



# 1Z0-997-21<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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## QUESTION 1

A large London based eCommerce company is running Oracle DB System Virtual RAC database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for their eCommerce application activity. They are launching a new product soon, which is expected to sell in large quantities all over the world. The application architecture should have minimal cost, no data loss, no performance impacts during the database backup windows and should have minimal downtime.

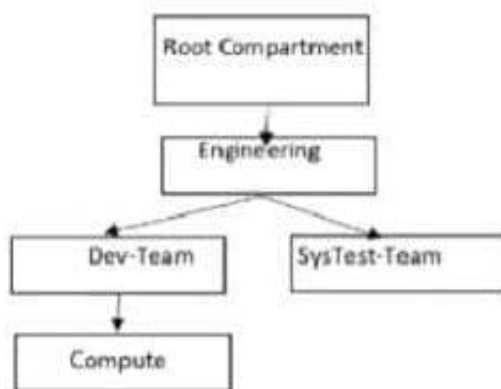
- A. Launch a new VM RAC database in another availability domain, launch a compute instance, deploy Oracle GoldenGate on it and then configure it to replicate the data from the eCommerce Database over to the new RAC database using GoldenGate. Take backups from the new VM RAC database.
- B. Turn off automated backups from the eCommerce database, implement Oracle Data Guard with the Standby database deployed on another availability domain, take backups from the standby database.
- C. Launch a new VM RAC database in another availability domain, launch a compute instance, deploy Oracle GoldenGate on it and then configure bi-directional replication from the eCommerce Database over to the new VM RAC database using GoldenGate. Take backups from the new VM RAC database.
- D. Turn off automatic backups from the eCommerce database, implement Oracle Active Data Guard with the standby database deployed on another availability domain, and take backups from the standby database.

Correct Answer: C

Active Data Guard or GoldenGate are used for disaster recovery when fast recovery times or additional levels of data protection are required. And offload queries and backup to standby system. Oracle GoldenGate to support a disaster recovery site is to have a working bi-directional data flow, from the primary system to the live-standby system and vice versa. DataGuard and Automatic Backup You can enable the Automatic Backup feature on a database with the standby role in a Data Guard association. However, automatic backups for that database will not be created until it assumes the primary role.

## QUESTION 2

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 the '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 name (or OCID) in the path, separated by a colon: :: . . . to allow action to compartment Compute so you need to set the compartment PATH as per where you attach the policy as below examples if you attach it to Root compartment you need to specify the PATH as following Engineering:DevTeam:Compute if you attach it to Engineering compartment you need to specify the PATH as following Dev-Team:Compute if you attach it to Dev-Team or Compute compartment you need to specify the PATH as following Compute Note : in the Policy inspect verb that give the Ability to list resources, without access to any confidential information or user-specified metadata that may be part of that resource.

### QUESTION 3

A customer has a Virtual Machine instance running in their Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. They realized that they wrongly picked a smaller shape for their compute instance. They are reaching out to you to help them fix the issue.

Which of the below options is best recommended to suggest to the customer?

- A. OCI doesn't allow such an operation.
- B. Change the shape of instance without reboot, but stop all the applications running on instance beforehand to prevent data corruption.
- C. Delete the running instance and spin up a new instance with the desired shape.
- D. Change the shape of the virtual machine instance using the Change Shape feature available in the



console.

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 4

Your company will soon start moving critical systems into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) platform.

These systems will reside in the us-phoenix-1 and us-ashburn-1 regions. As part of the migration planning,

you are reviewing the company's existing security policies and written guidelines for the OCI platform

usage within the company. You have to work with the company-managed key.

Which two options ensure compliance with this policy?

- A. When you create a new compute instance through OCI console, you use the default options for "configure boot volume" to speed up the process to create this compute instance.
- B. When you create a new block volume through OCI console, select Encrypt using Key Management checkbox and use encryption keys generated and stored in OCI Key Management Service.
- C. When you create a new compute instance through OCI console, you use the default shape to speed up the process to create this compute instance.
- D. When you create a new OCI Object Storage bucket through OCI console, you need to choose "ENCRYPT USING CUSTOMER-MANAGED KEYS" option.
- E. You do not need to perform any additional actions because the OCI Block Volume service always encrypts all block volumes, boot volumes, and volume backups at rest by using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm with 256-bit encryption.

