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Exam : **1z0-997-20**

Title : Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2020 Architect Professional

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.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 through the OCI Storage Gateway service.
B. Create a user defined backup policy with a schedule of generating hourly backups for block volumes.
C. Create a user defined backup policy with a schedule of generating daily backups for block volumes.
D. Configure hourly block volumes backups using the OCI Command Line Interface (CLI).
Answer: D

NO.2 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 to use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) which will automatically allow the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.
B. Configure the credentials using Instance Principal to allow the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage
C. Configure the credentials using OCI Key Management to allow an instance to make API calls and grant access to OCI Object Storage.
D. 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.
Answer: B

NO.3 You are a solution architect working with a startup that has decided to move their workload to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Since their workload is small, upon architecting, you decide its sufficient to use 8 compute instances to run their workload. The company wants to use a common storage for their instances. So, you propose the idea of attaching a block volume to multiple instances to provide a common storage.
Which of the below option is NOT true for such a solution?
A. Block volumes attached as read-only are configured as shareable by default.
B. You can delete a block volume from one instance without detaching it from all other instances there by keeping other instance's storage intact.
C. Once you attach a block volume to an instance as read-only, it can only be attached to other instances as read-only.
D. If the block volume is already attached to an instance as read/write non-shareable you can't attach it to another instance until you detach it from the first instance.
Answer: B

NO.4 A global retailer has decided to re-design its e-commerce platform to have a micro-services architecture. They would like to decouple application architecture into smaller, independent services using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). They have decided to use both containers and servers technologies to run these application instances.
Which option should you recommend to build this new platform?

A. Use OCI functions, OCI object storage and OCI event service.

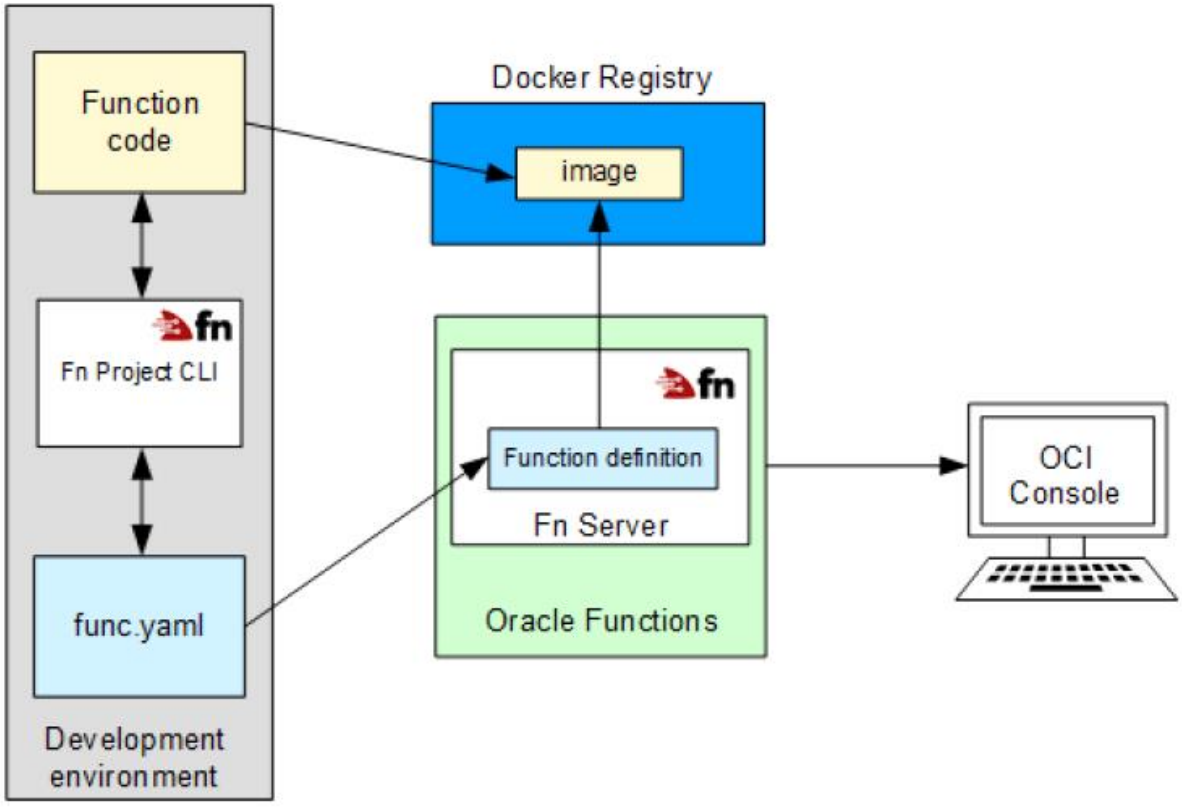
B. Use OCI Resource Manager to automate compute Instances provisioning and use OCI Streaming service.

