



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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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### QUESTION 1

A manufacturing company is planning to migrate their on-premises database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and has hired you for the migration. Customer has provided following information regarding their existing on-premises database:

Database version, database character set, storage for data staging, acceptable length of system outage.

What additional information do you need from customer in order to recommend a suitable migration method? (Choose Two)

- A. On-Premises host operating system and version.
- B. Number of active connections.
- C. Data types used in the on-premises database.
- D. Elapsed time since database was last patched.
- E. Top 5 longest running queries.

Correct Answer: AC

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### QUESTION 2

A global media organization is working on a project which lets users upload their videos on their site. After upload is complete, the video should be automatically processed by an AI algorithm. The algorithm will try to recognize actions in the videos so that it can be used to show related advertisements in future. The development team wants to focus on writing AI code and don't want to worry about underlying infrastructure for high-availability, scalability, security and monitoring. Which OCI services should you recommend for this project?

- A. Use OCI Events service for triggering automatic processing of video, Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and OCI Digital Assistant
- B. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) for deployment of AI Code, OCI Notifications and Object Storage
- C. Use OCI Resource Manager to manage the underlying infrastructure, OCI Functions and OCI Events service.
- D. Use Object Storage for storing videos, OCI Events service and OCI Functions

Correct Answer: D

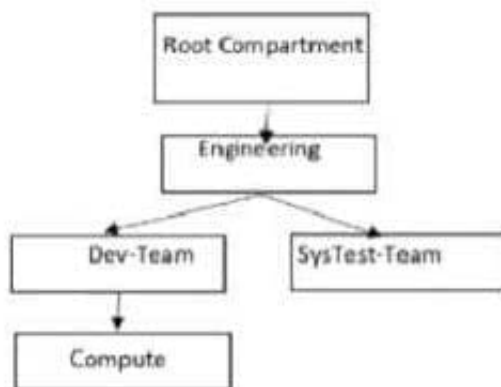
Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there's no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don't provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for



advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution. You can create automation based on state changes for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources by using event types, rules, and actions. When the function is executing inside the container, the function can read from and write to other resources and services running in the same subnet (for example, Database as a Service). The function can also read from and write to other shared resources (for example, Object Storage), and other Oracle Cloud Services.

### QUESTION 3

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 `\\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 4

You are responsible for migrating your on premises legacy databases on 11.2.0.4 version to Autonomous Transaction Processing Dedicated (ATP-D) In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As a solution architect, you need to plan your migration approach. Which two options do you need to implement together to migrate your on premises databases to OCI?

- A. Use Oracle Data Guard to keep on premises database always active during migration
- B. Retain changes to Oracle shipped privileges, stored procedures or views In the on-premises databases.
- C. Use Oracle GoldenGate replication to keep on premises database online during migration.
- D. Convert on-premises databases to PDB, upgrade to 19c, and encrypt Migration.
- E. Retain all legacy structures and unsupported features (e.g. raw U>Bs) In the onuses databases for migration.

Correct Answer: CD

Autonomous Database is an Oracle Managed and Secure environment. A physical database can't simply be migrated to autonomous because:

-Database must be converted to PDB, upgraded to 19c, and encrypted

-Any changes to Oracle shipped privileges, stored procedures or views must be removed

-All legacy structures and unsupported features must be removed (e.g. legacy LOBs) GoldenGate replication can be used to keep database online during migration

#### QUESTION 5

A manufacturing company is planning to migrate their on-premises database to OCI and has hired you for the migration. Customer has provided following information regarding their existing onpremises database:

Database version, host operating system and version, database character set, storage for data staging, acceptable length of system outage.

What additional information do you need from customer in order to recommend a suitable migration

method? Choose two



- A. Elapsed time since database was last patched
- B. On-premises host operating system and version
- C. Number of active connections
- D. Data types used in the on-premises database
- E. Top 5 longest running queries

Correct Answer: BD

Not all migration methods apply to all migration scenarios. Many of the migration methods apply only if specific characteristics of the source and destination databases match or are compatible. Moreover, additional factors can affect which method you choose for your migration from among the methods that are technically applicable to your migration scenario. Some of the characteristics and factors to consider when choosing a migration method are: On-premises database version Database service database version On-premises host operating system and version On-premises database character set Quantity of data, including indexes Data types used in the on-premises database Storage for data staging Acceptable length of system outage Network bandwidth

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