1Z0-1084-21 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which one of the statements describes a service aggregator pattern?

A. It is implemented in each service separately and uses a streaming service

B. It involves implementing a separate service that makes multiple calls to other backend services

C. It uses a queue on both sides of the service communication

D. It involves sending events through a message broker

Correct Answer: B

this pattern isolates an operation that makes calls to multiple back-end microservices, centralizing its logic into a specialized microservice.

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which two "Action Type" options are NOT available in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events rule definition?

A. Notifications

B. Functions

C. Streaming

D. Email

E. Slack

Correct Answer: DE

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Events/Concepts/eventsoverview.htm ACTIONS Event Rules must also specify an action to trigger when the filter finds a matching event. Actions are responses you define for event matches. You set up select Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services that the Events service has established as actions. The resources for these services act as destinations for matching events. When the filter in the rule finds a match, the Events service delivers the matching event to one or more of the destinations you identified in the rule. The destination service that receives the event then processes the event in whatever manner you defined. This delivery provides the automation in your environment. You can only deliver events to certain Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services with a rule. Use the following services to create actions: Notifications Streaming Functions

QUESTION 4

Which two are characteristics of microservices?

A. Microservices are hard to test in isolation.

B. Microservices can be independently deployed.

C. All microservices share a data store.

D. Microservices can be implemented in limited number of programming languages.

E. Microservices communicate over lightweight APIs.

Correct Answer: BE

https://www.techjini.com/blog/microservices/

QUESTION 5

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.

QUESTION 6

A service you are deploying to Oracle infrastructure (OCI) Container En9ine for Kubernetes (OKE) uses a docker image from a private repository Which configuration is necessary to provide access to this repository from OKE?

A. Add a generic secret on the cluster containing your identity credentials. Then specify a registrycredentials property in the deployment manifest.

B. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with API key credentials on the cluster, and specify the imagepullsecret property in the application deployment manifest.

C. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with identity Auth Token on the cluster, and specify the image pull secret property in the application deployment manifest.

D. Create a dynamic group for nodes in the cluster, and a policy that allows the dynamic group to read repositories in the same compartment.

Correct Answer: C

Pulling Images from Registry during Deployment During the deployment of an application to a Kubernetes cluster, you\\'ll typically want one or more images to be pulled from a Docker registry. In the application\\'s manifest file you specify the images to pull, the registry to pull them from, and the credentials to use when pulling the images. The manifest file is commonly also referred to as a pod spec, or as a deployment.yaml file (although other filenames are allowed). If you want the application to pull images that reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, you have to perform two steps:

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You have to use kubectl to create a Docker registry secret. The secret contains the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure credentials to use when pulling the image. When creating secrets, Oracle strongly

recommends you use the latest version of kubectl To create a Docker registry secret: 1- If you haven\\'t already done so, follow the steps to set up the cluster\\'s kubeconfig configuration file and (if necessary) set the KUBECONFIG environment variable to point to the file. Note that you must set up your own kubeconfig file. You cannot access a cluster using a kubeconfig file that a different user set up. 2- In a terminal window, enter: $ kubectl create secret docker-registry --docker-server=.ocir.io --dockerusername=\\'/\\' --docker-password=\\'\\' --dockeremail=\\'\\' where: is a name of your choice, that you will use in the manifest file to refer to the secret . For example, ocirsecret is the key for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry region you\\'re using. For example, iad. See Availability by Region. ocir.io is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry name. is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of the tenancy containing the repository from which the application is to pull the image (as shown on the Tenancy Information page). For example, the namespace of the acme-dev tenancy might be ansh81vru1zp. Note that for some older tenancies, the namespace string might be the same as the tenancy name in all lower-case letters (for example, acmedev). is the username to use when pulling the image. The username must have access to the tenancy specified by . For example, jdoe@acme.com . If your tenancy is federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service, use the format oracleidentitycloudservice/ is the auth token of the user specified by . For example, k]j64r{1sJSSF-;)K8 is an email address. An email address is required, but it doesn\\'t matter what you specify. For example, jdoe@acme.com

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You have to specify the image to pull from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, including the repository location and

the Docker registry secret to use, in the application\\'s manifest file.

QUESTION 7

In order to effectively test your cloud-native applications, you might utilize separate environments (development, testing, staging, production, etc.). Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OC1) service can you use to create and manage your infrastructure?

A. OCI Compute

B. OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes

C. OCI Resource Manager

D. OCI API Gateway

Correct Answer: C

Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Using Terraform, Resource Manager helps you install, configure, and manage resources through the "infrastructure-as-code" model.

