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Oracle 1Z0-1109-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enabling DevSecOps: This domain measures the skills of Security Engineers and DevSecOps Practitioners in integrating security into DevOps workflows. It includes managing encryption keys with OCI Vault, securing CICD pipelines, and ensuring container image security to align with DevSecOps best practices. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Using Code and Templates for Provisioning and Configuring Infrastructure: This domain evaluates the expertise of DevOps Engineers and Infrastructure Architects in deploying infrastructure using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tools like Terraform. It focuses on automating resource provisioning with OCI Resource Manager to ensure consistent and efficient infrastructure setups. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand DevOps Principles and Effectively Work with Containerization Services: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and Cloud Architects in applying DevOps methodologies and containerization practices. It covers implementing a microservices architecture, creating Docker containers, and managing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) and Container Instances to streamline application deployment and scalability. |

| | |
|---------|---|
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring and Managing Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI) • CD): This section tests the knowledge of CI • CD Engineers and Automation Specialists in automating the software lifecycle using OCI DevOps Service. It includes managing source code repositories, configuring build • deployment pipelines, and creating artifacts for automated deployments across environments. |
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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 DevOps Professional Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

As a DevOps engineer at XYZ Corp, you have been assigned the task of setting up a new OKE (Oracle Kubernetes Engine) cluster to manage the organization's Kubernetes applications hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your goal is to ensure a smooth and efficient process while preparing for the cluster creation.

Which of the following statements is false regarding the preparation process for setting up a new OKE cluster?

- A. Access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy is required to set up the new OKE cluster.
- B. It is necessary to ensure sufficient quota on different resource types in your OCI tenancy for the cluster setup.
- **C. Container Engine for Kubernetes cannot utilize existing network resources for the creation of the new cluster.**
- D. Container Engine for Kubernetes automatically creates and configures new network resources for the new cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement is false because Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) can utilize existing network resources such as Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs), subnets, security lists, and route tables for the creation of a new cluster. You can either use pre-existing network resources or let OKE create new network resources automatically.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Your team is working on a project to deploy a microservices-based application on a cloud platform using Terraform. Each microservice has specific configurations and dependencies, and you want to ensure modularity, reusability, and consistency across deployments.

Which Terraform feature would you use to achieve these objectives efficiently?

- **A. Terraform Modules**
- B. Terraform Variables
- C. Terraform Workspaces
- D. Terraform Providers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Terraform Modules are used to organize and group related configuration resources into reusable components. By using modules, you can achieve modularity, reusability, and consistency across different deployments, making it easier to manage complex infrastructure setups.

For a microservices-based application, where each microservice has specific configurations and dependencies, modules allow you to define the infrastructure for each microservice in a modular way. This helps to maintain clean, reusable code and ensures consistency

across deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 19

As an engineer building and deploying applications using an OCI DevOps project, which two capabilities can help ensure the security and reliability of the code in the build and deployment pipelines? (Choose two.)

- A. Using third-party tools like Ansible, Terraform, or OverOps to analyze code for security defects or bugs in code quality
- B. Using third-party tools like Sonatype, SonarQube, or OverOps to analyze code for security defects or bugs in code quality
- C. Using Application Dependency Management (ADM) to identify security weaknesses in software applications by checking their dependencies
- D. Using version control tools like Git or SVN to track and manage changes in the codebase
- E. Using JIRA to track user stories and bug fixes in the development process

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Application Dependency Management (ADM) is a tool used to identify security weaknesses in software applications by analyzing their dependencies. Dependencies can often introduce vulnerabilities, and managing them properly is a critical part of ensuring application security.

Third-party tools like Sonatype and SonarQube can be used to analyze code for security defects or bugs in code quality. These tools help in identifying vulnerabilities, code smells, and other issues, which can improve the overall security and reliability of the code during the build process.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You're using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps to deploy your application on an Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) environment. You push your code to the OCI Code Repository, add all the required stage and configure the build and deployment pipeline. When you run the build, you see "unable to clone the repository" error.

What could the configuration error be?

- A. The OKE cluster is not configured to allow external access to the code repository.
- B. CA bundle for Transport Layer Security (TLS) verification to download the build source during the build run is missing.
- C. Dynamic Groups and OCI IAM policies to access the code repository are missing
- D. The Docker image used in the pipeline is incompatible with the OKE environment.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error "unable to clone the repository" typically indicates that there is an authentication or authorization issue preventing access to the OCI Code Repository. In OCI DevOps, the build pipeline must have the appropriate permissions to access the code repository. To allow the build pipeline to clone the repository, you need to set up Dynamic Groups and OCI IAM policies that provide the necessary permissions for the build runner to access the code repository.

NEW QUESTION # 21

While adding variables to your build_spec.yaml file, you made a mistake that resulted in a failed build pipeline. What is the error you could have made?

- A. Used vaultVariable to hold the content of the vault secrets in Base64 format
- B. Defined variables as exportedVariables to make them available in subsequent stages of the same pipeline
- C. Defined parameters such as the \${VARIABLE_NAME} file and later assigned their values in the Parameters tab of the build pipeline
- D. Defined a field such as type: DOCKER_IMAGE in the outputArtifacts: section to specify the docker image produced by the Build stage

Answer: C

Explanation:

In build_spec.yaml for OCI DevOps, variables must be correctly defined and used according to the specification. If you defined parameters using \${VARIABLE_NAME} and then attempted to assign their values through the Parameters tab in the build pipeline,

you may have introduced an error. The syntax and usage of parameters must be properly defined in both the `build_spec.yaml` and the build pipeline interface.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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