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Question: 1

Which statement about microservices is FALSE?

- A. They are typically designed around business capabilities.
- B. It is fairly common for them to communicate with HTTP.
- C. Multiple microservices can run in one process.
- D. They are independently deployable.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is: "Multiple microservices can run in one process." The statement that is FALSE about microservices is: "Multiple microservices can run in one process." Microservices are designed to be independent and autonomous services that can be deployed, scaled, and managed separately. Each microservice typically runs as its own separate process. This separation allows for loose coupling and independent scalability of individual services. Running multiple microservices in a single process would violate the fundamental principle of microservices architecture, which emphasizes the isolation and independence of services. Combining multiple microservices into a single process would tightly couple them, making it difficult to independently manage, scale, and update each service. The other statements provided are true about microservices: It is fairly common for microservices to communicate with HTTP: Microservices often communicate with each other using lightweight protocols like HTTP/REST. This allows for interoperability, flexibility, and ease of communication between microservices. Microservices are typically designed around business capabilities: Microservices architecture advocates designing services based on specific business capabilities or functionalities. Each microservice focuses on a specific business domain or task, enabling modular and scalable development. They are independently deployable: Microservices are designed to be independently deployable units. This means that each microservice can be developed, tested, deployed, and updated separately without affecting other services. This flexibility allows for faster development cycles and more efficient scalability.

Question: 2

Which testing measure should be considered when using test cases that simultaneously validate a deployment and perform a selected set of functional tasks?

- A. Resource Utilization
- B. Functionality
- C. Scalability

- D. Robust Deployment
- E. Resiliency

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is: "Robust Deployment." When using test cases that simultaneously validate a deployment and perform a selected set of functional tasks, the testing measure that should be considered is "Robust Deployment." Robust Deployment refers to the ability of an application or system to be deployed reliably and consistently, without errors or failures. It involves ensuring that the deployment process is well-defined, automated, and able to handle different scenarios and configurations. When conducting testing that combines the validation of deployment and functional tasks, it is crucial to ensure that the deployment itself is robust. This means verifying that the application or system can be successfully deployed and configured without encountering deployment-related issues such as incorrect configurations, missing dependencies, or compatibility problems. By considering "Robust Deployment" as a testing measure, you can evaluate the reliability and effectiveness of the deployment process, ensuring that the application or system is deployed correctly and ready to perform the selected set of functional tasks.

Question: 3

What is the open source engine for Oracle Functions?

- A. Fn Project
- B. Apache OpenWhisk
- C. OpenFaas
- D. Knative

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Fn Project is an open source serverless computing platform that serves as the engine for Oracle Functions. It provides a runtime environment for executing functions in a serverless architecture. The Fn Project enables developers to build and deploy functions using different programming languages, including Java, Python, Node.js, and more. The Fn Project is designed to be flexible and extensible, allowing developers to define functions as small units of code and execute them in response to events or triggers. It supports event-driven execution, allowing functions to be triggered by various events such as HTTP requests, messages from messaging systems, or changes in data. Oracle Functions leverages the Fn Project as its underlying engine, providing a managed serverless platform within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. It allows developers to easily develop, deploy, and manage functions using the familiar Fn Project framework and tooling. With Oracle Functions, developers can focus on writing their function

code while leaving the infrastructure management, scaling, and operational tasks to the platform.

Question: 4

Which feature is typically NOT associated with Cloud Native?

- A. Immutable Infrastructure
- B. Declarative APIs
- C. Containers
- D. Application Servers
- E. Service Meshes

Answer: D

Explanation:

The feature that is typically NOT associated with Cloud Native is "Application Servers." Cloud Native architecture emphasizes lightweight, scalable, and containerized deployments, which often replace traditional monolithic application servers. Instead of relying on application servers, Cloud Native applications are typically deployed as containerized microservices that can be orchestrated and managed using container orchestration platforms like Kubernetes. This approach enables greater flexibility, scalability, and agility in deploying and managing applications. While application servers have been widely used in traditional application architectures, they are not a characteristic feature of Cloud Native architectures. Cloud Native architectures focus on containerization, declarative APIs, immutable infrastructure, and service meshes to enable efficient and scalable deployment and management of applications.

Question: 5

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

- A. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.
- B. Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.
- C. Assign an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI to the image.
- D. Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image.
- E. Generate an OCI tag namespace in your repository.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

To push a new image to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry, you would need to perform the following two actions: Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image: Before pushing the image, you need to assign a tag to it using the Docker CLI. The tag helps identify the image and associate it with a specific version or label. Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI: To authenticate and authorize the push operation, you need to generate an auth token. This token is used to authenticate your Docker CLI with the OCI Registry, allowing you to push the image securely. Note: Generating an API signing key, assigning an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI, and generating an OCI tag namespace are not required steps for pushing a new image to the OCI Registry.

Question: 6

You plan to implement logging in your services that will run in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). Which statement describes the appropriate logging approach?

