1Z0-1084-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

A developer using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway must authenticate the API requests to their web application. The authentication process must be implemented using a custom scheme which accepts string parameters from the API caller. Which method can the developer use In this scenario?

A. Create an authorizer function using request header authorization.

B. Create an authorizer function using token-based authorization.

C. Create a cross account functions authorizer.

D. Create an authorizer function using OCI Identity and Access Management based authentication

Correct Answer: B

Having deployed the authorizer function, you enable authentication and authorization for an API deployment by including two different kinds of request policy in the API deployment specification:

An authentication request policy for the entire API deployment that specifies:The OCID of the authorizer function that you deployed to Oracle Functions that will perform authentication and authorization.The request attributes to pass to the

authorizer function.Whether unauthenticated callers can access routes in the API deployment.

An authorization request policy for each route that specifies the operations a caller is allowed to perform, based on the caller\\'s access scopes as returned by the authorizer function. Using the Console to Add Authentication and Authorization

Request Policies To add authentication and authorization request policies to an API deployment specification using the Console:

Create or update an API deployment using the Console, select the From Scratch option, and enter details on the Basic Information page. For more information, see Deploying an API on an API Gateway by Creating an API Deployment and

Updating API Gateways and API Deployments. In the API Request Policies section of the Basic Information page, click the Add button beside Authentication and specify:

Application in : The name of the application in Oracle Functions that contains the authorizer function. You can select an application from a different compartment. Function Name: The name of the authorizer function in

Oracle Functions. Authentication Token: Whether the access token is contained in a request header or a query parameter.

Authentication Token Value: Depending on whether the access token is contained in a request header or a query parameter, specify:

Header Name: If the access token is contained in a request header, enter the name of the header. Parameter Name: If the access token is contained in a query parameter, enter the name of the query parameter.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayaddingauthzauthn.htm

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which pattern can help you minimize the probability of cascading failures in your system during partial loss of connectivity or a complete service failure?

A. Retry pattern

B. Anti-corruption layer pattern

C. Circuit breaker pattern

D. Compensating transaction pattern

Correct Answer: C

A cascading failure is a failure that grows over time as a result of positive feedback. It can occur when a portion of an overall system fails, increasing the probability that other portions of the system fail. the circuit breaker pattern prevents the service from performing an operation that is likely to fail. For example, a client service can use a circuit breaker to prevent further remote calls over the network when a downstream service is not functioning properly. This can also prevent the network from becoming congested by a sudden spike in failed retries by one service to another, and it can also prevent cascading failures. Self-healing circuit breakers check the downstream service at regular intervals and reset the circuit breaker when the downstream service starts functioning properly.
https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/getting-started-with-microservices-part-three

QUESTION 4

With the volume of communication that can happen between different components in cloud-native applications, it is vital to not only test functionality, but also service resiliency. Which statement is true with regards to service resiliency?

A. Resiliency is about recovering from failures without downtime or data loss.

B. A goal of resiliency is not to bring a service to a functioning state after a failure.

C. Resiliency testing can be only done in a test environment.

D. Resiliency is about avoiding failures.

Correct Answer: D

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.

QUESTION 5

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

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