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# 1Z0-1084-21<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

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=l 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.

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**QUESTION 2**

You have written a Node.js function and deployed it to Oracle Functions. Next, you need to call this

function from a microservice written in Java deployed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container

Engine for Kubernetes (OKE).

Which can help you to achieve this?

A. Use the OCI CLI with kubect1 to invoke the function from the microservice.

B. Oracle Functions does not allow a microservice deployed on OKE to invoke a function.

C. OKE does not allow a microservice to invoke a function from Oracle Functions.

D. Use the OCI Java SDK to invoke the function from the microservice.

Correct Answer: D

You can invoke a function that you\\'ve deployed to Oracle Functions in different ways:

Using the Fn Project CLI.

Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI.

Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

Making a signed HTTP request to the function\'s invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

## QUESTION 3

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 4

In order to effectively test your cloud-native applications, you might utilize separate environments (development, testing, staging, production, etc.). Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OC1) service can you use to create and manage your infrastructure?

A. OCI Compute

B. OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes

C. OCI Resource Manager

D. OCI API Gateway

Correct Answer: C

Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Using Terraform, Resource Manager helps you install, configure, and manage resources through the "infrastructure-as-code" model.

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**QUESTION 5**

What is the difference between blue/green and canary deployment strategies?

A. In blue/green, application Is deployed In minor increments to a select group of people. In canary, both old and new applications are simultaneously in production.

B. In blue/green, both old and new applications are in production at the same time. In canary, application is deployed Incrementally to a select group of people.

C. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In

D. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In canary, both old and new applications are In production at the same time.

Correct Answer: B

Blue-green deployment is a technique that reduces downtime and risk by running two identical production environments called Blue and Green. At any time, only one of the environments is live, with the live environment serving all production traffic. For this example, Blue is currently live and Green is idle. https://docs.cloudfoundry.org/devguide/deploy-apps/blue-green.html Canary deployments are a pattern for rolling out releases to a subset of users or servers. The idea is to first deploy the change to a small subset of servers, test it, and then roll the change out to the rest of the servers. ... Canaries were once regularly used in coal mining as an early warning system. https://octopus.com/docs/deployment-patterns/canary-deployments

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