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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

What is one of the differences between a microservice and a serverless function?

- A. Microservices are used for long running operations and serverless functions for short running operations.
- B. Microservices always use a data store and serverless functions never use a data store.
- C. Microservices are stateless and serverless functions are stateful.
- D. Microservices are triggered by events and serverless functions are not.

Correct Answer: A

microservice is larger and can do more than a function. A function is a relatively small bit of code that performs only one action in response to an event. In many cases, microservices can be decomposed into a number of smaller stateless functions. The difference between microservices and functions is not simply the size. Functions are stateless, and they require no knowledge about or configuration of the underlying server--hence, the term serverless.

<https://developer.oracle.com/java/fn-project-introduction.html>

QUESTION 2

Which two are required to enable Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster access from the kubectl CLI?

- A. An SSH key pair with the public key added to cluster worker nodes
- B. Install and configure the OCI CLI
- C. OCI Identity and Access Management Auth Token
- D. Tiller enabled on the OKE cluster
- E. A configured OCI API signing key pair

Correct Answer: BE

Setting Up Local Access to Clusters To set up a kubeconfig file to enable access to a cluster using a local installation of kubectl and the Kubernetes Dashboard: Step 1: Generate an API signing key pair Step 2: Upload the public key of the API signing key pair Step 3: Install and configure the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI Step 4: Set up the kubeconfig file Step 5: Verify that kubectl can access the cluster

QUESTION 3

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

- A. Ruby SDK
- B. Java SDK
- C. Python SDK



D. Go SDK

E. .NET SDK

Correct Answer: E

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

QUESTION 4

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 5

You are a consumer of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service. Which API should you use to read and process the stream?

- A. ListMessages
- B. GetMessage
- C. GetObject



D. ReadMessages

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Streaming/Concepts/streamingoverview.htm> Building consumers to read and process messages from a stream using the GetMessage API.

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