Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-997-20

Exam Name: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2020 Architect Professional

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

An online gaming application is deployed to multiple Availability Domains in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) us-ashburn-1 region. Considering the high volume of traffic that the gaming application handles, the company has hired you to ensure that the data stored by the application is scalable, highly available, and disaster resilient. In the event of failure, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) must be less than 2 hours.

Which Disaster Recovery strategy should be used to achieve the RTO and RPO requirements in the event of a system failure?

A. Configure hourly block volumes backups using the OCI Command Line Interface (CLI).

B. Create a user defined backup policy with a schedule of generating daily backups for block volumes.

C. Configure hourly block volumes backups through the OCI Storage Gateway service.

D. Create a user defined backup policy with a schedule of generating hourly backups for block volumes.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Your security team has informed you that there are a number of malicious requests for your web application coming from a set of IP addresses originating from a country in Europe.

Which of the following methods can be used to mitigate these type of unauthorized requests?

A. Web Application Firewall policy using access control rules

B. Deny rules in Virtual Cloud Network Security Group for the specific set of IP addresses.

C. Delete Internet Gateway from Virtual Cloud Network.

D. Deny rules in Virtual Cloud Network Security Lists for the specific set of IP addresses.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Your organization is planning on using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service (FSS). You will be deploying multiple compute instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and mounting the file system to these compute instances. The file system will hold payment data processed by a Database instance and utilized by compute instances to create a overall inventory report. You need to restrict access to this data for specific compute instances and must be allowed/blocked per compute instance\\'s CIDR block.

Which option can you use to secure access?

A. Use stateless Security List rule to restrict access from known IP addresses only.

B. Create a new VCN security list, choose SOURCE TYPE as Service and SOURCE SERVICE as FSS. Add stateless ingress and egress rules for specific P address and CIDR blocks.

C. Use \\'Export option\\' feature of FSS to restrict access to the mounted file systems.

D. Create and configure OCI Web Application Firewall service with built in DNS based intelligent routing.

Correct Answer: C

NFS export options enable you to create more granular access control than is possible using just security list rules to limit VCN access. You can use NFS export options to specify access levels for IP addresses or CIDR blocks connecting to file systems through exports in a mount target. Access can be restricted so that each client\\'s file system is inaccessible and invisible to the other, providing better security controls in multi-tenant environments. Using NFS export option access controls, you can limit clients\\' ability to connect to the file system and view or write data. For example, if you want to allow clients to consume but not update resources in your file system, you can set access to Read Only. You can also reduce client root access to your file systems and map specified User IDs (UIDs) and Group IDs (GIDs) to an anonymous UID/GID of your choice. For more information about how NFS export options work with other security layers

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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 Autoscalling 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

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QUESTION 5

You work for a retail company and they developed a Microservices based shopping application that needs to access

Oracle Autonomous Database from the application. As an Architect, you have been tasked to treat all of the application components as Kubernetes native objects, such as the microservices, Oracle Autonomous database, Kubernetes services, etc.

What should you do to make sure that you can use Kubernetes constructs to manage the life cycle of the application components, including Oracle Autonomous Database? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Service Gateway and connect to the Oracle Autonomous Database using the private IP address from the microservice.

B. Provision an Oracle Autonomous Database and then use OCI Service Broker to access the database as a native component to your Kubernetes cluster.

C. Create a service from the Kubernetes cluster and point to the Oracle Autonomous Database using its FQDN.

D. Install and secure the OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes. Then provision and bind to the required Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

Correct Answer: D

OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is an implementation of the Open Service Broker API. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is specifically for interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services from Kubernetes clusters. It includes three service broker adapters to bind to the following Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services: Object Storage Autonomous Transaction Processing Autonomous Data Warehouse

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QUESTION 6

A retailer bank is currently hosting their mission critical customer application on-premises. The application has a standard 3 tier architecture -4 application servers process the incoming traffic and store application data in an Oracle Exadata Database Server. The bank has recently has service disruption to other inter applications to they are looking to avoid this issue for their mission critical Customer Application.

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services should you recommend as part of the DR solution?

A. OCI DNS Service\\' Public Load Balancer, Oracle Database Cloud Backup Service, Object Storage Service, Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Service, Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Service with GoldenGate, OCI Container Engines for Kubernetes, Oracle IPSec VPN

B. OCI Traffic Management, Private Load Balancer, Compute instances distributed across multiple Availability Domains and/or Fault Domains, Exadata Cloud Service with Data Guard, Oracle FastConnect, Object Storage, Database Cloud backup module

C. OCI Traffic Management, Public toad Balancer, Compute Instances distributed across multiple Availability Domains and/or Vault domains. Exadata Cloud Service with Data Guard, Oracle FastConnect, Object Storage, Database cloud backup module

D. OCI DNS Service, Load Balancer as a service using Public Load Balancer distributing traffic Compute Instance across multiple regions, Oracle RAC Database using Virtual Machines, Remote Peering connecting two VCNs in different regions. Exadata Cloud Service with GoldenGate FastConnect, Object Storage, Database Cloud backup module.

Correct Answer: C

OCI Traffic Management Steering Policies can account for health of answers to provide failover capabilities, provide the ability to load balance traffic across multiple resources, and account for the location where the query was initiated to provide a simple, flexible and powerful mechanism to efficiently steer DNS traffic. Public Load Balancer Accepts traffic from the internet using a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. Load balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain

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QUESTION 7

You are creating a compute instance using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console. You decide to use Oracle provided image for the compute instance launch. Which option is TRUE when using Oracle provided images?

A. On Windows images, custom user data scripts are executed using cloud-init to perform various tasks such as enabling GPU support.

B. Oracle provided images do not support the ability to supply a custom metadata during instance launch.

C. For a Linux based image, access to host over the internet is permitted only via SSH protocol and all other remote access is disabled.

D. If you choose a non-Windows image, the only way to download and update packages is by running apt or yum commands.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/post/working-with-oracle-cloud- infrastructure-custom-compute-images https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/managingcustomimages.htm

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QUESTION 8

You want to automate the processing of new image files to generate thumbnails. The expected rate is 10 new files every hour. Which of the following is the most cost effective option to meet this requirement in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Upload all files to an Oracle Streaming Service (OSS) stream. Setup a cron job to invoke a function in Oracle Functions to fetch data from the stream. Invoke another function to process the image files and generate thumbnails. Store thumbnails in another OSS stream.

B. Upload files to an OCI Object storage bucket. Every time a file is uploaded, an event is emitted. Write a rule to filter these events with an action to trigger a function in Oracle Functions. The function processes the image in the file and stores the thumbnails back in an Object storage bucket.

C. Build a web application to ingest the files and save them to a NoSQL Database. Configure OCI Events service to trigger a notification using Oracle Notification Service (ONS). ONS invokes a custom application to process the image files to generate thumbnails. Store thumbnails in a NoSQL Database table.

D. Upload files to an OCI Object storage bucket. Every time a file is uploaded, trigger an event with an action to provision a compute instance with a cloud-init script to access the file, process it and store it back in an Object storage bucket.

Terminate the instance using Autoscaling policy after the processing is finished.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

You are a DevOps engineer working for a high tech company, and are using Terraform to maintain your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources. You have created a Terraform script that would create the infrastructure for deploying a web service. But want to tune in some settings within the OCI Instances using a shell script.

How should you write your Terraform script to run the shell script on OCI instance?

A. Use provisioner "remote-exec" in your code to run the shell script.

B. Use provisioner "local-exec" in your code to run the shell script.

C. Use resource "oci_core_instance" to create the instance and run the shell script.

D. Use provisioner "oci-remote-exec" in your code to run the shell script.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

A retail company has several on-premises data centers which span multiple geographical locations. They plan to move some of their applications from on-premises data centers to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). For these applications running in OCI, they still need to interact with applications running on their on-premises data centers to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). for these applications running in OCI. they still need to interact with applications running on their on-premises data centers. These applications require highly available, fault-tolerant network connections between on premises data centers and OCI.

Which option should you recommend to provide the highest level of redundancy?

