



# 1Z0-1084-20<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

Which two are benefits of distributed systems?

- A. Privacy
- B. Security
- C. Ease of testing
- D. Scalability
- E. Resiliency

Correct Answer: DE

distributed systems of native-cloud like functions that have a lot of benefit like Resiliency and availability Resiliency and availability refers to the ability of a system to continue operating, despite the failure or suboptimal 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. Concurrency and Scalability Concurrency refers to the ability of a system to run multiple operations in parallel using shared resources. Scalability refers to the ability of the system to scale capacity (both up and down) to meet demand. In the case of Functions, when a function is invoked for the first time, the function's image is run as a container on an instance in a subnet associated with the application to which the function belongs. When the function is executing inside the container, the function can read from and write to other shared resources and services running in the same subnet (for example, Database as a Service). The function can also read from and write to other shared resources (for example, Object Storage), and other Oracle Cloud Services. If Oracle Functions receives multiple calls to a function that is currently executing inside a running container, Oracle Functions automatically and seamlessly scales horizontally to serve all the incoming requests. Oracle Functions starts multiple Docker containers, up to the limit specified for your tenancy. The default limit is 30 GB of RAM reserved for function execution per availability domain, although you can request an increase to this limit. Provided the limit is not exceeded, there is no difference in response time (latency) between functions executing on the different containers.

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**QUESTION 2**

You are implementing logging in your services that will be running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. Which statement describes the appropriate logging approach?

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

Correct Answer: C



Application and systems logs can help you understand what is happening inside your cluster. The logs are particularly useful for debugging problems and monitoring cluster activity. Most modern applications have some kind of logging mechanism; as such, most container engines are likewise designed to support some kind of logging. The easiest and most embraced logging method for containerized applications is to write to the standard output and standard error streams.

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/logging/> <https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/5-best-practices-for-kubernetes-security>

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### QUESTION 3

Your organization uses a federated identity provider to login to your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment. As a developer, you are writing a script to automate some operation and want to use OCI CLI to do that. Your security team doesn't allow storing private keys on local machines.

How can you authenticate with OCI CLI?

- A. Run `oci setup keys` and provide your credentials
- B. Run `oci session refresh --profile`
- C. Run `oci session authenticate` and provide your credentials
- D. Run `oci setup oci-cli-rc --file path/to/target/file`

Correct Answer: C

Token-based authentication for the CLI allows customers to authenticate their session interactively, then use the CLI for a single session without an API signing key. This enables customers using an identity provider that is not SCIM-supported to use a federated user account with the CLI and SDKs.

Starting a Token-based CLI Session

To use token-based authentication for the CLI on a computer with a web browser:

In the CLI, run the following command. This will launch a web browser.

```
oci session authenticate
```

In the browser, enter your user credentials. This authentication information is saved to the `.config` file.

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### QUESTION 4

Given a service deployed on Oracle Cloud infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE), which annotation should you add in the sample manifest file to specify a 400 Mbps load balancer?



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-nginx-svc
  labels:
    app: nginx
  annotations:
    <Fill in>
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
    - port: 80
  selector:
    app: nginx
```

- A. service.beta, kubernetes. io/oci-load-balancer-kind: 400Mbps
- B. service, beta, kubernetes. io/oci-load-balancer-value: 4 00Mbps
- C. service . beta. kubernetes . io/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps
- D. service . beta . kubernetes . io/oci-load-balancer-size: 400Mbps

Correct Answer: C

The shape of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer specifies its maximum total bandwidth (that is, ingress plus egress). By default, load balancers are created with a shape of 100Mbps. Other shapes are available, including 400Mbps and 8000Mbps.

To specify an alternative shape for a load balancer, add the following annotation in the metadata section of the manifest file:

service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: where value is the bandwidth of the shape

(for example, 100Mbps, 400Mbps, 8000Mbps).

For example:

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Service
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: my-nginx-svc
```

```
labels:
```

```
app: nginx
```



annotations:

service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps spec:

type: LoadBalancer

ports:

-port: 80 selector: app: nginx <https://github.com/oracle/oci-cloud-controller-manager/blob/master/docs/load-balancer-annotations.md>

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## QUESTION 5

You encounter an unexpected error when invoking the Oracle Function named "myfunction" in application "myapp". Which can you use to get more information on the error?

- A. `fn --debug invoke myapp myfunction`
- B. `DEBUG=1 fn invoke myapp myfunction`
- C. `fn --verbose invoke myapp myfunction`
- D. Call Oracle support with your error message

Correct Answer: B

### Troubleshooting Oracle Functions

If you encounter an unexpected error when using an Fn Project CLI command, you can find out more about the problem by starting the command with the string `DEBUG=1` and running the command again.

For example:

```
$ DEBUG=1 fn invoke helloworld-app helloworld-func
```

Note that `DEBUG=1` must appear before the command, and that `DEBUG` must be in upper case.

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