

1Z0-1084-20^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

As a cloud-native developer, you have written a web service for your company. You have used Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway service to expose the HTTP backend. However, your security team has suggested that your web service should handle Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack. You are time-constrained and you need to make sure that this is implemented as soon as possible. What should you do in this scenario?

- A. Use OCI virtual cloud network (VCN) segregation to control DDoS.
- B. Use a third party service integration to implement a DDoS attack mitigation,
- C. Use OCI API Gateway service and configure rate limiting.
- D. Re-write your web service and implement rate limiting.

Correct Answer: C

Having created an API gateway and deployed one or more APIs on it, you'll typically want to limit the rate at which front-end clients can make requests to back-end services. For example, to:

- maintain high availability and fair use of resources by protecting back ends from being overwhelmed by too many requests
 - prevent denial-of-service attacks
 - constrain costs of resource consumption
 - restrict usage of APIs by your customers' users in order to monetize APIs You apply a rate limit globally to all routes in an API deployment specification. If a request is denied because the rate limit has been exceeded, the response header specifies when the request can be retried. You can add a rate-limiting request policy to an API deployment specification by: using the Console editing a JSON file
-

QUESTION 2

You have created a repository in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry in the us-ashburn-1 (iad) region in your tenancy with a namespace called "heyoci.

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

- A. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.1
- B. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta
- C. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.2-beta
- D. us-ashburn-1.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest
- E. iad.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest
- 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](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registrywhatisarepository.htm)

QUESTION 3

Which statement accurately describes Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- B. OCI Load Balancer instance provisioning is triggered by OCI Events service for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- C. OCI Load Balancer instance must be manually provisioned for each Kubernetes service that requires traffic balancing.
- D. OKE service provisions a single OCI Load Balancer instance shared with all the Kubernetes services with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.

Correct Answer: D

If you are running your Kubernetes cluster on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (commonly known as OKE), you can have OCI automatically provision load balancers for you by creating a Service of type LoadBalancer instead of (or in addition to) installing an ingress controller like Traefik or Voyage YAML file

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: bobs-bookstore-oci-lb-service
  namespace: bob
  annotations:
    service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps
spec:
  ports:
  - name: http
    port: 31111
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 31111
  selector:
    weblogic.clusterName: cluster-1
    weblogic.domainUID: bobs-bookstore
  sessionAffinity: None
  type: LoadBalancer
```

When you apply this YAML file to your cluster, you will see the new service is created. After a short time (typically less than a minute) the OCI Load Balancer will be provisioned.

```
$ kubectl -n bob get svc
NAME                                     TYPE          CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)
AGE
bobs-bookstore-admin-server             ClusterIP     None             <none>
8888/TCP,7001/TCP,30101/TCP            9d
bobs-bookstore-admin-server-external    NodePort     10.96.224.13    <none>
7001:32401/TCP                          9d
bobs-bookstore-cluster-cluster-1       ClusterIP     10.96.86.113    <none>
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP            9d
bobs-bookstore-managed-server1         ClusterIP     None             <none>
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP            9d
bobs-bookstore-managed-server2         ClusterIP     None             <none>
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP            9d
bobs-bookstore-oci-lb-service          LoadBalancer 10.96.121.216   132.145.235.215
31111:31671/TCP                          55s
```

<https://oracle.github.io/weblogic-kubernetes-operator/faq/oci-lb/>

QUESTION 4

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 5

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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