

最新-正確的な1Z0-1084-25トレーニング試験-試験の準備方法1Z0-1084-25科目対策



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かつてないほどの才能の才能が大量に出てきたので、現代の才能はどのような能力を所有し、最終的に成功へと歩むべきでしょうか？ まあ、もちろん、それはあなたに社会での地位の資本を与える1Z0-1084-25試験資格認定です。1Z0-1084-25準備資料では、公式の試験銀行に最新の学習モデルと包括的な知識構造が表示されます。これは、技術スキルの向上と将来への価値の創造を目的としています。1Z0-1084-25試験の高度な質問とともに1Z0-1084-25試験に合格する必要があります。

>> 1Z0-1084-25トレーニング <<

1Z0-1084-25科目対策、1Z0-1084-25日本語サンプル

It-Passports世界は急速に変化しており、従業員に対する要件はこれまでになく高くなっています。理想的な仕事を見つけて高収入を得たい場合は、優れた労働能力と深いOracle知識を高めなければなりません。1Z0-1084-25のOracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional認定に合格すると、夢を実現できます。製品を購入すると、最高のOracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional学習教材が提供され、Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional認定の取得に1Z0-1084-25役立ちます。当社の製品は高品質であり、当社のサービスは完璧です。

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional 認定 1Z0-1084-25 試験問題 (Q41-Q46):

質問 # 41

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. Amount of CPU used by a function

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

正解: A、C

解説:

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.

質問 # 42

Your organization is developing serverless applications with Oracle Functions. Many functions will need to store state data in a database, which will require using appropriate credentials. However, your corporate security standards mandate encryption of secret information, such as database passwords. How would you address this security requirement?

- **A. Encrypt the password using the OCI Vault service and then decrypt this password in your function code with the generated key.**
- B. Use the OCI Vault service to auto-encrypt the password and then set an application-level configuration variable to reference the auto-decrypted password inside your function container.
- C. Use OCI Console to enter the password in the function configuration section in the provided input field.
- D. Leverage application-level configuration variables to store passwords because they are automatically encrypted by Oracle Functions.

正解: A

解説:

The best way to store and use secret information, such as database passwords, in Oracle Functions is to use the OCI Vault service. The OCI Vault service provides encryption and decryption capabilities for sensitive data. You can use the OCI Vault service to encrypt the password and store it as an application-level configuration variable. Then, you can use the generated key to decrypt the password in your function code when you need to access the database. Verified Reference: Oracle Functions: Using Key Management To Encrypt And Decrypt Configuration Variables

質問 # 43

With the volume of communication that can happen between different components in cloud-native applications, it is vital to not only test functionality, but also service resiliency. Which statement is true regarding service resiliency?

- A. Resiliency is about not bringing a service to a functioning state after a failure.
- B. Resiliency is about avoiding failures.
- **C. Resiliency is about recovering from failures without downtime or data loss.**
- D. Resiliency testing can be done only in a test environment.

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is: "Resiliency is about recovering from failures without downtime or data loss." Service resiliency, in the context of cloud-native applications, is the ability of a service or system to recover from failures and continue functioning without downtime or data loss. It involves designing and implementing mechanisms to handle failures, such as network outages, hardware failures, or software errors, in a way that minimizes the impact on the overall system. The goal of resiliency is to ensure that the application or service can continue to operate and provide a certain level of functionality, even in the face of failures. This typically involves techniques such as redundancy, fault tolerance, and graceful degradation. By implementing resiliency measures, a cloud-native application can recover and adapt to failures, maintain availability, and preserve data integrity. The other statements are not accurate regarding service resiliency. Resiliency is not about not bringing a service to a functioning state after a failure. Instead, it is about recovering from failures and ensuring continued functionality. Resiliency is not about avoiding failures entirely. While it is desirable to prevent failures, resiliency focuses on the ability to handle and recover from failures when they do occur. Resiliency testing is not

limited to a test environment. It is important to test and validate the resiliency measures in both test environments and production environments to ensure the application can effectively handle failures in real-world scenarios.

質問 # 44

Which statement about microservices is FALSE?

- A. Multiple microservices can run in one process.
- B. They are typically designed around business capabilities.
- **C. It is fairly common for them to communicate with HTTP.**
- D. They are independently deployable.

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is: "Multiple microservices can run in one process." The statement that is FALSE about microservices is: "Multiple microservices can run in one process." Microservices are designed to be independent and autonomous services that can be deployed, scaled, and managed separately. Each microservice typically runs as its own separate process. This separation allows for loose coupling and independent scalability of individual services. Running multiple microservices in a single process would violate the fundamental principle of microservices architecture, which emphasizes the isolation and independence of services. Combining multiple microservices into a single process would tightly couple them, making it difficult to independently manage, scale, and update each service. The other statements provided are true about microservices: It is fairly common for microservices to communicate with HTTP: Microservices often communicate with each other using lightweight protocols like HTTP/REST. This allows for interoperability, flexibility, and ease of communication between microservices. Microservices are typically designed around business capabilities: Microservices architecture advocates designing services based on specific business capabilities or functionalities. Each microservice focuses on a specific business domain or task, enabling modular and scalable development. They are independently deployable: Microservices are designed to be independently deployable units. This means that each microservice can be developed, tested, deployed, and updated separately without affecting other services. This flexibility allows for faster development cycles and more efficient scalability.

質問 # 45

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. Generate a self-signed certificate using Let's Encrypt. Use that certificate on OCI Load Balancer. Create the Kubernetes service using this load balancer.
- B. 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"
- C. 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
- **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**

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 46

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1Z0-1084-25科目対策: <https://www.it-passports.com/1Z0-1084-25.html>

弊社のOracleの1Z0-1084-25ソフトを通してほとんどの人が試験に合格したのは我々の自信のある原因です、過去数年間、1Z0-1084-25ガイドの質問を購入する人が増えています、メールはリンクを提供し、クライアントがリンクをクリックすると、クライアントはログインして学習する1Z0-1084-25学習資料を取得できます、1Z0-1084-25認定は、あなたの能力の最高の証明です、だから、私たちIt-Passports 1Z0-1084-25科目対策の練習教材はあなたが誇りに思うべき素晴らしい教材です、テスト1Z0-1084-25の認定に合格すると、あなたの就労能力が社会から認められ、良い仕事を見つけることができます、弊社はお客様の皆様の要求に満たすために、1Z0-1084-25問題集の三種類のバージョンを提供します。

澤ははっと目を見開いた、あの、体は大丈夫なんですがその 言い淀む玲奈を見つめていたいつるがぁと声を上げた、弊社のOracleの1Z0-1084-25ソフトを通してほとんどの人が試験に合格したのは我々の自信のある原因です。

更新する1Z0-1084-25トレーニング & 合格スムーズ1Z0-1084-25科目対策 | 正確な1Z0-1084-25日本語サンプル

過去数年間、1Z0-1084-25ガイドの質問を購入する人が増えています、メールはリンクを提供し、クライアントがリンクをクリックすると、クライアントはログインして学習する1Z0-1084-25学習資料を取得できます、1Z0-1084-25認定は、あなたの能力の最高の証明です。

だから、私たちIt-Passportsの練習教材はあなたが誇りに思うべき素晴らしい教材です！

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- さらに、It-Passports 1Z0-1084-25ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HurirTi78v8-iEfs1QzW94hk7MUL8WmJ>