

ハイパスレート1Z0-1084-25受験料過去問 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する &優秀な1Z0-1084-25: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional



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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional 認定 1Z0-1084-25 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34

What is the difference between continuous delivery and continuous deployment in the DevOps methodology? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Continuous delivery involves automation of developer tasks, whereas continuous deployment involves manual operational tasks.

- B. Continuous delivery is a process that Initiates deployment manually, whereas continuous deployment is based on automating the deployment process.
- C. Continuous delivery requires automatic linting, whereas continuous deployment testing must be run manually.
- D. Continuous delivery utilizes automatic deployment to a development environment, whereas continuous deployment involves automatic deployment to a production environment.

正解: D

解説:

The two correct differences between continuous delivery and continuous deployment in the DevOps lifecycle are: Continuous delivery is a process that initiates deployment manually, while continuous deployment is based on automating the deployment process. In continuous delivery, the software is ready for deployment, but the decision to deploy is made manually by a human. On the other hand, continuous deployment automates the deployment process, and once the software passes all the necessary tests and quality checks, it is automatically deployed without human intervention. Continuous delivery utilizes automatic deployment to a development environment, while continuous deployment involves automatic deployment to a production environment. In continuous delivery, the software is automatically deployed to a development or staging environment for further testing and validation. However, the actual deployment to the production environment is performed manually. In continuous deployment, the software is automatically deployed to the production environment, eliminating the need for manual intervention in the deployment process. These differences highlight the level of automation and human involvement in the deployment process between continuous delivery and continuous deployment approaches in the DevOps lifecycle.

質問 # 35

A DevOps engineer is troubleshooting the Meshifyd application, which is running in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment. The engineer has set up the OCI Logging service to store access logs for the application but notices that the logs from the Meshifyd application are not showing up in the logging service. The engineer suspects that there might be an issue with the logging configuration. Which two statements are potential reasons for logs from the Meshifyd application not showing up in the OCI Logging service?

- A. The logconfig.json file has incorrect or missing OCID for the custom log in the logObjectId field.
- B. The logconfig.json file has incorrect or missing OCID for the custom log group in the logGroupObjectId field.
- C. The logconfig.json file has incorrect or missing information in the application namespace in the paths field.
- D. The logconfig.json file has incorrect or missing information in the application namespace in the src field.
- E. The OCI Logging service is set up to pre access logs by creating a log group and custom log within the same compartment.

正解: A、B

解説:

The logconfig.json file is a configuration file that specifies how the Unified Monitoring Agent collects and uploads custom logs to the OCI Logging service². The logconfig.json file contains an array of objects, each representing a custom log configuration². Each custom log configuration object has the following fields²:

logGroupObjectId: The OCID of the log group where the custom log is stored.

logObjectId: The OCID of the custom log.

paths: An array of paths to files or directories containing the custom logs.

src: A regular expression that matches the files containing the custom logs.

parser: A parser definition that specifies how to parse the custom logs. If the logconfig.json file has incorrect or missing OCID for the custom log in the logObjectId field, or incorrect or missing OCID for the custom log group in the logGroupObjectId field, then the Unified Monitoring Agent will not be able to upload the custom logs to the OCI Logging service². Therefore, these are potential reasons for logs from the Meshifyd application not showing up in the OCI Logging service. Verified Reference: Unified Monitoring Agent Configuration File

質問 # 36

Your organization has deployed their e-commerce application on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and they are using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) service as their Docker image repository. They have deployed the OKE cluster using the 'custom create' option, and their Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) has three public subnets with associated Route Tables, Security Lists, and Internet Gateway. However, their application containers are failing to deploy. On investigation, they discover that the images are not being pulled from the designated OCIR repository, even though the YAML configuration has the correct path to the images. What is a valid concern here that needs to be further investigated?

- A. Security List rule for TCP port 22 needs to be added to connect to the OCIR service.

- **B. OKE cluster needs to have a secret with the credentials of their OCIR repository and use that secret in the Kubernetes deployment manifest.**
- C. Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials need to be added for each user that deploys applications to the OKE cluster.
- D. VCN hosting the OKE cluster worker nodes needs to have a NAT gateway to access OCIR repositories.

正解: B

解説:

A valid concern that needs to be further investigated in this scenario is whether the OKE cluster has a secret with the credentials of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) repository and if that secret is being used in the Kubernetes deployment manifest. Here's why this concern is relevant: Access to the OCIR repository: In order for the OKE cluster to pull images from the OCIR repository, it needs proper authentication credentials. These credentials are typically provided in the form of a secret, which contains the necessary information to authenticate with the registry. Secret in the deployment manifest: The Kubernetes deployment manifest defines how the application containers should be deployed. It includes specifications such as the container image, resource requirements, and environment variables. To pull images from a private repository like OCIR, the deployment manifest needs to reference the appropriate secret that contains the registry credentials. If the images are not being pulled from the designated OCIR repository, it suggests that either the secret with the OCIR credentials is missing or it is not properly referenced in the deployment manifest. Further investigation should focus on verifying the presence and correctness of the secret, as well as confirming that it is correctly referenced in the deployment manifest for the application containers. By ensuring the presence of the secret and proper configuration in the deployment manifest, the OKE cluster will have the necessary credentials to access the OCIR repository and successfully deploy the application containers.

質問 # 37

You are developing a polyglot serverless application using Oracle Functions. Which language cannot be used to write your function code?

- A. Python
- B. Go
- C. Node.js
- D. Java
- **E. PL/SQL**

正解: E

解説:

Oracle Functions does not currently support PL/SQL as a language for writing function code. PL/SQL is a procedural language used in Oracle Database for developing stored procedures, triggers, and other database-related code. However, Oracle Functions supports several other popular programming languages such as Go, Node.js, Python, and Java, allowing developers to choose the language that best suits their application requirements and their familiarity with the language. While PL/SQL is powerful for working with the Oracle Database, it is not an option for writing function code in the Oracle Functions serverless architecture.

質問 # 38

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 of the following should you leverage to meet this requirement? (Choose the best answer.)

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

正解: B

解説:

To provision storage buckets as part of your Kubernetes deployment process for an application that depends on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage, you should leverage the OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes enables you to provision and manage OCI resources, including Object Storage buckets, directly from Kubernetes. It provides a Kubernetes-native experience for managing OCI services, allowing you to define and manage OCI resources as part of

your application deployment process. By using the OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes, you can define the required Object Storage buckets in your Kubernetes manifests, and the service broker will handle the provisioning and management of those buckets in OCI, ensuring that they are available for your application wherever it is running.

質問 #39

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