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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	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.
Thema 4	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.
Thema 5	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.

1Z0-1084-25 Prüfungsfragen & 1Z0-1084-25 Zertifizierungsantworten

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional 1Z0-1084-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q61-Q66):

61. Frage

Which kubectl command syntax is valid for implementing a rolling update deployment strategy in Kubernetes? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. kubectl update -c <container> --image=image:v2
- B. kubectl upgrade -c <container> --image=image:v2
- C. kubectl update <deployment-name> --image=image:v2
- D. kubectl rolling-update <deployment-name> --image=image:v2

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The correct syntax for implementing a rolling update deployment strategy in Kubernetes using the kubectl command is: kubectl rolling-update <deployment-name> --image=image:v2 This command initiates a rolling update of the specified deployment by updating the container image to image:v2. The rolling update strategy ensures that the new version of the application is gradually deployed while maintaining availability and minimizing downtime.

62. Frage

(CHK_4>2) Which TWO statements are NOT valid regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service? (Choose two.)

- A. OCI Streaming can support up to 2,000 requests per second to each partition.
- B. Although OCI Streaming automatically encrypts all data while in transit, it is the developer's responsibility to encrypt data at rest, if needed.
- C. OCI Streaming stores all data for 24 hours by default, but that can be extended up to 7 days.B
- D. The throughput of a stream is defined by a partition. A partition provides 1 MB/sec data input and 2 MB/sec data output.
- E. A stream can be configured with either a public or a private endpoint with support for customer managed encryption keys.

Antwort: A,E

Begründung:

The two statements that are NOT valid regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service are: A stream can be configured with either a public or a private endpoint with support for customer managed encryption keys. This statement is not valid because the OCI Streaming service currently supports only private endpoints. Customer managed encryption keys are not currently supported for OCI Streaming. OCI Streaming can support up to 2,000 requests per second to each partition. This statement is not valid because the throughput of a stream is not defined by the partition in terms of requests per second. The throughput of a stream is defined in terms of data input and output rates. Each partition provides 1 MB/sec data input and 2 MB/sec data output, but it does not correspond to a specific number of requests per second. The other statements are valid: OCI Streaming stores all data for 24 hours by default, but that can be extended up to 7 days. Although OCI Streaming automatically encrypts all data while in transit, it is the developer's responsibility to encrypt data at rest, if needed.

63. Frage

You are developing a microservices application that will be a consumer of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service. Which API method should you use to read and process a stream?

- A. ReadMessages
- B. ProcessStream
- **C. GetMessages**
- D. GetStream
- E. ReadStream

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The correct API method to read and process a stream in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Streaming service is "GetMessages". When consuming messages from a stream in OCI Streaming, you use the "GetMessages" API method. This method allows you to retrieve a batch of messages from the stream for processing. You can specify parameters such as the number of messages to retrieve, the maximum size of the messages, and the timeout for the request. By using the "GetMessages" API method, you can retrieve messages from the stream and then process them in your microservices application. This allows you to consume and handle the data in real-time as it becomes available in the stream. The "GetMessages" method provides flexibility in how you consume and process the messages, enabling you to implement custom logic and workflows based on your specific application requirements.

64. Frage

You need to push a new Docker container image to a repository in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry. Which mechanism must you use to provide authentication?

- A. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via the OCI CLI.
- B. Generate an Auth Token to complete the authentication via the OCI CLI.
- C. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via the Docker CLI.
- **D. Generate an Auth Token to complete the authentication via the Docker CLI.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

To push a new Docker container image to a repository in OCI Registry, you need to use an Auth Token to complete the authentication via the Docker CLI. An Auth Token is a secure, auto-generated password that you can use to authenticate with OCI services such as OCI Registry. You can generate an Auth Token in the Console by following these steps:

In the top-right corner of the Console, open the Profile menu and then click User settings to view the details.

On the Auth Tokens page, click Generate Token.

Enter a friendly description for the auth token. Avoid entering confidential information.

Click Generate Token. The new auth token is displayed.

Copy the auth token immediately to a secure location from where you can retrieve it later, because you won't see the auth token again in the Console.

Close the Generate Token dialog. After generating an Auth Token, you need to log in to OCI Registry by entering docker login <region-key>.ocir.io in a terminal window on the client machine running Docker, where <region-key> corresponds to the key for the OCI Registry region you're using. When prompted for a username, enter your username in the format <tenancy-namespace>/<username>, where <tenancy-namespace> is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of your tenancy. When prompted for a password, enter the Auth Token you copied earlier.

65. Frage

Which TWO are characteristics of microservices? (Choose two.)

- A. All microservices share a data store.
- B. Microservices are hard to test in isolation.
- C. Microservices can be implemented in limited number of programming languages.
- **D. Microservices can be independently deployed.**
- **E. Microservices communicate over lightweight APIs.**

Antwort: D,E

The two characteristics of microservices are: Microservices can be independently deployed: One of the key principles of microservices architecture is the ability to independently deploy each microservice. This means that changes or updates to one microservice can be made and deployed without affecting other microservices. It allows for faster and more frequent deployments, enabling agile development and scalability. Microservices communicate over lightweight APIs: Microservices communicate with each other through lightweight APIs (Application Programming Interfaces). This enables loose coupling between microservices, as they can interact with each other using standard protocols like HTTP/REST or messaging systems like RabbitMQ or Kafka. Lightweight APIs facilitate flexibility and interoperability between microservices, making it easier to develop and maintain complex systems. The remaining statement, "All microservices share a data store," is not a characteristic of microservices. Microservices are designed to be autonomous and have their own data storage or database. Each microservice has its own data store, which promotes the principle of bounded contexts and avoids tight coupling between services. This allows for better scalability and independence of data management within each microservice.

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