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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

A digital marketing company is planning to host a website on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and leverage OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). The web server will make API calls to access OCI Object Storage to store all images uploaded by users.

For security purposes, your manager instructed you to ensure that the credentials used by the web server to allow access not stored locally on the compute instance.

What solution results in an Implementation with the least effort for this scenario?

- A. Configure the credentials using Instance Principal to allow the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage
- B. Configure the credentials using OCI Registry (OC1R) which will automatically connect with OKE allowing the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.
- C. Configure the credentials to use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) which will automatically allow the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.
- D. Configure the credentials using OCI Key Management to allow an instance to make API calls and grant access to OCI Object Storage.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You work for a large bank where your main application is a payment processing gateway API. You deployed the application on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and used API Gateway with several policies to control the access of the API endpoint.

However, your customers are complaining about the unavailability of the API endpoint. Upon checking, you noticed that the Gateway URL is throwing Service Unavailable error. You need to check the backend latency and backend responses when this error started last night.

What should you do to get this data? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Check with the application owner and search the log file for the container to get the metrics from the log file.
- B. Go to Governance Menu and click on Audit to see the Audit log for the API Gateway. Filter it using Start and End date with a 503 response status.
- C. Go to Developer Services and click on API Gateway. Go to the detail page of the gateway and select Metrics. Change the Start and End time to filter the metrics.
- D. Go to Monitoring and click on Service Metrics. Choose the Metric Namespace as oci_apigateway. Change the Start and End time accordingly. Add a Dimension and select httpStatusCode: 503. Check the backend latency and backend responses metric.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <https://medium.com/oracledevs/using-oci-monitoring-healthchecks-to-schedule-execution-of-serverless-functions-on-oracle-cloud-ef233f887a5>



QUESTION 3

Which of the below options for private access to services within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is NOT valid?

- A. You cannot use the private endpoint for hosts in the on-premises network.
- B. Traffic from an OCI compute instance going through a Service Gateway to Object Storage is routed without being sent over the internet.
- C. You can enable private access to certain services within OCI from your Virtual Cloud Network by using either a private endpoint or a service gateway.
- D. The private endpoint gives hosts within your Virtual Cloud Network access to a given service within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

You are a Lead Architect at one of the leading consulting firms. Your firm has workloads deployed in both Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and Microsoft Azure. You are asked to design a solution where workloads on both clouds can communicate directly and efficiently. You would like to set up a private interconnection between OCI and Microsoft Azure.

What are the steps you need to perform on the OCI side to set up the interconnection?

- A. Create a VCN with subnets and attach a DRG to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Partner" and select "Microsoft Azure: ExpressRoute" as the Partner. Create a public virtual circuit, provide details of the DRG and add the "partner connection key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.
- B. Create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with subnets and attach a Virtual Network Gateway to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Partner" and select "Microsoft Azure: ExpressRoute" as the Partner. Create a private virtual circuit, provide details of the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and add the "partner interconnect key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Provide the BGP IP addresses. Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.
- C. Create a VCN with subnets and attach a DRG to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Direct". Create a Cross-Connect Group, provide details of the DRG and add the "partner secret key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Provide the BGP IP addresses, Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.
- D. Create a VCN with subnets and attach a DRG to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Partner" and select "Microsoft Azure: ExpressRoute" as the Partner. Create a private virtual circuit, provide details of the DRG and add the "partner service key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Provide the BGP IP addresses, Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You are working as a solutions architect for an online retail store in Frankfurt which uses multiple compute instance VMs



spread among three availability domains in the eu-frankfurt-1 region.

You noticed the website is having very high traffic, so you enabled autoscaling to serve your application but, you observed that one of the availability domains is not receiving any traffic.

What could be wrong in this situation?

- A. Autoscaling only works with single availability domains.
- B. You have to manually add all three availability domains to your load balancer configuration.
- C. Autoscaling can be enabled for multiple availability domains only in us-east-1 region.
- D. Autoscaling is using an Instance Pool configured to create instances in two availability domains.
- E. You forgot to attach a load balancer to your instance pool configuration.

Correct Answer: D

Autoscaling lets you automatically adjust the number of Compute instances in an instance pool based on performance metrics such as CPU utilization. This helps you provide consistent performance for your end users during periods of high demand, and helps you reduce your costs during periods of low demand. You can associate a load balancer with an instance pool. If you do this, when you add an instance to the instance pool, the instance is automatically added to the load balancer's backend set. After the instance reaches a healthy state (the instance is listening on the configured port number), incoming traffic is automatically routed to the new instance. Instance pools let you provision and create multiple Compute instances based off the same configuration, within the same region. By default, the instances in a pool are distributed across all fault domains in a best-effort manner based on capacity. If capacity isn't available in one fault domain, the instances are placed in other fault domains to allow the instance pool to launch successfully. In a high availability scenario, you can require that the instances in a pool are evenly distributed across each of the fault domains that you specify. When sufficient capacity isn't available in one of the fault domains, the instance pool will not launch or scale successfully, and a work request for the instance pool will return an "out of capacity" error. To fix the capacity error, either wait for capacity to become available, or use the UpdateInstancePool operation to update the placement configuration (the availability domain and fault domain) for the instance pool. During create the instance pool you can select the location where you want to place the instances. In the Availability Domain list, select the availability domain to launch the instances in. If you want the instances in the pool to be placed evenly in one or more fault domains, select the Distribute instances evenly across selected fault domains check box. Then, select the fault domains to place the instances in.

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