

1Z0-1084-21^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

In a Linux environment, what is the default locations of the configuration file that Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI uses for profile information?

- A. /etc/.oci/config
- B. /usr/local/bin/config
- C. \$HOME/.oci/config
- D. /usr/bin/oci/config

Correct Answer: C

By default, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI configuration file is located at `~/.oci/config`. You might already have a configuration file as a result of installing the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI.

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>

QUESTION 3

A programmer is developing a Node.js application which will run in a Linux server on their on-premises

data center. This application will access various Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) services using OCI

SDKs.

What is the secure way to access OCI services with OCI Identity and Access Management (IAM)?

- A. Create a new OCI IAM user associated with a dynamic group and a policy that grants the desired permissions to OCI services. Add the on-premises Linux server in the dynamic group.
- B. Create an OCI IAM policy with the appropriate permissions to access the required OCI services and assign the policy to the on-premises Linux server.
- C. Create a new OCI IAM user, add the user to a group associated with a policy that grants the desired permissions to OCI services. In the on-premises Linux server, generate the keypair used for signing API requests and upload the public key to the IAM user.
- D. Create a new OCI IAM user, add the user to a group associated with a policy that grants the desired permissions to OCI services. In the on-premises Linux server, add the user name and password to a file used by Node.js authentication.

Correct Answer: C

Before using Oracle Functions, you have to set up an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API signing key. The instructions in this topic assume:

-you are using Linux

- you are following Oracle\\'s recommendation to provide a passphrase to encrypt the private key For more Details Set up an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API Signing Key for Use with Oracle Functions

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionssetupapikey.htm>

QUESTION 4

You are developing a distributed application and you need a call to a path to always return a specific JSON content deploy an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API Gateway with the below API deployment specification.

```
{
  "routes": [{
    "path": "/hello",
    "methods": ["GET"],
    "backend": {
      "type": "_____",
      "status": 200,
      "headers": [{
        "name": "Content-Type",
        "value": "application/json"
      }],
      "body" : "{\"myjson\" : \"consistent response\"}"
    }
  ]
}
```

What is the correct value for type?

- A. STOCK_RESPONSE_BACKEND
- B. CONSTANT_BACKEND
- C. JSON_BACKEND
- D. HTTP_BACKEND

Correct Answer: A

"type": "STOCK_RESPONSE_BACKEND" indicates that the API gateway itself will act as the back end and return the stock response you define (the status code, the header fields and the body content). <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayaddingstockresponses.htm>

QUESTION 5

Which concept is NOT related to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager?

- A. Job
- B. Stack
- C. Queue
- D. Plan

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm> Following are brief descriptions of key concepts and the main components of Resource Manager. CONFIGURATION Information to codify your infrastructure. A Terraform configuration can be either a solution or a file that you write and upload. JOB Instructions to perform the actions defined in your configuration. Only one job at a time can run on a given stack; further, you can have only one set of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources on a given stack. To provision a different set of resources, you must create a separate stack and use a different configuration. Resource Manager provides the following job types: Plan: Parses your Terraform configuration and creates an execution plan for the associated stack. The execution plan lists the sequence of specific actions planned to provision your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. The execution plan is handed off to the apply job, which then executes the instructions. Apply. Applies the execution plan to the associated stack to create (or modify) your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Depending on the number and type of resources specified, a given apply job can take some time. You can check status while the job runs. Destroy. Releases resources associated with a stack. Released resources are not deleted. For example, terminates a Compute instance controlled by a stack. The stack's job history and state remain after running a destroy job. You can monitor the status and review the results of a destroy job by inspecting the stack's log files. Import State. Sets the provided Terraform state file as the current state of the stack. Use this job to migrate local Terraform environments to Resource Manager. STACK The collection of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources corresponding to a given Terraform configuration. Each stack resides in the compartment you specify, in a single region; however, resources on a given stack can be deployed across multiple regions. An OCID is assigned to each stack.

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