI code repository, create an instance template with a Docker container running the image, and create an instance pool with autoscaling configuration. Use the OCI load balancer to provide an API endpoint to connect with the microservice.
- C. Push the container image to the OCI code repository, build a serverless function using the OCI Functions service BYOD feature, build an API deployment specification with serverless functions as the back-end, and use an OCI API gateway to provide front-end access to that function.
- D. Push the container image to OCIR, create an instance template with a Docker container running the image, and create an instance pool with autoscaling configuration. Use the OCI load balancer to provide an API endpoint to connect with the microservice.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 7

A company has an application that processes confidential data. The data is currently stored in an on-premises data center. A solution architect needs to move this data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage and ensure data is encrypted in-transit to OCI.

Which two steps should the solution architect perform to set up the most cost-effective connection between on-premises data center and OCI?

- A. Set up private end point for accessing Object Storage.
- B. Attach an Internet Gateway to Virtual Cloud network(VCN).
- C. Configure a service gateway accessing Object Storage.

- D. Set up an IPsec tunnel between the customer equipment and software VPN on an oci instance
- E. Configure a private peering connection on the Oracle FastConnect
- F. Set up VPN Connect between the customer equipment and the Dynamic Routing Gateway.

Correct Answer: CF

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### QUESTION 8

You have provisioned a new VM.DenseIO2.24 compute instance with local NVMe drives. The compute instance is running production application. This is a write heavy application, with a significant Impact to the business if the application goes down.

What should you do to help maintain write performance and protect against NVMe devices failure.

- A. NVMe drive have built in capability to recover themselves so no other actions are required
- B. Configure RAID 6 for NVMe devices.
- C. Configure RAID 1 for NVMe devices.
- D. Configure RAID 10 for NVMe devices.

Correct Answer: D

VM.DenseIO2.24 compute instance include locally attached NVMe devices. These devices provide extremely low latency, high performance block storage that is ideal for big data, OLTP, and any other workload that can benefit from high-performance block storage.

A protected RAID array is the most recommended way to protect against an NVMe device failure. There are three RAID levels that can be used for the majority of workloads:

RAID 1: An exact copy (or mirror) of a set of data on two or more disks; a classic RAID 1 mirrored pair contains two disks  
RAID 10: Stripes data across multiple mirrored pairs. As long as one disk in each mirrored pair is functional, data can be retrieved  
RAID 6: Block-level striping with two parity blocks distributed across all member disks  
If you need the best possible performance and can sacrifice some of your available space, then RAID 10 array is an option.

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### QUESTION 9

You are building a demo for a customer that showcases Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service and Oracle Functions. You plan to create an event every time an image is uploaded to an OCI Object Storage bucket. You have also created a function that is listening to the event and processes the image for face recognition.

Choose the two actions from below that are NOT required to run the demo successfully.

- A. You must specify an action type while creating an Event service and specify the function you want to trigger.
- B. Creating an event rule is not permitted for OCI Object storage.
- C. The function must be deployed only to Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE).
- D. You have to enable Object Storage buckets to emit events for state changes.

E. You must deploy the function that does facial recognition for the demo to work.

Correct Answer: BC

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#### QUESTION 10

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: A

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.

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#### QUESTION 11

Which of the below options for private access to services within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is NOT valid?

- A. You cannot use the private endpoint for hosts in the on-premises network.
- B. Traffic from an OCI compute instance going through a Service Gateway to Object Storage is routed without being sent over the internet.
- C. You can enable private access to certain services within OCI from your Virtual Cloud Network by using either a private endpoint or a service gateway.
- D. The private endpoint gives hosts within your Virtual Cloud Network access to a given service within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 12

You are trying to troubleshoot the configuration of your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancing service. You have a backend HTTP service for which you have created a backend set in the load balancer. You have configured health checks for the backend set. Although the health checks appear good, customers sometimes experience transaction failures.

Which of the following options will definitely lead to this problem?

- A. You are NOT using regional subnets in your Virtual Cloud Network. With Availability Domain (AD) specific subnet, the compute instances of the backend service running in the subnet have issues when the AD is down.
- B. You are using OCI Domain Name System. You have misconfigured the 'A' record with the wrong IP address leading to requests not getting routed correctly.
- C. You are using iSCSI for block volume attachment to the compute instances in your backed HTTP service. TCP/IP configuration of your block volume attachment is not configured correctly, leading to issues in your backend service.
- D. You are running a TCP-level health check against your HTTP service. The TCP handshake can succeed and indicate that the service is up even when the HTTP service has issues.

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 13

You are developing a Serverless function for your company's IoT project. This function should access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage to store some files. You choose Oracle Functions to deploy this function on OCI. However, your security team doesn't allow you to carry any API Token or RSA Key to authenticate the function against



the OCI API to access the Object Storage.

What should you do to get this function to access OCI Object Storage without carrying any static authentication files? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Set up a Dynamic Group using the format below: `ALL {resource.type = 'fnfunc', resource.compartment.id = 'ocid1.compartment.oc1..aaaaaaaa23_____smwa' }` Create a policy using

the format below to give access to OCI Object Storage:

```
allow dynamic-group acme-func-dyn-grp to manage objects in compartment acme-
storage-compartment where all {target.bucket.name= 'acme-functions-bucket'} Include a call to a "resource principal
provider" in your function code as below: signer = oci.auth.signers.get_resource_principals_signer()
```

B. Add these two policy statements for your compartment and then include a call to a "resource principal provider" in your function code:

```
Allow group acme-functions-developers to inspect repos in tenancy
Allow group acme-functions-developers to manage repos in tenancy where all
{target.repo.name=/acme-web-app*/}
```

C. There is no way that you can access the OCI resources from a running function.

D. Add these two policy statements for your compartment to give your function automatic access to all other OCI resources:

```
Allow group <group-name> to manage fn-app in compartment <compartment-name>
Allow group <group-name> to manage fn-function in compartment <compartment-name>
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/getting-started-with-oracle-functions-and-object-storage>

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## QUESTION 14

A data analytics company has been building its next-generation big data and analytics platform on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) in the US East (Ashburn) region. They need a storage service that provides the scale and performance that their big data applications require such as high throughput to compute nodes coupled with low latency file operations.

In addition, they need to allow concurrent connections from multiple compute instances hosted in multiple Availability Domains and want to be able to quickly restore a previous version of the data in case of a need to roll back any major update.

Which option can they use to meet these requirements in the most cost-effective way?

A. Create a file system and mount target in the OCI File Storage service. Mount it into all the required compute instances. Take snapshots of the file system before each update.

B. Create block volume, attach it with read/write, shareable access type to all the required compute instances. Take a backup of the volume before each update.

C. Create an Object Storage bucket with object versioning enabled. Provision a compute instance to host the Storage Gateway and share the bucket via NFS, Mount the NFS into all the required compute instances.

D. Create a connection with the on-premises data center via FastConnect. Mount the shared NFS hosted on-premises.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 15

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 Balancer, 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 balancers.
- D. Configure LoadBalancer with two VM.Standard2.8 instances and use Autoscaling Instant 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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