DUMPSARENA

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

Oracle 1z0-1084-22

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements accurately describe an Oracle Functions application?

A. A small block of code invoked in response to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service

B. A Docker image containing all the functions that share the same configuration

C. An application based on Oracle Functions, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events and OCI API Gateway services

D. A common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application

E. A logical group of functions

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

Oracle Functions Concepts:

This topic describes key concepts you need to understand when using Oracle Functions.

Applications:

In Oracle Functions, an application is:

1. a logical grouping of functions

2. a common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application

3. a way to ensure function runtime isolation

When you define an application in Oracle Functions, you specify the subnets in which to run the functions in the application. When functions from different applications are invoked simultaneously, Oracle Functions ensures these function executions are isolated from each other.

Oracle Functions shows applications and their functions in the Console.

References:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Concepts/functionsconcepts.htm

QUESTION NO: 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 "qa-compartment". 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. f nf unc. ocl -phx. aaaaaaaakeaobctakezj z5i4uj j 7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f 4da !

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

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements are true for serverless computing and serverless architectures?

A. Long running tasks are perfectly suited for serverless

B. Serverless function state should never be stored externally

C. Application DevOps team is responsible for scaling

D. Serverless function execution is fully managed by a third party

E. Applications running on a FaaS (Functions as a Service) platform

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

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

Applications built with a serverless infrastructure will scale automatically as the user base grows or usage increases. If a function needs to be run in multiple instances, the vendor's servers will start up, run, and end them as they are needed.

Oracle Functions is based on Fn Project. Fn Project is an open source, container native, serverless platform that can be run anywhere - any cloud or on-premises.

Serverless architectures are not built for long-running processes. This limits the kinds of applications that can cost-effectively run in a serverless architecture. Because serverless providers charge for the amount of time code is running, it may cost more to run an application with long-running processes in a serverless infrastructure compared to a traditional one.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Concepts/functionsconcepts.htm

https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/serverless/why-use-serverless/

QUESTION NO: 4

Which is NOT a valid option to execute a function deployed on Oracle Functions?

A. Send a signed HTTP requests to the function's invoke endpoint

B. Invoke from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI

C. Invoke from Docker CLI

D. Trigger by an event in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Events service

E. Invoke from Fn Project CLI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

You can invoke a function that you've deployed to Oracle Functions in different ways:

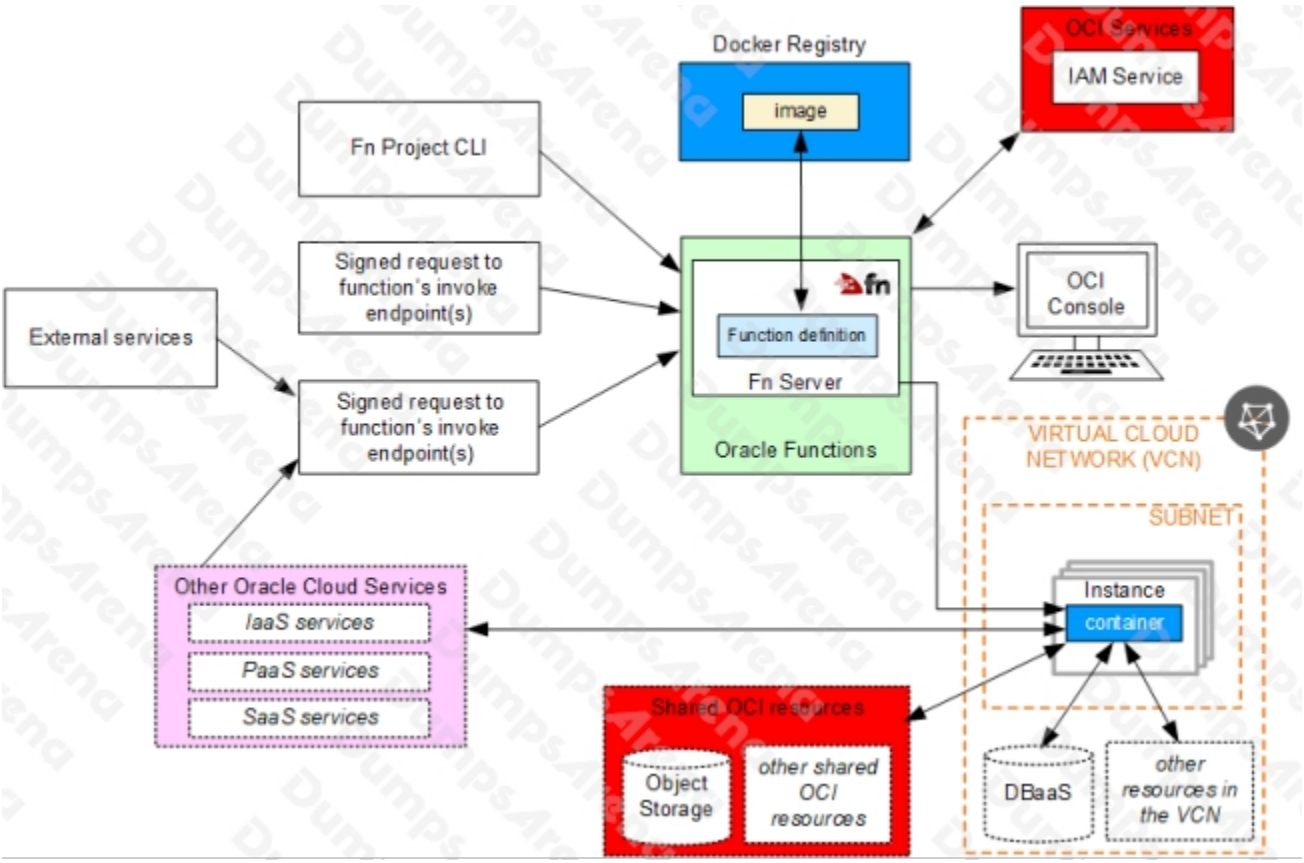
Using the Fn Project CLI.

Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI.

Using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

Making a signed HTTP request to the function's invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

Each of the above invokes the function via requests to the API. Any request to the API must be authenticated by including a signature and the OCID of the compartment to which the function belongs in the request header. Such a request is referred to as a 'signed' request. The signature includes Oracle Cloud Infrastructure credentials in an encrypted form.



QUESTION NO: 5

You are building a cloud native, serverless travel application with multiple Oracle Functions in Java, Python and Node.js. You need to build and deploy these functions to a single applications named travel-app.

Which command will help you complete this task successfully?

A. oci fn function deploy --ap travel-ap --all

B. fn -v deploy --ap travel-ap -- all

C. oci fn application --application-name-ap deploy --all

D. fn function deploy --all --application-name travel-ap

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

To get started with Oracle Functions:

Creating, Deploying, and Invoking a Helloworld Function

Step 6- Change directory to the newly created helloworld-func directory.

Step 7- Enter the following single Fn Project command to build the function and its dependencies as a Docker image called helloworld-func, push the image to the specified Docker registry, and deploy the function to Oracle Functions in the helloworld-app:

$ fn -v deploy --app helloworld-app

The -v option simply shows more detail about what Fn Project commands are doing (see Using the Fn Project CLI with Oracle Functions).

References:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionscreatingfirst.htm

QUESTION NO: 6

Which statements is incorrect with regards to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Notifications service?

A. Notification topics may be assigned as the action performed by an OCI Events configuration.

B. OCI Alarms can be configured to publish to a notification topic when triggered.

C. An OCI function may subscribe to a notification topic.

D. A subscription can forward notifications to an HTTPS endpoint.

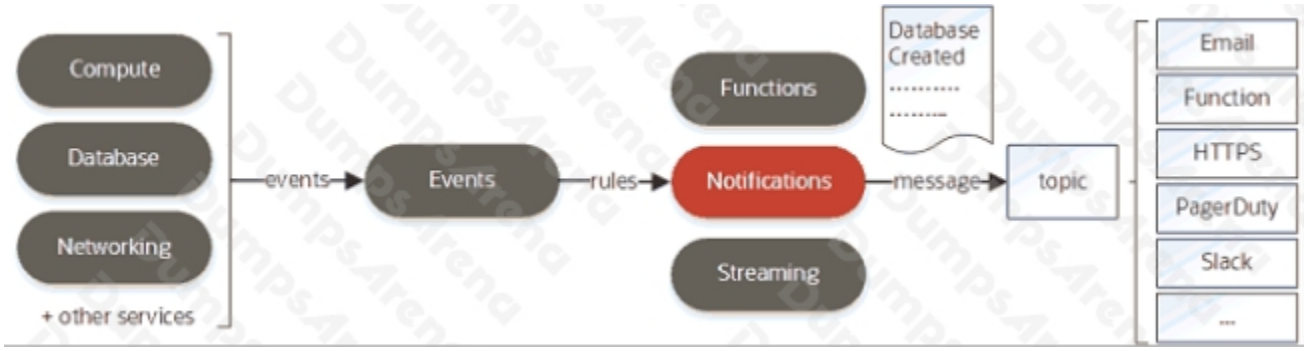
E. A subscription can integrate with PagerDuty events.

