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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which TWO statements are true for serverless computing and serverless architectures? (Choose two.)

- A. Long running tasks are perfectly suited for serverless.
- B. Applications running on a FaaS (Functions as a Service) platform.
- C. Application DevOps team is responsible for scaling.
- D. Serverless function state should never be stored externally.
- E. Serverless function execution is fully managed by third party.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The two true statements for serverless computing and serverless architectures are: Applications running on a FaaS (Functions as a Service) platform: Serverless architectures typically involve running code in the form of functions on a serverless platform. These functions are event-driven and executed in response to specific triggers or events. Serverless function execution is fully managed by a third party: In serverless computing, the cloud provider takes care of the infrastructure management and resource provisioning. The execution of serverless functions is handled automatically by the platform, relieving developers from the responsibility of managing servers or infrastructure. It's important to note that long running tasks are not typically suited for serverless architectures due to the event-driven nature of serverless functions. Also, while serverless functions may have state, it is recommended to avoid external storage dependencies and instead leverage stateless functions whenever possible. Additionally, scaling in serverless architectures is typically handled automatically by the platform, rather than being the responsibility of the application DevOps team.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which of the following is NOT a criterion that is usually met by a microservice?

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

Answer: D

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 # 21
What are the TWO main reasons you would choose to implement a serverless architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. No need for integration testing
- B. Reduced operational cost
- C. Improved in-function state management
- D. Automatic horizontal scaling
- E. Easier to run long-running operations

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The two main reasons to choose a serverless architecture are: Automatic horizontal scaling: Serverless architectures allow for automatic scaling of resources based on demand. The infrastructure automatically provisions and scales resources as needed, ensuring that applications can handle varying workloads efficiently. This eliminates the need for manual scaling and optimizes resource utilization. Reduced operational cost: Serverless architectures follow a pay-per-use model, where you are billed only for the actual execution time and resources consumed by your functions. This leads to cost savings as you don't have to pay for idle resources. Additionally, serverless architectures remove the need for managing and maintaining servers, reducing operational overhead and associated costs. Explanation:: No need for integration testing: Integration testing is still necessary in serverless architectures to ensure that functions integrate correctly with other components and services. Serverless functions can interact with various event sources, databases, and APIs, and testing is required to verify the integration points. Improved in-function state management: Serverless architectures typically encourage stateless functions that operate on short-lived requests or events. While there are mechanisms to manage state within a function, serverless architectures are designed to be stateless by default, promoting scalability and fault tolerance. Easier to run long-running operations: Serverless functions are generally designed for short-lived operations rather than long-running tasks. If you have a requirement for long-running operations, a serverless architecture may not be the ideal choice, as it has execution time limits and may not provide the necessary resources for extended execution.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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 docker-registry secret for OCIR with API key credentials on the cluster, and specify the imagePullSecret property in the application deployment manifest.
- C. Create a dynamic group for nodes in the cluster, and a policy that allows the dynamic group to read repositories in the same compartment.
- D. Add a generic secret on the cluster containing your identity credentials. Then specify a registryCredentials property in the deployment manifest.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Oracle Functions monitors all deployed functions and collects and reports various metrics. Which is NOT available when viewing the Application metrics in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console?

- A. The number of requests to invoke a function that failed due to throttling.
- B. The number of retries made by the function before failing due to an error.
- C. The number of requests to invoke a function that failed with an error response.
- D. The length of time a function runs for.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The option that is NOT available when viewing the Application metrics in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console is: "The number of retries made by the function before failing due to an error." When viewing the Application metrics in the OCI Console for Oracle Functions, you can typically see metrics related to the performance and usage of your functions. These metrics provide insights into how your functions are performing and being utilized. The following metrics are usually available: The number of requests to invoke a function that failed due to throttling: This metric indicates the number of requests that were not processed by the function due to reaching the configured concurrency limit or throttling settings. The length of time a function runs for: This metric represents the duration of each function invocation, measuring the time it takes for the function to complete its execution. The number of requests to invoke a function that failed with an error response: This metric counts the number of requests that encountered an error during the function invocation, resulting in a failed response. However, the number of retries made by the function before failing due to an error is not typically available as part of the Application metrics in the OCI Console. The retries made by the function are usually handled at the invoker level, and the specific details of retries may not be captured as part of the application-level metrics. It's important to note that the availability of metrics and their specific details may vary depending on the version and configuration of Oracle Functions and the monitoring setup. It is recommended to refer to the Oracle Functions documentation and consult the official documentation for accurate and up-to-date information on available metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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