



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 working as a cloud engineer for an IoT startup company which is developing a health monitoring pet collar for dogs and cats. The company collects biometric Information of the pet every second and then sends it to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Your task is to come up with an architecture which will accept and process the monitoring data as well as provide complete trends and health reports to the pet owners. The portal should be highly available, durable, and scalable with an additional feature for showing real time biometric data analytics.

Which architecture will help you meet this requirement?

- A. Use OCI Streaming Service to collect the incoming biometric data. Use Oracle Functions to process the date and show the results on a real-time dashboard and store the results lo OCI Object Storage Store the data In OCI Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle analytics.
- B. Launch an open source Hadoop cluster to collect the Incoming biometrics data Use an Open source Fluentd cluster to analyze the- data me results to OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing (ADW)to handle complex analytics
- C. Create an OCI Object Storage bucket to collect the incoming biometric data from the smart pet collar Fetch the data horn OC\ Object storage to OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) every day and run analytics Jobs with it
- D. Use OCI Streaming Service to collect the incoming biometric data. Use an open source Hadoop cluster to analyze the data horn streaming service. Store the results to OCI Autonomous Data warehouse (ADW) to handle complex analytics.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is NOT a good use case for using the functionality available in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service?

- A. Publish all events in a specific compartment to Oracle Streaming service for later analysis.
- B. Triggers Function using Oracle Functions when new files are uploaded in an OCI Object Storage bucket.
- C. Publish a notification when long lived tasks complete, such as OCI Autonomous Database backup completion.
- D. Capture Monitoring Alarms and invoke Autoscaling of compute instances.
- E. Trigger a notification when a function completes its execution.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

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 4

You are building a highly available and fault tolerant web application deployment for your company. Similar application delayed by competitors experienced web site attack including DDoS which resulted in web server failing.

You have decided to use Oracle Web Application Firewall (WAF) to implement an architecture which will provide protection against such attacks and ensure additional configuration will you need to implement to make sure WAF is protecting my web application 24?.

Which additional configuration will you need to Implement to make sure WAF Is protecting my web application 24??

- A. Configure auto scaling policy and it to WAF instance.
- B. Configure Control Rules to send traffic to multiple web servers
- C. Configure multiple origin servers
- D. Configure new rules based on now vulnerabilities and mitigations

Correct Answer: C

Origin Management

An origin is an endpoint (typically an IP address) of the application protected by the WAF.

An origin can be

an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer public IP address. A load balancer IP address can be used for

high availability to an origin. Multiple origins can be defined, but only a single origin can be active for a WAF. You can set HTTP headers for outbound traffic from the WAF to the origin server. These name value pairs are then available to the

application. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic.

WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications. WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS),

SQL Injection and other OWASP- defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed desirable bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)



A DDoS attack is an often intentional attack that consumes an entity's resources, usually using a large number of distributed sources. DDoS can be categorized into either Layer 7 or Layer 3/4 (L3/4)

A layer 7 DDoS attack is a DDoS attack that sends HTTP/S traffic to consume resources and hamper a website's ability to delivery content or to harm the owner of the site. The Web Application Firewall (WAF)

service can protect layer 7 HTTP-based resources from layer 7 DDoS and other web application attack vectors.

QUESTION 5

You have multiple IAM users who launch different types of compute Instances and block volumes every day. As a result, your Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy quickly hit the service limit and you can no longer create any new instances. As you are cleaning up environment, you notice that the majority of the Instances and block volumes are untagged. Therefore, It is difficult to pinpoint the owner of these resources verify if they are safe to terminate.

Because of this, your company has issued a new mandate, which requires adding compute instances.

Which option is the simplest way to implement this new requirement?

- A. Create a policy to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
- B. Create a policy using IAM requiring users to tag specific resources. This will allow a user to launch compute instances only if certain tags were defined.
- C. Create tag variables to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
- D. Create a default tag for each compartment, which ensure that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation
- E. Create tag variables for each compartment to automatically tag a resource with the user name.

Correct Answer: C

Tag Variables You can use a variable to set the value of a defined tag. When you add the tag to a resource, the variable resolves to the data it represents. You can use tag variables in defined tags and default tags. Supported Tag Variables The following tag variables are supported. `${iam.principal.name}` The name of the principal that tagged the resource `${iam.principal.type}` The type of principal that tagged the resource. `${oci.datetime}` The date and time that the tag was created. Consider the following example: `Operations.CostCenter=" ${iam.principal.name} at ${oci.datetime} "` `Operations` is the namespace, `CostCenter` is the tag key, and the tag value contains two tag variables `${iam.principal.name}` and `${oci.datetime}` . When you add this tag to a resource, the variable resolves to your user name (the name of the principal that applied the tag) and a time date stamp for when you added the tag. `user_name at 2019-06-18T18:00:57.604Z` The variable is replaced with data at the time you apply the tag. If you later edit the tag, the variable is gone and only the data remains. You can edit the tag value in all the ways you would edit any other tag value. To create a tag variable, you must use a specific format. `${}` Type a dollar sign followed by open and close curly brackets. The tag variable goes between the curly brackets. You can use tag variables with other tag variables and with string values. Tag defaults let you specify tags to be applied automatically to all resources, at the time of creation, in a specific compartment. This feature allows you to ensure that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation without requiring the user who is creating the resource to have access to the tag namespaces. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Tasks/managingtagdefaults.htm>