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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

An online Stock trading application is deployed to multiple Availability Domains in the us phoenix-1 region. Considering the high volume of transactions that the trading application handles, the company has hired you to ensure that the data stored by the application available, and disaster resilient. In the event of failure, the Recovery time Objective (RTO) must be less than 2 hours to meet regulator requirements.

Which Disaster Recovery strategy should be used to achieve the RTO requirement In the event of system failure?

- A. Configure hourly block volumes backups through the Storage Gateway service.
- B. Configure hourly block volumes backups using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line Interface (CLI)
- C. Store hourly block volumes backup to NVMe device under a compute instance and generate a custom Image every 5 minutes.
- D. Configure your application to use synchronous master slave data replication between Availability Domains.

Correct Answer: B

You can use the CLI, REST APIs, or the SDKs to automate, script, and manage volume backups and their lifecycle. Planning Your Backup The primary use of backups is to support business continuity, disaster recovery, and long- term archiving requirements. When determining a backup schedule, your backup plan and goals should consider the following: Frequency: How often you want to back up your data. Recovery time: How long you can wait for a backup to be restored and accessible to the applications that use it. The time for a backup to complete varies on several factors, but it will generally take a few minutes or longer, depending on the size of the data being backed up and the amount of data that has changed since your last backup. Number of stored backups: How many backups you need to keep available and the deletion schedule for those you no longer need. You can only create one backup at a time, so if a backup is underway, it will need to complete before you can create another one. For details about the number of backups you can store

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

You developed a microservices-based application that runs on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). It has multiple endpoints that needs to be exposed to the public internet.

What is the most cost-effective way to expose multiple application endpoints without adding complexity to the application?

A. Use NodePort service type in Kubernetes for each of your service endpoint and use node's public IP address to access the applications.

B. Use separate load balancer instance for each service, but use the 100 Mbps load balancer option.

C. Deploy an Ingress Controller and use it to expose each endpoint with its own routing endpoint.

D. Use ClusterIP service type in Kubernetes for each of your service endpoint and use a load balancer to expose the endpoints.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

You work for a bank as the lead Oracle Cloud Infrastructure architect. You designed a highly scalable solution for your company's banking application. The architecture includes a load balancer, application servers with autoscaling



configuration based on CPU utilization, and an Autonomous Database with Transaction Processing workload type running in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

During the peak utilization period, the application users complain that the application runs slow.

What are two possible reasons for the application running slow at times? (Choose two.)

- A. The VCN does not have a Network Security Group configured to allow traffic from the load balancer to all the application servers in the backend set.
- B. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the application servers did not scale out due to compartment quota breach of the VM shapes used by the application servers.
- C. The load balancer is not configured correctly to send traffic to all the listeners of the application servers in the backend set.
- D. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the Autonomous Database did not scale out due to misconfigured scaling policy.
- E. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the application servers did not scale out due to service limit breach of the VM shapes used by the application servers.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

You are helping a customer troubleshoot a problem. The customer has several Oracle Linux servers in a private subnet within a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). The servers are configured to periodically communicate to the Internet to get security patches for applications installed on them.

The servers are unable to reach the Internet. An Internet Gateway has been deployed in the public subnet in the VCN and the appropriate routes are configured in the Route Table associated with the public subnet.

Based on cost considerations, which option will fix this issue?

- A. Create a Public Load Balancer in front of the servers and add the servers to the Backend Set of the Public Load Balancer.
- B. Create another Internet Gateway and configure it as route target for the private subnet.
- C. Implement a NAT instance in the public subnet of the VCN and configure the NAT instance as the route target for the private subnet.
- D. Create a NAT gateway in the VCN and configure the NAT gateway as the route target for the private subnet.

Correct Answer: D