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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

A global media organization is working on a project which lets users upload their videos on their site. After upload is complete, the video should be automatically processed by an AI algorithm. The algorithm will try to recognize actions in the videos so that it can be used to show related advertisements in future. The development team wants to focus on writing AI code and don't want to worry about underlying infrastructure for high-availability, scalability, security and monitoring. Which OCI services should you recommend for this project?

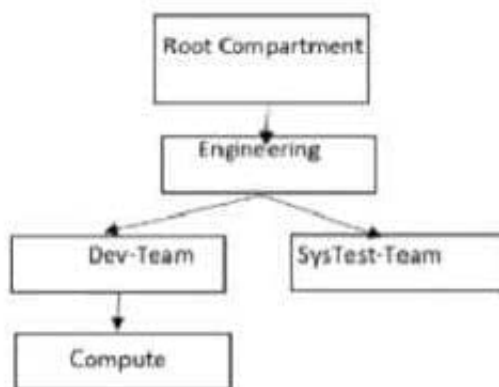
- A. Use OCI Events service for triggering automatic processing of video, Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and OCI Digital Assistant
- B. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) for deployment of AI Code, OCI Notifications and Object Storage
- C. Use OCI Resource Manager to manage the underlying infrastructure, OCI Functions and OCI Events service.
- D. Use Object Storage for storing videos, OCI Events service and OCI Functions

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there's no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don't provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution. You can create automation based on state changes for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources by using event types, rules, and actions. When the function is executing inside the container, the function can read from and write to other resources and services running in the same subnet (for example, Database as a Service). The function can also read from and write to other shared resources (for example, Object Storage), and other Oracle Cloud Services.

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: A

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:DevTeam: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 have configured backups for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 2-node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. In the console, the database backup displays a Failed status. Which of the following options is the most likely reason for this backup issue?

- A. The master key stored in OCI Key Management for encryption and decryption of data in the database is not accessible to the backup service.
- B. The auth token being used by the Object Store Swift endpoint is incorrect.
- C. The allocated storage on the OCI File Storage service file system attached with the database is full.
- D. The RMAN backup agent is not compatible with the version of database being used.

Correct Answer: B



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 sot 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 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

QUESTION 5

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 it 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 themself 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.DeselO2.24 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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