



# 1Z0-997-21<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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## QUESTION 1

After performing maintenance on an Oracle Linux compute instance the system is returned to a running state. You attempt to connect using SSH but are unable to do so. You decide to create an instance console connection to troubleshoot the issue. Which three tasks would enable you to connect to the console connection and begin troubleshooting?

- A. Use SSH to connect to the public: IP address of the compute Instance and provide the console connection OCID as the username.
- B. edit the Linux boot menu to enable access to console.
- C. Use SSH to connect to the service endpoint of the console connection service
- D. Reboot the compute instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Management Console
- E. Upload an API signing key for console connection authentication.
- F. Stop the compute Instance using the Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line interface (CLI).

Correct Answer: BCD

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service provides console connections that enable you to remotely troubleshoot malfunctioning instances, such as:

An imported or customized image that does not complete a successful boot.

A previously working instance that stops responding.

the steps to connect to console and troubleshoot the OS Issue 1- Before you can connect to the serial console you need to create the instance console connection. Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.

Click the instance that you're interested in.

Under Resources, click Console Connections.

Click Create Console Connection.

Upload the public key (.pub) portion for the SSH key. You can browse to a public key file on your computer or paste your public key into the text box.

Click Create Console Connection. When the console connection has been created and is available, the status changes to ACTIVE. 2- Connecting to the Serial Console you can connect to the serial console by using a Secure Shell (SSH) connection to the service endpoint of the console connection service. Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances. Click the instance that you're interested in. Under Resources, click Console Connections. Click the Actions icon (three dots), and then click Copy Serial Console Connection for Linux/Mac. Paste the connection string copied from the previous step to a terminal window on a Mac OS X or Linux system, and then press Enter to connect to the console. If you are not using the default SSH key or ssh-agent, you can modify the serial console connection string to include the identity file flag, -i , to specify the SSH key to use. You must specify this for both the SSH connection and the SSH ProxyCommand, as shown in the following line: `ssh -i // -o`



ProxyCommand=\\ssh -i // -W %h:%p -p 443... Press Enter again to activate the console. 3- Troubleshooting Instances from Instance Console Connections To boot into maintenance mode Reboot the instance from the Console. When the reboot process starts, switch back to the terminal window, and you see Console messages start to appear in the window. As soon as you see the GRUB boot menu appear, use the up/down arrow key to stop the automatic boot process, enabling you to use the boot menu. In the boot menu, highlight the top item in the menu, and type e to edit the boot entry. In edit mode, use the down arrow key to scroll down through the entries until you reach the line that starts with either linuxefi for instances running Oracle Autonomous Linux 7.x or Oracle Linux 7.x, or kernel for instances running Oracle Linux 6.x. At the end of that line, add the following: init=/bin/bash Reboot the instance from the terminal window by entering the keyboard shortcut CTRL+X.

## QUESTION 2

An OCI Architect is working on a solution consisting of analysis of data from clinical trials of a pharmaceutical company. The data is being stored in OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) having 8 CPU Cores and 70 TB of storage. The architect is planning to setup autoscaling to respond to dynamic changes in the workload. Which of the following needs to be considered while configuring auto scaling? Choose two

- A. Enabling auto scaling does not change the concurrency and parallelism settings
- B. Auto scaling also scales IO throughput linearly along with CPU
- C. The database memory SGA and PGA will not get affected by the changes in the number of CPUs during auto scaling
- D. The maximum CPU cores that will be automatically allocated for this database is 16 CPUs

Correct Answer: AB

Auto scaling is enabled by default when you create an Autonomous Database instance or you can use Scale Up/Down on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console to enable or disable auto scaling. With auto scaling enabled the database can use up to three times more CPU and IO resources than specified by the number of OCPUs currently shown in the Scale Up/Down dialog. When auto scaling is enabled, if your workload requires additional CPU and IO resources the database automatically uses the resources without any manual intervention required. Enabling auto scaling does not change the concurrency and parallelism settings for the predefined services IO throughput depends on the number of CPUs you provision and scales linearly with the number of CPUs.

## QUESTION 3

You are working as a solution architect with a global automotive provider who is looking to create a multi-cloud solution. They want to run their application tier in Microsoft Azure while utilizing the Oracle DB Systems in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). What is the most-fault tolerant and secure solution for this customer? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Deploy the Oracle database system into a public subnet in your VCN and assign a public IP address. Connect your application tier running in Azure to the public IP address of the database system over the internet.
- B. Create a FastConnect virtual circuit with Microsoft Azure as the provider to establish a private interconnect between the application tier running in the Azure Virtual Network and the OCI VCN that contains the Oracle Databases.
- C. Create an encrypted, Virtual Private Network connection between the Microsoft Azure Virtual Network that contains the application tier and the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) that contains the Oracle Databases.
- D. Use an OCI Virtual Cloud Network remote peering connection to create a remote network connection between the application tier running in Microsoft Azure Virtual Network and Oracle Databases running in the OCI Virtual Cloud



Network (VCN).

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/learn-azure-oci-interconnect/index.html#GUID-FBE38C70-A4CF40C5-A37A-121241D21199>

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#### QUESTION 4

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 5

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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