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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

A company has an urgent requirement to migrate 300 TB of data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) in two weeks. Their data center has been recently struck by a massive hurricane and the building has been badly damaged, although still operational. They have a 100 Mbps Internet line but the connection is intermittent due to the damages caused to the electrical grid in this scenario, what is the most effective service to use to migrate the data to OCI given the time constraints?

- A. Setup a OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN. Once the connection has been established, upload all data to OCI using OCI Storage Gateway Cloud Sync tool.
- B. Setup a hybrid network by launching a 1Gbps FastConnect virtual circuit between your data center and OCI. Use OCI Object storage multipart upload tool to automate the migration of your data to OCI.
- C. Use multiple OCI Data Transfer Appliances to transfer data to OCI.
- D. Upload the data to OCI using OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool.
- E. Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN. Once the connection has been established, upload all data to OCI.

Correct Answer: C

Due to the network speed is not good enough and the connection is intermittent due to the damages caused to the electrical grid Oracle offers offline data transfer solutions that let you migrate data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You have 2 options of Data Transfer: DISK-BASED DATA TRANSFER: You send your data as files on encrypted commodity disk to an Oracle transfer site. Operators at the Oracle transfer site upload the files into your designated Object Storage bucket in your tenancy. APPLIANCE-BASED DATA TRANSFER: you send your data as files on secure, high-capacity, Oracle-supplied storage appliances to an Oracle transfer site. Operators at the Oracle transfer site upload the data into your designated Object Storage bucket in your tenancy.

QUESTION 2

A global retailer is setting up the cloud architecture to be deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) which will have thousands of users from two major geographical regions: North America and Asia Pacific. The requirements of the services are:

*

Service needs to be available 24/7 to avoid any business disruption

*

North American customers should be served by applications running in North American regions

*

Asia Pacific customers should be served by applications running in Asia Pacific regions

*

Must be resilient enough to handle the outage of an entire OCI region



- A.
OCI DNS, Traffic Management with Failover steering policy
- B.
OCI DNS, Traffic Management with Geolocation steering policy. Health Checks
- C.
OCI DNS, Traffic Management with Geolocation steering policy
- D.
OCI DNS, Traffic Management with Load Balancer steering policy, Health Checks

Correct Answer: B

GEOLOCATION STEERING Geolocation 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. Combine with Oracle Health Checks to fail over from one region to another



QUESTION 3

A new International hacktivfst group based in London, launched a wide scale cyber attacks Including SQL Injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) across multiple websites which are hosted in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As an IT consultant, you must configure a Web Application Firewall (WAF) to protect these website against the attacks. How



should you configure your WAF to protect the website against those attacks?

- A. Enable an Access Rule that contains XSS Filters Categories and SQL Filters Categories.
- B. Enable a Protection Rule to block the attacks based on HTTP Headers that contain XSS and SQL strings.
- C. Enable a Protection Rule that contains XSS Filters Categories and SQL Filters Categories.
- D. Enable an Access Rule to block the IP Address range from London.
- E. Enable a Protection Rule to block requests that came from London.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A data analytics company has been building its now generation big data and analytics platform on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). They need a storage service that provide the scale and performance that their big data applications require such as high throughput to compute nodes with low latency file operations in addition, their data needs to be stored redundantly across multiple nodes in a single availability domain and allows concurrent connections from multiple compute instances hosted on multiple availability domains. Which OCI storage service can you use to meet this requirement?

- A. Object Storage
- B. File System Storage
- C. Archive storage
- D. Block Volume

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can also access a file system from outside the VCN using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect and Internet Protocol security (IPSec) virtual private network (VPN). Use the File Storage service when your application or workload includes big data and analytics, media processing, or content management, and you require Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)-compliant file system access semantics and concurrently accessible storage. The File Storage service is designed to meet the needs of applications and users that need an enterprise file system across a wide range of use cases

QUESTION 5

Multiple departments in your company use a shared Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy to implement their projects. You are in charge of managing the cost of OCI resources in the tenancy and need to obtain better insights into departmental usage. Which three options can you implement together to accomplish this?

