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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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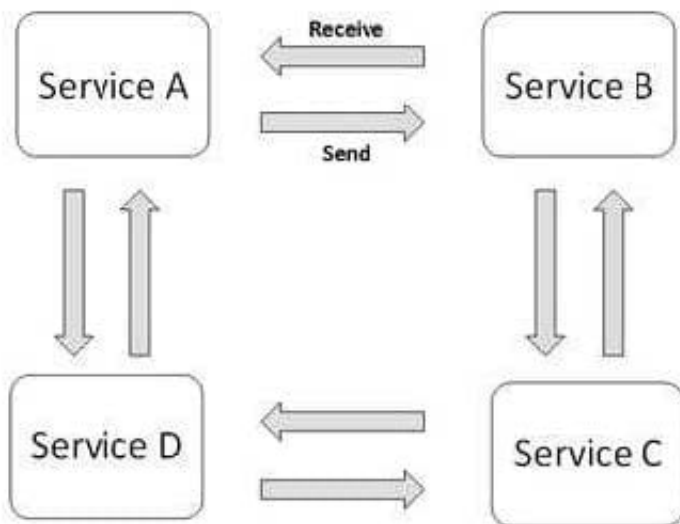
QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true for service choreography?

- A. Service choreographer is responsible for invoking other services.
- B. Services involved in choreography communicate through messages/messaging systems.
- C. Service choreography relies on a central coordinator.
- D. Service choreography should not use events for communication.
- E. Decision logic in service choreography is distributed.

Correct Answer: BE

Service Choreography Service choreography is a global description of the participating services, which is defined by exchange of messages, rules of interaction and agreements between two or more endpoints. Choreography employs a decentralized approach for service composition. the decision logic is distributed, with no centralized point.



Choreography, in contrast, does not rely on a central coordinator. and all participants in the choreography need to be aware of the business process, operations to execute, messages to exchange, and the timing of message exchanges.

QUESTION 2

In order to effectively test your cloud-native applications, you might utilize separate environments (development, testing, staging, production, etc.). Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 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 3

What is one of the differences between a microservice and a serverless function?

- A. Microservices are used for long running operations and serverless functions for short running operations.
- B. Microservices always use a data store and serverless functions never use a data store.
- C. Microservices are stateless and serverless functions are stateful.
- D. Microservices are triggered by events and serverless functions are not.

Correct Answer: A

microservice is larger and can do more than a function. A function is a relatively small bit of code that performs only one action in response to an event. In many cases, microservices can be decomposed into a number of smaller stateless functions. The difference between microservices and functions is not simply the size. Functions are stateless, and they require no knowledge about or configuration of the underlying server--hence, the term serverless.

<https://developer.oracle.com/java/fn-project-introduction.html>

QUESTION 4

A service you are deploying to Oracle infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine 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, kJj64r{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 5

Which pattern can help you minimize the probability of cascading failures in your system during partial loss of connectivity or a complete service failure?

- A. Retry pattern
- B. Anti-corruption layer pattern
- C. Circuit breaker pattern
- D. Compensating transaction pattern

Correct Answer: C

A cascading failure is a failure that grows over time as a result of positive feedback. It can occur when a portion of an overall system fails, increasing the probability that other portions of the system fail. the circuit breaker pattern prevents the service from performing an operation that is likely to fail. For example, a client service can use a circuit breaker to prevent further remote calls over the network when a downstream service is not functioning properly. This can also prevent the network from becoming congested by a sudden spike in failed retries by one service to another, and it can also prevent cascading failures. Self-healing circuit breakers check the downstream service at regular intervals and reset the circuit breaker when the downstream service starts functioning properly.

<https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/gettingstarted-with-microservices-part-three>

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