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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

You have a containerized app that requires an Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) Database. Which option is not valid for o from a container in Kubernetes?

- A. Enable Oracle REST Data Services for the required schemas and connect via HTTPS.
- B. Create a Kubernetes secret with contents from the instance Wallet files. Use this secret to create a volume mounted to the appropriate path in the application deployment manifest.
- C. Use Kubernetes secrets to configure environment variables on the container with ATP instance OCID, and OCI API credentials. Then use the CreateConnection API endpoint from the service runtime.
- D. Install the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Service Broker on the Kubernetes cluster and deploy serviceinstance and serviceBinding resources for ATP. Then use the specified binding name as a volume in the application deployment manifest.

Correct Answer: A

<https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/creating-an-atp-instance-with-the-oci-service-broker> <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/integrating-oci-service-broker-with-autonomous-transaction-processing-in-the-real-world>

QUESTION 2

You created a pod called "nginx" and its state is set to Pending. Which command can you run to see the reason why the "nginx" pod is in the pending state?

- A. kubectl logs pod nginx
- B. kubectl describe pod nginx
- C. kubectl get pod nginx
- D. Through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console

Correct Answer: B

Debugging Pods

The first step in debugging a pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the pod and recent events with the following command:

```
kubectl describe pods ${POD_NAME}
```

Look at the state of the containers in the pod. Are they all Running? Have there been recent restarts? Continue debugging depending on the state of the pods.

My pod stays pending

If a pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is because there are insufficient resources of one type or another that prevent scheduling. Look at the output of the kubectl describe ... command



above. There should be messages from the scheduler about why it can not schedule your pod.

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-pod-replication-controller/>

QUESTION 3

You are developing a polyglot serverless application using Oracle Functions. Which language cannot be used to write your function code?

- A. PL/SQL
- B. Python
- C. Node.js
- D. Java

Correct Answer: A

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 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.

QUESTION 4

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions. You have created a function in compartment named prod. When you try to invoke your function you get the following error. Error invoking function. status: 502 message: dhcp options ocid1.dhcpoptions.oc1.phx.aaaaaaac... does not exist or Oracle Functions is not authorized to use it How can you resolve this error?

- A. Create a policy:Allow function-family to use virtual-network-family in compartment prod
- B. Create a policy:Allow any-user to manage function-family and virtual-network-family in compartment prod
- C. Create a policy:Allow service FaaS to use virtual-network-family in compartment prod
- D. Deleting the function and redeploying it will fix the problem

Correct Answer: C

Invoking a function returns a FunctionInvokeSubnetNotAvailable message and a 502 error (due to a DHCP Options issue)

When you invoke a function that you've deployed to Oracle Functions, you might see the following error message:

```
{"code":"FunctionInvokeSubnetNotAvailable","message":"dhcp options ocid1.dhcpoptions..... does not exist or Oracle Functions is not authorized to use it"}
```

Fn: Error invoking function. status: 502 message: dhcp options ocid1.dhcpoptions..... does not exist or Oracle Functions is not authorized to use it If you see this error:



Double-check that a policy has been created to give Oracle Functions access to network resources.

Service Access to Network Resources

When Oracle Functions users create a function or application, they have to specify a VCN and a subnet in which to create them. To enable the Oracle Functions service to create the function or application in the specified VCN and subnet,

you must create an identity policy to grant the Oracle Functions service access to the compartment to which the network resources belong. To create a policy to give the Oracle Functions service access to network resources:

Log in to the Console as a tenancy administrator.

Create a new policy in the root compartment:

Open the navigation menu. Under Governance and Administration, go to Identity and click Policies. Follow the instructions in To create a policy, and give the policy a name (for example, functions- service-network-access).

Specify a policy statement to give the Oracle Functions service access to the network resources in the compartment:

Allow service FaaS to use virtual-network-family in compartment For example:

Allow service FaaS to use virtual-network-family in compartment acme-network Click Create.

Double-check that the set of DHCP Options in the VCN specified for the application still exists.

QUESTION 5

How do you perform a rolling update in Kubernetes?

- A. kubectl rolling-update
- B. kubectl upgrade --image=*image:v2
- C. kubectl update -c
- D. kubectl rolling-update --image=image

Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/iaas/wercker-cloud/wercm/quickstarts/platforms/kubernetes/>

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