1Z0-1084-20 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

What is the minimum amount of storage that a persistent volume claim can obtain In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubemetes (OKE)?

A. 1 TB

B. 10 GB

C. 1 GB

D. 50 GB

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Concepts/contengprerequisites.htm

QUESTION 2

Which one of the statements describes a service aggregator pattern?

A. It is implemented in each service separately and uses a streaming service

B. It involves implementing a separate service that makes multiple calls to other backend services

C. It uses a queue on both sides of the service communication

D. It involves sending events through a message broker

Correct Answer: B

this pattern isolates an operation that makes calls to multiple back-end microservices, centralizing its logic into a specialized microservice.

QUESTION 3

You are processing millions of files in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage bucket. Each time a new file is created, you want to send an email to the customer and create an order in a database. The solution should perform and minimize cost, Which action should you use to trigger this email?

A. Schedule a cron job that monitors the OCI Object Storage bucket and emails the customer when a new file is created.

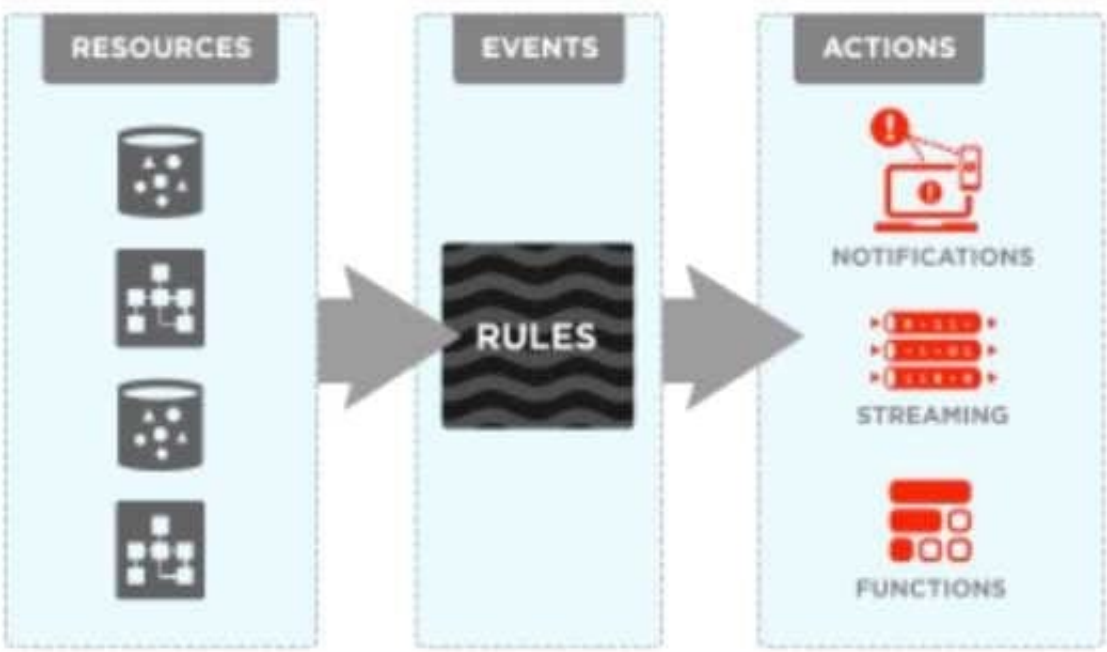
B. Use OCI Events service and OCI Notification service to send an email each time a file is created.

C. Schedule an Oracle Function that checks the OCI Object Storage bucket every minute and emails the customer when a file is found.

D. Schedule an Oracle Function that checks the OCI Object Storage bucket every second and emails the customer when a file is found.

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events enables you to create automation based on the state changes of resources throughout your tenancy. Use Events to allow your development teams to automatically respond when a resource changes its state. Here are some examples of how you might use Events: Send a notification to a DevOps team when a database backup completes. Convert files of one format to another when files are uploaded to an Object Storage bucket. You can only deliver events to certain Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services with a rule. Use the following services to create actions: Notifications Streaming Functions



QUESTION 4

You are using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (0CI) Resource Manager to manage your infrastructure lifecycle and wish to receive an email each time a Terraform action begins. How should you use the OCI Events service to do this without writing any code?

A. Create an OCI Notifications topic and email subscription with the destination email address. Then create an OCI Events rule matching "Resource Manager Stack - Update" condition, and select the notification topic for the corresponding action.

B. Create an OCI Notification topic and email subscription with the destination email address. Then create an OCI Events rule matching "Resource Manager job - Create" condition, and select the notification topic for the corresponding action.

C. Create a rule in OCI Events service matching the "Resource Manager Stack - Update" condition.Then select "Action Type: Email" and provide the destination email address.

D. Create an OCI Email Delivery configuration with the destination email address. Then create an OCI Events rule matching "Resource Manager Job - Create" condition, and select the email configuration for the corresponding action.

Correct Answer: B

1.

Create Notifications Topic and Subscription If a suitable Notifications topic doesn\\'t already exist, then you must log in to the Console as a tenancy administrator and create it. Whether you use an existing topic or create a new one, add an email address as a subscription so that you can monitor that email account for notifications

2.

Using the Console to Create a Rule Use the Console to create a rule with a pattern that matches bucket creation events emitted by Object Storage. Specify the Notifications topic you created as an action to deliver matching events. To test your rule, create a bucket. Object Storage emits an event which triggers the action. Check the email specified in the subscription to receive your notification

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Events/Concepts/eventsgetstarted.htm
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Events/Concepts/filterevents.htm

QUESTION 5

Which two are benefits of distributed systems?

A. Privacy

B. Security

C. Ease of testing

D. Scalability

E. Resiliency

Correct Answer: DE

distributed systems of native-cloud like functions that have a lot of benefit like Resiliency and availability Resiliency and availability refers to the ability of a system to continue operating, despite the failure or suboptimal performance of some of its components. In the case of Oracle Functions: The control plane is a set of components that manages function definitions. The data plane is a set of components that executes functions in response to invocation requests. For resiliency and high availability, both the control plane and data plane components are distributed across different availability domains and fault domains in a region. If one of the domains ceases to be available, the components in the remaining domains take over to ensure that function definition management and execution are not disrupted. When functions are invoked, they run in the subnets specified for the application to which the functions belong. For resiliency and high availability, best practice is to specify a regional subnet for an application (or alternatively, multiple AD- specific subnets in different availability domains). If an availability domain specified for an application ceases to be available, Oracle Functions runs functions in an alternative availability domain. Concurrency and Scalability Concurrency refers to the ability of a system to run multiple operations in parallel using shared resources. Scalability refers to the ability of the system to scale capacity (both up and down) to meet demand. In the case of Functions, when a function is invoked for the first time, the function\\'s image is run as a container on an instance in a subnet associated with the application to which the function belongs. When the function is executing inside the container, the function can read from and write to other shared resources and services running in the same subnet (for example, Database as a Service). The function can also read from and write to other shared resources (for example, Object Storage), and other Oracle Cloud Services. If Oracle Functions receives multiple calls to a function that is currently executing inside a running container, Oracle Functions automatically and seamlessly scales horizontally to serve all the incoming requests. Oracle Functions starts multiple Docker containers, up to the limit specified for your tenancy. The default limit is 30 GB of RAM reserved for function execution per availability domain, although you can request an increase to this limit. Provided the limit is not exceeded, there is no difference in response time (latency) between functions executing on the different containers.

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