Download Oracle 1Z0-1084-25 Exam Dumps Free

Shared by Walls on 17-06-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You encounter an unexpected error when invoking Oracle Functions from your Cloud Shell session named myfunction in the myapp application. Which option will get you more information on the error?

Options:

A- fn --verbose invoke myapp myfunction
B- fn --debug invoke myapp myfunction
C- Contact Oracle support with your error message
D- DEBUG=1 fn invoke myapp myfunction

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The option that will get you more information on the error when invoking Oracle Functions from your Cloud Shell session is: 'DEBUG=1 fn invoke myapp myfunction'. Setting the environment variable DEBUG=1 before invoking the function using the fn command allows you to enable debug mode, which provides more detailed information about the execution of the function. This can be useful for troubleshooting and understanding the root cause of the error. By using the command 'DEBUG=1 fn invoke myapp myfunction', the function invocation will be executed with debug mode enabled, and additional debug information will be displayed in the console output. This information can include stack traces, detailed error messages, and other relevant details that can help identify and resolve the issue. Using the verbose option (--verbose) or debug option (--debug) with the fn command may also provide additional information, but the specific behavior may depend on the version and configuration of the fn CLI tool. While contacting Oracle support with the error message is always an option, enabling debug mode using the DEBUG=1 environment variable provides immediate access to more detailed information and can help in diagnosing and resolving the error more efficiently.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is defined as a configurable, low-latency infrastructure layer that controls the interaction between a network of microservices? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Containers
B- Kubernetes
C- CI/CD Pipelines
D- DevOps
E- Service Mesh

Answer:

E

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Service Mesh.' A service mesh is a configurable, low-latency infrastructure layer that controls the interaction between a network of microservices. It provides functionalities such as service discovery, load balancing, traffic management, security, and observability for microservices-based applications. It is designed to improve communication and manage the complex interactions between services within a distributed system. Service mesh frameworks like Istio and Linkerd are commonly used to implement service mesh architecture.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- You must have access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. Your tenancy must have sufficient quota on different types of resources.
B- OKE cannot use existing network resources for the creation of a new cluster.
C- OKE automatically creates and configures new network resources for the new cluster.
D- 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.

Answer:

A, C, 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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which technique is used for testing the entire user flow as well as the moving parts of a cloud native app, ensuring that there are no high-level discrepancies?

Options:

A- Contract Testing
B- Integration Testing
C- Unit Testing
D- Component Testing
E- End-to-end Testing

Answer:

E

Explanation:

End-to-end testing is a technique that involves checking the entire user flow as well as the moving parts of a cloud native app, ensuring that there are no high-level discrepancies3.End-to-end testing simulates real user scenarios and validates the functionality, performance, reliability, and security of the app from start to finish3.End-to-end testing has several benefits, such as3:

Comprehensive testing: You can test your app as a whole and verify that all the components

work together as expected.

User-centric testing: You can test your app from the user's perspective and ensure that it meets the user's needs and expectations.

Quality assurance: You can test your app in a realistic environment and identify any issues or defects before releasing it to the users.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

From a DevOps process standpoint, it is a good practice to keep changes to an application under version control. Which option best allows changes to a Docker image to be stored in a version control system?

Options:

A- Updating docker-compose.yml
B- Executing docker commit
C- Executing docker save
D- Updating Dockerfile

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The option that allows changes to a Docker image to be stored in a version control system is: docker commit The docker commit command is used to create a new image from a container's changes. It takes a running container as input, captures the changes made to it, and creates a new image with those changes. This new image can then be tagged and pushed to a registry, or saved locally. By using docker commit, you can effectively capture the changes made to a container as a new image and store it in a version control system along with the Dockerfile and other project files. This allows for reproducibility and traceability of changes to the Docker image over time.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is NOT a criterion that is usually met by a microservice?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your organization is developing serverless applications with Oracle Functions. Many functions will need to store state data in a database, which will require using appropriate credentials. However, your corporate security standards mandate encryption of secret information, such as database passwords. How would you address this security requirement?

Options:

A- Use OCI Console to enter the password in the function configuration section in the provided input field.
B- Leverage application-level configuration variables to store passwords because they are automatically encrypted by Oracle Functions.
C- Use the OCI Vault service to auto-encrypt the password and then set an application-level configuration variable to reference the auto-decrypted password inside your function container.
D- Encrypt the password using the OCI Vault service and then decrypt this password in your function code with the generated key.
Explanation:
The best way to store and use secret information, such as database passwords, in Oracle Functions is to use the OCI Vault service. The OCI Vault service provides encryption and decryption capabilities for sensitive data. You can use the OCI Vault service to encrypt the password and store it as an application-level configuration variable. Then, you can use the generated key to decrypt the password in your function code when you need to access the database. Verified Reference:Oracle Functions: Using Key Management To Encrypt And Decrypt Configuration Variables

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

D- The number of requests to invoke a function that failed with an error response.

Answer:

B

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.