1Z0-1084-20 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which header is NOT required when signing GET requests to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs?

A. date or x-date

B. (request-target)

C. content-type

D. host

Correct Answer: C

For GET and DELETE requests (when there\\'s no content in the request body), the signing string must

include at least these headers:

(request-target) (as described in draft-cavage-http-signatures-08) host date or x-date (if both are included,

Oracle uses x-date)

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

QUESTION 2

Given a service deployed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine far Kubernetes (OKE), which annotation should you add in the sample manifest file below to specify a 400 Mbps load balancer?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-nginx-svc
  labels:
    app: nginx
  annotations:
     <Fill in>
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
    - port: 80
  selector:
     app: nginx
```

A. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-value: 400Mbps

B. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-size: 400Mbps

C. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load--balancer-shape: 4 00Mbps

D. service, beta, kubernetes . io/oci-load--balancer-kind: 400Mbps

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

What is the difference between blue/green and canary deployment strategies?

A. In blue/green, application Is deployed In minor increments to a select group of people. In canary, both old and new applications are simultaneously in production.

B. In blue/green, both old and new applications are in production at the same time. In canary, application is deployed Incrementally to a select group of people.

C. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In

D. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In canary, both old and new applications are In production at the same time.

Correct Answer: B

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. https://docs.cloudfoundry.org/devguide/deploy-apps/blue-green.html 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. ... Canaries were once regularly used in coal mining as an early warning system. https://octopus.com/docs/deployment-patterns/canary-deployments

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 testing approaches is a must for achieving high velocity of deployments and release of cloud- native applications?

A. Integration testing

B. A/B testing

C. Automated testing

D. Penetration testing

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides a number of DevOps tools and plug-ins for working with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. These can simplify provisioning and managing infrastructure or enable automated testing and continuous delivery. A/B Testing While A/B testing can be combined with either canary or blue-green deployments, it is a very different thing. A/B testing really targets testing the usage behavior of a service or feature and is typically used to validate a hypothesis or to measure two versions of a service or feature and how they stack up against each other in terms of performance, discoverability and usability. A/B testing often leverages feature flags (feature toggles), which allow you to dynamically turn features on and off. Integration Testing Integration tests are also known as end-to-end (e2e) tests. These are long-running tests that exercise the system in the way it is intended to be used in production. These are the most valuable tests in demonstrating reliability and thus increasing confidence. Penetration Testing Oracle regularly performs penetration and vulnerability testing and security assessments against the Oracle cloud infrastructure, platforms, and applications. These tests are intended to validate and improve the overall security of Oracle Cloud Services.