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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82
Which TWO are characteristics of microservices? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 83
You are a 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. GetStream
- B. ReadMessages
- C. GetMessages
- D. ProcessStream
- E. ReadStream

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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. 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
- 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-security-list management-mode: "Frontend"
- D. 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

Answer: D

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 # 85
Which TWO statements accurately describe an Oracle Functions application? (Choose two.)

- A. A common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application. A Docker image containing all the functions that share the same configuration.
- B. A Docker image containing all the functions that share the same configuration.
- C. A small block of code invoked in response to an OCI Events service.
  A logical group of functions.
- D. An application based on Oracle Functions, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events, and OCI API Gateway services.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The correct statements are: A common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application. A Docker image containing all the functions that share the same configuration. A logical group of functions. Explanation:: An Oracle Functions application provides a common context for functions within the application. It allows you to store configuration variables

that are accessible by all the functions in the application. Functions within the same application can share the same Docker image, which contains the common configuration and dependencies. An Oracle Functions application serves as a logical group that organizes related functions. Functions within the same application can be managed collectively, and they can interact and share resources within the application context.

NEW QUESTION # 86
You are developing a polyglot serverless application using Oracle Functions. Which language cannot be used to write your function code?

- A. Python
- B. Go
- C. PL/SQL
- D. Java
- E. Node.js

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle Functions does not currently support PL/SQL as a language for writing function code. PL/SQL is a procedural language used in Oracle Database for developing stored procedures, triggers, and other database-related code. However, Oracle Functions supports several other popular programming languages such as Go, Node.js, Python, and Java, allowing developers to choose the language that best suits their application requirements and their familiarity with the language. While PL/SQL is powerful for working with the Oracle Database, it is not an option for writing function code in the Oracle Functions serverless architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 87
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