C. Use Oracle Container Engine for kubernetes, OCI Registry and OCI Functions.

D. Install a kubernetes cluster on OCI and use OCI event service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs.



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.

NO.5 Which of the following is NOT a good use case for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)

Streaming service?

A. Meeting compliance requirements for data to remain unchanged over a long time, so that it can be retrieved for audit purposes.

B. Ingesting metric and log data to help make critical operational data more quickly available for indexing, analysis, and visualization.

C. Providing a unified entry point for cloud components to report their life cycle events for audit, accounting, and related activities.

D. Messaging with a pull-based communication model and the ability to feed multiple consumers with the same data independently.

Answer: A

NO.6 An E-commerce company which sells computers, tablets, and other electronics items has recently decided to move all of their on-premises infrastructure to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). One of their on-premises application is running on an NGINX server and the Oracle Database is running in a 2 node Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) configuration.
They cannot afford to have any application down time when they do the migration.
What is an effective mechanism to migrate the customer application to OCI and set up regular automated backups?

A. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the application. Deploy a 2 node VM DB Systems with Oracle RAC enabled. Import the on-premises database to OCI VM DB Systems using Oracle Data Pump and then enable automatic backups.

B. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the application. Deploy Exadata Quarter Rack, enable automatic backups and import the database using Oracle Data Pump.

C. Launch a compute instance for both the NGINX application server and the database server. Attach block volumes on the database server compute instance and enable backup policy to backup the block volumes.

D. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the application. Deploy a 2 node VM DB Systems with Oracle RAC enabled. Setup Oracle GoldenGate to synchronize data from their on-premises database to OCIVM Database. Export and Import the on-premises database to OCIVM DB Systems using Oracle Data Pump, apply the GoldenGate trail files to sync up the OCI database with the on-premises database. Enable automatic backups for the OCIVM database and then cutoverthe application from on-premises to OCI.

Answer: D

NO.7 You have configured backups for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 2-node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. In the console, the database backup displays a Failed status.
Which of the following options is the most likely reason for this backup issue?

A. The master key stored in OCI Key Management for encryption and decryption of data in the database is not accessible to the backup service.

B. The RMAN backup agent is not compatible with the version of database being used.

C. The auth token being used by the Object Store Swift endpoint is incorrect.

D. The allocated storage on the OCI File Storage service file system attached with the database is full.

Answer: C

NO.8 You work for a large bank where security and compliance are critical. As part of the security overview meeting, your company decided to minimize the installation of local tools on your laptop. You have been running Ansible and kubectl to spin up Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters and deployed your application.
For authentication, you are using an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) CLI config file that contains OCIDs, Fingerprint, and a locally stored PEM file. Your security team doesn't want you to store any local API key and certificate, or any other local tools.
Which two actions should you perform to spin up the OKE cluster and interact with it? (Choose two.)
A. Create a developer workstation on OCI. Install Ansible and kubectl on it. Use resource principal to authenticate against OCI API and create the OKE Cluster.
B. Create a developer workstation on OCI. Install Ansible and kubectl on it. Use instance principal to authenticate against OCI API and create the OKE Cluster.
C. Work on OCI Cloud Shell to use built-in Ansible and kubectl to deploy the OKE cluster. Bring in your own config file and certificate to authenticate against OCI API.
D. Work on OCI Cloud Shell to use built-in Ansible and kubectl to deploy the OKE cluster. Use OCI_CLI_AUTH=instance_obo_user environment variable to authenticate using built-in token.
E. Develop your own code using OCI SDK to deploy the OKE cluster.
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.12.4/oci_cli_docs/oci.html

NO.9 You are working as a security consultant with a global insurance organization which is using Microsoft Azure Active Directory as an identity provider to manage user login/passwords. When a user logs in to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console, it should get authenticated by Azure AD.
Which set of steps are required to be configured in OCI to meet this requirement?
A. Setup Azure AD as an Enterprise Application, map Azure AD users, groups and policies to OCI groups and users.
B. Setup Azure AD as an Identity Provider, map Azure AD groups to OCI groups, set up the IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.
C. Setup Azure AD as an Enterprise Application, configure OCI for single sign-on, map Azure AD groups to OCI groups, set up the IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.
D. Setup Azure AD as an Identity Provider, import users and groups from Azure AD to OCI, set up IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.
Answer: B

NO.10 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 (OC1) 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 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.

B. 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 canter for each connection from your edge devices, advertise more specific routes IPSec VPN, and specific routes through the backup FastConnect virtual circuit.

