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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

In the sample Kubernetes manifest file below, what annotations should you add to create a private load balancer In oracle Cloud infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metacata:
  name: my-nginx-svc
  labels:
    app: nginx
  arnotations:
    <Fill in>
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
    - port: 80
  selector:
    app: nginx
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metacata:
  name: my-nginx-svc
  labels:
    app: nginx
  annctations:
    <Fill in>
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
    - port: 80
  selector:
    app: nginx
```

- A. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-private:"true"
- B. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-private: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"
- C. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true"
- D. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"



Correct Answer: D

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm?TocPath=Services%7CExample%20Network%20Resource%20Configuration%7CUpgrading%20the%20Version%20of%20Kubernetes%20Running%20on%20a%20Master%20Node%7C_____2 Creating Internal Load Balancers in Public and Private Subnets You can create Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancers to control access to services running on a cluster: When you create a `custom` cluster, you select an existing VCN that contains the network resources to be used by the new cluster. If you want to use load balancers to control traffic into the VCN, you select existing public or private subnets in that VCN to host the load balancers. When you create a `quick cluster`, the VCN that's automatically created contains a public regional subnet to host a load balancer. If you want to host load balancers in private subnets, you can add private subnets to the VCN later.

Alternatively, you can create an internal load balancer service in a cluster to enable other programs running in the same VCN as the cluster to access services in the cluster. You can host internal load balancers in public subnets and private subnets. To create an internal load balancer hosted on a public subnet, add the following annotation in the metadata section of the manifest file: `service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true"` To create an internal load balancer hosted on a private subnet, add both following annotations in the metadata section of the manifest file: `service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true"` `service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancersubnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"` where `ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw` is the OCID of the private subnet.

QUESTION 2

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 3**

You are developing a distributed application and you need a call to a path to always return a specific JSON content deploy an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API Gateway with the below API deployment specification.

```
{
  "routes": [{
    "path": "/hello",
    "methods": ["GET"],
    "backend": {
      "type": "_____",
      "status": 200,
      "headers": [{
        "name": "Content-Type",
        "value": "application/json"
      }],
      "body" : "{\"myjson\": \"consistent response\"}"
    }
  ]
}
```

What is the correct value for type?

- A. STOCK_RESPONSE_BACKEND
- B. CONSTANT_BACKEND
- C. JSON_BACKEND
- D. HTTP_BACKEND

Correct Answer: A

"type": "STOCK_RESPONSE_BACKEND" indicates that the API gateway itself will act as the back end and return the stock response you define (the status code, the header fields and the body content). <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayaddingstockresponses.htm>

QUESTION 4

Which two are benefits of distributed systems?

- A. Privacy
- B. Security
- C. Ease of testing
- D. Scalability
- E. Resiliency



Correct Answer: DE

distributed systems of native-cloud like functions that have a lot of benefit like Resiliency and availability. Resiliency and availability refers to the ability of a system to continue operating, despite the failure or suboptimal performance of some of its components. In the case of Oracle Functions: The control plane is a set of components that manages function definitions. The data plane is a set of components that executes functions in response to invocation requests. For resiliency and high availability, both the control plane and data plane components are distributed across different availability domains and fault domains in a region. If one of the domains ceases to be available, the components in the remaining domains take over to ensure that function definition management and execution are not disrupted. When functions are invoked, they run in the subnets specified for the application to which the functions belong. For resiliency and high availability, best practice is to specify a regional subnet for an application (or alternatively, multiple AD- specific subnets in different availability domains). If an availability domain specified for an application ceases to be available, Oracle Functions runs functions in an alternative availability domain. Concurrency and Scalability Concurrency refers to the ability of a system to run multiple operations in parallel using shared resources. Scalability refers to the ability of the system to scale capacity (both up and down) to meet demand. In the case of Functions, when a function is invoked for the first time, the function's image is run as a container on an instance in a subnet associated with the application to which the function belongs. When the function is executing inside the container, the function can read from and write to other shared resources and services running in the same subnet (for example, Database as a Service). The function can also read from and write to other shared resources (for example, Object Storage), and other Oracle Cloud Services. If Oracle Functions receives multiple calls to a function that is currently executing inside a running container, Oracle Functions automatically and seamlessly scales horizontally to serve all the incoming requests. Oracle Functions starts multiple Docker containers, up to the limit specified for your tenancy. The default limit is 30 GB of RAM reserved for function execution per availability domain, although you can request an increase to this limit. Provided the limit is not exceeded, there is no difference in response time (latency) between functions executing on the different containers.

QUESTION 5

You are building a cloud native, serverless travel application with multiple Oracle Functions in Java, Python and Node.js. You need to build and deploy these functions to a single applications named travel-app. Which command will help you complete this task successfully?

- A. `oci fn function deploy --ap travel-ap --all`
- B. `fn deploy --ap travel-ap -- all`
- C. `oci fn application --application-name-ap deploy --all`
- D. `fn function deploy --all --application-name travel-ap`

Correct Answer: B

check the steps for Creating, Deploying, and Invoking a Helloworld Function <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionscreatingfirst.htm> in step 7 that will deploy the function. Enter the following single Fn Project command to build the function and its dependencies as a Docker image called helloworld-func, push the image to the specified Docker registry, and deploy the function to Oracle Functions in the helloworld-app: `$ fn -v deploy --app helloworld-app` The -v option simply shows more detail about what Fn Project commands are doing (see Using the Fn Project CLI with Oracle Functions).

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