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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

What can you use to dynamically make Kubernetes resources discoverable to public DNS servers?

- A. ExternalDNS
- B. CoreDNS
- C. DynDNS
- D. kubeDNS

Correct Answer: A

ExternalDNS allows you to control DNS records dynamically via Kubernetes resources in a DNS provider-agnostic way
<https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/external-dns/blob/master/README.md> <https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/external-dns/blob/master/docs/tutorials/oracle.md>

QUESTION 2

Which one of the statements describes a service aggregator pattern?

- A. It is implemented in each service separately and uses a streaming service
- B. It involves implementing a separate service that makes multiple calls to other backend services
- C. It uses a queue on both sides of the service communication
- D. It involves sending events through a message broker

Correct Answer: B

this pattern isolates an operation that makes calls to multiple back-end microservices, centralizing its logic into a specialized microservice.

QUESTION 3

A service you are deploying to Oracle infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) uses a docker image from a private repository Which configuration is necessary to provide access to this repository from OKE?

- A. Add a generic secret on the cluster containing your identity credentials. Then specify a registrycredentials property in the deployment manifest.
- B. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with API key credentials on the cluster, and specify the imagepullsecret property in the application deployment manifest.
- C. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with identity Auth Token on the cluster, and specify the image pull secret property in the application deployment manifest.
- D. Create a dynamic group for nodes in the cluster, and a policy that allows the dynamic group to read repositories in the same compartment.



Correct Answer: C

Pulling Images from Registry during Deployment During the deployment of an application to a Kubernetes cluster, you'll typically want one or more images to be pulled from a Docker registry. In the application's manifest file you specify the images to pull, the registry to pull them from, and the credentials to use when pulling the images. The manifest file is commonly also referred to as a pod spec, or as a deployment.yaml file (although other filenames are allowed). If you want the application to pull images that reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, you have to perform two steps:

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You have to use `kubectl` to create a Docker registry secret. The secret contains the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure credentials to use when pulling the image. When creating secrets, Oracle strongly

recommends you use the latest version of `kubectl` To create a Docker registry secret: 1- If you haven't already done so, follow the steps to set up the cluster's `kubeconfig` configuration file and (if necessary) set the `KUBECONFIG` environment variable to point to the file. Note that you must set up your own `kubeconfig` file. You cannot access a cluster using a `kubeconfig` file that a different user set up. 2- In a terminal window, enter: `$ kubectl create secret docker-registry --docker-server=.ocir.io --dockerusername='/' --docker-password='/' --dockeremail='/'` where: is a name of your choice, that you will use in the manifest file to refer to the secret. For example, `ocirsecret` is the key for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry region you're using. For example, `iad`. See Availability by Region. `ocir.io` is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry name. is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of the tenancy containing the repository from which the application is to pull the image (as shown on the Tenancy Information page). For example, the namespace of the `acme-dev` tenancy might be `ansh81vru1zp`. Note that for some older tenancies, the namespace string might be the same as the tenancy name in all lower-case letters (for example, `acmedev`). is the username to use when pulling the image. The username must have access to the tenancy specified by. For example, `jdoe@acme.com`. If your tenancy is federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service, use the format `oracleidentitycloudservice/` is the auth token of the user specified by. For example, `kj64r{1sJSSF-;)K8` is an email address. An email address is required, but it doesn't matter what you specify. For example, `jdoe@acme.com`

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You have to specify the image to pull from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, including the repository location and the Docker registry secret to use, in the application's manifest file.

QUESTION 4

Which one of the following is NOT a valid backend-type supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway?

- A. `STOCK_RESPONSE_BACKEND`
- B. `ORACLE_FUNCTIONS_BACKEND`
- C. `ORACLE_STREAMS_BACKEND`
- D. `HTTP_BACKEND`

Correct Answer: C

In the API Gateway service, a back end is the means by which a gateway routes requests to the back-end services that implement APIs. If you add a private endpoint back end to an API gateway, you give the API gateway access to the VCN associated with that private endpoint. You can also grant an API gateway access to other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services as back ends. For example, you could grant an API gateway access to Oracle Functions, so you can create and deploy an API that is backed by a serverless function. API Gateway service to create an API gateway, you can create an API deployment to access HTTP and HTTPS URLs. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en->



us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/ apigatewayusinghttpbackend.htm API Gateway service to create an API gateway, you can create an API deployment that invokes serverless functions defined in Oracle Functions.
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/ apigatewayusingfunctionsbackend.htm> API Gateway service, you can define a path to a stock response back end <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/ apigatewayaddingstockresponses.htm>

QUESTION 5

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>

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