



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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Professional

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## QUESTION 1

A civil engineering company is running an online portal in which engineers can upload their construction photos, videos, and other digital files. There is a new requirement for you to implement: the online portal must offload the digital content to an Object Storage bucket for a period of 72 hours. After the provided time limit has elapsed, the portal will hold all the digital content locally and wait for the next offload period. Which option fulfills this requirement?

- A. Create a pre-authenticated URL for the entire Object Storage bucket to read and list the content with an expiration of 72 hours.
- B. Create a pre-authenticated URL for each object that is uploaded to the Object Storage bucket with an expiration of 72 hours.
- C. Create a Dynamic Group with matching rule for the portal compute Instance and grant access to the Object Storage bucket for 72 hours.
- D. Create a pre-authenticated URL for the entire Object Storage bucket to write content with an expiration of 72 hours.

Correct Answer: D

Pre-authenticated requests provide a way to let users access a bucket or an object without having their own credentials, as long as the request creator has permission to access those objects. For example, you can create a request that lets operations support user upload backups to a bucket without owning API keys. Or, you can create a request that lets a business partner update shared data in a bucket without owning API keys. When creating a pre-authenticated request, you have the following options: You can specify the name of a bucket that a pre-authenticated request user has write access to and can upload one or more objects to. You can specify the name of an object that a pre-authenticated request user can read from, write to, or read from and write to. Scope and Constraints Understand the following scope and constraints regarding pre-authenticated requests: Users can't list bucket contents. You can create an unlimited number of pre-authenticated requests. There is no time limit to the expiration date that you can set. You can't edit a pre-authenticated request. If you want to change user access options in response to changing requirements, you must create a new pre-authenticated request. The target and actions for a pre-authenticated request are based on the creator's permissions. The request is not, however, bound to the creator's account login credentials. If the creator's login credentials change, a pre-authenticated request is not affected.

You cannot delete a bucket that has a pre-authenticated request associated with that bucket or with an object in that bucket.

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## QUESTION 2

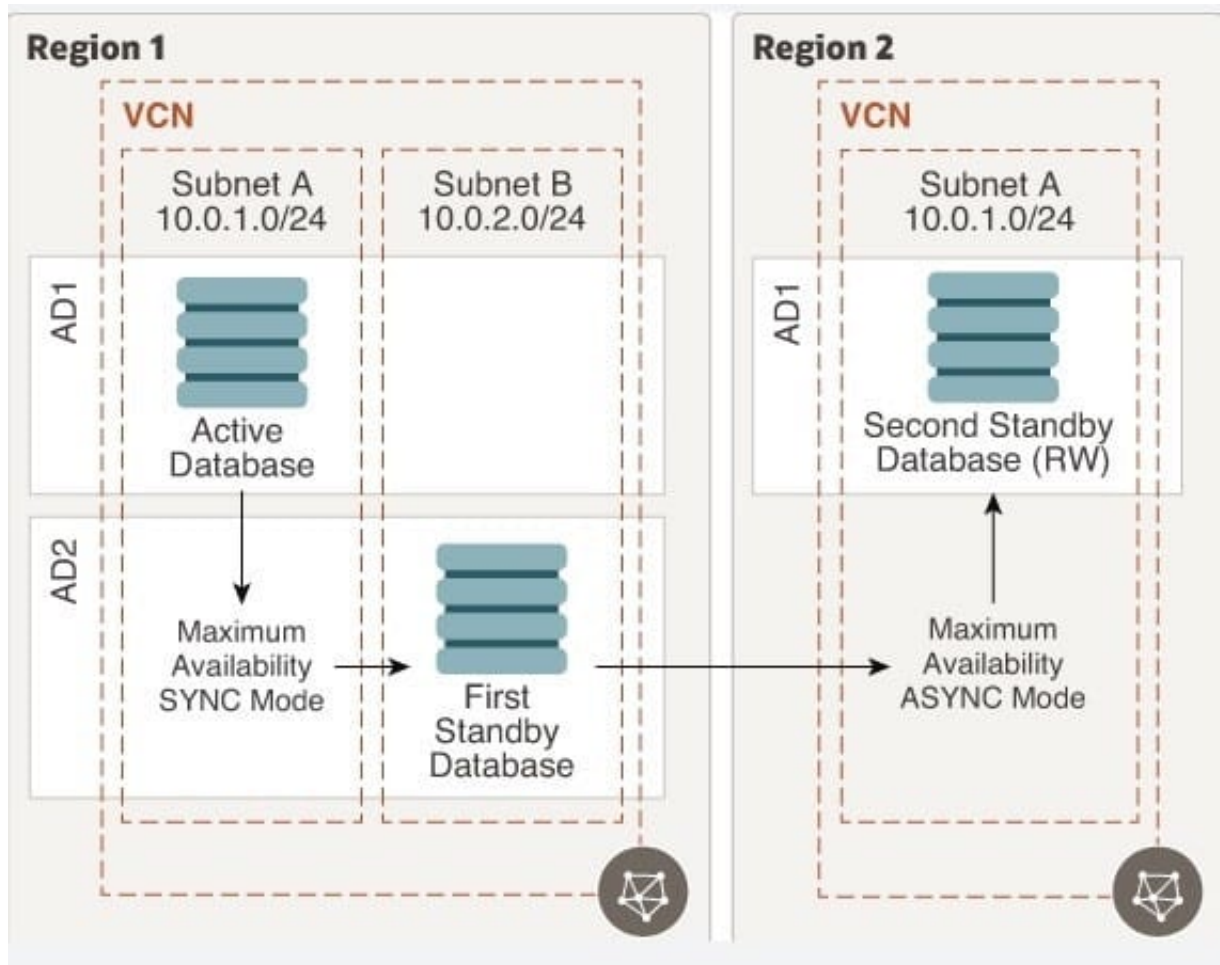
All three Data Guard Configuration are fully supported on Oracle Cloud infrastructure (OCI). You want to deploy a maximum availability architecture (MAA) for database workload. Which option should you consider while designing your Data Guard configuration to ensure best RTO and PRO without causing any data loss?