- A. All services log to standard output only.
- B. Each service logs to its own log file.
- C. All services log to an external logging system.
- D. All serviceAAs log to a shared log file.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The appropriate logging approach for services running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is: "All services log to standard output only." When running services in a containerized environment like OKE, it is recommended to follow the Twelve-Factor App methodology, which suggests treating logs as event streams. According to this methodology, services should write their log events to standard output (stdout) instead of writing to log files. By logging to standard output, the container runtime (such as Kubernetes) can collect and aggregate the logs generated by the services. These logs can then be accessed and managed through the container runtime's logging infrastructure. Logging to standard output offers several advantages in a containerized environment: Simplicity and consistency: Standardizing on logging to stdout ensures a consistent approach across different services, making it easier to manage and analyze logs. Log aggregation: The container runtime can collect the logs from all the running containers and provide centralized log management, allowing you to access and search logs from different services in one place. Scalability: Since logs are written to stdout, they can be easily handled by the container runtime's log management system, which can scale to handle large volumes of log data. Separation of concerns: By logging to stdout, the responsibility of managing log files and their rotation is shifted to the container runtime, allowing the services to focus on their core functionality. While it is possible to log to log files or external logging systems, the recommended approach in a containerized environment like OKE is to log to standard output and leverage the logging infrastructure provided by the container runtime.

Question: 7

Which is ONE of the differences between a microservice and a serverless function?

- A. Microservices are used for long running operations while serverless functions are used for short running operations.
- B. Microservices are triggered by events while serverless functions are not.
- C. Microservices are stateless while serverless functions are stateful.
- D. Microservices always use a data store while serverless functions never use a data store.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is: Microservices are used for long running operations while serverless functions are used for short running operations. One of the key differences between microservices and serverless functions is the duration of their execution. Microservices are typically designed to handle long-running operations and may continuously run and process requests as part of a larger system. They are often deployed and managed as long-lived services. On the other hand, serverless functions are designed to handle short-lived operations or tasks that execute in response to specific events or triggers. They are event-driven and execute only when invoked, providing a lightweight and ephemeral computing model. Serverless functions are often used for executing small, isolated pieces of code without the need for managing infrastructure or scaling concerns. While both microservices and serverless functions can be stateless or stateful depending on the specific implementation, the key distinction lies in the typical duration and execution pattern of these components within an application architecture.

Question: 8

What are the TWO main reasons you would choose to implement a serverless architecture? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

The two main reasons to choose a serverless architecture are: Automatic horizontal scaling: Serverless architectures allow for automatic scaling of resources based on demand. The infrastructure automatically provisions and scales resources as needed, ensuring that applications can handle varying workloads efficiently. This eliminates the need for manual scaling and optimizes resource utilization. Reduced operational cost: Serverless architectures follow a pay-per-use model, where you are billed only for the actual execution time and resources consumed by your functions. This leads to cost savings as you don't have to pay for idle resources. Additionally, serverless architectures remove the need for managing and maintaining servers, reducing operational overhead and associated costs. Explanation:: No need for integration testing: Integration testing is still necessary in serverless architectures to ensure that functions integrate correctly with other components and services. Serverless functions can interact with various event sources, databases, and APIs, and testing is required to verify the integration points. Improved in-function state management: Serverless architectures typically encourage stateless functions that operate on short-lived requests or events. While there are mechanisms to manage state within a function, serverless architectures are designed to be stateless by default, promoting scalability and fault tolerance. Easier to run long-running operations: Serverless functions are generally designed for short-lived operations rather than long-running tasks. If you have a requirement for long-running operations, a serverless architecture may not be the ideal choice, as it has execution time limits and may not provide the necessary resources for extended execution.

Question: 9

You are developing a microservices application that will be a consumer of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service. Which API method should you use to read and process a stream?

- A. GetStream
- B. ReadMessages
- C. ProcessStream
- D. ReadStream
- E. GetMessages

Answer: E

Explanation:

The correct API method to read and process a stream in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service is "GetMessages". When consuming messages from a stream in OCI Streaming, you use the "GetMessages" API method. This method allows you to retrieve a batch of messages from the stream for processing. You can specify parameters such as the number of messages to retrieve, the maximum size of the messages, and the timeout for the request. By using the "GetMessages" API method, you can retrieve messages from the stream and then process them in your microservices application. This allows you to consume and handle the data in real-time as it becomes available in the stream. The "GetMessages" method provides

flexibility in how you consume and process the messages, enabling you to implement custom logic and workflows based on your specific application requirements.

Question: 10

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

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

Answer: A, C, F

Explanation:

(OPT) iad.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest The three valid tags for an image named myapp in the heyoci namespace of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) in the us-ashburn-1 (iad) region are: iad.ccir.io/heyoci/myapp:latest This tag specifies the latest version of the myapp image in the heyoci namespace in the iad region. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta This tag specifies version 0.0.2-beta of the myapp image in the heyoci namespace in the iad region. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta This tag specifies version 0.0.2-beta of the myapp image in the heyoci namespace in the us-ashburn-1 region. The other options mentioned are not valid tags for the given scenario: us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta (incorrect format, missing the namespace) iad.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest (incorrect format, incorrect order of namespace and project) us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest (incorrect format, incorrect order of namespace and project) The correct format for tagging an image in OCIR is <region>.ocir.io/<namespace>/<repository>:<tag>.

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