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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which feature is typically NOT associated with Cloud Native?

- A. Service Meshes
- B. Containers
- C. Immutable Infrastructure
- D. Application Servers
- E. Declarative APIs

Answer: D

Explanation:
The feature that is typically NOT associated with Cloud Native is "Application Servers." Cloud Native architecture emphasizes lightweight, scalable, and containerized deployments, which often replace traditional monolithic application servers. Instead of relying on application servers, Cloud Native applications are typically deployed as containerized microservices that can be orchestrated and managed using container orchestration platforms like Kubernetes. This approach enables greater flexibility, scalability, and agility in deploying and managing applications. While application servers have been widely used in traditional application architectures, they are not a characteristic feature of Cloud Native architectures. Cloud Native architectures focus on containerization, declarative APIs, immutable infrastructure, and service meshes to enable efficient and scalable deployment and management of applications.

NEW QUESTION # 35
You have a containerized application that requires access to an Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) Database. Which option is NOT valid when the container is deployed in an OKE cluster? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Enable Oracle REST Data Services for the required schemas and connect via HTTPS.
- B. Create a Kubernetes secret with contents from the instance Wallet files. Use this secret to create a volume mounted to the appropriate path in the application deployment manifest.
- C. Install the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Service Broker on the Kubernetes cluster and deploy ServiceInstance and ServiceBinding resources for ATP. Then use the specified binding name as a volume in the application deployment manifest.
- D. Use Kubernetes secrets to configure environment variables on the container with ATP instance OCID, and OCI API credentials. Then use the CreateConnection API endpoint from the service runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The option that is not valid for connecting to an Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) Database from a container in Kubernetes is: Install the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Service Broker on the Kubernetes cluster and deploy ServiceInstance and ServiceBinding resources for ATP. Then use the specified binding name as a volume in the application deployment manifest. The

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Service Broker is not used for connecting to an ATP Database from a container in Kubernetes. The Service Broker is used for provisioning and managing cloud services directly from Kubernetes. It allows you to create and manage instances of OCI services using Kubernetes resources like ServiceInstance and ServiceBinding. To connect to an ATP Database from a container in Kubernetes, you can use one of the following valid options: Enable Oracle REST Data Services for the required schemas and connect via HTTPS. This involves enabling and configuring Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) for the schemas in the ATP Database. You can then connect to the ATP Database using RESTful endpoints provided by ORDS. Use Kubernetes secrets to configure environment variables on the container with ATP instance OCID and OCI API credentials. Then use the CreateConnection API endpoint from the service runtime. This approach involves configuring the necessary environment variables on the container to provide the ATP instance OCID and OCI API credentials. The application can then use the OCI SDK or REST API (such as the CreateConnection endpoint) to establish a connection to the ATP Database. Create a Kubernetes secret with contents from the instance Wallet files. Use this secret to create a volume mounted to the appropriate path in the application deployment manifest. This method involves creating a Kubernetes secret that contains the necessary credentials from the ATP Database's instance wallet files. The secret can then be mounted as a volume in the application deployment, allowing the application to access the required credentials for connecting to the ATP Database. Both options 1 and 3 provide valid approaches for connecting to an ATP Database from a container in Kubernetes, depending on the specific requirements and preferences of the application.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Your company has recently deployed a new web application that uses Oracle Functions. Your manager instructs you to implement monitoring metrics to manage your systems more effectively. You know that Oracle Functions automatically monitors functions on your behalf and reports metrics via Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Monitoring. Which TWO metrics are collected and made available by this feature? (Choose two.)

- A. Number of times a function is invoked
- B. Amount of RAM used by a function
- C. Number of times a function Is removed
- D. Amount of CPU used by a function
- E. Length of time a function runs

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The correct answers are: Amount of RAM used by a function: Oracle Functions collects and reports the amount of memory (RAM) used by a function during its execution. This metric helps in monitoring and optimizing the resource consumption of functions. Length of time a function runs: Oracle Functions captures and provides the duration of function executions. This metric allows you to track the performance and responsiveness of your functions and identify any potential bottlenecks or delays. These metrics provide valuable insights into the resource utilization and performance of your functions, enabling you to monitor and optimize their behavior in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) environment.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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 Docker CLI.
- B. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via the OCI CLI.
- C. Generate an Auth Token to complete the authentication via the OCI CLI.
- D. Generate an Auth Token to complete the authentication via the Docker CLI.

Answer: D

Explanation:
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 CLI1. An Auth Token is a secure, auto-generated password that you can use to authenticate with OCI services such as OCI Registry1. You can generate an Auth Token in the Console by following these steps1:
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 using1. 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 tenancy1. When prompted for a password, enter the Auth Token you copied earlier1.

NEW QUESTION # 38
You developed a microservices-based application that runs in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster. Your security team wants to use SSL termination for this application. What should you do to create a secure SSL termination for this application using the fewest steps possible?

- A. Create a self-signed certificate and its corresponding key. Create a Kubernetes secret using the certificate and the key. Then add these annotations to the Kubernetes service: annotations: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports: "443" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-security-list management-mode: "Frontend"
- B. Generate a self-signed certificate using Let's Encrypt. Use that certificate on OCI Load Balancer. Create the Kubernetes service using this load balancer.
- C. Create a self-signed certificate and its corresponding key. Create a Kubernetes secret using the certificate and the key. Then add these annotations to the Kubernetes service: annotations: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports: "443" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-tls-secret: ssl certificate-secret
- D. Add these annotations to the kubernetes service: annotations: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports: "443" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-secret-key: ssl secret-key

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is: "Create a self-signed certificate and its corresponding key. Create a Kubernetes secret using the certificate and the key. Then add these annotations to the Kubernetes service: annotations: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports: '443' service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-tls-secret: ssl certificate-secret." To create a secure SSL termination for your microservices-based application running in an OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster, you can follow these steps: Create a self-signed certificate and its corresponding key: Generate a self-signed SSL certificate and its private key using a tool like OpenSSL. Create a Kubernetes secret: Create a Kubernetes secret using the certificate and key obtained in the previous step. This secret will securely store the certificate and key within the Kubernetes cluster. Add annotations to the Kubernetes service: Modify the Kubernetes service that exposes your application and add the following annotations to enable SSL termination: annotations: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports: '443' (specify the SSL port as 443) annotations: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-tls-secret: ssl certificate-secret (specify the name of the Kubernetes secret containing the certificate and key) By following these steps, you can create a secure SSL termination for your application using a self-signed certificate and Kubernetes secret. The annotations added to the Kubernetes service ensure that the SSL port is configured correctly and the TLS secret is utilized for SSL termination when traffic reaches the load balancer. The other options provided are not the most suitable approaches for achieving secure SSL termination in an OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster: Adding annotations related to the OCI load balancer SSL secret key is not the correct approach for SSL termination in this scenario. Using Let's Encrypt to generate a self-signed certificate and configuring it on the OCI Load Balancer is not necessary when you can create and manage the SSL certificate within the Kubernetes cluster using a Kubernetes secret.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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