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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

Which testing approaches is a must for achieving high velocity of deployments and release of cloud- native applications?

- A. Integration testing
- B. A/B testing
- C. Automated testing
- D. Penetration testing

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides a number of DevOps tools and plug-ins for working with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. These can simplify provisioning and managing infrastructure or enable automated testing and continuous delivery. A/B Testing While A/B testing can be combined with either canary or blue-green deployments, it is a very different thing. A/B testing really targets testing the usage behavior of a service or feature and is typically used to validate a hypothesis or to measure two versions of a service or feature and how they stack up against each other in terms of performance, discoverability and usability. A/B testing often leverages feature flags (feature toggles), which allow you to dynamically turn features on and off. Integration Testing Integration tests are also known as end-to-end (e2e) tests. These are long-running tests that exercise the system in the way it is intended to be used in production. These are the most valuable tests in demonstrating reliability and thus increasing confidence. Penetration Testing Oracle regularly performs penetration and vulnerability testing and security assessments against the Oracle cloud infrastructure, platforms, and applications. These tests are intended to validate and improve the overall security of Oracle Cloud Services.

QUESTION 2

Which statement accurately describes Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- B. OCI Load Balancer instance provisioning is triggered by OCI Events service for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- C. OCI Load Balancer instance must be manually provisioned for each Kubernetes service that requires traffic balancing.
- D. OKE service provisions a single OCI Load Balancer instance shared with all the Kubernetes services with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.

Correct Answer: D

If you are running your Kubernetes cluster on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (commonly known as OKE), you can have OCI automatically provision load balancers for you by creating a Service of type LoadBalancer instead of (or in addition to) installing an ingress controller like Traefik or Voyage YAML file



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: bobs-bookstore-oci-lb-service
  namespace: bob
  annotations:
    service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps
spec:
  ports:
  - name: http
    port: 31111
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 31111
  selector:
    weblogic.clusterName: cluster-1
    weblogic.domainUID: bobs-bookstore
  sessionAffinity: None
  type: LoadBalancer
```

When you apply this YAML file to your cluster, you will see the new service is created. After a short time (typically less than a minute) the OCI Load Balancer will be provisioned.

```
$ kubectl -n bob get svc
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)
AGE				
bobs-bookstore-admin-server	ClusterIP	None	<none>	
8888/TCP,7001/TCP,30101/TCP				9d
bobs-bookstore-admin-server-external	NodePort	10.96.224.13	<none>	
7001:32401/TCP				9d
bobs-bookstore-cluster-cluster-1	ClusterIP	10.96.86.113	<none>	
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP				9d
bobs-bookstore-managed-server1	ClusterIP	None	<none>	
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP				9d
bobs-bookstore-managed-server2	ClusterIP	None	<none>	
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP				9d
bobs-bookstore-oci-lb-service	LoadBalancer	10.96.121.216	132.145.235.215	
31111:31671/TCP				55s

<https://oracle.github.io/weblogic-kubernetes-operator/faq/oci-lb/>

QUESTION 3

You are using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) 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 4

A service you are deploying to Oracle infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) uses a docker image from a private repository Which configuration is necessary to provide access to this repository from OKE?

A. Add a generic secret on the cluster containing your identity credentials. Then specify a registrycredentials property in the deployment manifest.

B. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with API key credentials on the cluster, and specify the imagepullsecret property in the application deployment manifest.

C. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with identity Auth Token on the cluster, and specify the image pull secret property in the application deployment manifest.

D. Create a dynamic group for nodes in the cluster, and a policy that allows the dynamic group to read repositories in the same compartment.

Correct Answer: C

Pulling Images from Registry during Deployment During the deployment of an application to a Kubernetes cluster, you'll typically want one or more images to be pulled from a Docker registry. In the application's manifest file you specify the images to pull, the registry to pull them from, and the credentials to use when pulling the images. The manifest file is commonly also referred to as a pod spec, or as a deployment.yaml file (although other filenames are allowed). If you want the application to pull images that reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, you have to perform two steps:

-



You have to use kubectl to create a Docker registry secret. The secret contains the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure credentials to use when pulling the image. When creating secrets, Oracle strongly recommends you use the latest version of kubectl To create a Docker registry secret: 1- If you haven't already done so, follow the steps to set up the cluster's kubeconfig configuration file and (if necessary) set the KUBECONFIG environment variable to point to the file. Note that you must set up your own kubeconfig file. You cannot access a cluster using a kubeconfig file that a different user set up. 2- In a terminal window, enter: \$ kubectl create secret docker-registry --docker-server=.ocir.io --docker-username=\\'\\' --docker-password=\\'\\' --docker-email=\\'\\' where: is a name of your choice, that you will use in the manifest file to refer to the secret . For example, ocirsecret is the key for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry region you're using. For example, iad. See Availability by Region. ocir.io is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry name. is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of the tenancy containing the repository from which the application is to pull the image (as shown on the Tenancy Information page). For example, the namespace of the acme-dev tenancy might be ansh81vru1zp. Note that for some older tenancies, the namespace string might be the same as the tenancy name in all lower-case letters (for example, acme-dev). is the username to use when pulling the image. The username must have access to the tenancy specified by . For example, jdoe@acme.com . If your tenancy is federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service, use the format oracleidentitycloudservice/ is the auth token of the user specified by . For example, klj64r{1sJSSF-;)K8 is an email address. An email address is required, but it doesn't matter what you specify. For example, jdoe@acme.com

You have to specify the image to pull from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, including the repository location and the Docker registry secret to use, in the application's manifest file.

QUESTION 5

How can you find details of the tolerations field for the sample YAML file below?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: busybox
  namespace: default
spec:
  containers:
  - image: busybox
    command:
    - sleep
    - "3600"
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    name: busybox
  restartPolicy: Always
  tolerations:
  ...
```

- A. kubectl list pod.spec.tolerations
- B. kubectl explain pod.spec.tolerations
- C. kubectl describe pod.spec tolerations



D. kubectl get pod.spec.tolerations

Correct Answer: B

kubectl explain to List the fields for supported resources

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#explain>

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