

Quiz Updated 1Z0-1084-25 - Official Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Practice Test



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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.

Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

You deployed a Python application to an Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster. However, while testing you found a bug, which you rectified and then created a new Docker image. You now need to ensure that if this new image does not work once deployed, you should be able to roll back to the previous version. Using `kubectl`, which strategy should you use?

- A. Blue/Green Deployment
- B. Canary Deployment
- C. Rolling Update
- D. A/B Testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

A rolling update is a deployment strategy that gradually replaces the old version of an application with the new version without any downtime. OKE supports rolling updates by using the `kubectl rollout` command. A rolling update allows you to roll back to the previous version if something goes wrong with the new version. Therefore, using a rolling update strategy with `kubectl` ensures that you can roll back to the previous version of your Python application if the new image does not work once deployed. Verified Reference: Deploy Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes

NEW QUESTION # 59

A developer has created another version of a microservice and wants 10% of the traffic to flow towards it for testing purposes. The application is already configured using OCI (Oracle Cloud Infrastructure) Service Mesh. Which of the following steps is the right approach to achieve this goal?

- A. Create a new entry in the `routeRules` field of the virtual service route table manifest to configure traffic splitting between the old and new versions of the microservice and set the percentage to 10%.
- B. Create a new entry in the `routeRules` field of the ingress gateway route table manifest to configure traffic splitting between the old and new versions of the microservice and set the percentage to 10%.
- C. Create a new Kubernetes deployment for the new version of the microservice and set the traffic splitting percentage to 10% in the Kubernetes service manifest.
- D. Use Kubernetes HPA (Horizontal Pod Autoscaler) to scale the new version of the microservice to handle 10% of the traffic automatically.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 60

What is the maximum execution time of Oracle Functions?

- A. 60 seconds
- B. 120 seconds
- C. 240 seconds
- **D. 300 seconds**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The maximum execution time of Oracle Functions is 300 seconds, which is equivalent to 5 minutes. This means that a function running within Oracle Functions cannot exceed a runtime of 5 minutes. If a function requires longer execution times, alternative approaches such as invoking external services asynchronously or using long-running processes should be considered. It is important to design functions with this execution time limitation in mind to ensure optimal performance and efficiency within the Oracle Functions platform.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which of the following is defined as a configurable, low-latency infrastructure layer that controls the interaction between a network of microservices? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Containers
- B. Kubernetes
- C. CI/CD Pipelines
- **D. Service Mesh**
- E. DevOps

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is "Service Mesh." A service mesh is a configurable, low-latency infrastructure layer that controls the interaction between a network of microservices. It provides functionalities such as service discovery, load balancing, traffic management, security, and observability for microservices-based applications. It is designed to improve communication and manage the complex interactions between services within a distributed system. Service mesh frameworks like Istio and Linkerd are commonly used to implement service mesh architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 62

You want to push a new image in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry. Which TWO actions would you need to perform? (Choose two.)

- A. Assign an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI to the image.
- **B. Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image.**
- C. Generate an OCI tag namespace in your repository.
- **D. Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.**
- E. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To push a new image to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry, you would need to perform the following two actions:
Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image: Before pushing the image, you need to assign a tag to it using the Docker CLI. The tag helps identify the image and associate it with a specific version or label.
Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI: To authenticate and authorize the push operation, you need to generate an auth token. This token is used to authenticate your Docker CLI with the OCI Registry, allowing you to push the image securely. Note: Generating an API signing key, assigning an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI, and generating an OCI tag namespace are not required steps for pushing a new image to the OCI Registry.