- A. Create a budget that matches your commitment amount and an alert at 100 percent of the forecast
- B. Set up a consolidated budget tracking lag to analyze costs in a granular manner
- C. Set up different compartments for each department then track and analyze cost per compartment



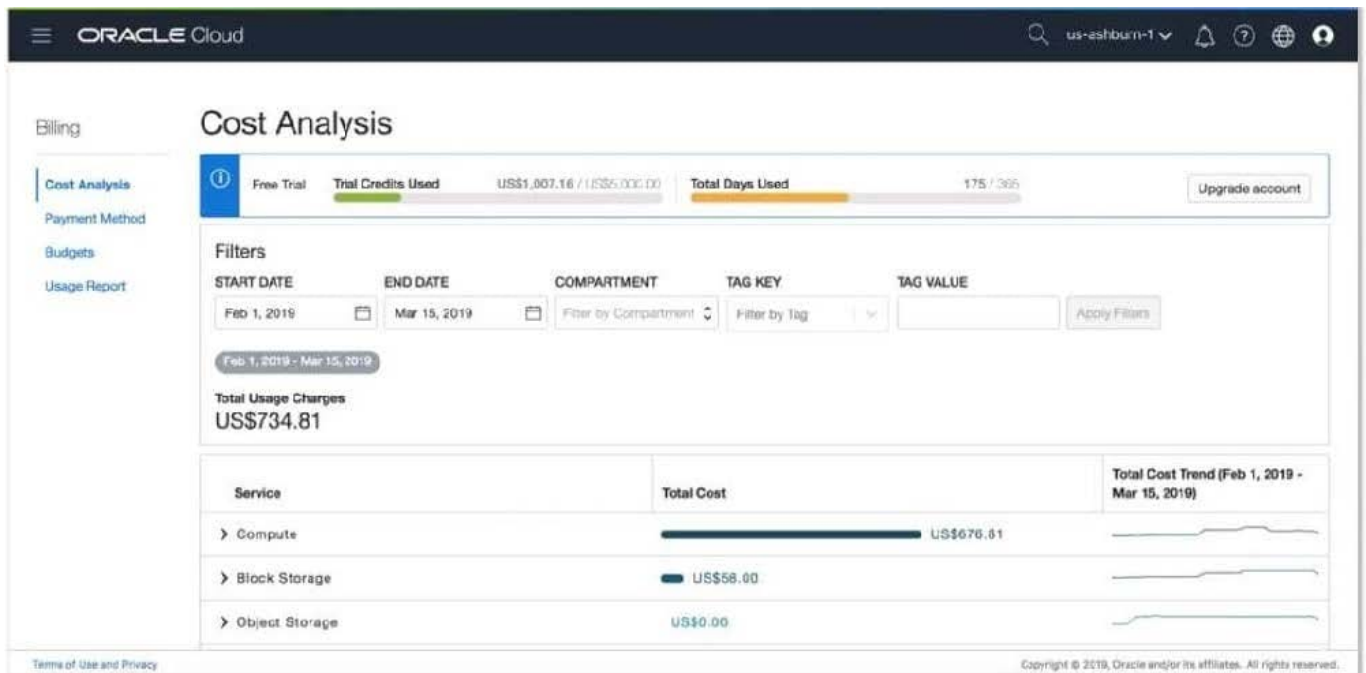
D. Use the billing cost tracking report to analyze costs

E. Set up a tag default that automatically applies tags to all specified resources created in a compartment

then use these tags for cost analysis.

