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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which two handle Oracle Functions authentication automatically?

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDK
- B. cURL
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI
- D. Signed HTTP Request
- E. Fn Project CLI

Correct Answer: CE

Fn Project CLI you can create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and specify --provider oracle This option enables Oracle Functions to perform authentication and authorization using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure request signing, private keys, user groups, and policies that grant permissions to those user groups.

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which one of the following is NOT a valid backend-type supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway?

- A. STOCK_RESPONSE_BACKEND
- B. ORACLE_FUNCTIONS_BACKEND
- C. ORACLE_STREAMS_BACKEND
- D. HTTP_BACKEND

Correct Answer: C

In the API Gateway service, a back end is the means by which a gateway routes requests to the back- end services that implement APIs. If you add a private endpoint back end to an API gateway, you give the API gateway access to the VCN associated with that private endpoint. You can also grant an API gateway access to other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services as back ends. For example, you could grant an API gateway access to Oracle Functions, so you can create and deploy an API that is backed by a serverless function. API Gateway service to create an API gateway, you can create an API deployment to access HTTP and HTTPS URLs. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayusinghttpbackend.htm> API Gateway service to create an API gateway, you can create an API deployment that invokes serverless functions defined in Oracle Functions. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayusingfunctionsbackend.htm> API Gateway service, you can define a path to a stock response back end <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayaddingstockresponses.htm>

QUESTION 4

Who is responsible for patching, upgrading and maintaining the worker nodes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. It Is automated
- B. Independent Software Vendors

C. Oracle Support

D. The user

Correct Answer: D

After a new version of Kubernetes has been released and when Container Engine for Kubernetes supports the new version, you can use Container Engine for Kubernetes to upgrade master nodes running older versions of Kubernetes. Because Container Engine for Kubernetes distributes the Kubernetes Control Plane on multiple Oracle-managed master nodes (distributed across different availability domains in a region where supported) to ensure high availability, you're able to upgrade the Kubernetes version running on master nodes with zero downtime. Having upgraded master nodes to a new version of Kubernetes, you can subsequently create new node pools running the newer version. Alternatively, you can continue to create new node pools that will run older versions of Kubernetes (providing those older versions are compatible with the Kubernetes version running on the master nodes). Note that you upgrade master nodes by performing an `in-place` upgrade, but you upgrade worker nodes by performing an `out-of-place` upgrade. To upgrade the version of Kubernetes running on worker nodes in a node pool, you replace the original node pool with a new node pool that has new worker nodes running the appropriate Kubernetes version. Having `drained` existing worker nodes in the original node pool to prevent new pods starting and to delete existing pods, you can then delete the original node pool.

QUESTION 5

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/>

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