1Z0-1084-21^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

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 2

You are building a cloud native, serverless travel application with multiple Oracle Functions in Java, Python and Node.js. You need to build and deploy these functions to a single applications named travel-app. Which command will help you complete this task successfully?

A. oci fn function deploy --ap travel-ap --all

B. fn deploy --ap travel-ap -- all

C. oci fn application --application-name-ap deploy --all

D. fn function deploy --all --application-name travel-ap

Correct Answer: B

check the steps for Creating, Deploying, and Invoking a Helloworld Function https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/ en- us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionscreatingfirst.htm in step 7 that will deploy the funcation 7Enter the following single Fn Project command to build the function and its dependencies as a Docker image called helloworld-func, push the image to the specified Docker registry, and deploy the function to Oracle Functions in the helloworld-app: $ fn -v

deploy --app helloworld-app The -v option simply shows more detail about what Fn Project commands are doing (see Using the Fn Project CLI with Oracle Functions).

QUESTION 3

You encounter an unexpected error when invoking the Oracle Function named "myfunction" in application "myapp". Which can you use to get more information on the error?

A. fn --debug invoke myapp myfunction

B. DEBOG=l fn invoke myapp myfunction

C. fn --verbose invoke myapp myfunction

D. Call Oracle support with your error message

Correct Answer: B

Troubleshooting Oracle Functions

If you encounter an unexpected error when using an Fn Project CLI command, you can find out more

about the problem by starting the command with the string DEBUG=1 and running the command again.

For example:

$ DEBUG=1 fn invoke helloworld-app helloworld-func

Note that DEBUG=1 must appear before the command, and that DEBUG must be in upper case.

QUESTION 4

In the sample Kubernetes manifest file below, what annotations should you add to create a private load balancer In oracle Cloud infrastructure Container Engine for Kubermetes?

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


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-private:"true"

B. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-private: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"

C. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true"

D. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm?
TocPath=Services%7CExample%2 0Network%20Resource%20Configuration%7CUpgrading%20the%
20Version%20of%20Kubernetes%2 0Running%20on%20a%20Master%20Node%7C_____2 Creating Internal Load
Balancers in Public and Private Subnets You can create Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancers to control access to

services running on a cluster: When you create a \'custom\' cluster, you select an existing VCN that contains the network resources to be used by the new cluster. If you want to use load balancers to control traffic into the VCN, you select existing public or private subnets in that VCN to host the load balancers. When you create a \'quick cluster\', the VCN that\'s automatically created contains a public regional subnet to host a load balancer. If you want to host load balancers in private subnets, you can add private subnets to the VCN later.

Alternatively, you can create an internal load balancer service in a cluster to enable other programs running in the same VCN as the cluster to access services in the cluster. You can host internal load balancers in public subnets and private subnets. To create an internal load balancer hosted on a public subnet, add the following annotation in the metadata section of the manifest file: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" To create an internal load balancer hosted on a private subnet, add both following annotations in the metadata section of the manifest file: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancersubnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaaa....vdfw" where ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaaa....vdfw is the OCID of the private subnet.

QUESTION 5

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