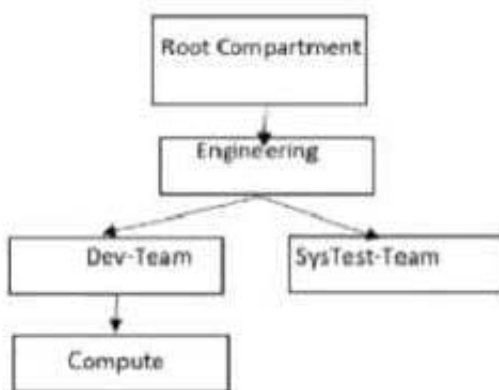
Correct Answer: ACE

budgets You can use budgets to track costs in your tenancy. After creating a budget for a compartment, you can set up alerts that will notify you if a budget is forecast to be exceeded or if spending surpasses a certain amount. OCI Cost Analysis Visualization tools Help understand spending patterns at a glance Filter costs by Date, Tags and Compartments Trend lines show how spending patterns are changing To use Cost Analysis you must be a member of the Administrators group



QUESTION 6

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

QUESTION 7

A startup company is looking for a solution for processing of data transmitted by the IOT devices fitted to transport vehicles that carry frozen foods. The data should be consumed and processed in real time. The processed data should be archived to OCI Object Storage bucket. and use Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle analytics. Which architecture will help you meet this requirement?

- A. Use OCI Streaming Service to collect the incoming biometric data. Use an open source Hadoop cluster to analyze the data horn streaming service. Store the results to OCI Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle complex analytics
- B. Use OCI Streaming Service to collect the incoming biometric data. Use Oracle Functions to process the date and show the results on a real-time dashboard and store the results lo OCI Object Storage Store the data In OCI Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle analytics.
- C. Create an OCI Object Storage bucket to collect the incoming biometric data from the smart pet collar Fetch the data horn OC\ Object storage to OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) every day and run analytics Jobs with it
- D. Launch an open source Hadoop cluster to collect the Incoming biometrics data Use an Open source Fluentd cluster to analyze the- data me results to OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing (ADW)to handle complex analytics

Correct Answer: B



Real-time processing of high-volume streams of data

- OCI Streaming service provides a fully managed, scalable, durable storage option for continuous, high-volume streams of data that you can consume and process in real-time

- Use cases Log and Event data collection Web/Mobile activity data ingestion IoT Data streaming for processing and alerts Messaging: use streaming to decouple components of large systems

- Oracle managed service with REST APIs (Create, Put, Get, Delete)

- Integrated Monitoring

QUESTION 8

Your team is conducting a root analysis (RCA) following a recent, unplanned outage. One of the block volumes attached to your production WebLogic server was deleted and you have tasked with identifying the source of the action. You search the Audit logs and find several Delete actions that occurred in the previous 24 hours. Given the sample of this event.

```
"event":{
  "tenantId":"ocidl.tenancy.ocl..aaaaaaaaymp6954bjkimnbuciaslaaaaa"
  "compartmentId":"ocidl.compartment.ocl..aaaaaaaav4x6wimindk7znguAlaaa"
  "compartmentName":"Production"
  "eventId":"14a87512_dblrillo),A06-041027d191/9"
  "eventName":"DeleteVolume"
  "eventSource":"BlockVolumes"
  "eventType":"ServiceAPI"
  "principalId":"ocidl.user.ocl..aaaaaaaaiqlskkelb62pz3ualqwy6otzd7daaqaaaa"
  "credentialId":""
  "requestAction":"DELETE"
  "requestId":"csid06406dob4a7999cecId51604ce52/E79253t181thilb36clad34bM51040/FA112B6BFFOK3011165F6SUM0C"
  "requestAgent":"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/531.36 WM, like Gecko) Chrome/100.0.4797.14..."
  "requestHeaders":{...
}
"requestOrigin":"129.254.11.219"
"request_Resource":"/20160918/volumes/ocidl.volume.ocl.iad.abuwc1jtxksq424tohcclp1lbzz13w}rr1j2ezissSees105125kzxlig"
"responseStatus":"204"
```

Which item from the event log helps you identify the individual or service that initiated the DeleteVolume API call?