F. It may be used to receive an email each time an OCI Autonomous Database backup is completed.

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

Notification service supports subscriptions topics: E-Mail, Function, Https, PagerDuty and Slack



Alarms: Notifications sends alarm messages when alarms are breached. The alarm message is sent to the topic specified in the alarm. For example, an alarm message might be configured for high CPU usage. See Managing Alarms.

References:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Notification/Concepts/notificationoverview.htm

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the difference between blue/green and canary deployment strategies?

A. In blue/green, application Is deployed In minor increments to a select group of people. In canary, both old and new applications are simultaneously in production.

B. In blue/green, both old and new applications are in production at the same time. In canary, application is deployed Incrementally to a select group of people.

C. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In < MW y, Application Il deployed incrementally to a select group of people.

D. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In canary, both old and new applications are In production at the same time.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Blue-green deployment is a technique that reduces downtime and risk by running two identical production environments called Blue and Green. At any time, only one of the environments is live, with the live environment serving all production traffic. For this example, Blue is currently live and Green is idle.

https://docs.cloudfoundry.org/devguide/deploy-apps/blue-green.html

Canary deployments are a pattern for rolling out releases to a subset of users or servers. The idea is to first deploy the change to a small subset of servers, test it, and then roll the change out to the rest of the servers. ... Canaries were once regularly used in coal mining as an early warning system.

https://octopus.com/docs/deployment-patterns/canary-deployments

QUESTION NO: 8

You have been asked to create a stateful application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) that requires all of your worker nodes to mount and write data to persistent volumes.

Which two OCI storage services should you use?

A. Use OCI File Services as persistent volume.

B. Use GlusterFS as persistent volume.

C. Use OCI Block Volume backed persistent volume.

D. Use open source storage solutions on top of OCI.

E. Use OCI Object Storage as persistent volume.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

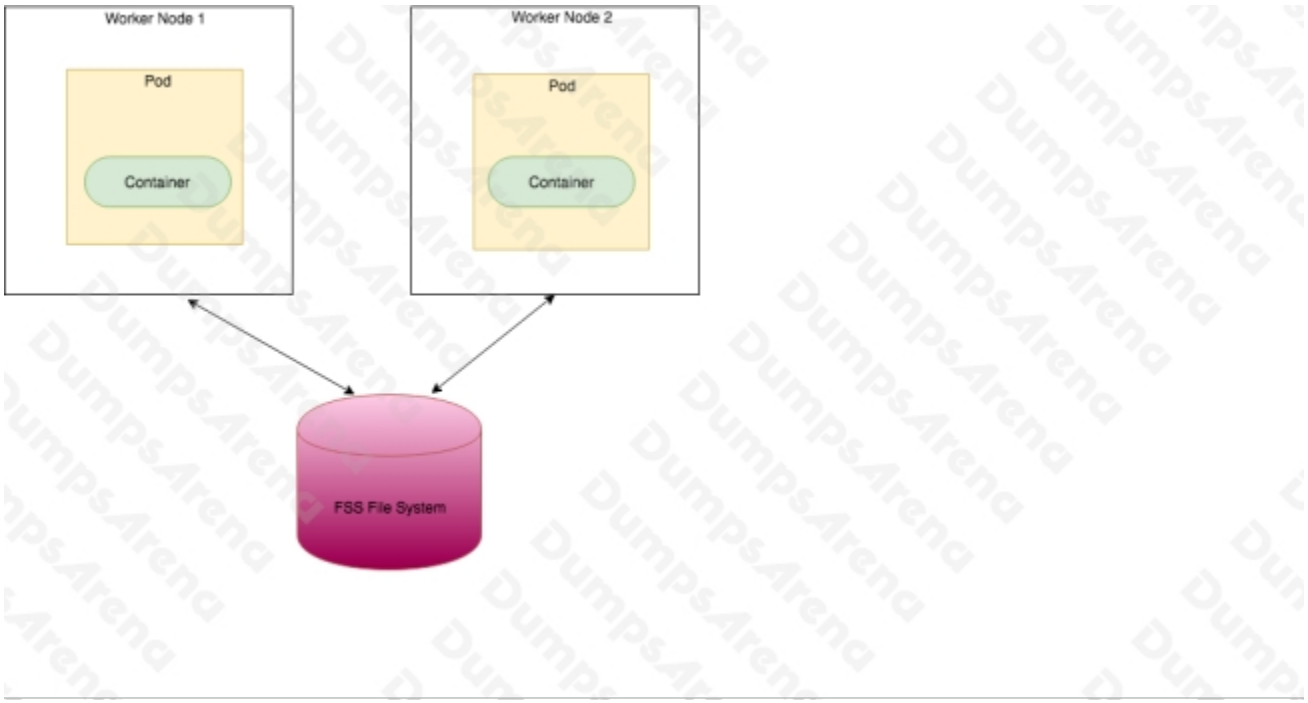
A PersistentVolume (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator. PVs are volume plugins like Volumes, but have a lifecycle independent of any individual Pod that uses the PV.

