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QUESTION 1

The Finance department of your company has reached out to you. They have customer sensitive data on compute Instances In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) which they want to store in OCI Storage for long term retention and archival.

To meet security requirements they want to ensure this data is NOT transferred over public internet, even if encrypted.

which they want to store In OCI Object Storage fin long term retention and archival

To meet security requirements they want to ensure this data is NOT transferred over public Internet, even it encrypted.

Which option meets this requirements?

- A. Configure a NAT instance and all traffic between compute In Private subnet should use this NAT instance with Private IP as the route target.
- B. Use NAT gateway with appropriate route table when transferring data. Then use NAT gateways\' toggle (on/off) once data transfer is complete.
- C. Use Service gateway with appropriate route table.
- D. Use Storage gateway with appropriate firewall rule.

Correct Answer: C

Service Gateway is virtual router that you can add to your VCN. It provides a path for private network traffic between your VCN and supported services in the Oracle Services Network like Object Storage) so compute Instances in a private subnet in your VCN can back up data to Object Storage without needing public IP addresses or access to the intern

QUESTION 2

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>

QUESTION 3

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 balancers.

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

QUESTION 4

You are advising the database administrator responsible for managing non-production environment for Oracle Autonomous Database running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to help the database administrator ensure that the non-production environments have a copy of the current data from the production environment in a manner that is most time-efficient.

Which method should you recommend? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Take a full database backup of the production Autonomous database and create the non-production database from it.
- B. Create a metadata clone of the production Autonomous Database and create the non- production database from it.
- C. Create a full clone of the production Autonomous Database and create the non- production database from it.
- D. Take a Data Pump export of the production Autonomous database and import into the non-production database.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/datawarehouse-bigdata/adb-faqs.html>

QUESTION 5

You have been asked to create a mobile application which will be used for submitting orders by users of a popular E-Commerce site. The application is built to work with Autonomous Transaction Processing - Serverless (ATP-S) database as the backend and HTML5 on Oracle Application Express as the front end. During the peak usage of the application you notice that the application response time is very slow. ATP-S database is deployed with 3 CPU cores and 1 TB of memory.

Which two options are expensive or impractical ways to improve the application response times?

- A. Identify the maximum memory capacity needed for peak times and scale the memory for the ATP-S database to that number. ATP-S will scale the memory down when not needed.
- B. Use the Machine Learning (ML) feature of the ATP-S database iteratively to tune the SQL queries used by the application.
- C. Scale up CPU core count and memory during peak times.
- D. Enable auto scaling for CPU cores on ATP-S database.
- E. Identify the maximum CPU capacity needed for peak times and scale the CPU core count for the ATP-S database to that number. ATP-S will scale the CPU core count down when not needed.

Correct Answer: CE



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