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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

Your company needs to migrate a business critical application from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application runs on Oracle

Database and both the application and database servers run on Oracle Linux version 7. The application server is WebLogic server running on multiple 4-core servers and the database is deployed as an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition RAC database on 2 servers (4-cores each).

Which method of database migration should you choose so that the application has minimal impact? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the Oracle Database Backup module with RMAN to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.
- B. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the ZDM tool for the database migration.
- C. Deploy Autonomous Transaction Processing Database on OCI and use the MV2ADB tool for the database migration.
- D. Deploy Exadata Cloud Service Base rack and use Oracle Data Pump tool to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/zero-downtime-migration/19.2/zdmug/introduction-to-zero-downtime-migration.html#GUID-FF4CA22F-CC83-4118-AF26-6E7BE224717F>



QUESTION 3

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

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

You are working as a security consultant with a global insurance organization which is using Microsoft Azure Active Directory as an identity provider to manage user login/passwords. When a user logs in to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console, it should get authenticated by Azure AD.

Which set of steps are required to be configured in OCI to meet this requirement?

- A. Setup Azure AD as an Identity Provider, import users and groups from Azure AD to OCI, set up IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.
- B. Setup Azure AD as an Enterprise Application, configure OCI for single sign-on, map Azure AD groups to OCI groups, set up the IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.
- C. Setup Azure AD as an Enterprise Application, map Azure AD users, groups and policies to OCI groups and users.
- D. Setup Azure AD as an Identity Provider, map Azure AD groups to OCI groups, set up the IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You are working for a Travel company and your travel portal application is a collection of microservices that run on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. As per the recent security overview, you have noticed that Oracle has published a newer image of the Operating System used by the worker nodes. You want to make sure that your application doesn't face any downtime but at the same time the worker nodes gets upgraded to the latest version of the Operating System.



What should you do to get this upgrade done without application downtime? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 1. Shutdown the worker nodes 2. Create a new node pool 3. Manually schedule the pods on the newly built node pool
- B. 1. Create a new node pool using the latest available Operating System image. 2. Run `kubectl cordon` against all the worker nodes in the old pool to stop any new application pods to get scheduled 3. Run `kubectl drain` `""delete""local""data ""force ""ignore""daemonsets` to evict any Pods that are running 4. Delete the old node pool
- C. 1. Create a new node pool using the latest available Operating System image 2. Run `kubectl taint nodes ""all node""role.kubernetes.io/master""` 3. Delete the old node pool
- D. 1. Run `kubectl cordon` against all the worker nodes in the old pool to stop any new application pods to get scheduled 2. Run `kubectl drain` `""delete""local""data ""force ""ignore""daemonsets` to evict any Pods that are running 3. Download the patches for the new Operating System image 4. Patch the worker nodes to the latest Operating System image

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengupgradingk8sworkernode.htm>

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