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**Vendor:**Oracle

**Exam Code:**1Z0-1084-22

**Exam Name:**Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022  
Developer Professional

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

You are tasked with developing an application that requires the use of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) APIs to POST messages to a stream in the OCI Streaming service. Which statement is incorrect?

- A. The request must include an authorization signing string including (but not limited to) x-content-sha256, content-type, and content-length headers.
- B. The Content-Type header must be Set to application/json
- C. An HTTP 401 will be returned if the client's clock is skewed more than 5 minutes from the server's.
- D. The request does not require an Authorization header.

Correct Answer: A

Emits messages to a stream. There's no limit to the number of messages in a request, but the total size of a message or request must be 1 MiB or less. The service calculates the partition ID from the message key and stores messages that share a key on the same partition. If a message does not contain a key or if the key is null, the service generates a message key for you. The partition ID cannot be passed as a parameter. POST /20180418/streams//messages Host: streaming-api.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com { "messages": { { "key": null, "value": "VGhllHF1aWNrIGJyb3dulGZveCBqdW1wZWQgb3ZlciB0aGUgbGF6eSBkb2cu" }, { "key": null, "value": "UGFjayBteSBib3ggd2l0aCBmaXZlIGRvemVulGxpcXVvciBqdWdzLg==" } } } <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/api/#/en/streaming/20180418/Message/PutMessages>

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### QUESTION 2

What are two of the main reasons you would choose to implement a serverless architecture?

- A. No need for integration testing
- B. Reduced operational cost
- C. Improved In-function state management
- D. Automatic horizontal scaling
- E. Easier to run long-running operations

Correct Answer: BD

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### QUESTION 3

You want to push a new image in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry. Which two actions do you need to perform?

- A. Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image.
- B. Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.
- C. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.

- D. Assign an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI to the image.
- E. Generate an OCI tag namespace in your repository.

Correct Answer: AB

You use the Docker CLI to push images to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry. To push an image, you first use the docker tag command to create a copy of the local source image as a new image (the new image is actually just a reference to the existing source image). As a name for the new image, you specify the fully qualified path to the target location in Oracle Cloud Registry where you want to push the image, optionally including the name of a repository. for more details check the below link

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Tasks/registrypushingimagesusingthedockercli.htm>

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#### QUESTION 4

You are building a cloud native, serverless travel application with multiple Oracle Functions in Java, Python and Node.js. You need to build and deploy these functions to a single applications named travel-app. Which command will help you complete this task successfully?

- A. oci fn function deploy --ap travel-ap --all
- B. fn deploy --ap travel-ap -- all
- C. oci fn application --application-name-ap deploy --all
- D. fn function deploy --all --application-name travel-ap

Correct Answer: B

check the steps for Creating, Deploying, and Invoking a Helloworld Function <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionscreatingfirst.htm> in step 7 that will deploy the funcation 7- Enter the following single Fn

Project command to build the function and its dependencies as a Docker image called helloworld-func, push the image to the specified Docker registry, and deploy the function to Oracle Functions in the helloworld-app:

```
$ fn -v deploy --app helloworld-app
```

The -v option simply shows more detail about what Fn Project commands are doing (see Using the Fn Project CLI with Oracle Functions).

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#### QUESTION 5

In a Linux environment, what is the default locations of the configuration file that Oracle Cloud Infrashtructure 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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## QUESTION 6

You are processing millions of files in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage bucket. Each time a new file is created, you want to send an email to the customer and create an order in a database. The solution should perform and minimize cost, Which action should you use to trigger this email?

