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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DevOps Professional

Oracle 1z0-1109-22

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QUESTION NO: 1

:

Which two statements are INCORRECT with respect to a Dockerfile? (Choose two.)

A. WORKDIR instruction sets the working directory for any RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT instructions and not for COPY and ADD instructions in the Dockerfile.

B. The RUN instruction will execute any commands in a new layer on top of the current image and commit the results.

C. The COPY instruction copies new files, directories, or remote file URLS from and adds them to the filesystem of the image at the path .

D. If CMD instruction provides default arguments for the ENTRYPOINT instruction, both should be specified in JSON format.

E. An ENV instruction sets the environment value to the key, and it is available for the subsequent build steps and in the running container as well.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The WORKDIR command is used to define the working directory of a Docker container at any given time. The command is specified in the Dockerfile. Any RUN , CMD , ADD , COPY , or EN-TRYPOINT command will be executed in the specified working directory. Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-the-copy-and-add-commands-in-a-dockerfile/

QUESTION NO: 2

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Your company is working on a high-profile project and any code push to production requires approvals. Your company is using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps service for au-tomating this process. You want to push an artifact to production and would like to add ap-provers to the approval workflow in the Deployment Pipeline. How can you add approvers?

A. Email approvers before you run the Deployment Pipeline.

B. Manually add approvers names and email addresses in the Deployment Pipeline page.

C. Add approvers to the buildspec file before pushing the code to the OCI Code Reposi-tory.

D. Add approvers to the Deployment Pipeline and give them access via OCI IAM policy.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

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A developer is using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps service to build an appli-cation. They are currently in the process of setting up the required infrastructure using the available tools. In which two ways can you explain the difference between Ansible and Ter-raform? (Choose two.)

A. Ansible supports lifecycle management: Terraform lacks lifecycle management support.

B. Ansible focuses on infrastructure configuration: Terraform specializes in infrastructure provisioning

C. Ansible automates software installation and application deployment: Terraform manages infrastructure as code.

D. Ansible uses declarative approach: Terraform is procedural in nature.

E. Ansible is an OCI provided service for CM; Terraform is a third-party tool for infra-structure as code.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 4

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Pods running in your Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster often need to communicate with other pods in the cluster or with services outside the cluster. As the OKE cluster administrator, you have been tasked with configuring permissions to restrict pod-to-pod communications except as explicitly allowed. Where can you define these permissions?

A. RBAC Roles

B. Network Policies

C. IAM Policies

D. Security Lists

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Reference/oke_security.htm

QUESTION NO: 5

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Which statement is true regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps service?

A. Users can avoid downtime during deployments and automate the complexity of updating applications.

B. Users can view limited lifecycle phases as needed to assess application performance.

C. Users can only store code on public repositories and cannot access internal code reposi-tories.

D. Users can migrate workloads from on-premises, but not from other cloud platforms.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/devops/using/devops_overview.htm

QUESTION NO: 6

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A DevOps engineer is asked to access an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster to deploy new applications and manage existing ones. Which three statements are true? (Setting Up Cluster Access). (Choose three.)

A. When a cluster's Kubernetes API endpoint has a public IP address, you can access the cluster in Cloud Shell by setting up a kubeconfig file

B. Generating an API signing key pair is a mandatory step while setting up cluster access using local machine if the public key is not already uploaded in the console.

C. To access the cluster using kubectl you have to set up a Kubernetes manifest file for the cluster. The kubeconfig file by default is named config and stored in the $HOME/.manifest directory

D. To access the cluster using kubectl you have to set up a Kubernetes configuration file for the cluster. The kubeconfig file by default is named config and stored in the $HOME/.kube directory.
You cannot setup Cloud shell access to the cluster if the clusters Kubernetes API end-point has a private IP address.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Explanation

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengdownloadkubeconfigfile.htm

QUESTION NO: 7

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What are the two items required to create a rule for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events Service? (Choose two.)

A. Rule Conditions

B. Install Key

C. Actions

D. Service Connector

E. Management Agent Cloud Service

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Explanation

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Events/Concepts/eventsoverview.htm

QUESTION NO: 8

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A development team leveraging the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DevOps service is having trouble getting their build pipeline to complete successfully. Which two situations might be the problem? (Choose two.)

A. The build spec.yaml file is in the root directory of their Git repository, and they didn't specify a path to it.

B. Their build specification file is available in a different directory of their Git repository, and there is no reference to its location.

C. They forgot to export a required variable in the build_spec.yaml file.

D. Their source code and Kubernetes manifest are in different Git repositories.

E. They did not export a vault variable in the vaultVariables section of the build_spec.yaml file.

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 9

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You are a developer and have been asked to develop an e-commerce website for your organi-zation. It must support a variety of clients including desktop browsers, mobile browsers and native mobile applications. Which two approaches can you use to build the application to achieve deployment independence, easier technology upgrades, and resiliency to architecture changes? (Choose two.)

A. Use monolithic approach to as it makes it easier to incrementally adapt to newer tech-nology.

B. Use monolithic approach, as it allows you to easily redeploy your applications to perform frequent updates.

C. Implement each module as an independent service/process which can be replaced, up-dated, or deleted without disrupting the rest of the application:

D. Build the application as a single unit and use container technology to deploy it.

E. Use microservices architecture as it eliminates any long term commitment to a tech-nology stack.

F. Choose monolithic approach over microservices as it has better fault isolation capability.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 10

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Your application development team has an existing GitHub repository for their code. Your application development team has an existing GitHub repository for their code. You would like to mirror it on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) in order to deploy an application to an Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) environment using the OCI DevOps service. Which action can be done AFTER you trigger a Build Pipeline?

A. Create a reference to a secret in the OCI Vault

B. Configure the SSH file so that their SSH key is used when connecting to OCI Code Re-positories

C. Set up a Kubernetes cluster as an environment for deployment

D. Configure an OCI compartment for storing DevOps resources

ANSWER: A