



# 1Z0-1084-22<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional





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### QUESTION 1

You are developing a polyglot serverless application using Oracle Functions. Which language cannot be used to write your function code?

- A. PL/SQL
- B. Python
- C. Node.js
- D. Java

Correct Answer: A

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. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM). You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution.

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### QUESTION 2

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 "input-bucket" in compartment "qacompartment". 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 qa-compartment 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:

-You might want a function to get a list of VCNs from the Networking service.

- 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>

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### QUESTION 3

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 Kubernetes?

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

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metacata:
  name: my-nginx-svc
  labels:
    app: nginx
  annctations:
    <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%20Network%20Resource%20Configuration%7CUpgrading%20the%20Version%20of%20Kubernetes%20Running%20on%20a%20Master%20Node%7C\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_2](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm?TocPath=Services%7CExample%20Network%20Resource%20Configuration%7CUpgrading%20the%20Version%20of%20Kubernetes%20Running%20on%20a%20Master%20Node%7C_____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-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw" where ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw is the OCID of the private subnet.

#### QUESTION 4

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

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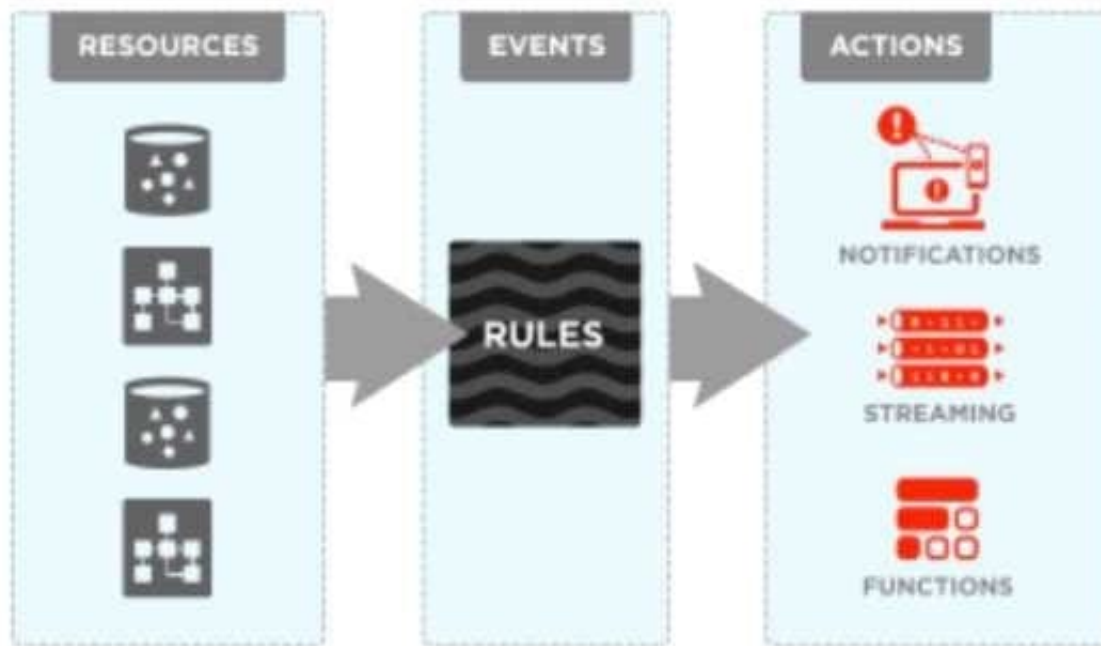
## QUESTION 5

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



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