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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

You have created a repository in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry in the us-ashburn-1 (iad) region in your tenancy with a namespace called "heyoci. Which three are valid tags for an image named "myapp"?

- A. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.1
- B. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta
- C. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.2-beta
- D. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest
- E. iad.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest
- F. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta
- G. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:latest

Correct Answer: AFG

Give a tag to the image that you're going to push to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry by entering:

docker tag

where:

uniquely identifies the image, either using the image's id (for example, 8e0506e14874), or the image's name and tag separated by a colon (for example, acme-web-app:latest).

is in the format .ocir.io/: where:

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 that owns the repository to which you want to push 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, acme-dev). Note also that your user must have access to the tenancy.

(if specified) is the name of a repository to which you want to push the image (for example, project01). Note that specifying a repository is optional (see About Repositories). is the name you want to give the

image in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (for example, acme-web-app).

is an image tag you want to give the image in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (for example, version2.0.test).

For example, for convenience you might want to group together multiple versions of the acme-web-app image in the acme-dev tenancy in the Ashburn region into a repository called project01. You do this by including the name of the

repository in the image name when you push the image, in the format .ocir.io/:. For example, iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/project01/acme-web-app:4.6.3. Subsequently,



when you use the docker push command, the presence of the repository in the image's name ensures the image is pushed to the intended repository. If you push an image and include the name of a repository that doesn't already exist, a new

private repository is created automatically. For example, if you enter a command like docker push iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/project02/acme-web-app:7.5.2 and the project02 repository doesn't exist, a private repository called project02 is

created automatically. If you push an image and don't include a repository name, the image's name is used as the name of the repository. For example, if you enter a command like docker push iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/acme-web-app:7.5.2

that doesn't contain a repository name, the image's name (acme-web-app) is used as the name of a private repository. [https:// docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registrywhatisarepository.htm](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registrywhatisarepository.htm)

QUESTION 2

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 sub-optimal 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 3

What is the minimum amount of storage that a persistent volume claim can obtain In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. 1 TB
- B. 10 GB
- C. 1 GB
- D. 50 GB

Correct Answer: D

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Concepts/contengprerequisites.htm>

QUESTION 4

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer shape is used by default in OCI container Engine for Kubernetes?

- A. 400 Mbps
- B. 8000 Mbps
- C. There is no default. The shape has to be specified.
- D. 100 Mbps

Correct Answer: D

Specifying Alternative Load Balancer Shapes The shape of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer specifies its maximum total bandwidth (that is, ingress plus egress). By default, load balancers are created with a shape of 100Mbps. Other shapes are available, including 400Mbps and 8000Mbps. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm>

QUESTION 5

In a Linux environment, what is the default locations of the configuration file that Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI uses for profile information?

- A. /etc/.oci/config
- B. /usr/local/bin/config
- C. \$HOME/.oci/config
- D. /usr/bin/oci/config

Correct Answer: C

By default, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI configuration file is located at ~/.oci/config. You might already have a



configuration file as a result of installing the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI.

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