1Z0-1084-25 Detailed Answers | Best 1Z0-1084-25 Preparation Materials

P.S. Free 2025 Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ExamDumpsVCE: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1atNCFbUBEBBCh67zYDhYqiEI3YK6er9t

Through years of persistent efforts and centering on the innovation and the clients-based concept, our company has grown into the flagship among the industry. Our company struggles hard to improve the quality of our 1Z0-1084-25 study materials and invests a lot of efforts and money into the research and innovation of our 1Z0-1084-25 Study Materials. Our brand fame in the industry is like the Microsoft in the computer industry, Google in the internet industry and Apple in the cellphone industry. High quality, considerate service, constant innovation and the concept of customer first are the four pillars of our company.

Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

>> 1Z0-1084-25 Detailed Answers <<

Free PDF 2026 Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 –High-quality Detailed Answers

The pass rate is 98.65% for 1Z0-1084-25 learning materials, and we have gained popularity in the international market due to the high pass rate. We also pass guarantee and money back guarantee if you buy 1Z0-1084-25 exam dumps. We will give the refund to your payment account. What's more, we use international recognition third party for the payment of 1Z0-1084-25 Learning Materials, therefore your money and account safety can be guaranteed, and you can just buying the 1Z0-1084-25 exam dumps with ease.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
What can you use to dynamically make Kubernetes resources discoverable to public DNS servers? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. ExternalDNS
- B. CoreDNS
- C. kubeDNS
- D. DynDNS

Answer: A

Explanation:
To dynamically make Kubernetes resources discoverable to public DNS servers, you can use ExternalDNS. ExternalDNS is a Kubernetes add-on that automates the management of DNS records for your Kubernetes services and ingresses. It can be configured to monitor the changes in your Kubernetes resources and automatically update DNS records in a supported DNS provider. By integrating ExternalDNS with your Kubernetes cluster, you can ensure that the DNS records for your services and ingresses are automatically created, updated, or deleted based on changes in your Kubernetes resources. This allows your Kubernetes resources to be discoverable by external systems through public DNS servers.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which statement accurately describes the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. OCI Load Balancer instance provisioning is triggered by the OCI Events service for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- B. OKE service provisions a single OCI Load Balancer instance shared with all the Kubernetes services with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- C. OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- D. OCI Load Balancer instance must be manually provisioned for each Kubernetes service that requires traffic balancing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that accurately describes the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is: "OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration." When you define a Kubernetes service in your YAML configuration with the LoadBalancer type, the OKE service automatically provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance specifically for that service. This Load Balancer instance is dedicated to the Kubernetes service and provides traffic balancing functionality. Each Kubernetes service that requires load balancing will have its own OCI Load Balancer instance provisioned by OKE.

NEW QUESTION # 24
(CHK_4>3) Your development team decides to create and deploy some business logic to serverless Oracle Functions. You are asked to help facilitate the monitoring, logging, and tracing of these services. Which is NOT valid about troubleshooting Oracle Functions?

- A. Oracle Functions invocation is enabled by default
- B. Oracle Functions tracing is enabled at the function level.
- C. Oracle Functions metrics are available at both the function and application level.
- D. Oracle Functions invocation logs are enabled at the application level.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The option that is NOT valid about troubleshooting Oracle Functions is: "Oracle Functions tracing is enabled at the function level." In Oracle Functions, tracing is not enabled at the function level. Instead, tracing is enabled at the application level. When you enable tracing for an application, it applies to all the functions within that application. Tracing allows you to capture detailed information about the execution flow and performance of the functions, helping you analyze and debug issues. The other options mentioned are valid: Oracle Functions invocation logs are enabled at the application level. Invocation logs provide visibility into the details of function invocations, including input, output, duration, and any error messages. These logs are generated and stored by Oracle Functions, and you can access them for troubleshooting and monitoring purposes. Oracle Functions invocation is enabled by default. Once you deploy a function, it becomes invocable by default. You can configure different triggers to invoke the function, such as HTTP requests, scheduled events, or events from other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Oracle Functions metrics are available at both the function and application level. Metrics provide insights into the usage, performance, and behavior of functions. They can include metrics such as invocations per minute, average duration, and error counts. These metrics can be viewed in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or accessed programmatically through APIs. It's important to note that the specific configuration and behavior of monitoring, logging, and tracing in Oracle Functions may depend on the version, configuration, and options you have chosen. It is recommended to refer to the Oracle Functions documentation and consult the official documentation for accurate and up-to-date information on troubleshooting and monitoring Oracle Functions.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following is NOT a criterion that is usually met by a microservice?

- A. Highly maintainable
- B. Organized around business capabilities.
- C. Tightly coupled
- D. Independently deployable

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is: "Tightly coupled." Tightly coupling is not a criterion that is usually met by a microservice. In fact, microservices are designed to be loosely coupled. Loosely coupling refers to reducing dependencies and minimizing the direct interactions between different components or services. Microservices promote independence and autonomy, allowing each service to operate independently without being tightly bound to other services. The other options listed are criteria that are typically met by microservices: Organized around business capabilities: Microservices architecture suggests designing services around specific business capabilities or functionalities. This allows for focused and specialized services that align with the organization's business needs. Independently deployable: Microservices are designed to be independently deployable units. Each microservice can be developed, tested, and deployed separately, without impacting other services. This enables agility and scalability in the deployment process. Highly maintainable: Microservices are often designed to be highly maintainable. They are smaller in scope and focused on specific tasks, making it easier to manage and maintain individual services. Additionally, microservices can be updated, patched, or replaced without affecting the entire system, facilitating easier maintenance and evolution of the application. Therefore, the criterion that is NOT typically met by a microservice is being tightly coupled.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which testing strategy achieves high velocity of deployments and releases of cloud native applications? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Integration testing
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Automated testing
- D. A/B testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

The testing strategy that achieves high velocity of deployments and releases of cloud native applications is "Automated testing." Automated testing involves the use of automated tools and frameworks to execute tests, validate functionality, and detect issues or bugs in an application. By automating the testing process, developers and DevOps teams can rapidly test and validate code changes, ensuring that new features and updates are functioning correctly before being deployed to production. This approach helps increase the speed and efficiency of the testing process, allowing for faster and more frequent deployments of cloud native applications.

NEW QUESTION # 27
.....

Do you still have the ability to deal with your job well? Do you think whether you have the competitive advantage when you are compared with people working in the same field? If your answer is no， you are a right place now. Because our 1Z0-1084-25 exam torrent will be your good partner and you will have the chance to change your work which you are not satisfied with, and can enhance your ability by our 1Z0-1084-25 Guide questions, you will pass the exam and achieve your target.