

# 1Z0-1084-21<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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### QUESTION 1

What is the minimum of storage that a persistent volume claim can obtain in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. 50 GB
- B. 10 GB
- C. 1 GB D. 1 TB

Correct Answer: A

The minimum amount of persistent storage that a PVC can request is 50 gigabytes. If the request is for less than 50 gigabytes, the request is rounded up to 50 gigabytes. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingpersistentvolumeclaim.htm>

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### QUESTION 2

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>

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### QUESTION 3

You are building a cloud native, serverless travel application with multiple Oracle Functions in Java, Python and Node.js. You need to build and deploy these functions to a single applications named travel-app. Which command will help you complete this task successfully?

- A. `oci fn function deploy --ap travel-ap --all`
- B. `fn deploy --ap travel-ap -- all`

- C. oci fn application --application-name-ap deploy --all
- D. fn function deploy --all --application-name travel-ap

Correct Answer: B

check the steps for Creating, Deploying, and Invoking a Helloworld Function <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionscreatingfirst.htm> in step 7 that will deploy the function. Enter the following single Fn Project command to build the function and its dependencies as a Docker image called helloworld-func, push the image to the specified Docker registry, and deploy the function to Oracle Functions in the helloworld-app: \$ fn -v deploy --app helloworld-app The -v option simply shows more detail about what Fn Project commands are doing (see Using the Fn Project CLI with Oracle Functions).

#### QUESTION 4

You are building a container image and pushing it to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR). You need to make sure that these get deleted from the repository.

Which action should you take?

- A. Create a group and assign a policy to perform lifecycle operations on images.
- B. Set global policy of image retention to "Retain All Images".
- C. In your compartment, write a policy to limit access to the specific repository.
- D. Edit the tenancy global retention policy.

Correct Answer: D

**Deleting an Image** When you no longer need an old image or you simply want to clean up the list of image tags in a repository, you can delete images from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry. Your permissions control the images in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry that you can delete. You can delete images from repositories you've created, and from repositories that the groups to which you belong have been granted access by identity policies. If you belong to the Administrators group, you can delete images from any repository in the tenancy. Note that as well deleting individual images, you can set up image retention policies to delete images automatically based on selection criteria you specify (see Retaining and Deleting Images Using Retention Policies). Note: In each region in a tenancy, there's a global image retention policy. The global image retention policy's default selection criteria retain all images so that no images are automatically deleted.

However, you can change the global image retention policy so that images are deleted if they meet the criteria you specify. A region's global image retention policy applies to all repositories in the region, unless it is explicitly overridden by one or more custom image retention policies. You can set up custom image retention policies to override the global image retention policy with different criteria for specific repositories in a region. Having created a custom image retention policy, you apply the custom retention policy to a repository by adding the repository to the policy. The global image retention policy no longer applies to repositories that you add to a custom retention policy.

#### QUESTION 5

With the volume of communication that can happen between different components in cloud-native applications, it is vital to not only test functionality, but also service resiliency. Which statement is true with regards to service resiliency?

- A. Resiliency is about recovering from failures without downtime or data loss.
- B. A goal of resiliency is not to bring a service to a functioning state after a failure.
- C. Resiliency testing can be only done in a test environment.
- D. Resiliency is about avoiding failures.

Correct Answer: D

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.

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