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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage- Your function needs to read a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket named "input-bucket" in compartment "qacompartment". Your corporate security standards mandate the use of Resource Principals for this use case.

Which two statements are needed to implement this use case?

- A. Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket:allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target .bucket .name=\\' input-bucket *
- B. Set up the following dynamic group for your function\\'s OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = `ocid1.fnfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaakeaobctakezjz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da\\'
- C. Set up a policy to grant all functions read access to the bucket:allow all functions in compartment qa-compartment to read objects in target.bucket.name=\\'input-bucket\\'
- D. Set up a policy to grant your user account read access to the bucket:allow user XYZ to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target .bucket, name-\\'input-bucket\\'
- E. No policies are needed. By default, every function has read access to Object Storage buckets in the tenancy

Correct Answer: AB

When a function you\\'ve deployed to Oracle Functions is running, it can access other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. For example:

-You might want a function to get a list of VCNs from the Networking service.

- You might want a function to read data from an Object Storage bucket, perform some operation on the data, and then write the modified data back to the Object Storage bucket. To enable a function to access another Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resource, you have to include the function in a dynamic group, and then create a policy to grant the dynamic group access to that resource. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionsaccessingociresources.htm>

QUESTION 2

Which two statements accurately describe Oracle SQL Developer Web on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Autonomous Database?

- A. It is available for databases with dedicated Exadata infrastructure only.
- B. After provisioning into an OCI compute Instance, it can automatically connect to the OCI Autonomous Databases instances.
- C. It is available for databases with both dedicated and shared Exadata infrastructure.
- D. It provides a development environment and a data modeler interface for OCI Autonomous Databases.
- E. It must be enabled via OCI Identity and Access Management policy to get access to the Autonomous Databases instances.

Correct Answer: AD



Oracle SQL Developer Web in Autonomous Data Warehouse provides a development environment and a data modeler interface for Autonomous Databases. SQL Developer Web is available for databases with both dedicated Exadata infrastructure and shared Exadata infrastructure. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/adbtools.htm>

QUESTION 3

You have deployed a Python application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. However, during testing you found a bug that you rectified and created a new Docker image. You need to make sure that if this new

Image doesn't work then you can roll back to the previous version.

Using kubectl, which deployment strategies should you choose?

- A. Rolling Update
- B. Canary Deployment
- C. Blue/Green Deployment
- D. A/B Testing

Correct Answer: C

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. The canary deployment serves as an early warning indicator with less impact on downtime: if the canary deployment fails, the rest of the servers aren't impacted. 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. A/B testing is a way to compare two versions of a single variable, typically by testing a subject's response to variant A against variant B, and determining which of the two variants is more effective. A rolling update offers a way to deploy the new version of your application gradually across your cluster.

QUESTION 4

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>

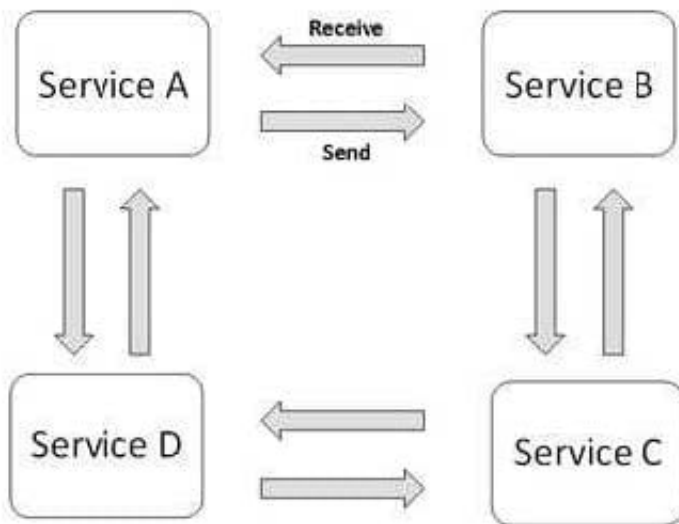
QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true for service choreography?

- A. Service choreographer is responsible for invoking other services.
- B. Services involved in choreography communicate through messages/messaging systems.
- C. Service choreography relies on a central coordinator.
- D. Service choreography should not use events for communication.
- E. Decision logic in service choreography is distributed.

Correct Answer: BE

Service Choreography Service choreography is a global description of the participating services, which is defined by exchange of messages, rules of interaction and agreements between two or more endpoints. Choreography employs a decentralized approach for service composition. the decision logic is distributed, with no centralized point.



Choreography, in contrast, does not rely on a central coordinator. and all participants in the choreography need to be aware of the business process, operations to execute, messages to exchange, and the timing of message exchanges.

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