# Valid 1Z0-1084-25 Mock Test Will Be Your Best Friend to Pass Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional


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## Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 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. |
| 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 | • 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 | • 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 5 | • 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. |

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# Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

**NEW QUESTION # 27**
Which TWO statements are correct regarding Docker images and containers? (Choose two.)

- A. If multiple containers are spawned from the same image, then they all use the same copy of that image in memory.
- B. A container can exist without an image but an image cannot exist without a container.
- C. Only one container can be spawned from a given image at a time.
- D. Writing and building a new Dockerfile is the only way you can create new Docker images.
- E. An image is a collection of immutable layers whereas a container is a running instance of an image.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:
Which TWO statements are correct regarding Docker images and containers? (Choose two.) Writing and building a new Dockerfile is the only way you can create new Docker images. A container can exist without an image but an image cannot exist without a container. Only one container can be spawned from a given image at a time. If multiple containers are spawned from the same image, then they all use the same copy of that image in memory. (Correct) An image is a collection of immutable layers whereas a container is a running instance of an image. (Correct) ChatGPT The correct statements regarding Docker images and containers are: If multiple containers are spawned from the same image, then they all use the same copy of that image in memory. This statement is correct. When multiple containers are created from the same Docker image, they share the underlying layers of the image in memory. Each container has its own isolated filesystem and runtime environment, but they all use the same base image, which helps in efficient resource utilization. An image is a collection of immutable layers whereas a container is a running instance of an image. This statement is also correct. Docker images are composed of multiple layers, with each layer representing a specific change or addition to the previous layer. These layers are read-only and can be shared among multiple containers. On the other hand, a container is a lightweight and isolated runtime instance created from a specific image. It is a running process that has its own filesystem, network, and runtime configuration. The statements "Writing and building a new Dockerfile is the only way you can create new Docker images" and "A container can exist without an image but an image cannot exist without a container" are incorrect. Docker images can be created in various ways, including using Dockerfiles, importing from existing images, or pulling from registries. Additionally, a container requires an image to run, so an image must exist before a container can be created from it.

**NEW QUESTION # 28**
(CHK_4>2) You have a scenario where a DevOps team wants to store secrets in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault so that it can inject the secrets into an app's environment variables (for example, MYSQL_DB_PASSWD) at deployment time. Which is NOT valid about managing secrets in the OCI Vault service?

- A. A secret reuse rule prevents the use of secret contents across different versions of a secret.
- B. You can manually create new secrets as well as new secret versions using the OCI Console:
- C. A unique OCID is automatically generated for each secret and remains unchanged even when creating a new secret version.
- D. New secret versions automatically expire in 90 days unless you configure an expiry rule.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The correct answer is: "A unique OCID is automatically generated for each secret and remains unchanged even when creating a new secret version." The statement that is NOT valid about managing secrets in the OCI Vault service is: "A unique OCID is automatically generated for each secret and remains unchanged even when creating a new secret version." In OCI Vault, a secret is identified by its OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier), which is a unique identifier for each resource in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. However, when a new secret version is created for an existing secret, the OCID remains the same for the secret itself, but a new OCID is generated for the secret version. This allows you to track and manage different versions of a secret while maintaining a consistent OCID for the secret itself. The other statements mentioned are valid: You can manually create new secrets as well as new secret versions using the OCI Console. This means you have control over creating and managing secrets within the Vault service. A secret reuse rule prevents the use of secret contents across different versions of a secret. This ensures that each secret version maintains its own unique set of contents and avoids accidental reuse or sharing of secrets across versions. By default, new secret versions automatically expire in 90 days unless you configure an expiry rule. This helps enforce good security practices by automatically rotating secrets periodically, reducing the risk of unauthorized access in case of compromise. Therefore, the statement that is NOT valid is the one regarding the uniqueness and consistency of the OCID when creating new secret versions.

**NEW QUESTION # 29**
With the volume of communication that can happen between different components in cloud-native applications, it is vital to not only test functionality, but also service resiliency. Which statement is true regarding service resiliency?

- A. Resiliency testing can be done only in a test environment.
- B. Resiliency is about recovering from failures without downtime or data loss.
- C. Resiliency is about not bringing a service to a functioning state after a failure.
- D. Resiliency is about avoiding failures.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The correct answer is: "Resiliency is about recovering from failures without downtime or data loss." Service resiliency, in the context of cloud-native applications, is the ability of a service or system to recover from failures and continue functioning without downtime or data loss. It involves designing and implementing mechanisms to handle failures, such as network outages, hardware failures, or software errors, in a way that minimizes the impact on the overall system. The goal of resiliency is to ensure that the application or service can continue to operate and provide a certain level of functionality, even in the face of failures. This typically involves techniques such as redundancy, fault tolerance, and graceful degradation. By implementing resiliency measures, a cloud-native application can recover and adapt to failures, maintain availability, and preserve data integrity. The other statements are not accurate regarding service resiliency: Resiliency is not about not bringing a service to a functioning state after a failure. Instead, it is about recovering from failures and ensuring continued functionality. Resiliency is not about avoiding failures entirely. While it is desirable to prevent failures, resiliency focuses on the ability to handle and recover from failures when they do occur. Resiliency testing is not limited to a test environment. It is important to test and validate the resiliency measures in both test environments and production environments to ensure the application can effectively handle failures in real-world scenarios.

**NEW QUESTION # 30**
(CHK_4>3) Your development team decides to create and deploy some business logic to serverless Oracle Functions. You are asked to help facilitate the monitoring, logging, and tracing of these services. Which is NOT valid about troubleshooting Oracle Functions?

- A. Oracle Functions invocation is enabled by default
- B. Oracle Functions invocation logs are enabled at the application level.
- C. Oracle Functions tracing is enabled at the function level.
- D. Oracle Functions metrics are available at both the function and application level.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The option that is NOT valid about troubleshooting Oracle Functions is: "Oracle Functions tracing is enabled at the function level." In Oracle Functions, tracing is not enabled at the function level. Instead, tracing is enabled at the application level. When you enable tracing for an application, it applies to all the functions within that application. Tracing allows you to capture detailed information about the execution flow and performance of the functions, helping you analyze and debug issues. The other options mentioned are valid: Oracle Functions invocation logs are enabled at the application level. Invocation logs provide visibility into the details of function invocations, including input, output, duration, and any error messages. These logs are generated and stored by Oracle

Functions, and you can access them for troubleshooting and monitoring purposes. Oracle Functions invocation is enabled by default. Once you deploy a function, it becomes invocable by default. You can configure different triggers to invoke the function, such as HTTP requests, scheduled events, or events from other Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Oracle Functions metrics are available at both the function and application level. Metrics provide insights into the usage, performance, and behavior of functions. They can include metrics such as invocations per minute, average duration, and error counts. These metrics can be viewed in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or accessed programmatically through APIs. It's important to note that the specific configuration and behavior of monitoring, logging, and tracing in Oracle Functions may depend on the version, configuration, and options you have chosen. It is recommended to refer to the Oracle Functions documentation and consult the official documentation for accurate and up-to-date information on troubleshooting and monitoring Oracle Functions.

**NEW QUESTION # 31**
Which is the smalled unit of Kubernetes architecture?

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 32**
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