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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

A leading insurance firm is hosting its customer portal in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes with an OCI Autonomous Database. Their support team discovered a lot of SQL injection attempts and cross-site

scripting attacks to the portal, which is starting to affect the production environment.

What should they implement to mitigate this attack?

- A. Network Security Lists
- B. Network Security Groups
- C. Network Security Firewall
- D. Web Application Firewall

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any

internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications.

WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross- Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed desirable

bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

QUESTION 2

You are tasked with developing an application that requires the use of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) APIs to POST messages to a stream in the OCI Streaming service. Which statement is incorrect?

- A. The request must include an authorization signing string including (but not limited to) x-content- sha256, content-type, and content-length headers.
- B. The Content-Type header must be Set to application/j son
- C. An HTTP 401 will be returned if the client's clock is skewed more than 5 minutes from the server's.
- D. The request does not require an Authorization header.

Correct Answer: A

Emits messages to a stream. There's no limit to the number of messages in a request, but the total size of a message or request must be 1 MiB or less. The service calculates the partition ID from the message key and stores messages that share a key on the same partition. If a message does not contain a key or if the key is null, the service generates a message key for you. The partition ID cannot be passed as a parameter. POST /20180418/streams//messages Host:

```
streaming-api.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com { "messages": { { "key": null, "value":  
"VGhllHF1aWNrIGJyb3dulGZveCBqdW1wZWQgb3ZlciB0aGUgbGF6eSBkb2cu" }, { "key": null, "value":  
"UGFjayBteSBib3ggd2l0aCBmaXZlIGRvemVulGxpcXVvciBqdWdzLg==" } } } https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-  
us/iaas/api/#/en/streaming/20180418/Message/PutMessages
```

QUESTION 3

You are deploying an API via Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway and you want to implement request policies to control access Which is NOT available in OCI API Gateway?

- A. Limiting the number of requests sent to backend services
- B. Enabling CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) support
- C. Providing authentication and authorization
- D. Controlling access to OCI resources

Correct Answer: D

In the API Gateway service, there are two types of policy:

-

a request policy describes actions to be performed on an incoming request from a caller before it is sent to a back end

-

a response policy describes actions to be performed on a response returned from a back end before it is sent to a caller

You can use request policies to:

- limit the number of requests sent to back-end services
- enable CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) support
- provide authentication and authorization

QUESTION 4

You have deployed a Python application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. However, during testing you found a bug that you rectified and created a new Docker image. You need to make sure that if this new

Image doesn't work then you can roll back to the previous version.

Using kubectl, which deployment strategies should you choose?

- A. Rolling Update
- B. Canary Deployment
- C. Blue/Green Deployment

D. A/B Testing

Correct Answer: C

Canary deployments are a pattern for rolling out releases to a subset of users or servers. The idea is to first deploy the change to a small subset of servers, test it, and then roll the change out to the rest of the servers. The canary deployment serves as an early warning indicator with less impact on downtime: if the canary deployment fails, the rest of the servers aren't impacted. Blue-green deployment is a technique that reduces downtime and risk by running two identical production environments called Blue and Green. At any time, only one of the environments is live, with the live environment serving all production traffic. For this example, Blue is currently live and Green is idle. A/B testing is a way to compare two versions of a single variable, typically by testing a subject's response to variant A against variant B, and determining which of the two variants is more effective. A rolling update offers a way to deploy the new version of your application gradually across your cluster.

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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