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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

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 2

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. GetMessages
- 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 GetMessages API.



QUESTION 3

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions. You have created a function in compartment named prod. When you try to invoke your function you get the following error. Error invoking function. status: 502 message: dhcp options ocid1.dhcpoptions.oc1.phx.aaaaaaac... does not exist or Oracle Functions is not authorized to use it How can you resolve this error?

- A. Create a policy: Allow function-family to use virtual-network-family in compartment prod
- B. Create a policy: Allow any-user to manage function-family and virtual-network-family in compartment prod
- C. Create a policy: Allow service FaaS to use virtual-network-family in compartment prod
- D. Deleting the function and redeploying it will fix the problem

Correct Answer: C

Invoking a function returns a FunctionInvokeSubnetNotAvailable message and a 502 error (due to a DHCP Options issue)

When you invoke a function that you've deployed to Oracle Functions, you might see the following error message:

```
{"code": "FunctionInvokeSubnetNotAvailable", "message": "dhcp options ocid1.dhcpoptions..... does not exist or Oracle Functions is not authorized to use it"}
```

Fn: Error invoking function. status: 502 message: dhcp options ocid1.dhcpoptions..... does not exist or Oracle Functions is not authorized to use it If you see this error:

Double-check that a policy has been created to give Oracle Functions access to network resources.

Service Access to Network Resources

When Oracle Functions users create a function or application, they have to specify a VCN and a subnet in which to create them. To enable the Oracle Functions service to create the function or application in the specified VCN and subnet,

you must create an identity policy to grant the Oracle Functions service access to the compartment to which the network resources belong. To create a policy to give the Oracle Functions service access to network resources:

Log in to the Console as a tenancy administrator.

Create a new policy in the root compartment:

Open the navigation menu. Under Governance and Administration, go to Identity and click Policies. Follow the instructions in To create a policy, and give the policy a name (for example, functions- service-network-access).

Specify a policy statement to give the Oracle Functions service access to the network resources in the compartment:

Allow service FaaS to use virtual-network-family in compartment For example:

Allow service FaaS to use virtual-network-family in compartment acme-network Click Create.

Double-check that the set of DHCP Options in the VCN specified for the application still exists.

QUESTION 4



A leading insurance firm is hosting its customer portal in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes with an OCI Autonomous Database. Their support team discovered a lot of SQL injection attempts and cross-site

scripting attacks to the portal, which is starting to affect the production environment.

What should they implement to mitigate this attack?

- A. Network Security Lists
- B. Network Security Groups
- C. Network Security Firewall
- D. Web Application Firewall

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any

internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications.

WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross- Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed desirable

bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

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 sub-optimal 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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