Correct Answer: BD

**Block Volume Encryption** By default all volumes and their backups are encrypted using the Oracle-provided encryption keys. Each time a volume is cloned or restored from a backup the volume is assigned a new unique encryption key. You have the option to encrypt all of your volumes and their backups using the keys that you own and manage using the Vault service. If you do not configure a volume to use the Vault service or you later unassign a key from the volume, the Block Volume service uses the Oracle-provided encryption key instead.



**Create Block Volume**

50  
Size must be between 50 GB and 32,768 GB (32 TB). Volume performance varies with volume size.

COMPARTMENT FOR BACKUP POLICIES  
techoci (root)

BACKUP POLICY  
Select a Backup Policy

VOLUME PERFORMANCE  
Balanced choice for most workloads including those that perform random I/O such as boot disks. [Learn more](#)  
IOPS: 3000 IOPS (60 IOPS/GB)  
Throughput: 24 MB/s (480 KB/s/GB)

ENCRIPTION  
 ENCRYPT USING ORACLE-MANAGED KEYS  
Leaves all encryption-related matters to Oracle.  
 ENCRYPT USING CUSTOMER-MANAGED KEYS  
Requires you to have access to a valid Key Management key.

VAULT COMPARTMENT  
techoci (root)

VAULT  
demo\_vault

MASTER ENCRYPTION KEY COMPARTMENT  
techoci (root)

MASTER ENCRYPTION KEY  
Demo\_Key

This applies to both encryption at-rest and in-transit encryption. Object Storage Encryption Object Storage employs 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256) to encrypt object data on the server. Each object is encrypted with its own data encryption key. Data encryption keys are always encrypted with a master encryption key that is assigned to the bucket. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off. By default, Oracle manages the master encryption key. However, you can optionally configure a bucket so that it's assigned an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault master encryption key that you control and rotate on your own schedule. Encryption: Buckets are encrypted with keys managed by Oracle by default, but you can optionally encrypt the data in this bucket using your own Vault encryption key. To use Vault for your encryption needs, select Encrypt Using Customer-Managed Keys. Then, select the Vault Compartment and Vault that contain the master encryption key you want to use. Also select the Master Encryption Key Compartment and Master Encryption Key.

**Create Bucket**

bucket-

STORAGE TIER  
Storage tier for a bucket can only be specified during creation. Once set, you cannot change the storage tier in which a bucket resides.  
 STANDARD  
 ARCHIVE

OBJECT EVENTS  
 EMIT OBJECT EVENTS

OBJECT VERSIONING  
 ENABLE OBJECT VERSIONING

ENCRIPTION  
 ENCRYPT USING ORACLE-MANAGED KEYS  
Leaves all encryption-related matters to Oracle.  
 ENCRYPT USING CUSTOMER-MANAGED KEYS  
Requires you to have access to a valid Key Management key. [Learn More](#)

VAULT COMPARTMENT  
techoci (root)

VAULT  
demo\_vault

MASTER ENCRYPTION KEY COMPARTMENT  
techoci (root)

MASTER ENCRYPTION KEY  
Demo\_Key

## QUESTION 5

Your company needs to migrate a business critical application from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application runs on Oracle Database and both the application and database servers run on Oracle Linux version 7. The application server is WebLogic server running on multiple 4-core servers and the database is deployed



as an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition RAC database on 2 servers (4-cores each). Which method of database migration should you choose so that the application has minimal impact? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the Oracle Database Backup module with RMAN to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.
- B. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the ZDM tool for the database migration.
- C. Deploy Autonomous Transaction Processing Database on OCI and use the MV2ADB tool for the database migration.
- D. Deploy Exadata Cloud Service Base rack and use Oracle Data Pump tool to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/zero-downtime-migration/19.2/zdmug/introduction-to-zero-downtime-migration.html#GUID-FF4CA22F-CC83-4118-AF26-6E7BE224717F>

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