C. 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.

D. 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.

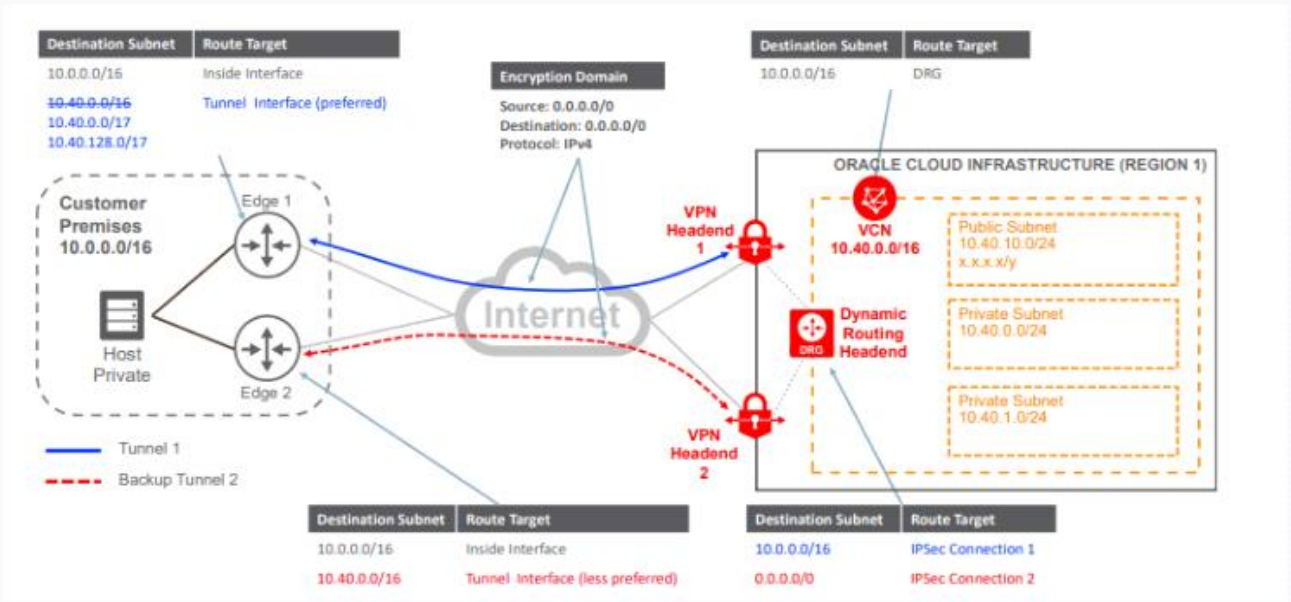
Answer: C

Explanation:

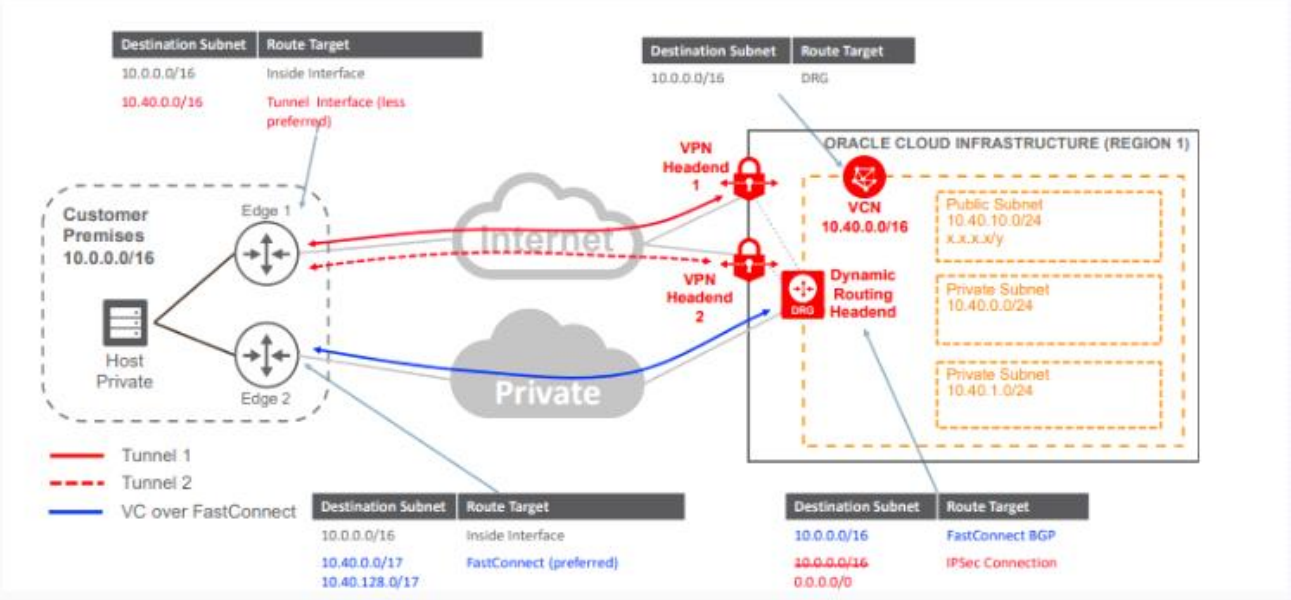
there are two main requirements for this Customer