A. Schedule a cron job that monitors the OCI Object Storage bucket and emails the customer when a new file is created.

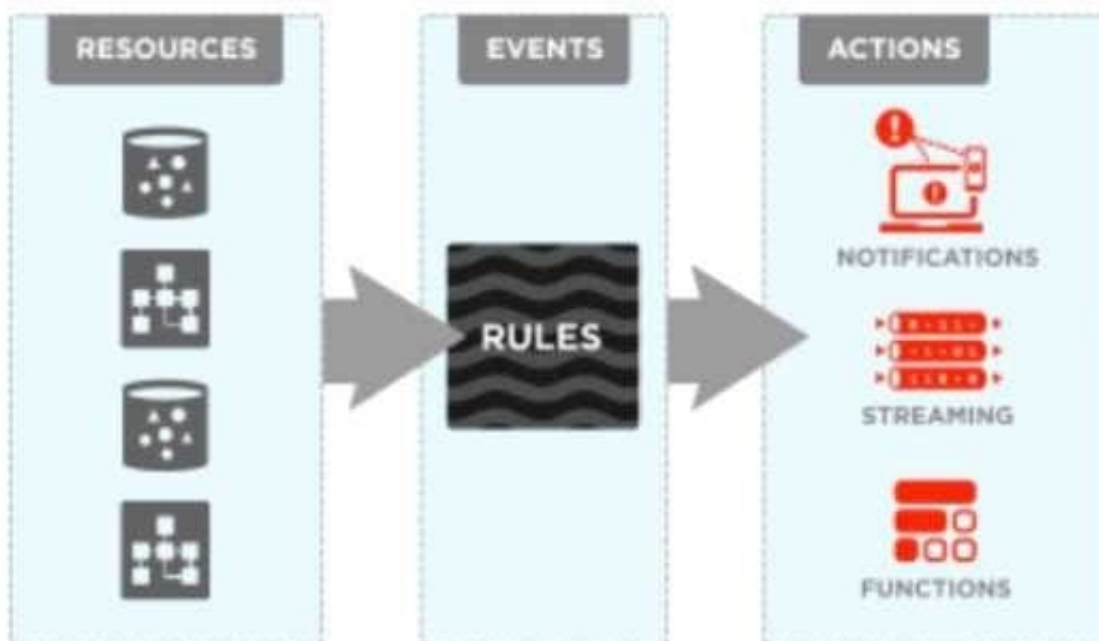
B. Use OCI Events service and OCI Notification service to send an email each time a file is created.

C. Schedule an Oracle Function that checks the OCI Object Storage bucket every minute and emails the customer when a file is found.

D. Schedule an Oracle Function that checks the OCI Object Storage bucket every second and emails the customer when a file is found.

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events enables you to create automation based on the state changes of resources throughout your tenancy. Use Events to allow your development teams to automatically respond when a resource changes its state. Here are some examples of how you might use Events: Send a notification to a DevOps team when a database backup completes. Convert files of one format to another when files are uploaded to an Object Storage bucket. You can only deliver events to certain Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services with a rule. Use the following services to create actions: Notifications Streaming Functions



## QUESTION 7

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>

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## QUESTION 8

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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### QUESTION 9

Per CAP theorem, in which scenario do you NOT need to make any trade-off between the guarantees?

A. when there are no network partitions

B. when the system is running in the cloud

C. when the system is running on-premise

D. when you are using load balancers

Correct Answer: A

### CAP THEOREM

"CONSISTENCY, AVAILABILITY and PARTITION TOLERANCE are the features that we want in our distributed system together"

Of three properties of shared-data systems (Consistency, Availability and tolerance to network Partitions) only two can be achieved at any given moment in time.

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### QUESTION 10

Which two handle Oracle Functions authentication automatically?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDK

B. cURL

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI

D. Signed HTTP Request

E. Fn Project CLI

Correct Answer: CE

Fn Project CLI you can create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and specify --provider oracle This option enables Oracle Functions to perform authentication and authorization using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure request signing, private keys, user groups, and policies that grant permissions to those user groups.

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### QUESTION 11

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.

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### QUESTION 12

Which is NOT a valid option to execute a function deployed on Oracle Functions?

- A. Send a signed HTTP requests to the function's invoke endpoint
- B. Invoke from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI
- C. Invoke from Docker CLI
- D. Trigger by an event in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events service
- E. Invoke from Fn Project CLI

Correct Answer: C

You can invoke a function that you've deployed to Oracle Functions in different ways:

Using the Fn Project CLI.

Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI.

Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

Making a signed HTTP request to the function's invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

Each of the above invokes the function via requests to the API. Any request to the API must be authenticated by including a signature and the OCID of the compartment to which the function belongs in the request header. Such a request is

referred to as a 'signed' request. The signature includes Oracle Cloud Infrastructure credentials in an encrypted form.