- A. Configure "Maximum Protection" mode which provides zero data loss if the primary database fails.
- B. Configure "Maximum Performance" mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region) which provides the highest level of data protection that is possible without affecting the performance of the primary database.
- C. Configure "Maximum Scalability" mode which provides the highest level of scalability without compromising the availability of the primary database.
- D. Configure "Maximum Availability" mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same



Correct Answer: D

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Resources/Assets/whitepapers/best-practices-for-dr-onoci.pdf> All three Data Guard configurations are fully supported on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. However, because of a high risk of production outage, we don't recommend using the maximum protection mode for your Data Guard configuration. We recommend using the maximum availability mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region), and using the maximum availability mode in ASYNC mode between two regions. This architecture provides you the best RTO and RPO without causing any data loss. We recommend building this architecture in daisy-chain mode: the primary database ships redo logs to the first standby database in another availability domain in SYNC mode, and then the first standby database ships the redo logs to another region in ASYNC mode. This method ensures that your primary database is not doing the double work of shipping redo logs, which can cause performance impact on a production workload.



This configuration offers the following benefits: No data loss within a region. No overhead on the production database to maintain standbys in another region. Option to configure lagging on the DR site if needed for business reasons. Option to configure multiple standbys in different regions without any additional overhead on the

production database. A typical use case is a CDN application Bottom of Form

### QUESTION 3

You are tasked with migrating an online shopping website to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and decide to use a Load Balancer. You have configured the backend set with the round robin policy. During the testing phase, you noticed that



users are losing items from their shopping carts when they navigate to different pages. How should you implement a solution to this problem?

- A. Set up a Traffic Management Steering Policy to redirect traffic to a different backend set that is deployed exclusively for the purpose of holding all Items placed in the shopping cart.
- B. Configure a set of path route rules that will route to different backend sets based on the URI requested by the customer's browser.
- C. Replace the round robin policy with least connections policy at the backend set.
- D. Set up session persistence at the Load Balancer backend set.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

Which three scenarios are suitable for the Oracle Infrastructure (OCI) Autonomous transaction Processing Server less (ATP-S) deployment?

- A. well established, online auction marketplace is running an application where there is database usage 24/7 but also has peaks of activity that are hard to predict when the peaks happen, the total activities may reach 3 times the normal activity level
- B. A small startup is deploying a new application for eCommerce and it requires database to store customers' transactions. The team is unsure of what the load will look like since it is a new application.
- C. A midsize company is considering migrating its legacy on-premises MongoDB database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The database has significantly higher workloads on weekends than weekdays
- D. A developer working on an internal project needs to use a database during work hours but doesn't need it during nights or weekends. The project budget requires her to keep costs low.
- E. A manufacturing company is running Oracle E-Business Suite application on-premises. They are looking to move this application to OCI and they want to use a managed database offering for their database tier.