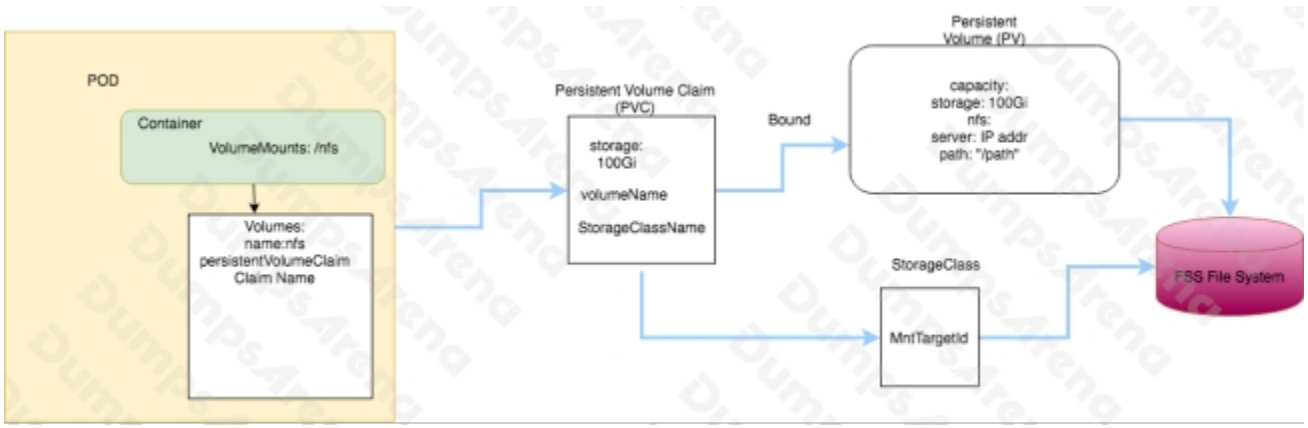
A PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a request for storage by a user. It is similar to a Pod. Pods consume node resources and PVCs consume PV resources.

If you intend to create Kubernetes persistent volumes, sufficient block volume quota must be available in each availability domain to meet the persistent volume claim. Persistent volume claims must request a minimum of 50 gigabytes

You can define and apply a persistent volume claim to your cluster, which in turn creates a persistent volume that's bound to the claim. A claim is a block storage volume in the underlying IaaS provider that's durable and offers persistent storage, enabling your data to remain intact, regardless of whether the containers that the storage is connected to are terminated.

With Oracle Cloud Infrastructure as the underlying IaaS provider, you can provision persistent volume claims by attaching volumes from the Block Storage service.





https://oracle.github.io/weblogic-kubernetes-operator/faq/oci-fss-pv/

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/

QUESTION NO: 9

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.aaaaaaaac... 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

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Troubleshooting Oracle Functions:

There are common issues related to Oracle Functions and how you can address them.

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.

Create Policies to Control Access to Network and Function-Related 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.

References:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionstroubleshooting.htm

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionscreatingpolicies.htm

QUESTION NO: 10

What are two of the main reasons you would choose to implement a serverless architecture?

A. No need for integration testing

B. Reduced operational cost

C. Improved In-function state management

D. Automatic horizontal scaling

E. Easier to run long-running operations

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Serverless computing refers to a concept in which the user does not need to manage any server infrastructure at all. The user does not run any servers, but instead deploys the application code to a service provider's platform. The application logic is executed, scaled, and billed on demand, without any costs to the user when the application is idle.

Benefits of the Serverless or FaaS

So far almost every aspect of Serverless or FaaS is discussed in a brief, so let's talk about the pros and cons of using Serverless or FaaS

Reduced operational and development cost

Serverless or FaaS offers less operational and development cost as it encourages to use third-party services like Auth, Database and etc.

Scaling

Horizontal scaling in Serverless or FaaS is completely automatic, elastic and managed by FaaS provider. If your application needs more requests to be processed in parallel the provider will take of that without you providing any additional configuration.

References:

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https://qvik.com/news/serverless-faas-computing-costs/

https://pages.awscloud.com/rs/112-TZM-766/images/PTNR_gsc-serverless-ebook_Feb-2019.pdf