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Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
Which statement accurately describes the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

- A. OCI Load Balancer instance must be manually provisioned for each Kubernetes service that requires traffic balancing.
- B. OKE service provisions a single OCI Load Balancer instance shared with all the Kubernetes services with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- C. OCI Load Balancer instance provisioning is triggered by the OCI Events service for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.
- D. OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The statement that accurately describes the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer integration with OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) is: "OKE service provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance for each Kubernetes service with LoadBalancer type in the YAML configuration." When you define a Kubernetes service in your YAML configuration with the LoadBalancer type, the OKE service automatically provisions an OCI Load Balancer instance specifically for that service. This Load Balancer instance is dedicated to the Kubernetes service and provides traffic balancing functionality. Each Kubernetes service that requires load balancing will have its own OCI Load Balancer instance provisioned by OKE.

NEW QUESTION # 88
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. All serviceAAs log to a shared log file.
- C. Each service logs to its own 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 # 89
Your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) administrator has created an OKE cluster with one node pool in a public subnet. You have been asked to provide a log file from one of the nodes for troubleshooting purpose. Which step should you take to obtain the log file?

- A. It is impossible because OKE is a managed Kubernetes service.
- B. Use the username opc and password to login.
- C. SSH into the node using the public key.
- D. SSH into the nodes using the private key.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To obtain a log file from one of the nodes in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster, you should SSH into the nodes using the private key. Here's the step-by-step process: Obtain the private key: The private key is required to authenticate and access the nodes in the OKE cluster. You should obtain the private key from your administrator or the appropriate key pair used to create the cluster. SSH into the node: Use a secure shell (SSH) client, such as OpenSSH, to connect to the desired node in the cluster. The SSH command typically includes the private key file path and the public IP address or hostname of the node. Example command: ssh -i <private_key_file> opc@<node_public_ip> Replace <private_key_file> with the path to the private key file and <node_public_ip> with the public IP address of the node you want to access. Navigate to the log file location: Once you have successfully connected to the node, navigate to the directory where the log file is located. The exact location and name of the log file may vary depending on the Kubernetes distribution and configuration. Copy or view the log file: You can either copy the log file from the node to your local machine using the scp command or view the contents directly on the node using tools like cat or less. By following these steps, you will be able to access the log file from the desired node in the OKE cluster for troubleshooting purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 90
As a developer, you have been tasked with implementing a microservices-based application. Which THREE technologies are best suited to accomplish the task? (Choose three.)

- A. Big Data
- B. Service Mesh
- C. Kubernetes
- D. Anomaly Detection
- E. Terraform
- F. Docker

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:
The three technologies best suited for implementing a microservices-based application are: Service Mesh: A service mesh is a dedicated infrastructure layer that provides features like service discovery, load balancing, encryption, authentication, and observability for microservices. It helps in managing the communication and interactions between microservices in a scalable and secure manner. Kubernetes: Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that enables the deployment, scaling,

and management of containerized applications. It provides features like automated scaling, service discovery, load balancing, and self-healing capabilities, which are essential for managing microservices in a distributed environment. Docker: Docker is a popular containerization platform that allows packaging applications and their dependencies into lightweight containers. It provides a consistent and portable environment for running microservices, enabling easy deployment and scalability. Docker also facilitates isolation and resource efficiency, making it an ideal choice for deploying microservices. While Big Data, Anomaly Detection, and Terraform are valuable technologies, they are not specifically focused on enabling the implementation of microservices-based applications.

NEW QUESTION # 91
You have been asked to update an OKE cluster to a network configuration that has the least attack surface while the deployed applications are still directly available for access from the Internet. Which is a valid OKE cluster network configuration that meets this requirement? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Private subnet for the Kubernetes API endpoint; public subnets for nodes and load balancers
- B. Private subnets for nodes; public subnets for the Kubernetes API endpoint and load balancers
- C. Private subnets for nodes, the Kubernetes API endpoint, and load balancers
- D. Private subnets for nodes and the Kubernetes API endpoint; public subnets for load balancers

Answer: D

Explanation:
The valid OKE cluster network configuration that meets the requirement of having the least attack surface while still allowing direct access to the deployed applications from the Internet is: Private subnets for nodes and the Kubernetes API endpoint; public subnets for load balancers. By placing the nodes and the Kubernetes API endpoint in private subnets, they are not directly accessible from the Internet, reducing the attack surface. The load balancers, on the other hand, are placed in public subnets, allowing them to be accessed from the Internet and serve as the entry point for accessing the deployed applications. This configuration ensures that the critical components of the cluster, such as the nodes and the API endpoint, are protected within the private network, while still providing accessibility to the applications through the load balancers. It helps to enhance security by limiting direct access to the internal components of the cluster while maintaining the availability of the deployed applications.

NEW QUESTION # 92
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