

1Z0-1084-25 Pass4sure Exam Prep, Dumps 1Z0-1084-25 Questions



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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which concept in OCI Queue is responsible for hiding a message from other consumers for a predefined amount of time after it has been delivered to a consumer?

- A. Visibility timeout
- B. Delivery count
- C. Maximum retention period
- D. Polling timeout

Answer: A

Explanation:

Visibility timeout is the concept in OCI Queue that is responsible for hiding a message from other consumers for a predefined amount of time after it has been delivered to a consumer1. The visibility timeout can be set at the queue level when creating a queue, or it can be specified when consuming or updating messages1. If a consumer is having difficulty successfully processing a message, it can update the message to extend its invisibility1. If a message's visibility timeout is not extended, and the consumer does not delete the message, it returns to the queue1. Verified Reference: Overview of Queue

NEW QUESTION # 13

Kubernetes includes various elements such as compute, network, and storage. Compute is essentially CPU (units) and memory (bytes). Within an OKE cluster, what is considered to be the smallest unit of deployment with respect to compute?

- A. Deployment resource
- **B. Pod**
- C. Container
- D. Service
- E. Namespace

Answer: B

Explanation:

A pod is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that you create or deploy². A pod represents a single instance of a running process in your cluster. Pods contain one or more containers, such as Docker containers. When you create a pod, you define how much CPU and memory (RAM) each container needs. A pod can also include storage volumes, IP addresses, options that govern how the container(s) should run, and more². Pods are the basic building blocks of larger Kubernetes constructs such as deployments, replica sets, and services².

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which is NOT a valid use case for leveraging the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service?

- A. Publishing all the OCI resource events in a specific compartment to the OCI Streaming service for later analysis.
- B. Triggering a notification action when a function completes its execution.
- C. Triggering a function deployed in Oracle Functions when new files are uploaded to an OCI Object Storage bucket.
- D. Publishing a notification when long-lived tasks complete, such as an OCI Autonomous Database backup completion.
- **E. Capturing the OCI Monitoring service alarms and invoking autoscaling of compute instances.**

Answer: E

Explanation:

The use case that is NOT a valid use case for leveraging the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service is "Capturing the OCI Monitoring service alarms and invoking autoscaling of compute instances." The OCI Events service is designed to provide event-driven architecture and enable automated responses to events occurring within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. It allows you to react to changes and activities happening within your OCI resources. The Events service can be used to trigger actions based on events like file uploads, resource changes, or task completions. However, capturing the OCI Monitoring service alarms and invoking autoscaling of compute instances is not a direct functionality provided by the OCI Events service. Autoscaling based on monitoring metrics is typically handled by the OCI Autoscaling service, which is specifically designed for that purpose. The OCI Monitoring service provides monitoring and alerting capabilities, while the Autoscaling service handles the dynamic scaling of compute instances based on predefined policies and thresholds.

NEW QUESTION # 15

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage. Your function needs to read a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket named "input-bucket" in compartment "qa-compartment". Your corporate security standards mandate the use of Resource Principals for this use case. Which two statements are needed to implement this use case? (Choose two.)

- A. Set up a policy to grant all functions read access to the bucket: allow all functions in compartment qa-compartment to read objects in target.bucket.name= "input-bucket"
- **B. Set up the following dynamic group for your function's OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = "ocid1.fncfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaaakeaobctakezj5i4ujj7g25q7sx5m vr55pms6f4da"**
- C. No policies are needed. By default, every function has read access to Object Storage buckets in the tenancy.
- **D. Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket: allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa- compartment where target.bucket.name= 'input-bucket'**
- E. Set up a policy to grant your user account read access to the bucket: allow user XYZ to read objects in compartment qa- compartment where target.bucket.name= "input-bucket"

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are: Set up the following dynamic group for your function's OCID: Name: read-file-dg Rule: resource.id = "ocid1.fnfunc.oc1.phx.aaaaaaaaakeabctakejz5i4ujj7g25q7sx5mvr55pms6f4da" Set up a policy with the following statement to grant read access to the bucket: Statement: allow dynamic-group read-file-dg to read objects in compartment qa-compartment where target.bucket.name = 'input-bucket' Explanation: To implement the use case of reading a JSON file object from an Object Storage bucket using Resource Principals with Oracle Functions, you need to configure the following: Create a dynamic group named "read-file-dg" and associate it with your function's OCID. This dynamic group helps identify the function as a member of the group for policy enforcement. Create a policy that grants read access to the bucket. The policy statement should allow the dynamic group "read-file-dg" to read objects in the compartment "qa-compartment" and specify the target bucket name as "input-bucket". This policy ensures that the function has the necessary permissions to access the specified bucket. By setting up the dynamic group and policy, you ensure that the function, as a member of the dynamic group, has the required read access to the specified Object Storage bucket in the specified compartment.

NEW QUESTION # 16

You plan to implement logging in your services that will run in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). Which statement describes the appropriate logging approach?

- A. All services log to standard output only.
- B. Each service logs to its own log file.
- C. All serviceAAs log to a shared log file.
- D. All services log to an external logging system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The appropriate logging approach for services running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is: "All services log to standard output only." When running services in a containerized environment like OKE, it is recommended to follow the Twelve-Factor App methodology, which suggests treating logs as event streams. According to this methodology, services should write their log events to standard output (stdout) instead of writing to log files. By logging to standard output, the container runtime (such as Kubernetes) can collect and aggregate the logs generated by the services. These logs can then be accessed and managed through the container runtime's logging infrastructure. Logging to standard output offers several advantages in a containerized environment: Simplicity and consistency: Standardizing on logging to stdout ensures a consistent approach across different services, making it easier to manage and analyze logs. Log aggregation: The container runtime can collect the logs from all the running containers and provide centralized log management, allowing you to access and search logs from different services in one place. Scalability: Since logs are written to stdout, they can be easily handled by the container runtime's log management system, which can scale to handle large volumes of log data. Separation of concerns: By logging to stdout, the responsibility of managing log files and their rotation is shifted to the container runtime, allowing the services to focus on their core functionality. While it is possible to log to log files or external logging systems, the recommended approach in a containerized environment like OKE is to log to standard output and leverage the logging infrastructure provided by the container runtime.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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