A. Oracle cloud Infrastructure provides network redundancy by default so that no other operations are required

B. If your data centers span multiple, geographical locations, use only the specific IP address as a static route for the specific geographical location

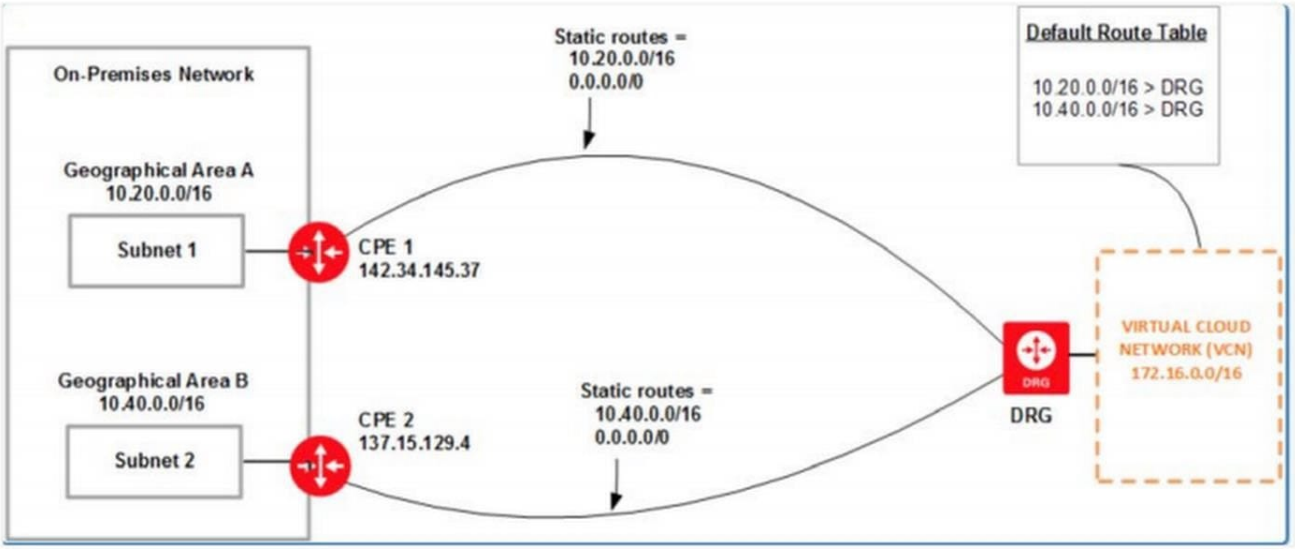
C. Set up both IPSec VPN and FastConnect to connect your on premises data centers to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

D. Use FastConnect private peering only to ensure secure access from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

E. Set up a single IPSec VPN connection (rom your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure since It is cost effective

Correct Answer: B

If your data centers span multiple geographical locations, we recommend using a broad CIDR (0.0.0.0/0) as a static route in addition to the CIDR of the specific geographical location. This broad CIDR provides high availability and flexibility to your network design. For instance, the following diagram shows two networks in separate geographical areas that each connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Each area has a single on-premises router, so two IPSec VPN connections can be created. Note that each IPSec VPN connection has two static routes: one for the CIDR of the particular geographical area, and a broad 0.0.0.0/0 static route.



QUESTION 11

A civil engineering company is running an online portal In which engineers can upload there constructions 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 lot 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.

QUESTION 12

A digital marketing company is planning to host a website on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and leverage OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). The web server will make API calls to access OCI Object Storage to store all images uploaded by users.

For security purposes, your manager instructed you to ensure that the credentials used by the web server to allow access not stored locally on the compute instance.

What solution results in an Implementation with the least effort for this scenario?

A. Configure the credentials using Instance Principal to allow the web server to make API calls to OCl Object Storage

B. Configure the credentials using OCI Registry (OC1R) which will automatically connect with OKE allowing the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.

C. Configure the credentials to use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) which will automatically allow the web server to make API calls to OCl Object Storage.

D. Configure the credentials using OCI Key Management to allow an instance to make API calls and grant access to OCl Object Storage.

Correct Answer: A