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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

You are implementing logging in your services that will be running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. Which statement describes the appropriate logging approach?

- A. Each service logs to its own log file.
- B. All services log to an external logging system.
- C. All services log to standard output only.
- D. All services log to a shared log file.

Correct Answer: C

Application and systems logs can help you understand what is happening inside your cluster. The logs are particularly useful for debugging problems and monitoring cluster activity. Most modern applications have some kind of logging mechanism; as such, most container engines are likewise designed to support some kind of logging. The easiest and most embraced logging method for containerized applications is to write to the standard output and standard error streams.

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/logging/> <https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/5-best-practices-for-kubernetes-security>

QUESTION 2

Who is responsible for patching, upgrading and maintaining the worker nodes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. It is automated
- B. Independent Software Vendors
- C. Oracle Support
- D. The user

Correct Answer: D

After a new version of Kubernetes has been released and when Container Engine for Kubernetes supports the new version, you can use Container Engine for Kubernetes to upgrade master nodes running older versions of Kubernetes. Because Container Engine for Kubernetes distributes the Kubernetes Control Plane on multiple Oracle-managed master nodes (distributed across different availability domains in a region where supported) to ensure high availability, you're able to upgrade the Kubernetes version running on master nodes with zero downtime. Having upgraded master nodes to a new version of Kubernetes, you can subsequently create new node pools running the newer version. Alternatively, you can continue to create new node pools that will run older versions of Kubernetes (providing those older versions are compatible with the Kubernetes version running on the master nodes). Note that you upgrade master nodes by performing an `in-place` upgrade, but you upgrade worker nodes by performing an `out-of-place` upgrade. To upgrade the version of Kubernetes running on worker nodes in a node pool, you replace the original node pool with a new node pool that has new worker nodes running the appropriate Kubernetes version. Having `drained` existing worker nodes in the original node pool to prevent new pods starting and to delete existing pods, you can then delete the original node pool.



QUESTION 3

Which is NOT a supported SDK on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Ruby SDK
- B. Java SDK
- C. Python SDK
- D. Go SDK
- E. .NET SDK

Correct Answer: E

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/sdks.htm>

QUESTION 4

What is one of the differences between a microservice and a serverless function?

- A. Microservices are used for long running operations and serverless functions for short running operations.
- B. Microservices always use a data store and serverless functions never use a data store.
- C. Microservices are stateless and serverless functions are stateful.
- D. Microservices are triggered by events and serverless functions are not.

Correct Answer: A

microservice is larger and can do more than a function. A function is a relatively small bit of code that performs only one action in response to an event. In many cases, microservices can be decomposed into a number of smaller stateless functions. The difference between microservices and functions is not simply the size. Functions are stateless, and they require no knowledge about or configuration of the underlying server--hence, the term serverless.

<https://developer.oracle.com/java/fn-project-introduction.html>

QUESTION 5

You are processing millions of files in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage bucket. Each time a new file is created, you want to send an email to the customer and create an order in a database. The solution should perform and minimize cost, Which action should you use to trigger this email?

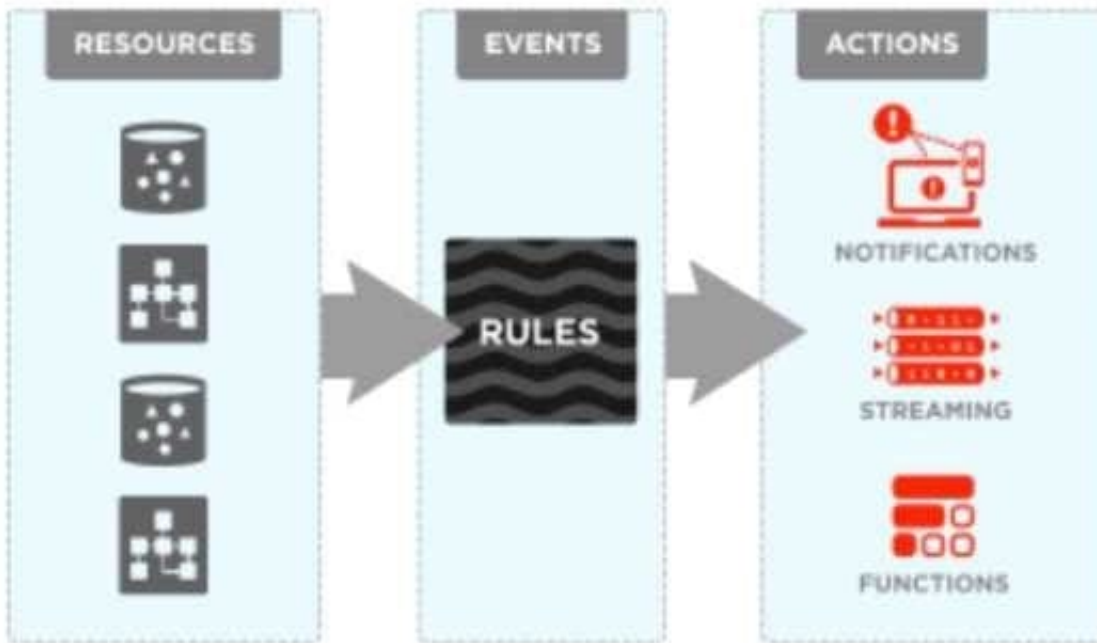
- A. Schedule a cron job that monitors the OCI Object Storage bucket and emails the customer when a new file is created.
- B. Use OCI Events service and OCI Notification service to send an email each time a file is created.
- C. Schedule an Oracle Function that checks the OCI Object Storage bucket every minute and emails the customer when a file is found.



D. Schedule an Oracle Function that checks the OCI Object Storage bucket every second and emails the customer when a file is found.

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events enables you to create automation based on the state changes of resources throughout your tenancy. Use Events to allow your development teams to automatically respond when a resource changes its state. Here are some examples of how you might use Events: Send a notification to a DevOps team when a database backup completes. Convert files of one format to another when files are uploaded to an Object Storage bucket. You can only deliver events to certain Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services with a rule. Use the following services to create actions: Notifications Streaming Functions



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