



1Z0-997-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Professional

Pass Oracle 1Z0-997-22 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-997-22.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

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. 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.
- B. Block volumes attached as read-only are configured as shareable by default.
- C. You can delete a block volume from one instance without detaching it from all other instances there by keeping other instance's storage intact.
- D. Once you attach a block volume to an instance as read-only, it can only be attached to other instances as read-only.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

You can change the shape of a virtual machine (VM) instance without having to rebuild your instances or redeploy your applications. This lets you scale up your Compute resources for increased performance, or scale down to reduce cost. When you change the shape of an instance, you select a different processor, number of cores, amount of memory, network bandwidth, and maximum number of VNICs for the instance. The instance's public and private IP addresses, volume attachments, and VNIC attachments remain the same.

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

You work for a bank as the lead Oracle Cloud Infrastructure architect. You designed a highly scalable solution for your company's banking application. The architecture includes a load balancer, application servers with autoscaling configuration based on CPU utilization, and an Autonomous Database with Transaction Processing workload type running in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

During the peak utilization period, the application users complain that the application runs slow.

What are two possible reasons for the application running slow at times? (Choose two.)

- A. The VCN does not have a Network Security Group configured to allow traffic from the load balancer to all the application servers in the backend set.
- B. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the application servers did not scale out due to compartment quota breach of the VM shapes used by the application servers.
- C. The load balancer is not configured correctly to send traffic to all the listeners of the application servers in the backend set.
- D. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the Autonomous Database did not scale out due to misconfigured scaling policy.
- E. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the application servers did not scale out due to service limit breach of the VM shapes used by the application servers.

Correct Answer: BE

**QUESTION 5**

An insurance company is storing critical financial data in the OCI block volume. This volume is currently encrypted using oracle managed keys. Due to regulatory compliance, the customer wants to encrypt the data using the keys that they can control and not the keys which are controlled by Oracle.

What of the following series of tasks are required to encrypt the block volume using customer managed keys?

- A. Create a vault, import your master encryption key into the vault, generate data encryption key, assign data encryption key to the block volume
- B. Create a master encryption key, create a data encryption key, decrypt the block volume using existing oracle managed keys, encrypt the block volume using the data encryption key
- C. Create a vault, create a master encryption key in the vault, assign this master encryption key to the block volume
- D. Create a master encryption key, create a new version of the encryption key, decrypt the block volume using existing oracle managed keys and encrypt using new version of the encryption key

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault lets you centrally manage the encryption keys that protect your data and the secret credentials that you use to securely access resources. You can use the Vault service to create and manage the following resources: Vaults Keys Secrets Vaults securely store master encryption keys and secrets that you might otherwise store in configuration files or in code. The Vault service lets you create vaults in your tenancy as containers for encryption keys and secrets. If needed, a virtual private vault provides you with a dedicated partition in a hardware security module (HSM), offering a level of storage isolation for encryption keys that's effectively equivalent to a virtual independent HSM.

[Latest 1Z0-997-22 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-997-22 VCE Dumps](#)

[1Z0-997-22 Study Guide](#)