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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 DevOps Professional Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

A DevOps team is deploying a new version of their application to their production environment using the Canary deployment strategy in the OCI DevOps service. They want to ensure that the production environment is not affected by any potential issues caused by the new version.

Which statement is true in regards to the Canary deployment strategy?

- A. The Canary deployment strategy only supports pipeline redeployment for OKE and not for instance group deployments.
- B. The Production stage in the Canary deployment strategy deploys the new version to the production environment without any manual approval.
- C. The Shift Traffic stage in the Canary deployment strategy shifts the entire 100% of the production traffic to the Canary environment.
- D. The Invoke Function stage is an optional stage that can be used to validate the new version before moving to the production environment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a Canary deployment strategy, a new version of an application is rolled out to a small subset of the production environment (the canary) first, while the majority of the production environment still runs the current stable version. This approach helps to detect potential issues before the new version is fully deployed.

The Invoke Function stage can be used as an optional step in the deployment pipeline to run additional validation (e.g., automated tests or other checks) on the new version before gradually shifting more traffic to it or moving to full production deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Observability helps understand system behavior, but it has limitations.

Which of the following tasks cannot be accomplished solely through observability?

- A. Identifying infrastructure bottlenecks
- B. Identifying resource consumption
- **C. Automating software deployments**
- D. Optimizing resource utilization

Answer: C

Explanation:

Observability refers to the ability to understand a system's internal state by observing its outputs. It involves metrics, logs, and tracing to provide insights into the system's behavior, which helps in monitoring and identifying issues.

NEW QUESTION # 13

You are using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps service and you have successfully built and tested your software applications in your Build Pipeline. The resulting output needs to be stored in a container repository.

Which stage should you add next to your Build Pipeline?

- A. Managed build
- B. Trigger deployment
- C. Export packages
- **D. Deliver artifacts**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Step 1: Understanding the Requirement

The objective is to store the resulting build output from a Build Pipeline in a container repository. In OCI DevOps, the build output is stored as an artifact, which can include Docker images or other build-generated files. To store these artifacts in a container repository, you need to explicitly deliver artifacts in the pipeline.

Step 2: Explanation of the Options

A . Trigger deployment

This stage is used to trigger a deployment pipeline, which comes after the artifacts are already stored and prepared for deployment.

Not applicable: This stage is downstream of storing artifacts and is used for deploying software, not for saving the build output to a repository.

B . Managed build

The managed build stage is where you compile, test, and package the application. This has already been completed successfully according to the question.

Not applicable: The question specifies that the build has been completed, so this stage is not relevant at this point.

C . Deliver artifacts

The Deliver Artifacts stage in OCI DevOps pipelines is designed to store the output of the build process in an artifact repository, such as:

OCI Container Registry (OCIR) for Docker images.

Artifact Registry for build artifacts like binaries or JAR files.

Applicable and Correct Answer: This is the correct next step for storing the resulting D . Export packages This is not a standard OCI DevOps pipeline stage. It may be relevant in other contexts but is not related to OCI DevOps for storing build artifacts.

Step 3: Key Concepts of "Deliver Artifacts" in OCI DevOps

Purpose: Save build outputs (artifacts) to an artifact repository.

Artifact Types: Includes Docker container images, binaries, JAR files, or other build outputs.

Repositories Supported:

OCI Container Registry (OCIR)

OCI Artifact Registry

Configuration:

Specify the artifact source (build stage output).

Define the destination repository (e.g., OCIR).

Step 4: References and OCI Resources

OCI DevOps Build Pipelines:

Build Pipeline Documentation

Deliver Artifacts Stage

OCI Container Registry (OCIR):

OCI Container Registry Overview

OCI Artifact Registry:

OCI Artifact Registry Overview

NEW QUESTION # 14

How can you scale a deployment named nodejs-deployment to have two replicas?

- A. **kubectrl scale deployment nodejs-deployment --replicas=2**
- B. `kubectrl set replicas deployment nodejs-deployment --replicas=2`
- C. `kubectrl resize deployment nodejs-deployment --replicas=2`
- D. `kubectrl adjust deployment nodejs-deployment --replicas=2`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `kubectrl scale` command is used to scale the number of replicas in a deployment. By specifying the `--replicas` flag, you define the desired number of replicas for the deployment.

`(kubectrl set replicas)` is not the correct syntax for scaling a deployment.

`(kubectrl resize)` is not a valid command for scaling a deployment.

`(kubectrl adjust)` is also not a valid Kubernetes command.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is the correct approach to upgrade an Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) Cluster to a newer version of Kubernetes?

- A. Initiate the automated upgrade process using the OCI Console, CLI, or API.
- B. **Upgrade the control plane, then upgrade the node pools.**
- C. Initiate the control plane and node pool upgrades simultaneously.
- D. Upgrade the node pools one at a time, then once all node pools are upgraded, upgrade the control plane.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct approach to upgrade an Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster involves first upgrading the Kubernetes control plane, followed by upgrading the node pools. The control plane must be upgraded first to ensure compatibility with newer versions of Kubernetes, as node pools rely on the control plane for orchestration and management.

After upgrading the control plane, each node pool is upgraded to match the new Kubernetes version. This phased approach ensures the cluster remains in a stable state during the upgrade.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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