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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions

(Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
You are troubleshooting a connectivity issue between two compute instances within the same VCN. Both instances are in different subnets. Instance A (IPv4: 10.0.1.10, IPv6: fc00:1:1::10) can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1) and can ping the IPv6 address of Instance B (fc00:1:2::20), but cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). The security lists and network security groups (NSGs) are configured to allow all traffic between the subnets. The route table for Instance A's subnet has a rule to route all traffic destined to 10.0.2.0
/24 subnet to the VCN Local Peering Gateway. What is the most probable cause?

- A. The "ping" utility is not supported on the IPv6 address.
- B. The VCN does not have IPv6 enabled.
- C. The route table for Instance B's subnet is missing a rule to route traffic destined for 10.0.1.0/24 to the VCN Local Peering Gateway.
- D. IPv6 traffic cannot be filtered by security lists or NSGs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Analyze Connectivity Successes:Instance A can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1), indicating that local subnet routing and security rules are functioning for IPv4. It can also ping Instance B's IPv6 address (fc00:1:2::20), confirming that IPv6 routing and security rules between subnets are operational.
* Identify the Failure:Instance A cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). Since security lists and NSGs allow all traffic, the issue is unlikely to be a security configuration problem.
* Examine Routing for Instance A:The route table for Instance A's subnet (10.0.1.0/24) has a rule directing traffic to 10.0.2.0/24 via the VCN Local Peering Gateway (LPG). In OCI, LPGs are used for intra-region VCN peering, but here, both instances are in the same VCN, so this rule is likely a misconfiguration or irrelevant unless peering is involved. However, the successful IPv6 ping suggests basic connectivity exists.
* Check Return Path from Instance B:For a ping to succeed, Instance B must send ICMP replies back to Instance A (10.0.1.10). Instance B's subnet (10.0.2.0/24) needs a route table entry to send traffic to
10.0.1.0/24. Without this, replies are dropped, causing the IPv4 ping to fail. The IPv6 success indicates that IPv6 routing is correctly configured both ways, possibly via SLAAC or default routes.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Incorrect. IPv6 is enabled, as Instance A pings Instance B's IPv6 address.
* B:Correct. Missing route for 10.0.1.0/24 in Instance B's subnet prevents IPv4 replies.
* C:Incorrect. Security lists and NSGs can filter IPv6 traffic in OCI.
* D:Incorrect. Ping supports IPv6, as evidenced by the successful IPv6 ping.
The most probable cause is a missing route in Instance B's subnet route table. In OCI, each subnet has its own route table, and for instances in different subnets within the same VCN to communicate, both subnets must have appropriate routes. The successful IPv6 ping suggests that IPv6 routing is intact (likely due to default behavior or SLAAC), but IPv4 requires explicit routing. Per the Oracle Networking Professional study guide,
"Route tables must be configured to direct traffic to the appropriate next hop for inter-subnet communication within a VCN" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Virtual Cloud Networks).

NEW QUESTION # 16
When migrating workloads to OCI requiring consistent, high-bandwidth connections with minimal latency, and your on-premises data center has direct fiber connectivity, which OCI service is most suitable?

- A. Site-to-Site VPN
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with remote peering
- C. Internet Gateway
- D. FastConnect Colocation with Oracle

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirements: High bandwidth, low latency, leveraging direct fiber connectivity.
* Option A: Site-to-Site VPN uses the public internet, lacking consistency and bandwidth-incorrect.
* Option B: Internet Gateway is for public access, not dedicated connections-incorrect.
* Option C: FastConnect Colocation uses direct fiber at Oracle locations, ensuring high bandwidth and minimal latency-correct.

* Option D: DRG with remote peering is for VCN-to-VCN connectivity, not optimized for on-premises fiber-incorrect (DRG is part of FastConnect but not the service itself).
* Conclusion: FastConnect Colocation is the most suitable.
Oracle states:
* "FastConnect Colocation with Oracle leverages direct fiber connections at Oracle facilities, providing consistent, high-bandwidth, and low-latency access to OCI."This supports Option C. Reference:
FastConnect Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#colocation).

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are automating the deployment of a highly available OKE cluster across multiple availability domains (ADs) using Terraform. The OKE cluster needs to communicate with a database service running on a Compute instance in a separate private subnet within the same VCN. During the Terraform deployment, you encounter an error indicating that the Kubernetes pods cannot resolve the private IP address of the database instance. You've verified that DNS resolution works correctly for other resources within the VCN. What is the MOST probable reason for this DNS resolutionfailure?

- A. The OKE cluster was created with a public endpoint only, and therefore cannot resolve private IP addresses.
- B. The CoreDNS pods within the OKE cluster are not configured to use the VCN's DNS resolver.
- C. The security list associated with the database subnet does not allow ingress traffic from the OKE cluster' s node pool subnet on port 53 (DNS).
- D. The OKE cluster's node pool subnet is not associated with a route table that has a rule for the VCN's DNS resolver.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Problem: OKE pods can't resolve private DB IP despite VCN DNS working.
* Option A: CoreDNS in OKE must forward to VCN's resolver for private IPs; misconfiguration is a common issue-correct.
* Option B: Security lists block traffic, not resolution; VCN DNS isn't hosted on the DB-incorrect.
* Option C: Public endpoint affects API access, not internal DNS-incorrect.
* Option D: Route tables don't control DNS resolution-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option A is the most probable cause.
Oracle notes:
* "CoreDNS in OKE must be configured to forward queries to the VCN's DNS resolver (.169 address) for private IP resolution."This supports Option A. Reference:OKE DNS Configuration - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengdns.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 18
In a complex multi-region OCI environment using DRGs for transitive routing, which method is most efficient for ensuring that route updates from on-premises networks are propagated to all connected VCNs?

- A. Implementing a Service Gateway to broadcast route updates.
- B. Attaching each VCN to a separate DRG and configuring static routing between them.
- C. Manually updating static routes in each VCN's route table.
- D. Using a centralized DRG route table with route distribution enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Objective:Efficiently propagate on-premises route updates to multiple VCNs.
* DRG Capabilities:Supports route distribution to attached VCNs.
* Analyze Options:
* A:Manual updates are inefficient and error-prone; unsuitable.
* B:Centralized DRG with route distribution automates propagation; efficient.
* C:Multiple DRGs add complexity and manual effort; inefficient.
* D:Service Gateway is for OCI services, not route updates; incorrect.
* Conclusion:Centralized DRG with route distribution is the most efficient method.
Route distribution in a DRG simplifies multi-region routing. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "Using a centralized DRG with route distribution enabled allows routes learned from on-premises networks to be automatically propagated to all attached VCNs, reducing management overhead" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: DRG Route Distribution). This

leverages OCI's automation capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Your organization is migrating a legacy application to OCI. This application relies on a specific IP address for its external communication, and you need to maintain this IP address during the migration. Which OCI Load Balancer feature or configuration can help you achieve this while ensuring high availability for the application?

- A. Deploying multiple Flexible Load Balancers with different public IP addresses and using DNS round- robin.
- B. Using a private IP address for the load balancer and NAT Gateway for outbound traffic.
- C. Utilizing the Network Load Balancer (NLB) with its inherent ability to preserve client IP addresses.
- D. Configuring the Flexible Load Balancer with a reserved public IP address.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirement Breakdown: Maintain a specific public IP for external communication with high availability (HA).
* Option A: Private IP with NAT Gateway is for outbound traffic from private subnets, not inbound public access. It doesn't support a fixed public IP for external clients.
* Option B: Network Load Balancer (NLB) preserves client IPs (source IP) but doesn't allow reserving a specific public IP. IPs are assigned dynamically, failing the requirement.
* Option C: Flexible Load Balancer (Application Load Balancer) supports reserving a public IP, ensuring the legacy IP is maintained. It also provides HA across Availability Domains (ADs).
* Option D: Multiple load balancers with DNS round-robin don't maintain a single IP-clients see different IPs, violating the requirement.
* Conclusion: Option C meets both the specific IP and HA needs efficiently.
Per Oracle documentation:
* "The Application Load Balancer (Flexible Load Balancer) allows you to reserve a public IP address, which can be associated with the load balancer for consistent external access."
* "It provides high availability by distributing traffic across multiple backend instances."This supports Option C. Reference:Load Balancer Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content /Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 20
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