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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Your organization uses a federated identity provider to login to your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment. As a developer, you are writing a script to automate some operation and want to use OCI CLI to do that. Your security team doesn't allow storing private keys on local machines.

How can you authenticate with OCI CLI?

- A. Run `oci setup keys` and provide your credentials
- B. Run `oci session refresh --profile`
- C. Run `oci session authenticate` and provide your credentials
- D. Run `oci setup oci-cli-rc --file path/to/target/file`

Correct Answer: C

Token-based authentication for the CLI allows customers to authenticate their session interactively, then use the CLI for a single session without an API signing key. This enables customers using an identity provider that is not SCIM- supported to use a federated user account with the CLI and SDKs.

Starting a Token-based CLI Session

To use token-based authentication for the CLI on a computer with a web browser:

In the CLI, run the following command. This will launch a web browser.

```
oci session authenticate
```

In the browser, enter your user credentials. This authentication information is saved to the `.config` file.

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'll be 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 two statements accurately describe an Oracle Functions application?

- A. A small block of code invoked in response to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service
- B. A Docker image containing all the functions that share the same configuration
- C. An application based on Oracle Functions, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events and OCI API Gateway services
- D. A common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application
- E. A logical group of functions

Correct Answer: DE

Applications in the Function services In Oracle Functions, an application is:

1.
a logical grouping of functions
- 2.

a common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application When you define an application in Oracle Functions, you specify the subnets in which to run the functions in the application.

QUESTION 4

Which testing approaches is a must for achieving high velocity of deployments and release of cloud- native applications?

- A. Integration testing
- B. A/B testing
- C. Automated testing
- D. Penetration testing

Correct Answer: C



Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides a number of DevOps tools and plug-ins for working with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. These can simplify provisioning and managing infrastructure or enable automated testing and continuous delivery.

A/B Testing While A/B testing can be combined with either canary or blue-green deployments, it is a very different thing. A/B testing really targets testing the usage behavior of a service or feature and is typically used to validate a hypothesis or to measure two versions of a service or feature and how they stack up against each other in terms of performance, discoverability and usability. A/B testing often leverages feature flags (feature toggles), which allow you to dynamically turn features on and off.

Integration Testing Integration tests are also known as end-to-end (e2e) tests. These are long-running tests that exercise the system in the way it is intended to be used in production. These are the most valuable tests in demonstrating reliability and thus increasing confidence.

Penetration Testing Oracle regularly performs penetration and vulnerability testing and security assessments against the Oracle cloud infrastructure, platforms, and applications. These tests are intended to validate and improve the overall security of Oracle Cloud Services.

QUESTION 5

You are building a container image and pushing it to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR). You need to make sure that these get deleted from the repository.

Which action should you take?

- A. Create a group and assign a policy to perform lifecycle operations on images.
- B. Set global policy of image retention to "Retain All Images".
- C. In your compartment, write a policy to limit access to the specific repository.
- D. Edit the tenancy global retention policy.

Correct Answer: D

Deleting an Image When you no longer need an old image or you simply want to clean up the list of image tags in a repository, you can delete images from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry. Your permissions control the images in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry that you can delete. You can delete images from repositories you've created, and from repositories that the groups to which you belong have been granted access by identity policies. If you belong to the Administrators group, you can delete images from any repository in the tenancy. Note that as well deleting individual images, you can set up image retention policies to delete images automatically based on selection criteria you specify (see [Retaining and Deleting Images Using Retention Policies](#)). Note: In each region in a tenancy, there's a global image retention policy. The global image retention policy's default selection criteria retain all images so that no images are automatically deleted.

However, you can change the global image retention policy so that images are deleted if they meet the criteria you specify. A region's global image retention policy applies to all repositories in the region, unless it is explicitly overridden by one or more custom image retention policies. You can set up custom image retention policies to override the global image retention policy with different criteria for specific repositories in a region. Having created a custom image retention policy, you apply the custom retention policy to a repository by adding the repository to the policy. The global image retention policy no longer applies to repositories that you add to a custom retention policy.

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