- A. requestAgent
- B. eventSource
- C. principalId
- D. requestOrigin
- E. eventId

Correct Answer: C

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Audit service automatically records calls to all supported Oracle Cloud

Infrastructure public application programming interface (API) endpoints as log events.

Currently, all services support logging by Audit.

Every audit log event includes two main parts:



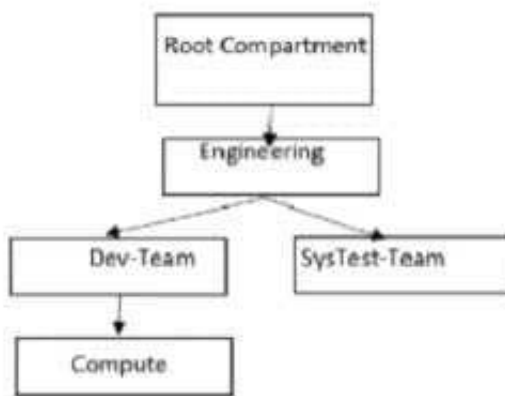
Envelopes that act as a container for all event messages Payloads that contain data from the resource emitting the event message The identity object contains the following attributes. data.identity.authType The type of authentication used.

data.identity.principalId The OCID of the principal.

data.identity.principalName The name of the user or service. This value is the friendly name associated with principalId .

QUESTION 9

Give this compartment structure:



You want to move a compute instance that is in `\\Compute\\` compartment to `\\SysTes-Team\\`. You login to your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)account and use the `\\Move Resource\\` option. What will happen when you attempt moving the compute resource?

- A. The move will be successful though Compute Instance and its Public and Private IP address will stay the same. The Compute instance VNIC will need to be moved separately. The Compute instance will still be associated with the original VCN.
- B. The move will fail and you will be prompted to move the VCN first. Once VCN is moved to the target compartment, the Compute instance can be moved.
- C. The move will be successful though Compute Instance Public and Private IP address changed, and it will be associated to the VCN in target compartment.
- D. The move will be successful though Compute Instance and its Public and Private IP address will stay the same. The Compute instance VNIC will still be associated with the original VCN.

Correct Answer: D

Moving Resources to a Different Compartment Most resources can be moved after they are created. There are a few resources that you can't move from one compartment to another. Some resources have attached resource dependencies and some don't. Not all attached dependencies behave the same way when the parent resource moves. For some resources, the attached dependencies move with the parent resource to the new The parent resource moves immediately, but in some cases attached dependencies move asynchronously and are not visible in the new



compartment until the move is complete. For other resources, the attached resource dependencies do not move to the new compartment. You can move these attached resources independently. You can move Compute resources such as instances, instance pools, and custom images from one compartment to another. When you move a Compute resource to a new compartment, associated resources such as boot volumes and VNICs are not moved. You can move a VCN from one compartment to another. When you move a VCN, its associated VNICs, private IPs, and ephemeral IPs move with it to the new compartment.

QUESTION 10

You are working with a social media company as a solution architect. The media company wants to collect and analyze large amounts of data being generated from their websites and social media feeds to gain insights and continuously improve the user experience. In order to meet this requirement, you have developed a microservices application hosted on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes. The application will process the data and store the result to an Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) instance. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can you use to collect and process a large volume of unstructured data in real time?

- A. OCI Events
- B. OCI Streaming
- C. OCI Resource Manager
- D. OCI Notifications

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

A FinTech startup is developing a new blockchain based application to provide Smart Contracts using micro-services architecture. The development team is planning to deploy the application using containers and looking for a reliable way to build, deploy and manage their cloud-native application. Additionally, they need an easy way to store, share and manage their application artifacts. Which option should you recommend for this application?

