

最新1Z0-1084-25考題 & 最新1Z0-1084-25題庫



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>> 最新1Z0-1084-25考題 <<

確保通過的最新1Z0-1084-25考題 | 第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試和完美的1Z0-1084-25: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional

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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cloud Native Applications and Containerization: This section of the exam covers containerization technologies for cloud-native applications. It explains Docker architecture, its components, and the process of pulling and pushing container images using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR). It also explores container orchestration, deploying applications on Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE), and using OCI Service Mesh for Kubernetes deployments.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring & Troubleshooting Cloud-Native Applications: This section of the exam focuses on monitoring and troubleshooting cloud-native applications. It covers using OCI Monitoring to track metrics, OCI Logging for managing logs and performing tasks related to monitoring, logging, and tracing for better observability and issue resolution.

主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveraging Serverless Technologies for Cloud Native Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of professionals in serverless development within OCI. It covers creating serverless applications using Oracle Functions, building API gateways for routing traffic, and integrating systems through OCI Streaming Service. Additionally, it explores event-driven architectures using OCI Event Service and how OCI Queue enables asynchronous messaging between microservices.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing and Securing Cloud-Native Applications: This section focuses on testing strategies and security for cloud-native applications. It discusses different testing methodologies, securing sensitive information using OCI Vault, and implementing security measures to address cloud-native development challenges.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud Native Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of target audience and covers the essential principles of cloud-native development. It explains the core concepts, key pillars, and advantages of cloud-native applications. The section also focuses on microservices architecture, including its design methodology and how it supports scalable, distributed applications.

最新的 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 1Z0-1084-25 免費考試真題 (Q80-Q85):

問題 #80

Which two "Action Type" options are NOT available in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events rule definition? (Choose two.)

- A. Streaming
- B. Email
- C. Slack
- D. Notifications
- E. Functions

答案: B,C

解題說明:

The two "Action Type" options that are NOT available in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events rule definition are: Email (Correct) Slack (Correct) The available "Action Type" options in OCI Events rule definition include Functions, Notifications, and Streaming. However, email and Slack are not directly supported as action types in OCI Events. Instead, you can use Notifications to send notifications to various notification channels, including email and Slack, through the OCI Notifications service.

問題 #81

Your company has recently deployed a new web application that uses Oracle Functions. Your manager instructs you to implement monitoring metrics to manage your systems more effectively. You know that Oracle Functions automatically monitors functions on your behalf and reports metrics via Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Monitoring. Which TWO metrics are collected and made available by this feature? (Choose two.)

- A. Number of times a function is invoked
- B. Amount of RAM used by a function
- C. Amount of CPU used by a function
- D. Length of time a function runs
- E. Number of times a function is removed

答案: B,C

解題說明:

The correct answers are: Amount of RAM used by a function: Oracle Functions collects and reports the amount of memory (RAM) used by a function during its execution. This metric helps in monitoring and optimizing the resource consumption of functions. Length of time a function runs: Oracle Functions captures and provides the duration of function executions. This metric allows you to track the performance and responsiveness of your functions and identify any potential bottlenecks or delays. These metrics provide valuable insights into the resource utilization and performance of your functions, enabling you to monitor and optimize their behavior in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment.

問題 #82

Your organization has mandated that all deployed container images used for microservices must be signed by a specified master encryption key (MEK). You have appropriately signed the container images as part of your build process, but must now ensure that they are automatically verified when they are deployed to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters. Which option should be used to mandate image verification when deploying to OKE clusters, assuming that MEK is already stored in an available OCI Vault? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Enable Image verification policies for your OKE service control plane which will enforce this for all OKE clusters.
- **B. Enable image verification policies separately for each OKE cluster because this is enforced at the cluster level.**
(Correct)
- C. Enable image verification policies separately for each Kubernetes pod deployment because this is enforced at the pod level.
- D. Enable image verification policies separately for each node pool within each OKE cluster because this is enforced at the node pool level.

