# Hilfsreiche Prüfungsunterlagen verwirklicht Ihren Wunsch nach der Zertifikat der Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional

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## Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Prüfungsplan:

| Thema | Einzelheiten |
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| Thema 1 | • 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. |
| Thema 2 | • 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. |
| Thema 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. |
| Thema 4 | • 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. |
| Thema 5 | • 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 1Z0-1084-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q67-Q72):

**67. Frage**
Which of the following is NOT a criterion that is usually met by a microservice?

- A. Tightly coupled
- B. Highly maintainable
- C. Independently deployable
- D. Organized around business capabilities.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:
The correct answer is: "Tightly coupled." Tightly coupling is not a criterion that is usually met by a microservice. In fact, microservices are designed to be loosely coupled. Loosely coupling refers to reducing dependencies and minimizing the direct interactions between different components or services. Microservices promote independence and autonomy, allowing each service to operate independently without being tightly bound to other services. The other options listed are criteria that are typically met by microservices: Organized around business capabilities: Microservices architecture suggests designing services around specific business capabilities or functionalities. This allows for focused and specialized services that align with the organization's business needs. Independently deployable: Microservices are designed to be independently deployable units. Each microservice can be developed, tested, and deployed separately, without impacting other services. This enables agility and scalability in the deployment process. Highly maintainable: Microservices are often designed to be highly maintainable. They are smaller in scope and focused on

specific tasks, making it easier to manage and maintain individual services. Additionally, microservices can be updated, patched, or replaced without affecting the entire system, facilitating easier maintenance and evolution of the application. Therefore, the criterion that is NOT typically met by a microservice is being tightly coupled.

**68. Frage**
In the DevOps lifecycle, what is the difference between continuous delivery and continuous deployment? (Choose two.)

- A. Continuous delivery is a process that initiates deployment manually, while continuous deployment is based on automating the deployment process.
- B. Continuous delivery involves automation of developer tasks, while continuous deployment involves manual operational tasks.
- C. Continuous delivery requires more automatic linting, while continuous deployment testing must be run manually.
- D. Continuous delivery utilizes automatic deployment to a development environment, while continuous deployment involves automatic deployment to a production environment.

**Antwort: A,D**

Begründung:
The two correct differences between continuous delivery and continuous deployment in the DevOps lifecycle are: Continuous delivery is a process that initiates deployment manually, while continuous deployment is based on automating the deployment process. In continuous delivery, the software is ready for deployment, but the decision to deploy is made manually by a human. On the other hand, continuous deployment automates the deployment process, and once the software passes all the necessary tests and quality checks, it is automatically deployed without human intervention. Continuous delivery involves automatic deployment to a development environment, while continuous deployment involves automatic deployment to a production environment. In continuous delivery, the software is automatically deployed to a development or staging environment for further testing and validation. However, the actual deployment to the production environment is performed manually. In continuous deployment, the software is automatically deployed to the production environment, eliminating the need for manual intervention in the deployment process. These differences highlight the level of automation and human involvement in the deployment process between continuous delivery and continuous deployment approaches in the DevOps lifecycle.

**69. Frage**
You are developing a polyglot serverless application using Oracle Functions. Which language cannot be used to write your function code?

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

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:
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.

**70. Frage**
You want to push a new image in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry. Which TWO actions would you need to perform? (Choose two.)

- A. Assign an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI to the image.
- B. Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.
- C. Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image.
- D. Generate an OCI tag namespace in your repository.

- E. Generate an API signing key to complete the authentication via Docker CLI.

**Antwort: B,C**

Begründung:
To push a new image to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Registry, you would need to perform the following two actions: Assign a tag via Docker CLI to the image: Before pushing the image, you need to assign a tag to it using the Docker CLI. The tag helps identify the image and associate it with a specific version or label. Generate an auth token to complete the authentication via Docker CLI: To authenticate and authorize the push operation, you need to generate an auth token. This token is used to authenticate your Docker CLI with the OCI Registry, allowing you to push the image securely. Note: Generating an API signing key, assigning an OCI defined tag via OCI CLI, and generating an OCI tag namespace are not required steps for pushing a new image to the OCI Registry.

**71. Frage**
You have just finished building and compiling the software required to implement the API microservice component. You need to rebuild the API docker image, and plan to tag it as: ocIdevops/api:latest Which docker command would re-create the API docker image?

- A. docker image -t OCIdevops/api:latest
- B. docker compile -t OCI devops/api:latest
- C. docker create -t OCIdevops/api:latest
- D. docker build -t OCIdevops/api:latest

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:
The correct command to rebuild the API docker image and tag it as OCIdevops/api:latest is: docker build -t OCIdevops/api:latest The docker build command is used to build a Docker image from a Dockerfile. The -t flag is used to specify the name and optionally a tag for the image. In this case, the name of the image is OCIdevops/api and the tag is latest. By running this command, the Docker image will be recreated based on the instructions in the Dockerfile and tagged with the specified name and tag.

**72. Frage**
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