QUESTION 8

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. DEBOG=l 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.

QUESTION 9

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.aaaaaaaac... 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-networkaccess).

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 10

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 11

You have created a repository in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry in the us-ashburn-1 (iad) region in

your tenancy with a namespace called "heyci.

Which three are valid tags for an image named "myapp"?

A. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.1

B. us-ashburn-l.ocirJo/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta

C. us-ashburn-l.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.2-beta

D. us-ashburn-l.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest

E. iad.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapprlatest

F. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta

G. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:latest

Correct Answer: AFG

Give a tag to the image that you\\'re going to push to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry by entering:

docker tag

where:

uniquely identifies the image, either using the image\\'s id (for example, 8e0506e14874), or the image\\'s name and tag separated by a colon (for example, acme- web-app:latest). is in the format .ocir.io///: where: is the key for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry region you\\'re using. For example, iad. See Availability by Region. ocir.io is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry name. is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of the tenancy that owns the repository to which you want to push the image (as shown on the Tenancy Information page). For example, the namespace of the acme-dev tenancy might be ansh81vru1zp. Note that for some older tenancies, the namespace string might be the same as the tenancy name in all lower-case letters (for example, acme-dev). Note also that your user must have access to the tenancy. (if specified) is the name of a repository to which you want to push the image (for example, project01). Note that specifying a repository is optional (see About Repositories). is the name you want to give the image in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (for example, acme-web-app). is an image tag you want to give the image in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (for example, version2.0.test). For example, for convenience you might want to group together multiple versions of the acme-web- app image in the acme-dev tenancy in the Ashburn region into a repository called project01. You do this by including the name of the repository in the image name when you push the image, in the format .ocir.io///:. For example, iad.ocir.io/ ansh81vru1zp/project01/acme-web-app:4.6.3. Subsequently, when you use the docker push command, the presence of the repository in the image\\'s name ensures the image is pushed to the intended repository. If you push an image and include the name of a repository that doesn\\'t already exist, a new private repository is created automatically. For example, if you enter a command like docker push iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/project02/acme-web- app:7.5.2 and the project02 repository doesn\\'t exist, a private repository called project02 is created automatically. If you push an image and don\\'t include a repository name, the image\\'s name is used as the name of the repository. For example, if you enter a command like docker push iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/acme-web-app:7.5.2 that doesn\\'t contain a repository name, the image\\'s name (acme-web-app) is used as the name of a private repository. https:// docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registrywhatisarepository.htm

QUESTION 12

You have been asked to create a stateful application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)

Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) that requires all of your worker nodes to mount and write data to

persistent volumes.

Which two OCI storage services should you use?

A. Use OCI File Services as persistent volume.

B. Use GlusterFS as persistent volume.

C. Use OCI Block Volume backed persistent volume.

D. Use open source storage solutions on top of OCI.

E. Use OCI Object Storage as persistent volume.

Correct Answer: AC

A PersistentVolume (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator. PVs are volume plugins like Volumes, but have a lifecycle independent of any individual Pod that uses the PV. A PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a request for storage by a user. It is similar to a Pod. Pods consume node resources and PVCs consume PV resources. If you intend to create Kubernetes persistent volumes, sufficient block volume quota must be available in each availability domain to meet the persistent volume claim. Persistent volume claims must request a minimum of 50 gigabytes You can define and apply a persistent volume claim to your cluster, which in turn creates a persistent volume that\\'s bound to the claim. A claim is a block storage volume in the underlying IaaS provider that\\'s durable and offers persistent storage, enabling your data to remain intact, regardless of whether the containers that the storage is connected to are terminated. With Oracle Cloud Infrastructure as the underlying IaaS provider, you

can provision persistent volume claims by attaching volumes from the Block Storage service.

QUESTION 13

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.

QUESTION 14

How do you perform a rolling update in Kubernetes?

A. kubect1 rolling-update

B. kubect1 upgrade --image=*image:v2

C. kubect1 update -c

D. kubect1 rolling-update --image=image

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 15

What can you use to dynamically make Kubernetes resources discoverable to public DNS servers?

A. ExternalDNS

B. CoreDNS

C. DynDNS

D. kubeDNS

Correct Answer: A

ExternalDNS allows you to control DNS records dynamically via Kubernetes resources in a DNS provider-agnostic way https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/external-dns/blob/master/README.md https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/external-dns/blob/master/docs/tutorials/oracle.md

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