



1Z0-1084-20^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

You have been asked to create a stateful application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) that requires all of your worker nodes to mount and write data to persistent volumes.

Which two OCI storage services should you use?

- A. Use OCI File Services as persistent volume.
- B. Use GlusterFS as persistent volume.
- C. Use OCI Block Volume backed persistent volume.
- D. Use open source storage solutions on top of OCI.
- E. Use OCI Object Storage as persistent volume.

Correct Answer: AC

A PersistentVolume (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator. PVs are volume plugins like Volumes, but have a lifecycle independent of any individual Pod that uses the PV. A PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a request for storage by a user. It is similar to a Pod. Pods consume node resources and PVCs consume PV resources. If you intend to create Kubernetes persistent volumes, sufficient block volume quota must be available in each availability domain to meet the persistent volume claim. Persistent volume claims must request a minimum of 50 gigabytes. You can define and apply a persistent volume claim to your cluster, which in turn creates a persistent volume that's bound to the claim. A claim is a block storage volume in the underlying IaaS provider that's durable and offers persistent storage, enabling your data to remain intact, regardless of whether the containers that the storage is connected to are terminated. With Oracle Cloud Infrastructure as the underlying IaaS provider, you can provision persistent volume claims by attaching volumes from the Block Storage service.

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true for serverless computing and serverless architectures?

- A. Long running tasks are perfectly suited for serverless
- B. Serverless function state should never be stored externally
- C. Application DevOps team is responsible for scaling
- D. Serverless function execution is fully managed by a third party
- E. Applications running on a FaaS (Functions as a Service) platform

Correct Answer: BE

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there's no infrastructure administration or software



administration for you to perform. You don't provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. Applications built with a serverless infrastructure will scale automatically as the user base grows or usage increases. If a function needs to be run in multiple instances, the vendor's servers will start up, run, and end them as they are needed. Oracle Functions is based on Fn Project. Fn Project is an open source, container native, serverless platform that can be run anywhere - any cloud or on-premises. Serverless architectures are not built for long-running processes. This limits the kinds of applications that can cost-effectively run in a serverless architecture. Because serverless providers charge for the amount of time code is running, it may cost more to run an application with long-running processes in a serverless infrastructure compared to a traditional one.

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

<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/serverless/why-use-serverless/>

QUESTION 3

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage- Your function needs to read a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket named "inputbucket" in compartment "qa-compartment". Your corporate security standards mandate the use of Resource Principals for this use case. Which two statements are needed to implement this use case?

- A. Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket:allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target .bucket .name=\\ input-bucket *
- B. Set up the following dynamic group for your function's OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = `ocid1.fnfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaakeaobctakezjz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da\\`
- C. Set up a policy to grant all functions read access to the bucket:allow all functions in compartment qacompartement to read objects in target.bucket.name=\\input-bucket\\
- D. Set up a policy to grant your user account read access to the bucket:allow user XYZ to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target .bucket, name=\\input-bucket\\
- E. No policies are needed. By default, every function has read access to Object Storage buckets in the tenancy

Correct Answer: AB

When a function you've deployed to Oracle Functions is running, it can access other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. For example:

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You might want a function to get a list of VCNs from the Networking service.

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You might want a function to read data from an Object Storage bucket, perform some operation on the

data, and then write the modified data back to the Object Storage bucket. To enable a function to access another Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resource, you have to include the function in a dynamic group, and then create a policy to grant the dynamic group access to that resource. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionsaccessingociresources.htm>

QUESTION 4



You have two microservices, A and B running in production. Service A relies on APIs from service B. You want to test changes to service A without deploying all of its dependencies, which includes service B.

Which approach should you take to test service A?

- A. Test against production APIs.
- B. Test using API mocks.
- C. There is no need to explicitly test APIs.
- D. Test the APIs in private environments.

Correct Answer: B

Testing using API mocks Developers are frequently tasked with writing code that integrates with other system components via APIs. Unfortunately, it might not always be desirable or even possible to actually access those systems during development. There could be security, performance or maintenance issues that make them unavailable ? or they might simply not have been developed yet. This is where mocking comes in: instead of developing code with actual external dependencies in place, a mock of those dependencies is created and used instead. Depending on your development needs this mock is made "intelligent" enough to allow you to make the calls you need and get similar results back as you would from the actual component, thus enabling development to move forward without being hindered by eventual unavailability of external systems you depend on

QUESTION 5

Per CAP theorem, in which scenario do you NOT need to make any trade-off between the guarantees?

- A. when there are no network partitions
- B. when the system is running in the cloud
- C. when the system is running on-premise
- D. when you are using load balancers

Correct Answer: A

CAP THEOREM

"CONSISTENCY, AVAILABILITY and PARTITION TOLERANCE are the features that we want in our distributed system together"

Of three properties of shared-data systems (Consistency, Availability and tolerance to network Partitions) only two can be achieved at any given moment in time.

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