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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which is NOT a supported SDK Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Go SDK
- B. Java SDK
- C. NET SDK
- D. Ruby SDK
- E. Python SDK

Correct Answer: C

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

Software Development Kits (SDKs) Build and deploy apps that integrate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Each SDK provides the tools you need to develop an app, including code samples and documentation to create, test, and troubleshoot. In addition, if you want to contribute to the development of the SDKs, they are all open source and available on GitHub. SDK for Java Python SDK Ruby SDK Go SDK

QUESTION 2

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 3

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>

QUESTION 4

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.aaaaaaakeaobctakezjz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da`
- C. Set up a policy to grant all functions read access to the bucket:allow all functions in compartment qacompartment 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 5

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/>

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