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QUESTION 1

An automobile company wants to deploy their CRM application for Oracle Database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB Systems for one of major clients. In compliance with the Business Continuity Program of the client, they need to provide a Recovery Point objective (RPO) of 24 hours and a Recovery time objective (RTO) of 24 hours and Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 1 hour.

The CRM application should be available even in the event that an entire region is down.

Which approach is the most suitable and cost effective configuration for this scenario?

- A. Deploy a 1 node VM Oracle database in one region and replicate the database to a 1 node VM Oracle database in another region using a manual setup and configuration of Oracle Data Guard.
- B. Deploy a 2 node Virtual Machine (VM) Oracle RAC database in one region and replicate the database to a 2 node VM Oracle RAC database in another region using a manual setup and configuration of Oracle Data Guard.
- C. Deploy a 1 node VM Oracle database in one region. Manual Configure a Recovery Manager (RMAN) database backup schedule to take hourly database backups. Asynchronously copy the database backups to object storage in another OCI region, if the primary OCI region is unavailable launch a new 1 new VM Database in the other OCI region restore the production database from the backup.
- D. Deploy an Autonomous Transaction Processing (Serverless) database in one region and replicate it to an Autonomous Transaction Processing (Serverless) database in another region Oracle GoldenGate.

Correct Answer: A

You can configure the Autonomous Database instance as a target database for Oracle GoldenGate. But you can't set up Oracle Autonomous Database as a source database for Oracle GoldenGate. Recovery Point objective (RPO) of 24 hours and Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 1 hour

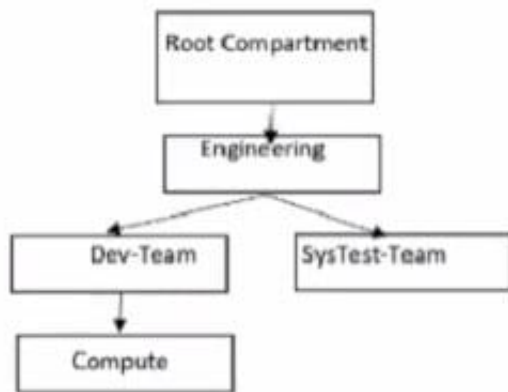
-To provision new VM and restore the production database from the backup on object storage, will exceed the RTO 1 hour

- You can create the standby DB system in a different availability domain from the primary DB system for availability and disaster recovery purposes. With Data Guard and switchover/failover can meet RTO 1 hour.

-RAC Database is not required in this solution. Standalone will be most suitable and cost effective

QUESTION 2

You are the Solution Architect that designed this Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment layout for your organization:



The development team has deployed quite a few instances under `\\Compute\\` Compartment and the operations team needs to list the Instances under the same compartment for their testing. Both teams, development and operations are part of a group called `\\Eng-group\\`

You have been looking for an option to allow the operations team to list the instances without access any confidential information or metadata of resources.

Which IAM policy should you write based on these requirements?

- A. Allow group Eng-group to inspect instance-family in compartment Dev-Team:Compute and attach the policy to `\\Engineering\\` Compartment
- B. Allow group Eng-group to inspect instance-family in compartment Dev-Team: Compute and attach the policy to `\\SysTest Team\\` Compartment
- C. Allow group Eng-group to read instance-family in compartment Compute and attach the policy to `\\Engineering\\` Compartment.
- D. Allow group Eng-group to read instance-family in compartment Dev-Team-.Compute and attach the policy to `\\Dev-Team\\`

Correct Answer: C

Policy Attachment When you create a policy you must attach it to a compartment (or the tenancy, which is the root compartment). Where you attach it controls who can then modify it or delete it. If you attach it to the tenancy (in other words, if the policy is in the root compartment), then anyone with access to manage policies in the tenancy can then change or delete it. Typically that's the Administrators group or any similar group you create and give broad access to. Anyone with access only to a child compartment cannot modify or delete that policy. When you attach a policy to a compartment, you must be in that compartment and you must indicate directly in the statement which compartment it applies to. If you are not in the compartment, you'll get an error if you try to attach the policy to a different compartment. Notice that attachment occurs during policy creation, which means a policy can be attached to only one compartment. **Policies and Compartment Hierarchies** a policy statement must specify the compartment for which access is being granted (or the tenancy). Where you create the policy determines who can update the policy. If you attach the policy to the compartment or its parent, you can simply specify the compartment name. If you attach the policy further up the hierarchy, you must specify the path. The format of the path is each compartment name (or OCID) in the path, separated by a colon: `:: . . .` to allow action to compartment Compute so you need to set the compartment PATH as per where you attach the policy as below examples if you attach it to Root compartment you need to specify the PATH as following `Engineering:Dev-Team:Compute` if you attach it to Engineering compartment you need to specify the PATH as following `Dev-Team:Compute` if you attach it to Dev-Team or Compute compartment you need to specify the PATH as following `Compute` Note : in the Policy inspect verb that give the Ability to list resources, without access to any confidential information or user-specified metadata that may be part of that resource.



QUESTION 3

You are part of a project team working in the development environment created in OCI. You have realized that the CIDR block specified for one of the subnet in a VCN is not correct and want to delete the subnet. While deleting you are getting an error indicating that there are still resources that you must delete first. The error includes the OCID of the VNIC that is in the subnet.

Which of the following action you will take to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Use OCI CLI to call "GetVnic" operation to find out the parent resource of the VNIC
- B. Copy and Paste OCID of the VNIC in the search box of the OCI Console to find out the parent resource of the VNIC
- C. Use OCI CLI to delete the VNIC first and then delete the subnet
- D. Use OCI CLI to delete the subnet using --force option

Correct Answer: A

VCN, it must first be empty and have no related resources or attached gateways To delete a VCN's subnets, they must first be empty. Note: When you create one of the preceding resources, you specify a VCN and subnet for it. The relevant service creates at least one VNIC in the subnet and attaches the VNIC to the resource. The service manages the VNICs on your behalf, so they are not readily apparent to you in the Console. The VNIC enables the resource to communicate with other resources over the network. Although this documentation commonly talks about the resource itself being in the subnet, it's actually the resource's attached VNIC. If the subnet is not empty, you instead get an error indicating that there are still resources that you must delete first. The error includes the OCID of a VNIC that is in the subnet (there could be more, but the error returns only a single VNIC's OCID). You can use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure command line interface (CLI) or another SDK or client to call the GetVnic operation with the VNIC OCID. The response includes the VNIC's display name. Depending on the type of parent resource, the display name can indicate which parent resource the VNIC belongs to. You can then delete that parent resource, or you can contact your administrator to determine who owns the resource. When the VNIC's parent resource is deleted, the attached VNIC is also deleted from the subnet. If there are remaining VNICs in the subnet, repeat the process of determining and deleting each parent resource until the subnet is empty. Then you can delete the subnet. For example, if you're using the CLI, use this command to get information about the VNIC. `oci network vnic get --vnic-id`