Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Questions - 100% Exam Passing Guarantee [2025]

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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 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	• 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 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 (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
What is the maximum execution time of Oracle Functions?

- A. 240 seconds
- B. 120 seconds
- C. 300 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

Answer: C

Explanation:
The maximum execution time of Oracle Functions is 300 seconds, which is equivalent to 5 minutes. This means that a function running within Oracle Functions cannot exceed a runtime of 5 minutes. If a function requires longer execution times, alternative approaches such as invoking external services asynchronously or using long-running processes should be considered. It is important to design functions with this execution time limitation in mind to ensure optimal performance and efficiency within the Oracle Functions platform.

NEW QUESTION # 80
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. Create a separate load balancer instance for each service using the lowest 100 Mbps option.
- B. Use a ClusterIP service type in Kubernetes for each of your service endpoints using a load balancer to expose the endpoints.
- C. Deploy an Ingress Controller and use it to expose each endpoint with its own routing endpoint.
- D. Use a NodePort service type in Kubernetes for each of your service endpoints using the node's public IP address to access the applications.

Answer: C

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 # 81
As a Cloud Native developer, you have written a web service for your company. However, your security team has suggested that your web service should address Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack. You are time-constrained and you need to ensure that this is implemented as soon as possible. What should you do in this scenario? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Use the OCI API Gateway service and configure rate limiting.
- B. Use a third party service integration to Implement DDoS attack mitigation.
- C. Re-write your web service and implement rate limiting.
- D. Use the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) segregation to control DDoS.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer in this scenario is to use the OCI API Gateway service and configure rate limiting. Using the OCI API Gateway service and configuring rate limiting is an effective approach to address Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks. By implementing rate limiting, you can control the number of requests that can be made to your web service within a specific time frame. This helps to prevent overload and ensures that your service can handle legitimate traffic while mitigating the impact of DDoS attacks. By leveraging the OCI API Gateway service, you can easily configure rate limiting rules to restrict the number of requests per second or per minute. This allows you to set appropriate thresholds and safeguard your web service from being overwhelmed by excessive requests. The API Gateway acts as a protective layer, filtering out malicious traffic and ensuring the smooth operation of your service. While options like OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) segregation and third-party service integrations may contribute to overall security, they do not specifically address DDoS attacks as efficiently as rate limiting. VCN segregation focuses more on network segmentation and isolation, while third-party service integration may introduce additional dependencies and complexities. Re-writing your web service and implementing rate limiting is a viable option, but it may not be feasible considering the time constraints mentioned. Leveraging the OCI API Gateway service provides a quicker and easier solution to implement DDoS attack mitigation through rate limiting.

NEW QUESTION # 82
To effectively test your cloud native applications for "unknown unknowns", you need to employ various testing and deployment strategies. Which strategy involves exposing new functionality or features to only a small set of users?

- A. Component Testing
- B. Canary Deployment
- C. Blue/Green Deployment
- D. A/B Testing

Answer: B

Explanation:
The strategy that involves exposing new functionality or features to only a small set of users is called Canary Deployment. Canary deployment is a technique used in software development and deployment where a new version of an application or feature is released to a small subset of users or a specific group of servers. This allows for testing and gathering feedback on the new functionality in a controlled and limited environment before making it available to a wider audience. In a canary deployment, a small portion of the traffic is routed to the new version while the majority of the traffic still goes to the stable version. This allows for monitoring and evaluation of the new functionality in real-world conditions while minimizing the impact of any potential issues or bugs. If the new version performs well and meets the desired criteria, it can then be gradually rolled out to a larger user base or all servers. By exposing the new functionality or features to a small set of users initially, canary deployment helps in identifying any unforeseen

issues, gathering feedback, and ensuring the stability and reliability of the application before a full deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which feature is typically NOT associated with Cloud Native?

- A. Application Servers
- B. Declarative APIs
- C. Containers
- D. Service Meshes
- E. Immutable Infrastructure

Answer: A

Explanation:
The feature that is typically NOT associated with Cloud Native is "Application Servers." Cloud Native architecture emphasizes lightweight, scalable, and containerized deployments, which often replace traditional monolithic application servers. Instead of relying on application servers, Cloud Native applications are typically deployed as containerized microservices that can be orchestrated and managed using container orchestration platforms like Kubernetes. This approach enables greater flexibility, scalability, and agility in deploying and managing applications. While application servers have been widely used in traditional application architectures, they are not a characteristic feature of Cloud Native architectures. Cloud Native architectures focus on containerization, declarative APIs, immutable infrastructure, and service meshes to enable efficient and scalable deployment and management of applications.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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