Oracle

1Z0-1084-20 Exam

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2020 Associate Exam

Questions & Answers
Demo

Version: 6.2

Question: 1

Which one of the statements describes a service aggregator pattern?

A. It is implemented in each service separately and uses a streaming service
B. It involves implementing a separate service that makes multiple calls to other backend services
C. It uses a queue on both sides of the service communication
D. It involves sending events through a message broker

Answer: B

Explanation:
this pattern isolates an operation that makes calls to multiple back-end microservices, centralizing its logic into a specialized microservice.

Question: 2

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: DE

Explanation:
Applications in the Function services
In Oracle Functions, an application is:
- a logical grouping of functions
- a common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application
When you define an application in Oracle Functions, you specify the subnets in which to run the functions in the application.

Question: 3

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: AC

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.

Question: 4

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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: 5

Which two handle Oracle Functions authentication automatically?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDK
B. cURL
C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI
D. Signed HTTP Request
E. Fn Project CLI

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Fn Project CLI
you can create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and specify --
provider oracle This option enables Oracle Functions to perform authentication and authorization using
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure request signing, private keys, user groups, and policies that grant
permissions to those user groups.