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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

How can you find details of the tolerations field for the sample YAML file below?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: busybox
  namespace: default
spec:
  containers:
  - image: busybox
    command:
    - sleep
    - "3600"
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    name: busybox
  restartPolicy: Always
  tolerations:
  ...
```

- A. kubectl list pod.spec.tolerations
- B. kubectl explain pod.spec.tolerations
- C. kubectl describe pod.spec tolerations
- D. kubectl get pod.spec.tolerations

Correct Answer: B

kubectl explain to List the fields for supported resources

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#explain>

QUESTION 2

You are deploying an API via Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway and you want to implement request policies to control access Which is NOT available in OCI API Gateway?

- A. Limiting the number of requests sent to backend services
- B. Enabling CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) support
- C. Providing authentication and authorization
- D. Controlling access to OCI resources

Correct Answer: D

In the API Gateway service, there are two types of policy:

-

a request policy describes actions to be performed on an incoming request from a caller before it is sent to a back end

-

a response policy describes actions to be performed on a response returned from a back end before it is sent to a caller

You can use request policies to:

- limit the number of requests sent to back-end services
 - enable CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) support
 - provide authentication and authorization
-

QUESTION 3

You need to execute a script on a remote instance through Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager. Which option can you use?

- A. Use /bin/sh with the full path to the location of the script to execute the script.
- B. It cannot be done.
- C. Download the script to a local desktop and execute the script.
- D. Use remote-exec

Correct Answer: D

Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Using Terraform, Resource Manager helps you install, configure, and manage resources through the "infrastructure-as-code" model. With Resource Manager, you can use Terraform's remote exec functionality to execute scripts or commands on a remote computer. You can also use this technique for other provisioners that require access to the remote resource.

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

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.

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