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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	• 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	• 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	• 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 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 (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
A developer using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway needs to authenticate the API requests to their web application. The authentication process must be implemented using a custom scheme which accepts string-based parameters from the API caller. Which approach should the developer use in this scenario?

- A. Create an authorizer function using OCI Identity and Access Management 91AM) based authentication.
- B. Create an authorizer function using token-based authorization.
- C. Create a cross account functions authorizer.
- D. Create an authorizer function using request header authorization.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the given scenario, the developer should use the approach of creating an authorizer function using token-based authorization. Token-based authorization is a commonly used approach for authenticating API requests. It involves generating and issuing tokens to API callers, which they can then include in the requests they make to the API. The tokens serve as proof of authentication and are validated by the server to ensure the caller's identity and access rights. By creating an authorizer function using token-based authorization, the developer can implement a custom scheme that accepts string-based parameters from the API caller. This allows the developer to define their own authentication logic and validate the provided tokens according to their requirements. The authorizer function can be configured in the OCI API Gateway to be invoked before forwarding the request to the web application. It will perform the necessary token validation and authentication checks, allowing only authorized requests to access the protected resources of the web application.

NEW QUESTION # 47
(CHK_4>2) You have a scenario where a DevOps team wants to store secrets in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault so that it can inject the secrets into an app's environment variables (for example, MYSQL_DB_PASSWD) at deployment time. Which is NOT valid about managing secrets in the OCI Vault service?

- A. You can manually create new secrets as well as new secret versions using the OCI Console:
- B. A unique OCID is automatically generated for each secret and remains unchanged even when creating a new secret version.
- C. A secret reuse rule prevents the use of secret contents across different versions of a secret.
- D. New secret versions automatically expire in 90 days unless you configure an expiry rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is: "A unique OCID is automatically generated for each secret and remains unchanged even when creating a new secret version." The statement that is NOT valid about managing secrets in the OCI Vault service is: "A unique OCID is automatically generated for each secret and remains unchanged even when creating a new secret version." In OCI Vault, a secret is identified by its OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier), which is a unique identifier for each resource in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. However, when a new secret version is created for an existing secret, the OCID remains the same for the secret itself, but a new OCID is generated for the secret version. This allows you to track and manage different versions of a secret while maintaining a consistent OCID for the secret itself. The other statements mentioned are valid: You can manually create new secrets as well as new secret versions using the OCI Console. This means you have control over creating and managing secrets within the Vault service. A secret reuse rule prevents the use of secret contents across different versions of a secret. This ensures that each secret version maintains its own unique set of contents and avoids accidental reuse or sharing of secrets across versions. By default, new secret versions automatically expire in 90 days unless you configure an expiry rule. This helps enforce good security practices by automatically rotating secrets periodically, reducing the risk of unauthorized access in case of compromise. Therefore, the statement that is NOT valid is the one regarding the uniqueness and consistency of the OCID when creating new secret versions.

NEW QUESTION # 48
You developed a microservices-based application that runs in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster. It has multiple endpoints that need to be exposed to the public internet. What is the most cost-effective way to expose multiple application endpoints without adding unnecessary complexity to the application?

- A. Deploy an Ingress Controller and use it to expose each endpoint with its own routing endpoint.
- B. Use a ClusterIP service type in Kubernetes for each of your service endpoints using a load balancer to expose the endpoints.
- C. Use a NodePort service type in Kubernetes for each of your service endpoints using the node's public IP address to access the applications.
- D. Create a separate load balancer instance for each service using the lowest 100 Mbps option.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Ingress Controller is a Kubernetes resource that provides advanced routing and load balancing for your applications running on a Kubernetes cluster1. An Ingress Controller allows you to define rules that specify how to route traffic to different services in your cluster based on the host name or path of the incoming request1. By deploying an Ingress Controller and using it to expose multiple application endpoints, you can achieve the following benefits1:
Cost-effectiveness: You only need to create one load balancer instance per cluster, instead of one per service, which reduces the cost of exposing your applications.
Simplicity: You only need to manage one set of routing rules for all your services, instead of configuring each service separately, which simplifies the application deployment and maintenance.
Flexibility: You can use different types of Ingress Controllers, such as NGINX or Traefik, that offer various features and customization options for your routing needs.

NEW QUESTION # 49
What is the difference between blue/green and canary deployment strategies? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In canary, both old and new applications are in production at the same time.
- B. In blue/green, current applications are slowly replaced with new ones. In canary, the application Is deployed Incrementally to a select group of people.
- C. In blue/green, both old and new applications are in production at the same time. In canary, the application Is deployed incrementally to a select group of people.
- D. In blue/green, the application Is deployed In minor Increments to a select group of people. In canary, both old and new applications are simultaneously in production.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is: In blue/green deployment, both old and new applications are in production at the same time. In canary deployment, the application is deployed incrementally to a select group of people. In a blue/green deployment strategy, two identical environments, referred to as blue and green, are set up. The current production environment (blue) continues to serve live traffic while a new version of the application is deployed in the green environment. Once the new version is tested and deemed stable,

traffic is routed from the blue environment to the green environment, making it the new production environment. This approach allows for a seamless switch between the old and new versions of the application. On the other hand, in a canary deployment strategy, the new version of the application is deployed incrementally to a small subset of users or a specific group. This allows for testing the new version in a real production environment while minimizing the impact of any potential issues. If the new version performs well and meets the desired criteria, it can be gradually rolled out to a larger audience or the entire user base. In summary, the main difference between blue/green and canary deployment strategies lies in how the deployment is managed. Blue/green involves simultaneous production of both old and new applications, while canary deployment focuses on incremental deployment to a select group of users.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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 # 51
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