



# 1Z0-1084-21<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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**QUESTION 1**

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer shape is used by default in OCI container Engine for Kubernetes?

- A. 400 Mbps
- B. 8000 Mbps
- C. There is no default. The shape has to be specified.
- D. 100 Mbps

Correct Answer: D

**Specifying Alternative Load Balancer Shapes** 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. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm>

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**QUESTION 2**

You have written a Node.js function and deployed it to Oracle Functions. Next, you need to call this function from a microservice written in Java deployed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE).

Which can help you to achieve this?

- A. Use the OCI CLI with kubectl to invoke the function from the microservice.
- B. Oracle Functions does not allow a microservice deployed on OKE to invoke a function.
- C. OKE does not allow a microservice to invoke a function from Oracle Functions.
- D. Use the OCI Java SDK to invoke the function from the microservice.

Correct Answer: D

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.

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**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.

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#### QUESTION 4

Which header is NOT required when signing GET requests to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs?

- A. date or x-date
- B. (request-target)
- C. content-type
- D. host

Correct Answer: C

For GET and DELETE requests (when there's no content in the request body), the signing string must include at least these headers:

(request-target) (as described in draft-cavage-http-signatures-08) host date or x-date (if both are included,

Oracle uses x-date)

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/signingrequests.htm>

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#### QUESTION 5

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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