1Z0-1084-22 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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QUESTION 1

A developer using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway must authenticate the API requests to their web application. The authentication process must be implemented using a custom scheme which accepts string parameters from the API caller. Which method can the developer use In this scenario?

A. Create an authorizer function using request header authorization.

B. Create an authorizer function using token-based authorization.

C. Create a cross account functions authorizer.

D. Create an authorizer function using OCI Identity and Access Management based authentication

Correct Answer: B

Having deployed the authorizer function, you enable authentication and authorization for an API deployment by including two different kinds of request policy in the API deployment specification:

An authentication request policy for the entire API deployment that specifies:The OCID of the authorizer function that you deployed to Oracle Functions that will perform authentication and authorization.The request attributes to pass to the

authorizer function.Whether unauthenticated callers can access routes in the API deployment.

An authorization request policy for each route that specifies the operations a caller is allowed to perform, based on the caller\\'s access scopes as returned by the authorizer function. Using the Console to Add Authentication and Authorization

Request Policies To add authentication and authorization request policies to an API deployment specification using the Console:

Create or update an API deployment using the Console, select the From Scratch option, and enter details on the Basic Information page. For more information, see Deploying an API on an API Gateway by Creating an API Deployment and

Updating API Gateways and API Deployments. In the API Request Policies section of the Basic Information page, click the Add button beside Authentication and specify:

Application in : The name of the application in Oracle Functions that contains the authorizer function. You can select an application from a different compartment. Function Name: The name of the authorizer function in

Oracle Functions. Authentication Token: Whether the access token is contained in a request header or a query parameter.

Authentication Token Value: Depending on whether the access token is contained in a request header or a query parameter, specify:

Header Name: If the access token is contained in a request header, enter the name of the header. Parameter Name: If the access token is contained in a query parameter, enter the name of the query parameter.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Tasks/apigatewayaddingauthzauthn.htm

QUESTION 2

Which header is NOT required when signing GET requests to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs?

A. date or x-date

B. (request-target)

C. content-type

D. host

Correct Answer: C

For GET and DELETE requests (when there\\'s no content in the request body), the signing string must include at least these headers: (request-target) (as described in draft-cavage-http-signatures-08) host date or x-date (if both are included, Oracle uses x-date)

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

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

You are using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (0CI) 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 5

You are working on a cloud native e-commerce application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your application architecture has multiple OCI services, including Oracle Functions. You need to trigger these functions directly from other OCI services, without having to run custom code. Which OCI service cannot trigger your functions directly?

A. OCI Events Service

B. OCI Registry

C. OCI API Gateway

D. Oracle Integration

Correct Answer: B

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. 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 invoke a function that you\\'ve deployed to Oracle Functions from:

-

The Fn Project CLI.

-

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

-Signed HTTP requests to the function\\'s invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

-Other Oracle Cloud services (for example, triggered by an event in the Events service) or from external services. so 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. Below are the oracle services that can trigger Oracle functions -Events Service -Notification Service -API Gateway Service -Oracle Integration service(using OCI Signature Version 1 security policy) so OCI Registry services cannot trigger your functions directly