答案: B

解題說明:

To mandate image verification when deploying container images to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters, you should enable image verification policies separately for each OKE cluster. This is enforced at the cluster level. Enabling image verification policies at the cluster level ensures that all container images deployed to the OKE cluster are automatically verified against the specified master encryption key (MEK). This helps maintain the security and integrity of the deployed microservices by ensuring that only signed and trusted container images are used. Enabling image verification policies at the cluster level allows for consistent and centralized enforcement of the verification process across all nodes and node pools within the cluster. It provides a standardized approach to image verification for the entire cluster, simplifying management and ensuring compliance with the organization's mandate. Enabling image verification policies separately for each node pool or at the pod level would introduce complexity and potential inconsistencies in the verification process. Therefore, enforcing image verification at the cluster level is the recommended approach.

問題 #83

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage. Your function needs to read a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket named "input-bucket" in compartment "qa-compartment". Your corporate security standards mandate the use of Resource Principals for this use case. Which two statements are needed to implement this use case? (Choose two.)

- **A. Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket: allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa- compartment where target.bucket.name= 'input-bucket'**
- B. No policies are needed. By default, every function has read access to Object Storage buckets in the tenancy.
- C. Set up a policy to grant your user account read access to the bucket: allow user XYZ to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target.bucket.name= "input-bucket"
- **D. Set up the following dynamic group for your function's OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = "ocid1.fnfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaakeabctakezjz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da"**
- E. Set up a policy to grant all functions read access to the bucket: allow all functions in compartment qa-compartment to read objects in target.bucket.name= "input-bucket"

答案: A,D

解題說明:

The correct answers are: Set up the following dynamic group for your function's OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = "ocid1.fnfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaakeabctakezjz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da" Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket: Statement: allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target.bucket.name = 'input-bucket' Explanation: To implement the use case of reading a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket using Resource Principals with Oracle Functions, you need to configure the following: Create a dynamic group named "read-file-dg" and associate it with your function's OCID. This dynamic group helps identify the function as a member of the group for policy enforcement. Create a policy that grants read access to the bucket. The policy statement should allow the dynamic group "read-file-dg" to read objects in the compartment "qa-compartment" and specify the target bucket name as "input-bucket". This policy ensures that the function has the necessary permissions to access the specified bucket. By setting up the dynamic group and policy, you ensure that the function, as a member of the dynamic group, has the required read access to the specified Object Storage bucket in the specified compartment.

問題 #84

A service you are deploying to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) uses a docker image from a private repository in OCI Registry (OCIR). Which configuration is necessary to provide access to this repository from OKE?

- A. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with identity Auth Token on the cluster, and specify the imagePullSecret property in the application deployment manifest.
- B. Create a dynamic group for nodes in the cluster, and a policy that allows the dynamic group to read repositories in the same compartment.
- C. Add a generic secret on the cluster containing your identity credentials. Then specify a registryCredentials property in the deployment manifest.
- D. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with API key credentials on the cluster, and specify the imagePullSecret property in the application deployment manifest.

答案： A

解題說明：

The necessary configuration to provide access to a private repository in OCI Registry (OCIR) from OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is to create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with an identity Auth Token on the cluster and specify the imagePullSecret property in the application deployment manifest. Here's the breakdown of the steps: Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with an identity Auth Token: In order to authenticate with the private repository in OCIR, you need to create a secret in your OKE cluster that contains the necessary credentials. This can be done by generating an identity Auth Token from the OCI Console and creating a secret in the cluster using the kubectl command. Specify the imagePullSecret property in the application deployment manifest: In your application's deployment manifest (such as a Kubernetes Deployment or StatefulSet YAML file), you need to include the imagePullSecret property and specify the name of the secret you created in the previous step. This allows the OKE cluster to use the credentials from the secret to pull the docker image from the private repository in OCIR during deployment. By following these steps, you can ensure that your OKE cluster has the necessary access to the private repository in OCIR, and your application can successfully pull the required docker image during deployment.

問題 #85

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