- A. Install and manage a Kubernetes cluster on OCI Compute Instances and use OCI Resource Manager for management of application artifacts
- B. Use and OCI Resource Manager to manage cloud-native application and make the application artifacts available using OCI Functions
- C. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) to manage of cloud-native applications and OCI Registry for application artifacts
- D. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) to manage the deployment environment and OCI Functions for application artifacts

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry is an Oracle-managed registry that enables you to simplify your development to production workflow. Oracle



Cloud Infrastructure Registry makes it easy for you as a developer to store, share, and manage development artifacts like Docker images. And the highly available and scalable architecture of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ensures you can reliably deploy your applications. So you don't have to worry about operational issues, or scaling the underlying infrastructure.

QUESTION 12

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: C

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.

QUESTION 13

An organization has its mission critical application consisting of multiple application servers and databases running inside Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in uk-london-1 region. Their solution architect wants to further strengthen their architecture by planning for Disaster Recovery (DR) in eu-frankfurt-1 region.

Which two solutions should their architect keep in mind while designing for DR?

- A. A remote VCN peering connection is required to establish secure and reliable connectivity between different VCNs created in uk-london-1 and eu-frankfurt-1 region.
- B. rsync utility can be used to asynchronously copy file systems or snapshot data to another region.
- C. Load balancer will automatically distribute traffic between both the regions.
- D. The RTO is the acceptable timeframe of lost data that application can tolerate.
- E. It is not possible to use Active Data Guard to synchronize a database in uk-london-1 region to equivalent database in eu-frankfurt-1 region.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 14

You are building a highly available and fault tolerant web application deployment for your company. Similar application delayed by competitors experienced web site attack including DDoS which resulted in web server failing. You have decided to use Oracle Web Application Firewall (WAF) to implement an architecture which will provide protection against such attacks and ensure additional configuration will you need to implement to make sure WAF is protecting my web application 24?. Which additional configuration will you need to Implement to make sure WAF Is protecting my web application 24???



- A. Configure auto scaling policy and it to WAF instance.
- B. Configure Control Rules to send traffic to multiple web servers
- C. Configure multiple origin servers
- D. Configure new rules based on now vulnerabilities and mitigations

Correct Answer: C

Origin Management An origin is an endpoint (typically an IP address) of the application protected by the WAF. An origin can be an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer public IP address. A load balancer IP address can be used for high availability to an origin. Multiple origins can be defined, but only a single origin can be active for a WAF. You can set HTTP headers for outbound traffic from the WAF to the origin server. These name value pairs are then available to the application. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications. WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed desirable bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request. Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) A DDoS attack is an often intentional attack that consumes an entity's resources, usually using a large number of distributed sources. DDoS can be categorized into either Layer 7 or Layer 3/4 (L3/4) A layer 7 DDoS attack is a DDoS attack that sends HTTP/S traffic to consume resources and hamper a website's ability to delivery content or to harm the owner of the site. The Web Application Firewall (WAF) service can protect layer 7 HTTP-based resources from layer 7 DDoS and other web application attack vectors.

QUESTION 15

You are working as a cloud engineer for an IoT startup company which is developing a health monitoring pet collar for dogs and cats. The company collects biometric Information of the pet every second and then sends it to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Your task is to come up with an architecture which will accept and process the monitoring data as well as provide complete trends and health reports to the pet owners. The portal should be highly available, durable, and scalable with an additional feature for showing real time biometric data analytics. which architecture will help you meet this requirement?

- A. Use OCI Streaming Service to collect the incoming biometric data. Use Oracle Functions to process the date and show the results on a real-time dashboard and store the results lo OCI Object Storage Store the data In OCI Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle analytics.
- B. Launch an open source Hadoop cluster to collect the Incoming biometrics data Use an Open source Fluentd cluster to analyze the- data me results to OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing (ADW)to handle complex analytics
- C. Create an OCI Object Storage bucket to collect the incoming biometric data from the smart pet collar Fetch the data horn OC\ Object storage to OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) every day and run analytics Jobs with it
- D. Use OCI Streaming Service to collect the incoming biometric data. Use an open source Hadoop cluster to analyze the data horn streaming service. Store the results to OCI Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle complex analytics.

Correct Answer: A