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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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 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 (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which THREE are valid statements regarding the OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) service? (Choose three.)

- A. There is a limit of three clusters within each region, but there is no limit on the number of nodes and pods you can create within each cluster.
- B. You must have access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. Your tenancy must have sufficient quota on different types of resources.
- C. OKE cannot use existing network resources for the creation of a new cluster.
- D. OKE automatically creates and configures new network resources for the new cluster.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

The valid statements regarding the OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) service are: OKE automatically creates and configures new network resources for the new cluster. When creating a new OKE cluster, the service automatically provisions and configures the necessary network resources, such as VCNs, subnets, route tables, security lists, and load balancers, to support the cluster. Your tenancy must have sufficient quota on different types of resources. Before creating an OKE cluster, you need to ensure that your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy has sufficient quota for the required resources, such as compute instances, block storage, networking resources, and load balancers. You must have access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. To use the OKE service, you need to have access to an OCI tenancy. This means you must have a valid OCI account and the necessary permissions to create and manage resources within the tenancy. The following statements are not valid: OKE cannot use existing network resources for the creation of a new cluster. OKE creates new network resources specifically for the cluster, and it does not support using existing network resources. There is a limit of three clusters within each region, but there is no limit on the number of nodes and pods you can create within each cluster. This statement is incorrect. There is no specific limit on the number of clusters you can create within a region in OKE. However, there may be certain limits or quotas on resources that can impact the number of clusters you can create.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Oracle Functions monitors all deployed functions and collects and reports various metrics. Which is NOT available when viewing the Application metrics in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console?

- A. The number of requests to invoke a function that failed due to throttling.
- B. The number of requests to invoke a function that failed with an error response.
- C. The number of retries made by the function before failing due to an error.

- D. The length of time a function runs for.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The option that is NOT available when viewing the Application metrics in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Console is: "The number of retries made by the function before failing due to an error." When viewing the Application metrics in the OCI Console for Oracle Functions, you can typically see metrics related to the performance and usage of your functions. These metrics provide insights into how your functions are performing and being utilized. The following metrics are usually available: The number of requests to invoke a function that failed due to throttling: This metric indicates the number of requests that were not processed by the function due to reaching the configured concurrency limit or throttling settings. The length of time a function runs for: This metric represents the duration of each function invocation, measuring the time it takes for the function to complete its execution. The number of requests to invoke a function that failed with an error response: This metric counts the number of requests that encountered an error during the function invocation, resulting in a failed response. However, the number of retries made by the function before failing due to an error is not typically available as part of the Application metrics in the OCI Console. The retries made by the function are usually handled at the invoker level, and the specific details of retries may not be captured as part of the application-level metrics. It's important to note that the availability of metrics and their specific details may vary depending on the version and configuration of Oracle Functions and the monitoring setup. It is recommended to refer to the Oracle Functions documentation and consult the official documentation for accurate and up-to-date information on available metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which testing strategy achieves high velocity of deployments and releases of cloud native applications? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Penetration testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. A/B testing
- **D. Automated testing**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The testing strategy that achieves high velocity of deployments and releases of cloud native applications is "Automated testing." Automated testing involves the use of automated tools and frameworks to execute tests, validate functionality, and detect issues or bugs in an application. By automating the testing process, developers and DevOps teams can rapidly test and validate code changes, ensuring that new features and updates are functioning correctly before being deployed to production. This approach helps increase the speed and efficiency of the testing process, allowing for faster and more frequent deployments of cloud native applications.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which is the smallest unit of Kubernetes architecture?

- **A. Pod**
- B. Node
- C. Container
- D. Cluster

Answer: A

Explanation:

The smallest unit of Kubernetes architecture is a Pod. A Pod is a logical grouping of one or more containers that are deployed together on the same host and share the same network namespace, storage, and other resources. It represents the smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes and is used to encapsulate and manage one or more closely related containers. Containers within a Pod are scheduled and deployed together, allowing them to communicate and share resources efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Who is responsible for patching, upgrading, and maintaining the worker nodes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)? (Choose the best answer.)

- **A. The user**

- Answer: A**

The user is responsible for patching, upgrading, and maintaining the worker nodes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). In OKE, the user has control over the worker nodes, which are the compute instances that run the Kubernetes worker components. As the user, you are responsible for managing and maintaining these worker nodes, including tasks such as patching the underlying operating system, upgrading Kubernetes versions, and performing any necessary maintenance activities. While Oracle provides the underlying infrastructure and support services, including managing the control plane and ensuring the availability of the OKE service, the responsibility for managing the worker nodes lies with the user. This allows you to have control and flexibility in managing your Kubernetes environment according to your specific needs and requirements.

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