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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

You are working with a customer who needs to attach an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) block volume to a VM instance with read/write access type. The customer wants to know if the number of IOPS and throughput performance differs between the following two choices:

Option A: attach a single 1 TB block volume to the VM instance
Option B: attach two separate 500 GB block volumes in a RAID 0 array configuration to the VM instance

You can assume that the customer is using iSCSI attachment type to attach the volumes to the instance. In addition, you can assume 1 MB block size for throughput and 4 KB block size for IOPS consideration.

How should you respond to the customer?

- A. Option B provides higher level of throughput, but lower level of IOPS performance.
- B. Both options provide the same number of IOPS and throughput performance.
- C. Option A provides better IOPS, but lower throughput performance.
- D. Option B provides better IOPS and throughput performance.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

You are advising the database administrator responsible for managing non-production environment for Oracle Autonomous Database running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to help the database administrator ensure that the non-production environments have a copy of the current data from the production environment in a manner that is most time-efficient.

Which method should you recommend? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Take a full database backup of the production Autonomous database and create the non-production database from it.
- B. Create a metadata clone of the production Autonomous Database and create the non-production database from it.
- C. Create a full clone of the production Autonomous Database and create the non-production database from it.
- D. Take a Data Pump export of the production Autonomous database and import into the non-production database.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/datawarehouse-bigdata/adb-faqs.html>

QUESTION 3

You are a cloud architect at a financial organization. The development team is tasked with creating a cloud native



application to be hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The development team has followed a microservices-based approach and created containerized images of the cloud-native application and pushed them to OCI Registry (OCIR).

How can you deploy a load balanced application to your OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster using these images?

- A. Create a load balancer using the OCI load balancer service, add the load balancer service IP in the manifest file, add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, and deploy the manifest file.
- B. Create a named secret, add the secret to the manifest file, add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, add the service of type LoadBalancer in the manifest file, and deploy the manifest file.
- C. Create an auth token, add the auth token to the manifest file, add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, add the service of type LoadBalancer in the manifest file, and deploy the manifest file.
- D. Add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, deploy the manifest file. All applications are load-balanced by default in OKE

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which three scenarios are suitable for the use of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Autonomous Transaction Processing - Serverless (ATP-S) deployment? (Choose three.)

- A. A well-established, online auction marketplace is running an application where there is database usage 24x7, 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 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.
- C. 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.
- 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 small startup is deploying a new application for eCommerce and it requires a database to store customers' transactions. The team is unsure of what the load will look like since it is a new application.

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 5

After performing maintenance on an Oracle Linux compute instance the system is returned to a running state. You attempt to connect using SSH to do so. You decide to create an instance console connection to troubleshoot the issue.

Which three tasks would enable you to connect to the console connection and begin troubleshooting?



- A. Use SSH to connect to the public: IP address of the compute Instance and provide the console connection OCID as the username.
- B. edit the Linux boot menu to enable access to console.
- C. Use SSH to connect to the service endpoint of the console connection service
- D. Reboot the compute instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Management Console
- E. Upload an API signing key for console connection authentication.
- F. Stop the compute Instance using the Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line interface (CLI).

Correct Answer: BCD

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service provides console connections that enable you to remotely troubleshoot malfunctioning instances, such as:

An imported or customized image that does not complete a successful boot. A previously working instance that stops responding. the steps to connect to console and troubleshoot the OS Issue 1- Before you can connect to the serial console

you need to create the instance console connection.

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.

Click the instance that you're interested in.

Under Resources, click Console Connections.

Click Create Console Connection.

Upload the public key (.pub) portion for the SSH key. You can browse to a public key file on your computer or paste your public key into the text box.

Click Create Console Connection.

When the console connection has been created and is available, the status changes to ACTIVE.

2- Connecting to the Serial Console

you can connect to the serial console by using a Secure Shell (SSH) connection to the service endpoint of the console connection service

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.

Click the instance that you're interested in.

Under Resources, click Console Connections.

Click the Actions icon (three dots), and then click Copy Serial Console Connection for Linux/Mac.

Paste the connection string copied from the previous step to a terminal window on a Mac OS X or Linux system, and then press Enter to connect to the console. If you are not using the default SSH key or ssh-agent, you can modify the serial



console connection string to include the identity file flag, `-i`, to specify the SSH key to use. You must specify this for both the SSH

connection and the SSH ProxyCommand, as shown in the following line:

```
ssh -i // -o ProxyCommand=\\ssh -i // -W %h:%p -p 443...
```

Press Enter again to activate the console.

3- Troubleshooting Instances from Instance Console Connections To boot into maintenance mode

Reboot the instance from the Console.

When the reboot process starts, switch back to the terminal window, and you see Console messages start to appear in the window. As soon as you see the GRUB boot menu appear, use the up/down arrow

key to stop the automatic boot process, enabling you to use the boot menu. In the boot menu, highlight the top item in the menu, and type `e` to edit the boot entry. In edit mode, use the down arrow key to scroll down through the entries until

you reach the line that starts with either `linuxefi` for instances running Oracle Autonomous Linux 7.x or Oracle Linux 7.x,

or `kernel` for instances running Oracle Linux 6.x.

At the end of that line, add the following:

```
init=/bin/bash
```

Reboot the instance from the terminal window by entering the keyboard shortcut `CTRL+X`.

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