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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions. Your function needs to store state in a database. Your corporate security Standards mandate encryption of secret information like database

passwords.

As a function developer, which approach should you follow to satisfy this security requirement?

- A. Use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and enter the password in the function configuration section in the provided input field.
- B. Use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management to auto-encrypt the password. It will inject the auto-decrypted password inside your function container.
- C. Encrypt the password using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management. Decrypt this password in your function code with the generated key.
- D. All function configuration variables are automatically encrypted by Oracle Functions.

Correct Answer: A

Passing Custom Configuration Parameters to Functions The code in functions you deploy to Oracle Functions will typically require values for different parameters. Some pre-defined parameters are available to your functions as environment variables. But you'll often want your functions to use parameters that you've defined yourself. For example, you might create a function that reads from and writes to a database. The function will require a database connect string, comprising a username, password, and hostname. You'll probably want to define username, password, and hostname as parameters that are passed to the function when it's invoked. Using the Console To specify custom configuration parameters to pass to functions using the Console: Log in to the Console as a functions developer. In the Console, open the navigation menu. Under Solutions and Platform, go to Developer Services and click Functions. Select the region you are using with Oracle Functions. Oracle recommends that you use the same region as the Docker registry that's specified in the Fn Project CLI context (see 6. Create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure). Select the compartment specified in the Fn Project CLI context (see 6. Create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure). The Applications page shows the applications defined in the compartment. Click the name of the application containing functions to which you want to pass custom configuration parameters: To pass one or more custom configuration parameters to every function in the application, click Configuration to see the Configuration section for the application. To pass one or more custom configuration parameters to a particular function, click the function's name to see the Configuration section for the function. In the Configuration section, specify details for the first custom configuration parameter: Key: The name of the custom configuration parameter. The name must only contain alphanumeric characters and underscores, and must not start with a number. For example, username Value: A value for the custom configuration parameter. The value must only contain printable unicode characters. For example, jdoe Click the plus button to save the new custom configuration parameter. Oracle Functions combines the key-value pairs for all the custom configuration parameters (both application-wide and function-specific) in the application into a single, serially-encoded configuration object with a maximum allowable size of 4Kb. You cannot save the new custom configuration parameter if the size of the serially-encoded configuration object would be greater than 4Kb. (Optional) Enter additional custom configuration parameters as required.

QUESTION 2

Which two are characteristics of microservices?

- A. Microservices are hard to test in isolation.



- B. Microservices can be independently deployed.
- C. All microservices share a data store.
- D. Microservices can be implemented in limited number of programming languages.
- E. Microservices communicate over lightweight APIs.

Correct Answer: BE

<https://www.techjini.com/blog/microservices/>

QUESTION 3

You encounter an unexpected error when invoking the Oracle Function named "myfunction" in application "myapp". Which can you use to get more information on the error?

- A. `fn --debug invoke myapp myfunction`
- B. `DEBOG=1 fn invoke myapp myfunction`
- C. `fn --verbose invoke myapp myfunction`
- D. Call Oracle support with your error message

Correct Answer: B

Troubleshooting Oracle Functions

If you encounter an unexpected error when using an Fn Project CLI command, you can find out more about the problem by starting the command with the string `DEBUG=1` and running the command again.

For example:

```
$ DEBUG=1 fn invoke helloworld-app helloworld-func
```

Note that `DEBUG=1` must appear before the command, and that `DEBUG` must be in upper case.

QUESTION 4

You are working on a cloud native e-commerce application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your application architecture has multiple OCI services, including Oracle Functions. You need to trigger these functions directly from other OCI services, without having to run custom code. Which OCI service cannot trigger your functions directly?

- A. OCI Events Service
- B. OCI Registry
- C. OCI API Gateway
- D. Oracle Integration



Correct Answer: B

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 invoke a function that you've deployed to Oracle Functions from:

-

The Fn Project CLI.

-

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

-

Signed HTTP requests to the function's invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

-

Other Oracle Cloud services (for example, triggered by an event in the Events service) or from external services. so 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. Below are the oracle services that can trigger Oracle functions -Events Service -Notification Service -API Gateway Service -Oracle Integration service(using OCI Signature Version 1 security policy) so OCI Registry services cannot trigger your functions directly

QUESTION 5

Which two statements accurately describe Oracle SQL Developer Web on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Autonomous Database?

- A. It is available for databases with dedicated Exadata infrastructure only.
- B. After provisioning into an OCI compute Instance, it can automatically connect to the OCI Autonomous Databases instances.
- C. It is available for databases with both dedicated and shared Exadata infrastructure.
- D. It provides a development environment and a data modeler interface for OCI Autonomous Databases.
- E. It must be enabled via OCI Identity and Access Management policy to get access to the Autonomous Databases instances.

Correct Answer: AD

Oracle SQL Developer Web in Autonomous Data Warehouse provides a development environment and a data modeler interface for Autonomous Databases. SQL Developer Web is available for databases with both dedicated Exadata infrastructure and shared Exadata infrastructure.



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<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/enus/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/adbtools.htm>

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