1Z0-1084-21 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which statement accurately describes Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

A. OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.

B. OCI Load Balancer instance provisioning is triggered by OCI Events service for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.

C. OCI Load Balancer instance must be manually provisioned for each Kubernetes service that requires traffic balancing.

D. OKE service provisions a single OCI Load Balancer instance shared with all the Kubernetes services with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.

Correct Answer: D

If you are running your Kubernetes cluster on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (commonly known as OKE), you can have OCI automatically provision load balancers for you by creating a Service of type LoadBalancer instead of (or in addition to) installing an ingress controller like Traefik or Voyage YAML file

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: bobs-bookstore-oci-lb-service
  namespace: bob
  annotations:
    service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps
spec:
  ports:
  - name: http
    port: 31111
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 31111
  selector:
    weblogic.clusterName: cluster-1
    weblogic.domainUID: bobs-bookstore
  sessionAffinity: None
  type: LoadBalancer
```

When you apply this YAML file to your cluster, you will see the new service is created. After a short time (typically less than a minute) the OCI Load Balancer will be provisioned.

```
$ kubectl -n bob get svc
NAME                                  TYPE           CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)
AGE
bobs-bookstore-admin-server           ClusterIP      None            <none>
8888/TCP,7001/TCP,30101/TCP   9d
bobs-bookstore-admin-server-external  NodePort       10.96.224.13    <none>
7001:32401/TCP                9d
bobs-bookstore-cluster-cluster-1      ClusterIP      10.96.86.113    <none>
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP   9d
bobs-bookstore-managed-server1        ClusterIP      None            <none>
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP   9d
bobs-bookstore-managed-server2        ClusterIP      None            <none>
8888/TCP,8001/TCP,31111/TCP   9d
bobs-bookstore-oci-lb-service         LoadBalancer   10.96.121.216   132.145.235.215
31111:31671/TCP               55s
```

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

QUESTION 2

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

A. Ruby SDK

B. Java SDK

C. Python SDK

D. Go SDK

E. .NET SDK

Correct Answer: E

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

QUESTION 3

Which two are benefits of distributed systems?

A. Privacy

B. Security

C. Ease of testing

D. Scalability

E. Resiliency

Correct Answer: DE

distributed systems of native-cloud like functions that have a lot of benefit like Resiliency and availability Resiliency and availability refers to the ability of a system to continue operating, despite the failure or suboptimal performance of some of its components. In the case of Oracle Functions: The control plane is a set of components that manages function definitions. The data plane is a set of components that executes functions in response to invocation requests. For resiliency and high availability, both the control plane and data plane components are distributed across different availability domains and fault domains in a region. If one of the domains ceases to be available, the components in the remaining domains take over to ensure that function definition management and execution are not disrupted. When functions are invoked, they run in the subnets specified for the application to which the functions belong. For resiliency and high availability, best practice is to specify a regional subnet for an application (or alternatively, multiple AD- specific subnets in different availability domains). If an availability domain specified for an application ceases to be available, Oracle Functions runs functions in an alternative availability domain. Concurrency and Scalability Concurrency refers to the ability of a system to run multiple operations in parallel using shared resources. Scalability refers to the ability of the system to scale capacity (both up and down) to meet demand. In the case of Functions, when a function is invoked for the first time, the function\\'s image is run as a container on an instance in a subnet associated with the application to which the function belongs. When the function is executing inside the container, the function can read from and write to other shared resources and services running in the same subnet (for example, Database as a Service). The function can also read from and write to other shared resources (for example, Object Storage), and other Oracle Cloud Services. If Oracle Functions receives multiple calls to a function that is currently executing inside a running container, Oracle Functions automatically and seamlessly scales horizontally to serve all the incoming requests. Oracle Functions starts multiple Docker containers, up to the limit specified for your tenancy. The default limit is 30 GB of RAM reserved for function execution per availability domain, although you can request an increase to this limit. Provided the limit is not exceeded, there is no difference in response time (latency) between functions executing on the different containers.

QUESTION 4

Who is responsible for patching, upgrading and maintaining the worker nodes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

A. It Is automated

B. Independent Software Vendors

C. Oracle Support

D. The user

Correct Answer: D

After a new version of Kubernetes has been released and when Container Engine for Kubernetes supports the new version, you can use Container Engine for Kubernetes to upgrade master nodes running older versions of Kubernetes. Because Container Engine for Kubernetes distributes the Kubernetes Control Plane on multiple Oracle-managed master nodes (distributed across different availability domains in a region where supported) to ensure high availability, you\\'re able to upgrade the Kubernetes version running on master nodes with zero downtime. Having upgraded master nodes to a new version of Kubernetes, you can subsequently create new node pools running the newer version. Alternatively, you can continue to create new node pools that will run older versions of Kubernetes (providing those older versions are compatible with the Kubernetes version running on the master nodes). Note that you upgrade master nodes by performing an `in-place\\' upgrade, but you upgrade worker nodes by performing an `out-of-place\\' upgrade. To upgrade the version of Kubernetes running on worker nodes in a node pool, you replace the original node pool with a new node pool that has new worker nodes running the appropriate Kubernetes version. Having \\'drained\\' existing worker nodes in the original node pool to prevent new pods starting and to delete existing pods, you can then delete the original node pool.

QUESTION 5

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer shape is used by default in OCI container Engineer for Kubernetes?

A. 400 Mbps

B. 8000 Mbps

C. There is no default. The shape has to be specified.

D. 100 Mbps

Correct Answer: D

Specifying Alternative Load Balancer Shapes The shape of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer specifies its maximum total bandwidth (that is, ingress plus egress). By default, load balancers are created with a shape of 100Mbps. Other shapes are available, including 400Mbps and 8000Mbps. https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm