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QUESTION 1

Which header is NOT required when signing GET requests to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs?

A. date or x-date

B. (request-target)

C. content-type

D. host

Correct Answer: C

For GET and DELETE requests (when there\'s no content in the request body), the signing string must

include at least these headers:

(request-target) (as described in draft-cavage-http-signatures-08) host date or x-date (if both are included,

Oracle uses x-date)

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/signingrequests.htm

QUESTION 2

You are developing a serverless application with Oracle Functions. Your function needs to store state in a database. Your corporate security Standards mandate encryption of secret information like database

passwords.

As a function developer, which approach should you follow to satisfy this security requirement?

A. Use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and enter the password in the function configuration section in the provided input field.

B. Use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management to auto-encrypt the password. It will inject the auto-decrypted password inside your function container.

C. Encrypt the password using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management. Decrypt this password in your function code with the generated key.

D. All function configuration variables are automatically encrypted by Oracle Functions.

Correct Answer: A

Passing Custom Configuration Parameters to Functions he code in functions you deploy to Oracle Functions will typically require values for different parameters. Some pre-defined parameters are available to your functions as environment variables. But you\'ll often want your functions to use parameters that you\'ve defined yourself. For example, you might create a function that reads from and writes to a database. The function will require a database connect string, comprising a username, password, and hostname. You\'ll probably want to define username, password, and hostname as parameters that are passed to the function when it\'s invoked. Using the Console To specify custom configuration parameters to pass to functions using the Console: Log in to the Console as a functions developer. In the

Console, open the navigation menu. Under Solutions and Platform, go to Developer Services and click Functions. Select the region you are using with Oracle Functions. Oracle recommends that you use the same region as the Docker registry that\\'s specified in the Fn Project CLI context (see 6. Create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure). Select the compartment specified in the Fn Project CLI context (see 6. Create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure). The Applications page shows the applications defined in the compartment. Click the name of the application containing functions to which you want to pass custom configuration parameters: To pass one or more custom configuration parameters to every function in the application, click Configuration to see the Configuration section for the application. To pass one or more custom configuration parameters to a particular function, click the function\\'s name to see the Configuration section for the function. In the Configuration section, specify details for the first custom configuration parameter: Key: The name of the custom configuration parameter. The name must only contain alphanumeric characters and underscores, and must not start with a number. For example, username Value: A value for the custom configuration parameter. The value must only contain printable unicode characters. For example, jdoe Click the plus button to save the new custom configuration parameter. Oracle Functions combines the key-value pairs for all the custom configuration parameters (both application-wide and function-specific) in the application into a single, serially-encoded configuration object with a maximum allowable size of 4Kb. You cannot save the new custom configuration parameter if the size of the serially-encoded configuration object would be greater than 4Kb. (Optional) Enter additional custom configuration parameters as required.

QUESTION 3

Per CAP theorem, in which scenario do you NOT need to make any trade-off between the guarantees?

A. when there are no network partitions

B. when the system is running in the cloud

C. when the system is running on-premise

D. when you are using load balancers

Correct Answer: A

CAP THEOREM

"CONSISTENCY, AVAILABILITY and PARTITION TOLERANCE are the features that we want in our

distributed system together"

Of three properties of shared-data systems (Consistency, Availability and tolerance to network Partitions)

only two can be achieved at any given moment in time.

QUESTION 4

Given a service deployed on Oracle Cloud infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE), which annotation should you add in the sample manifest file to specify a 400 Mbps load balancer?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
    name: my-nginx-svc
    labels:
      app: nginx
    annotations:
       <Fill in>
spec:
    type: LoadBalancer
      ports:
        - port: 80
      selector:
          app: nginx
```

A. service.beta, kubernetes. lo/oci-load-balancer-kind: 400Mbps

B. service, beta, kubernetes. lo/oci-load-balancer-value: 4 00Mbps

C. service . beta. kubernetes . lo/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps

D. service . beta . kubernetes . lo/oci-load-balancer-size: 400Mbps

Correct Answer: C

The shape of an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer specifies its maximum total bandwidth (that is,

ingress plus egress). By default, load balancers are created with a shape of 100Mbps. Other shapes are

available, including 400Mbps and 8000Mbps.

To specify an alternative shape for a load balancer, add the following annotation in the metadata section of

the manifest file:

service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: where value is the bandwidth of the shape

(for example, 100Mbps, 400Mbps, 8000Mbps).

For example:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: my-nginx-svc

labels:

app: nginx

annotations:

service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape: 400Mbps spec:

type: LoadBalancer

ports:

-port: 80 selector: app: nginx https://github.com/oracle/oci-cloud-controller-manager/blob/master/docs/load-balancer-annotations.md

---

QUESTION 5

As a cloud-native developer, you have written a web service for your company. You have used Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API Gateway service to expose the HTTP backend. However, your security team has suggested that your web service should handle Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack. You are time-constrained and you need to make sure that this is implemented as soon as possible. What should you do in this scenario?

A. Use OCI virtual cloud network (VCN) segregation to control DDoS.

B. Use a third party service integration to implement a DDoS attack mitigation,

C. Use OCI API Gateway service and configure rate limiting.

D. Re-write your web service and implement rate limiting.

Correct Answer: C

Having created an API gateway and deployed one or more APIs on it, you\\'ll typically want to limit the rate at which front-end clients can make requests to back-end services. For example, to:

- maintain high availability and fair use of resources by protecting back ends from being overwhelmed by too many requests

-prevent denial-of-service attacks

-constrain costs of resource consumption

- restrict usage of APIs by your customers\\' users in order to monetize APIs You apply a rate limit globally to all routes in an API deployment specification. If a request is denied because the rate limit has been exceeded, the response header specifies when the request can be retried. You can add a rate-limiting request policy to an API deployment specification by: using the Console editing a JSON file

---

QUESTION 6

Which statements is incorrect with regards to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Notifications service?

A. Notification topics may be assigned as the action performed by an OCI Events configuration.

B. OCI Alarms can be configured to publish to a notification topic when triggered.

C. An OCI function may subscribe to a notification topic.

D. A subscription can forward notifications to an HTTPS endpoint.

E. A subscription can integrate with PagerDuty events.

F. It may be used to receive an email each time an OCI Autonomous Database backup is completed.

Correct Answer: F

QUESTION 7

What is the minimum amount of storage that a persistent volume claim can obtain In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubemetes (OKE)?

A. 1 TB

B. 10 GB

C. 1 GB

D. 50 GB

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Concepts/contengprerequisites.htm

QUESTION 8

You have created a repository in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry in the us-ashburn-1 (iad) region in

your tenancy with a namespace called "heyci.

Which three are valid tags for an image named "myapp"?

A. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.1

B. us-ashburn-l.ocirJo/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta

C. us-ashburn-l.ocir.io/heyoci/myproject/myapp:0.0.2-beta

D. us-ashburn-l.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapp:latest

E. iad.ocir.io/myproject/heyoci/myapprlatest

F. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:0.0.2-beta

G. iad.ocir.io/heyoci/myapp:latest

Correct Answer: AFG

Give a tag to the image that you\\'re going to push to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry by entering:

docker tag

where:

uniquely identifies the image, either using the image\\'s id (for example, 8e0506e14874), or the image\\'s name and tag separated by a colon (for example, acme- web-app:latest). is in the format .ocir.io///: where: is the key for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry region you\\'re using. For example, iad. See Availability by Region. ocir.io is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry name. is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of the tenancy that owns the repository to which you want to push the image (as shown on the Tenancy Information page). For example, the namespace of the acme-dev tenancy might be ansh81vru1zp. Note that for some older tenancies, the namespace string might be the same as the tenancy name in all lower-case letters (for example, acme-dev). Note also that your user must have access to the tenancy. (if specified) is the name of a repository to which you want to push the image (for example, project01). Note that specifying a repository is optional (see About Repositories). is the name you want to give the image in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (for example, acme-web-app). is an image tag you want to give the image in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (for example, version2.0.test). For example, for convenience you might want to group together multiple versions of the acme-web- app image in the acme-dev tenancy in the Ashburn region into a repository called project01. You do this by including the name of the repository in the image name when you push the image, in the format .ocir.io///:. For example, iad.ocir.io/ ansh81vru1zp/project01/acme-web-app:4.6.3. Subsequently, when you use the docker push command, the presence of the repository in the image\\'s name ensures the image is pushed to the intended repository. If you push an image and include the name of a repository that doesn\\'t already exist, a new private repository is created automatically. For example, if you enter a command like docker push iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/project02/acme-web- app:7.5.2 and the project02 repository doesn\\'t exist, a private repository called project02 is created automatically. If you push an image and don\\'t include a repository name, the image\\'s name is used as the name of the repository. For example, if you enter a command like docker push iad.ocir.io/ansh81vru1zp/acme-web-app:7.5.2 that doesn\\'t contain a repository name, the image\\'s name (acme-web-app) is used as the name of a private repository. https:// docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registrywhatisarepository.htm

QUESTION 9

Who is responsible for patching, upgrading and maintaining the worker nodes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)?

A. It Is automated

B. Independent Software Vendors

C. Oracle Support

D. The user

Correct Answer: D

After a new version of Kubernetes has been released and when Container Engine for Kubernetes supports the new version, you can use Container Engine for Kubernetes to upgrade master nodes running older versions of Kubernetes. Because Container Engine for Kubernetes distributes the Kubernetes Control Plane on multiple Oracle-managed master nodes (distributed across different availability domains in a region where supported) to ensure high availability, you\\'re able to upgrade the Kubernetes version running on master nodes with zero downtime. Having upgraded master nodes to a new version of Kubernetes, you can subsequently create new node pools running the newer version. Alternatively, you can continue to create new node pools that will run older versions of Kubernetes (providing those older versions are compatible with the Kubernetes version running on the master nodes). Note that you upgrade master nodes by performing an `in-place\\' upgrade, but you upgrade worker nodes by performing an `out-of-place\\' upgrade. To upgrade the version of Kubernetes running on worker nodes in a node pool, you replace the original node pool with a new node pool that has new worker nodes running the appropriate Kubernetes version. Having \\'drained\\' existing worker nodes in the original node pool to prevent new pods starting and to delete existing pods, you can then delete the original node pool.

QUESTION 10

Which testing approaches is a must for achieving high velocity of deployments and release of cloud- native applications?

A. Integration testing

B. A/B testing

C. Automated testing

D. Penetration testing

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides a number of DevOps tools and plug-ins for working with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. These can simplify provisioning and managing infrastructure or enable automated testing and continuous delivery. A/B Testing While A/B testing can be combined with either canary or blue-green deployments, it is a very different thing. A/B testing really targets testing the usage behavior of a service or feature and is typically used to validate a hypothesis or to measure two versions of a service or feature and how they stack up against each other in terms of performance, discoverability and usability. A/B testing often leverages feature flags (feature toggles), which allow you to dynamically turn features on and off. Integration Testing Integration tests are also known as end-to-end (e2e) tests. These are long-running tests that exercise the system in the way it is intended to be used in production. These are the most valuable tests in demonstrating reliability and thus increasing confidence. Penetration Testing Oracle regularly performs penetration and vulnerability testing and security assessments against the Oracle cloud infrastructure, platforms, and applications. These tests are intended to validate and improve the overall security of Oracle Cloud Services.

QUESTION 11

You are working on a cloud native e-commerce application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your application architecture has multiple OCI services, including Oracle Functions. You need to trigger these functions directly from other OCI services, without having to run custom code. Which OCI service cannot trigger your functions directly?

A. OCI Events Service

B. OCI Registry

C. OCI API Gateway

D. Oracle Integration

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a- Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs. The serverless and elastic architecture of Oracle Functions means there\'s no infrastructure administration or software administration for you to perform. You don\'t provision or maintain compute instances, and operating system software patches and upgrades are applied automatically. Oracle Functions simply ensures your app is highly-available, scalable, secure, and monitored. With Oracle Functions, you can write code in Java, Python, Node, Go, and Ruby (and for advanced use cases, bring your own Dockerfile, and Graal VM).

You can invoke a function that you\\'ve deployed to Oracle Functions from:

-

The Fn Project CLI.

-

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDKs.

-

 Signed HTTP requests to the function\\'s invoke endpoint. Every function has an invoke endpoint.

-

 Other Oracle Cloud services (for example, triggered by an event in the Events service) or from external services. so You can then deploy your code, call it directly or trigger it in response to events, and get billed only for the resources consumed during the execution. Below are the oracle services that can trigger Oracle functions -Events Service -Notification Service -API Gateway Service -Oracle Integration service(using OCI Signature Version 1 security policy) so OCI Registry services cannot trigger your functions directly

QUESTION 12

A service you are deploying to Oracle infrastructure (OCI) Container En9ine for Kubernetes (OKE) uses a docker image from a private repository Which configuration is necessary to provide access to this repository from OKE?

A. Add a generic secret on the cluster containing your identity credentials. Then specify a registrycredentials property in the deployment manifest.

B. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with API key credentials on the cluster, and specify the imagepullsecret property in the application deployment manifest.

C. Create a docker-registry secret for OCIR with identity Auth Token on the cluster, and specify the image pull secret property in the application deployment manifest.

D. Create a dynamic group for nodes in the cluster, and a policy that allows the dynamic group to read repositories in the same compartment.

Correct Answer: C

Pulling Images from Registry during Deployment During the deployment of an application to a Kubernetes cluster, you\\'ll typically want one or more images to be pulled from a Docker registry. In the application\\'s manifest file you specify the images to pull, the registry to pull them from, and the credentials to use when pulling the images. The manifest file is commonly also referred to as a pod spec, or as a deployment.yaml file (although other filenames are allowed). If you want the application to pull images that reside in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, you have to perform two steps:

-

 You have to use kubectl to create a Docker registry secret. The secret contains the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure credentials to use when pulling the image. When creating secrets, Oracle strongly

recommends you use the latest version of kubectl To create a Docker registry secret: 1- If you haven\\'t already done so, follow the steps to set up the cluster\\'s kubeconfig configuration file and (if necessary) set the KUBECONFIG

environment variable to point to the file. Note that you must set up your own kubeconfig file. You cannot access a cluster using a kubeconfig file that a different user set up. 2- In a terminal window, enter: $ kubectl create secret docker-registry --docker-server=.ocir.io --dockerusername=\\'/\\' --docker-password=\\'\\' --dockeremail=\\'\\' where: is a name of your choice, that you will use in the manifest file to refer to the secret . For example, ocirsecret is the key for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry region you\\'re using. For example, iad. See Availability by Region. ocir.io is the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry name. is the auto-generated Object Storage namespace string of the tenancy containing the repository from which the application is to pull the image (as shown on the Tenancy Information page). For example, the namespace of the acme-dev tenancy might be ansh81vru1zp. Note that for some older tenancies, the namespace string might be the same as the tenancy name in all lower-case letters (for example, acmedev). is the username to use when pulling the image. The username must have access to the tenancy specified by . For example, jdoe@acme.com . If your tenancy is federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service, use the format oracleidentitycloudservice/ is the auth token of the user specified by . For example, k]j64r{1sJSSF-;)K8 is an email address. An email address is required, but it doesn\\'t matter what you specify. For example, jdoe@acme.com

-

 You have to specify the image to pull from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry, including the repository location and the Docker registry secret to use, in the application\\'s manifest file.

QUESTION 13

Which two handle Oracle Functions authentication automatically?

A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure SDK

B. cURL

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI

D. Signed HTTP Request

E. Fn Project CLI

Correct Answer: CE

Fn Project CLI you can create an Fn Project CLI Context to Connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and specify --provider oracle This option enables Oracle Functions to perform authentication and authorization using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure request signing, private keys, user groups, and policies that grant permissions to those user groups.

QUESTION 14

Your organization uses a federated identity provider to login to your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)

environment. As a developer, you are writing a script to automate some operation and want to use OCI CLI

to do that. Your security team doesn\\'t allow storing private keys on local machines.

How can you authenticate with OCI CLI?

A. Run oci setup keys and provide your credentials

B. Run oci session refresh --profile

C. Run oci session authenticate and provide your credentials

D. Run oci setup oci-cli-rc --file path/to/target/file

Correct Answer: C

Token-based authentication for the CLI allows customers to authenticate their session interactively, then

use the CLI for a single session without an API signing key. This enables customers using an identity

provider that is not SCIM- supported to use a federated user account with the CLI and SDKs.

Starting a Token-based CLI Session

To use token-based authentication for the CLI on a computer with a web browser:

In the CLI, run the following command. This will launch a web browser.

oci session authenticate

In the browser, enter your user credentials. This authentication information is saved to the .config file.

QUESTION 15

Which two statements accurately describe an Oracle Functions application?

A. A small block of code invoked in response to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events service

B. A Docker image containing all the functions that share the same configuration

C. An application based on Oracle Functions, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Events and OCI API Gateway services

D. A common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application

E. A logical group of functions

Correct Answer: DE

Applications in the Function services In Oracle Functions, an application is:

1.

a logical grouping of functions

2.

a common context to store configuration variables that are available to all functions in the application When you define an application in Oracle Functions, you specify the subnets in which to run the functions in the application.

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