First Highly available connection with service level redundancy and that can achieve by

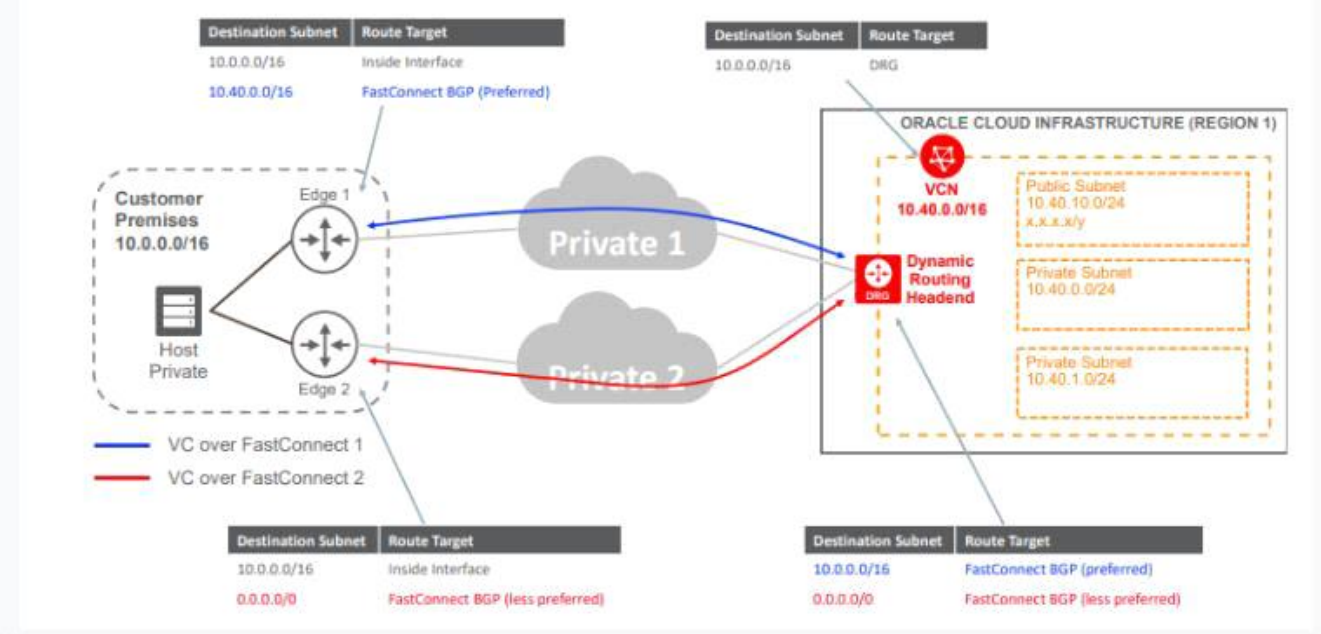
1- VPN Connect with a Redundant Customer Edge Device



2- FastConnect Plus a Single VPN Connect Connection



3- Redundant FastConnect


Destination Subnet
Route Target
10.0.0.0/16
Inside Interface
10.40.0.0/16
FastConnect BGP (Preferred)
Destination Subnet
Route Target
10.0.0.0/16
DRG
ORACLE CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE (REGION 1)
VCN
10.40.0.0/16
Public Subnet
10.40.10.0/24
x.x.x.x/y
Private Subnet
10.40.0.0/24
Private Subnet
10.40.1.0/24
Dynamic
Routing
Headend
DRG
Customer
Premises
10.0.0.0/16
Edge 1
Edge 2
Host
Private
Private 1
Private 2
VC over FastConnect 1
VC over FastConnect 2
Destination Subnet
Route Target
10.0.0.0/16
Inside Interface
0.0.0.0/0
FastConnect BGP (less preferred)
Destination Subnet
Route Target
10.0.0.0/16
FastConnect BGP (preferred)
0.0.0.0/0
FastConnect BGP (less preferred)