1Z0-1084-21^{Q&As}

1Z0-1084-21^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

Pass Oracle 1Z0-1084-21 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-1084-21.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

Instant Download After Purchase

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

800,000+ Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage- Your function needs to read a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket named "inputbucket" in compartment "qa-compartment". Your corporate security standards mandate the use of Resource Principals for this use case. Which two statements are needed to implement this use case?

A. Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket:allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target .bucket .name=\\' input-bucket *

B. Set up the following dynamic group for your function\\'s OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = `ocid1.fnfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaakeaobctakezjz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da\\'

C. Set up a policy to grant all functions read access to the bucket:allow all functions in compartment qacompartment to read objects in target.bucket.name=\\'input-bucket\\'

D. Set up a policy to grant your user account read access to the bucket:allow user XYZ to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target .bucket, name-\\'input-bucket\\'

E. No policies are needed. By default, every function has read access to Object Storage buckets in the tenancy

Correct Answer: AB

When a function you\\'ve deployed to Oracle Functions is running, it can access other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. For example:

-

 You might want a function to get a list of VCNs from the Networking service.

-

 You might want a function to read data from an Object Storage bucket, perform some operation on the

data, and then write the modified data back to the Object Storage bucket. To enable a function to access another Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resource, you have to include the function in a dynamic group, and then create a policy to grant the dynamic group access to that resource. https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionsaccessingociresources.htm

QUESTION 2

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. lo/oci-load-balancer-kind: 400Mbps

B. service, beta, kubernetes. lo/oci-load-balancer-value: 4 00Mbps

C. service . beta. kubernetes . lo/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps

D. service . beta . kubernetes . lo/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

---

QUESTION 3

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. SHOME/.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.

QUESTION 4

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.

QUESTION 5

You are working on a cloud native e-commerce application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your application architecture has multiple OCI services, including Oracle Functions. You need to trigger these functions directly from other OCI services, without having to run custom code. Which OCI service cannot trigger your functions directly?

A. OCI Events Service

B. OCI Registry

C. OCI API Gateway

D. Oracle Integration

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a- Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there\'s no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don\'t provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM).

You can invoke a function that you\'ve deployed to Oracle Functions from:

-

The Fn Project CLI.

-

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

-

 Signed HTTP requests to the function\'s invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

-

 Other Oracle Cloud services (for example, triggered by an event in the Events service) or from external services. so You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution. Below are the oracle services that can trigger Oracle functions -Events Service -Notification Service -API Gateway Service -Oracle Integration service(using OCI Signature Version 1 security policy) so OCI Registry services cannot trigger your functions directly