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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which concept is NOT related to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager?

- A. Job
- B. Stack
- C. Queue
- D. Plan

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm> Following are brief descriptions of key concepts and the main components of Resource Manager. CONFIGURATION Information to codify your infrastructure. A Terraform configuration can be either a solution or a file that you write and upload. JOB Instructions to perform the actions defined in your configuration. Only one job at a time can run on a given stack; further, you can have only one set of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources on a given stack. To provision a different set of resources, you must create a separate stack and use a different configuration. Resource Manager provides the following job types: Plan: Parses your Terraform configuration and creates an execution plan for the associated stack. The execution plan lists the sequence of specific actions planned to provision your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. The execution plan is handed off to the apply job, which then executes the instructions. Apply. Applies the execution plan to the associated stack to create (or modify) your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Depending on the number and type of resources specified, a given apply job can take some time. You can check status while the job runs. Destroy. Releases resources associated with a stack. Released resources are not deleted. For example, terminates a Compute instance controlled by a stack. The stack's job history and state remain after running a destroy job. You can monitor the status and review the results of a destroy job by inspecting the stack's log files. Import State. Sets the provided Terraform state file as the current state of the stack. Use this job to migrate local Terraform environments to Resource Manager. STACK The collection of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources corresponding to a given Terraform configuration. Each stack resides in the compartment you specify, in a single region; however, resources on a given stack can be deployed across multiple regions. An OCID is assigned to each stack.

QUESTION 2

In a Linux environment, what is the default locations of the configuration file that Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI uses for profile information?

- A. /etc/.oci/config
- B. /usr/local/bin/config
- C. \$HOME/.oci/config
- D. /usr/bin/oci/config

Correct Answer: C

By default, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI configuration file is located at `~/.oci/config`. You might already have a configuration file as a result of installing the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI.

QUESTION 3

You have written a Node.js function and deployed it to Oracle Functions. Next, you need to call this function from a microservice written in Java deployed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE).

Which can help you to achieve this?

- A. Use the OCI CLI with kubectl to invoke the function from the microservice.
- B. Oracle Functions does not allow a microservice deployed on OKE to invoke a function.
- C. OKE does not allow a microservice to invoke a function from Oracle Functions.
- D. Use the OCI Java SDK to invoke the function from the microservice.

Correct Answer: D

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.

QUESTION 4

Which is NOT a supported SDK Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Go SDK
- B. Java SDK
- C. NET SDK
- D. Ruby SDK
- E. Python SDK

Correct Answer: C

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

Software Development Kits (SDKs) Build and deploy apps that integrate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Each SDK provides the tools you need to develop an app, including code samples and documentation to create, test, and troubleshoot. In addition, if you want to contribute to the development of the SDKs, they are all open source and available on GitHub. SDK for Java Python SDK Ruby SDK Go SDK

QUESTION 5

What is one of the differences between a microservice and a serverless function?

- A. Microservices are used for long running operations and serverless functions for short running operations.
- B. Microservices always use a data store and serverless functions never use a data store.
- C. Microservices are stateless and serverless functions are stateful.
- D. Microservices are triggered by events and serverless functions are not.

Correct Answer: A

microservice is larger and can do more than a function. A function is a relatively small bit of code that performs only one action in response to an event. In many cases, microservices can be decomposed into a number of smaller stateless functions. The difference between microservices and functions is not simply the size. Functions are stateless, and they require no knowledge about or configuration of the underlying server--hence, the term serverless.

<https://developer.oracle.com/java/fn-project-introduction.html>

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