

# 1Z0-1084-22<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Developer Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

What is the open source engine for Oracle Functions?

- A. Apache OpenWhisk
- B. OpenFaaS
- C. Fn Project
- D. Knative

Correct Answer: C

<https://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/FAQs/oci/Functions-FAQ.pdf> 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.

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**QUESTION 2**

A leading insurance firm is hosting its customer portal in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes with an OCI Autonomous Database. Their support team discovered a lot of SQL injection attempts and cross-site

scripting attacks to the portal, which is starting to affect the production environment.

What should they implement to mitigate this attack?

- A. Network Security Lists
- B. Network Security Groups
- C. Network Security Firewall
- D. Web Application Firewall

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any

internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications.

WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowing desirable

bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

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**QUESTION 3**

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

```
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 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

Correct Answer: B

<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

As a cloud-native developer, you are designing an application that depends on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage wherever the application is running. Therefore, provisioning of storage buckets should be part of your Kubernetes deployment process for the application. Which should you leverage to meet this requirement?

- A. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes
- B. OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes
- C. Open Service Broker API
- D. Oracle Functions

Correct Answer: A

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-service-broker-for-kubernetes> OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is an implementation of the Open Service Broker API. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is specifically for interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services from Kubernetes clusters. It includes three service broker adapters to bind to the following Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services: Object Storage Autonomous Transaction Processing Autonomous Data Warehouse

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