Correct Answer: ABD

MongoDB is a cross-platform document-oriented database program. Classified as a NoSQL database

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#### QUESTION 5

A retail company has recently adopted a hybrid architecture. They have the following requirements for their end-to-end Connectivity model between their on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) region

\*

Highly available connection with service level redundancy

\*

Dedicated network bandwidth with low latency



Which connectivity setup is the most cost effective solution for this scenario?

A.

Setup IPsec VPN as your primary connection, and a FastConnect virtual circuit as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data center for each connection from your edge devices, advertise more specific routes IPsec VPN, and specific routes through the backup FastConnect virtual circuit.

B.

Setup FastConnect virtual circuit as your primary connection, and a second FastConnect virtual circuit as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your FastConnect physical connectivity is redundant Use a single edge device in your on premises data center for each connection From yc device, advertise more specific routes via primary FastConnect virtual circuit, and less specific routes through t backup FastConnect circuit.

C.

Setup FastConnect virtual circuit as your primary connection, and an IPsec VPN as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data center for each connection. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes through FastConnect virtual circuit, and more specific routes through the backup IPsec VPN path.

D.

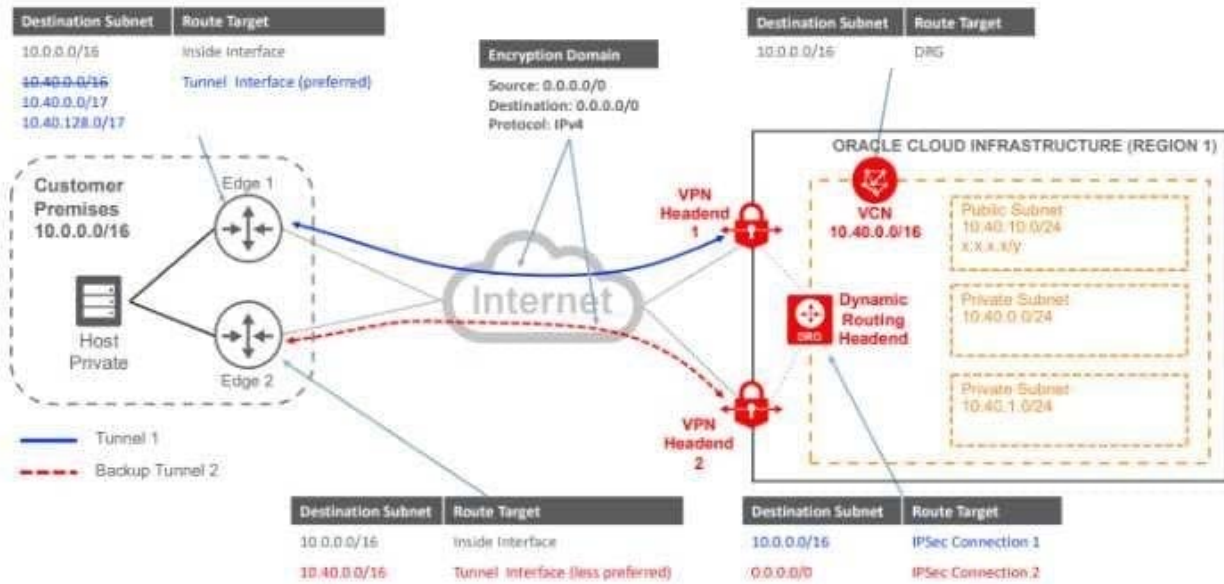
Setup IPsec VPN as your primary connection, and a second IPsec VPN as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your on p data center for each connection. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes via primary IPsec VPN. and less specific rod the backup IPsec VPN.

Correct Answer: D

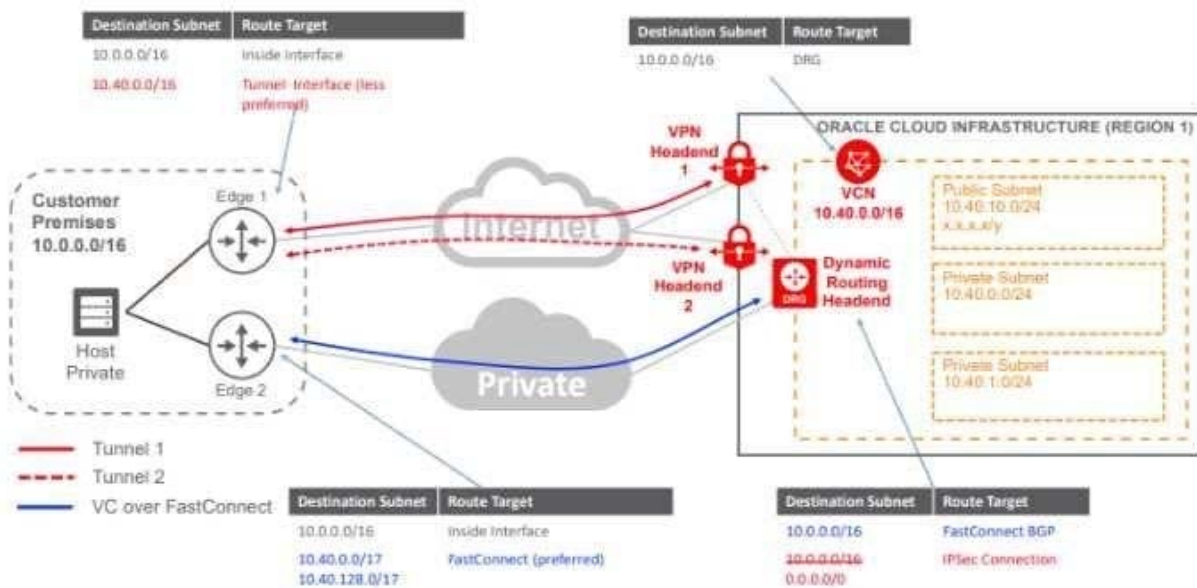
there are two main requirements for this Customer First Highly available connection with service level redundancy and that can achieve by



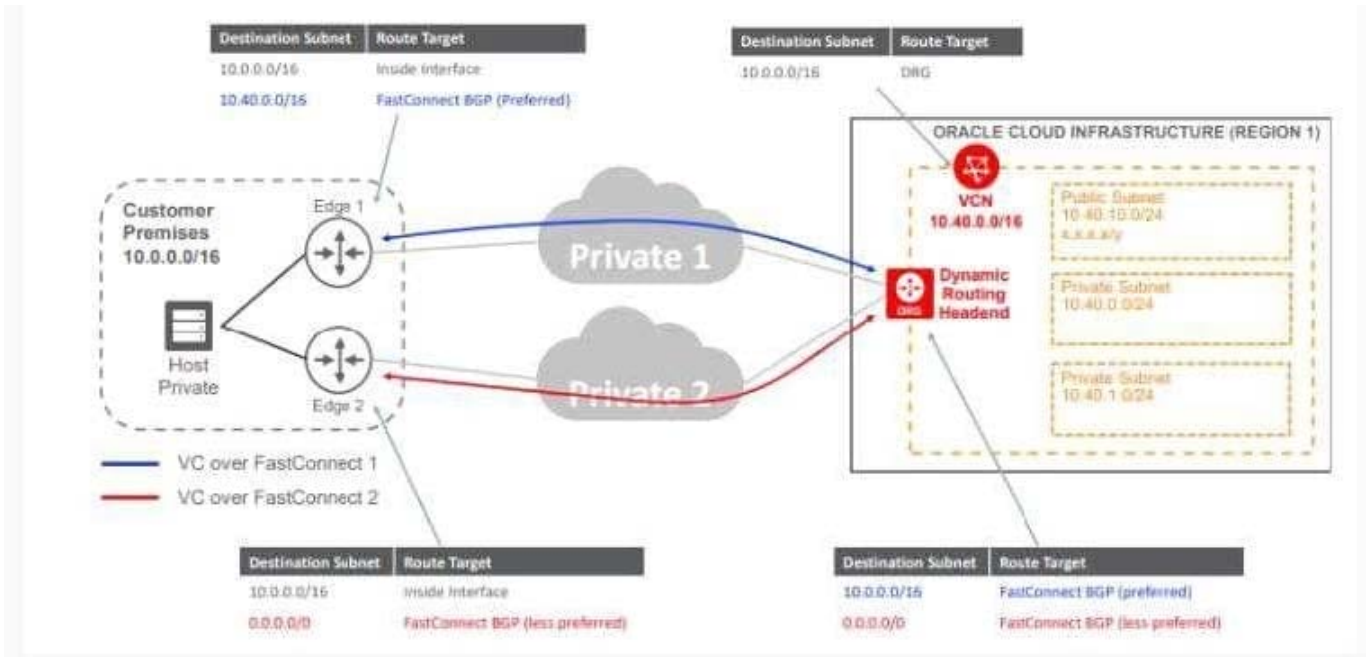
### 1- VPN Connect with a Redundant Customer Edge Device



### 2- FastConnect Plus a Single VPN Connect Connection



### 3- Redundant FastConnect



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