



1Z0-1084-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

Pass Oracle 1Z0-1084-22 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-1084-22.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**

A developer using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway must authenticate the API requests to their web application. The authentication process must be implemented using a custom scheme which accepts string parameters from the API caller. Which method can the developer use In this scenario?

- A. Create an authorizer function using request header authorization.
- B. Create an authorizer function using token-based authorization.
- C. Create a cross account functions authorizer.
- D. Create an authorizer function using OCI Identity and Access Management based authentication

Correct Answer: B

Having deployed the authorizer function, you enable authentication and authorization for an API deployment by including two different kinds of request policy in the API deployment specification:

An authentication request policy for the entire API deployment that specifies: The OCID of the authorizer function that you deployed to Oracle Functions that will perform authentication and authorization. The request attributes to pass to the

authorizer function. Whether unauthenticated callers can access routes in the API deployment.

An authorization request policy for each route that specifies the operations a caller is allowed to perform, based on the caller's access scopes as returned by the authorizer function. Using the Console to Add Authentication and Authorization

Request Policies To add authentication and authorization request policies to an API deployment specification using the Console:

Create or update an API deployment using the Console, select the From Scratch option, and enter details on the Basic Information page. For more information, see [Deploying an API on an API Gateway by Creating an API Deployment](#) and

[Updating API Gateways and API Deployments](#). In the API Request Policies section of the Basic Information page, click the Add button beside Authentication and specify:

Application in : The name of the application in Oracle Functions that contains the authorizer function. You can select an application from a different compartment. Function Name: The name of the authorizer function in

Oracle Functions. Authentication Token: Whether the access token is contained in a request header or a query parameter.

Authentication Token Value: Depending on whether the access token is contained in a request header or a query parameter, specify:

Header Name: If the access token is contained in a request header, enter the name of the header. Parameter Name: If the access token is contained in a query parameter, enter the name of the query parameter.

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

QUESTION 2



Which concept is NOT related to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager?

- A. Job
- B. Stack
- C. Queue
- D. Plan

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm> Following are brief descriptions of key concepts and the main components of Resource Manager. CONFIGURATION Information to codify your infrastructure. A Terraform configuration can be either a solution or a file that you write and upload. JOB Instructions to perform the actions defined in your configuration. Only one job at a time can run on a given stack; further, you can have only one set of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources on a given stack. To provision a different set of resources, you must create a separate stack and use a different configuration. Resource Manager provides the following job types: Plan: Parses your Terraform configuration and creates an execution plan for the associated stack. The execution plan lists the sequence of specific actions planned to provision your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. The execution plan is handed off to the apply job, which then executes the instructions. Apply. Applies the execution plan to the associated stack to create (or modify) your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Depending on the number and type of resources specified, a given apply job can take some time. You can check status while the job runs. Destroy. Releases resources associated with a stack. Released resources are not deleted. For example, terminates a Compute instance controlled by a stack. The stack's job history and state remain after running a destroy job. You can monitor the status and review the results of a destroy job by inspecting the stack's log files. Import State. Sets the provided Terraform state file as the current state of the stack. Use this job to migrate local Terraform environments to Resource Manager. STACK The collection of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources corresponding to a given Terraform configuration. Each stack resides in the compartment you specify, in a single region; however, resources on a given stack can be deployed across multiple regions. An OCID is assigned to each stack.

QUESTION 3

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
```

QUESTION 4

As a cloud-native developer, you are designing an application that depends on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage wherever the application is running. Therefore, provisioning of storage buckets should be part of your Kubernetes deployment process for the application. Which should you leverage to meet this requirement?

- A. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes



B. OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes

C. Open Service Broker API

D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: A

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-service-broker-for-kubernetes> OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is an implementation of the Open Service Broker API. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is specifically for interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services from Kubernetes clusters. It includes three service broker adapters to bind to the following Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services: Object Storage Autonomous Transaction Processing Autonomous Data Warehouse

QUESTION 5

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions. Your function needs to store state in a database. Your corporate security Standards mandate encryption of secret information like database passwords. As a function developer, which approach should you follow to satisfy this security requirement?

A. Use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and enter the password in the function configuration section in the provided input field.

B. Use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management to auto-encrypt the password. It will inject the auto-decrypted password inside your function container.

C. Encrypt the password using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management. Decrypt this password in your function code with the generated key.

D. All function configuration variables are automatically encrypted by Oracle Functions.

Correct Answer: A

Passing Custom Configuration Parameters to Functions

The code in functions you deploy to Oracle Functions will typically require values for different parameters. Some pre-defined parameters are available to your functions as environment variables. But you'll often want your functions to use

parameters that you've defined yourself. For example, you might create a function that reads from and writes to a database. The function will require a database connect string, comprising a username, password, and hostname. You'll

probably want to define username, password, and hostname as parameters that are passed to the function when it's invoked.

Using the Console

To specify custom configuration parameters to pass to functions using the Console:

Log in to the Console as a functions developer.

In the Console, open the navigation menu. Under Solutions and Platform, go to Developer Services and click Functions.



Select the region you are using with Oracle Functions. Oracle recommends that you use the same region as the Docker registry that's specified in the Fn Project CLI context (see 6. Create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle

Cloud Infrastructure). Select the compartment specified in the Fn Project CLI context (see 6. Create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure). The Applications page shows the applications defined in the

compartment. Click the name of the application containing functions to which you want to pass custom configuration parameters:

To pass one or more custom configuration parameters to every function in the application, click Configuration to see the Configuration section for the application. To pass one or more custom configuration parameters to a particular function,

click the function's name to see the Configuration section for the function. In the Configuration section, specify details for the first custom configuration parameter:

Key: The name of the custom configuration parameter. The name must only contain alphanumeric characters and underscores, and must not start with a number. For example, username Value: A value for the custom configuration parameter.

The value must only contain printable unicode characters. For example, jdoe

Click the plus button to save the new custom configuration parameter. Oracle Functions combines the key-value pairs for all the custom configuration parameters (both application-wide and function-specific) in the application into a single,

serially-encoded configuration object with a maximum allowable size of 4Kb. You cannot save the new custom configuration parameter if the size of the serially-encoded configuration object would be greater than 4Kb. (Optional) Enter

additional custom configuration parameters as required.

[Latest 1Z0-1084-22 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-1084-22 VCE Dumps](#)

[1Z0-1084-22 Practice Test](#)