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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Troubleshoot OCI Networking and Connectivity Issues: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Operations Engineer and evaluates the ability to select appropriate OCI tools and services for troubleshooting network and connectivity problems. It also tests knowledge of using OCI logging services to diagnose and resolve configuration or performance issues effectively.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design for Hybrid Networking Architectures: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Infrastructure Architect and assesses capabilities in designing hybrid networking environments. It involves demonstrating proficiency with Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) configurations, attachments, BGP routing protocols, VPN services, and evaluating FastConnect offerings. This section also emphasizes maintaining reliable multicloud connectivity and implementing IPSec over FastConnect, along with transitive routing practices.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan and Design OCI Networking Solutions and App Services: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Solutions Architect and focuses on planning comprehensive networking and application service strategies. It includes understanding IP management practices, choosing procedural steps for deployments, and evaluating OCI load balancers, DNS configurations, and traffic steering options. Basic familiarity with DNS Security Extensions (DNSsec) is acknowledged as a placeholder for future integration.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and Operate Secure OCI Networking and Connectivity Solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Security Specialist and centers around securing networking configurations and interconnectivity in OCI. It involves applying IAM policies for tenancy communication, using bastion services in multi-tier setups, exploring CloudShell capabilities, and evaluating network security layers like OCI Network Firewall, Web Application Firewall (WAF), edge services, and certificates. This section also references obsolete content related to IaC and OKE in networking architectures while touching on zero-trust packet routing models.
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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

You are designing a hybrid cloud environment where multiple VCNs in OCI need to communicate with your on-premises network. You are using a single Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) to connect to your on- premises network via FastConnect. You want to ensure that each VCN is isolated from the others and that traffic between VCNs must pass through your on-premises security appliances for inspection. How should you configure the DRG attachments and route tables to enforce this security policy?

- A. Attach each VCN to the DRG using a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) and then attach one VCN to FastConnect. Configure routes so that traffic traverses from LPG to LPG through the on-premises network.
- B. Attach each VCN directly to the FastConnect using IPsec VPN tunnels, bypassing the DRG entirely to ensure all traffic flows through the on-premises security appliances.
- **C. Attach all VCNs and the FastConnect to the DRG. Configure the DRG route table associated with each VCN attachment to route all traffic destined for other VCNs to the FastConnect attachment. Configure the FastConnect DRG route table to route traffic destined to each VCN to the corresponding VCN attachment.**
- D. Attach all VCNs and the FastConnect to the DRG. Configure static routes on each VCN's route table pointing to the DRG for any subnet not within the VCN. Enable the "Transit Routing" feature on the DRG to allow inter-VCN communication.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Requirements: VCN isolation, inter-VCN traffic via on-premises appliances.

* DRG Role: Central hub for VCN and FastConnect connectivity.

* Evaluate Options:

* A: DRG routes inter-VCN traffic via FastConnect to on-premises; meets isolation and inspection needs.

* B: Transit Routing allows direct VCN-to- VCN communication, bypassing on-premises; incorrect.

* C: Bypassing DRG with VPNs is complex and unsupported; incorrect.

* D: LPG is for intra-region peering, not DRG-to-FastConnect; incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option A enforces the policy via DRG route tables.

DRG route tables control traffic flow. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "To force inter- VCN traffic through an on-premises network via FastConnect, configure DRG route tables to route VCN- destined traffic to the FastConnect attachment, ensuring isolation and inspection" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: DRG Routing). This setup leverages a single DRG effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 42

A large financial institution is migrating its on-premises trading platform to OCI. The platform requires low latency and high

bandwidth connectivity to the on-premises data center. You have established an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect circuit. You now need to connect multiple VCNs in different regions to the on-premises data center via this FastConnect circuit, optimizing for cost and management overhead. Which DRG configuration would be the most efficient and recommended approach?

- A. Create a separate DRG in each region and attach each VCN to its regional DRG. Then, create a separate FastConnect attachment to each regional DRG. Finally, configure static routes on each DRG to direct traffic appropriately.
- B. Create a single DRG in one region and attach all VCNs in all regions to this single DRG using remote peering connections. Attach the FastConnect circuit to this single DRG. Configure static routes on the DRG to direct traffic to the appropriate VCNs.
- C. Create a single DRG in one region and attach all VCNs in all regions to this single DRG using local peering gateways (LPGs). Attach the FastConnect circuit to this single DRG. Configure static routes on the DRG to direct traffic to the appropriate VCNs.
- **D. Create a single DRG in one region. Attach all VCNs in all regions to this single DRG using DRG attachments with remote peering. Attach the FastConnect circuit to the single DRG.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Requirements: Low latency, high bandwidth, multi-region VCNs via one FastConnect, minimal cost /overhead.

* DRG Strategy:

* Multiple DRGs: Increases cost and complexity.

* Single DRG: Centralizes management, reduces FastConnect attachments.

* Evaluate Options:

* A: Multiple DRGs and FastConnects; costly and complex; incorrect.

* B: Remote peering connections imply RPC, not standard DRG attachments; less precise.

* C: Single DRG with remote peering attachments; efficient and correct terminology; optimal.

* D: LPGs are intra-region, not cross-region; incorrect.

* Conclusion: Single DRG with remote peering attachments is most efficient.

A single DRG optimizes multi-region setups. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "For connecting multiple VCNs across regions to a single FastConnect, use one DRG with remote peering attachments to minimize cost and management overhead" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: DRG with FastConnect). Option C aligns with OCI's recommended architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are designing a hybrid cloud architecture connecting your on-premises network to OCI. You have established a Site-to-Site VPN between your on-premises network and an OCI DRG. You have two VCNs attached to the DRG: VCN-A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN-B (10.1.0.0/16). You need to ensure that only VCN-A can communicate with the on-premises network (192.168.1.0/24), while VCN-B should remain isolated. What is the MOST effective and secure method to achieve this connectivity requirement using DRG route tables?

- **A. Create two DRG route tables: DRG-RT-A and DRG-RT-B. In DRG-RT-A, add a route rule for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate DRG-RT-A with the VCN-A attachment. Associate DRG-RT-B (containing no routes for 192.168.1.0/24) with the VCN-B attachment.**
- B. Create a single DRG route table. Add a route rule to the DRG route table for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate this route table with the VCN-A attachment. Associate a default DRG route table that contains no routes for the VPN attachment with the VCN-B attachment.
- C. Create a single DRG route table. Add a route rule to the DRG route table for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate this route table with both the VCN-A and VCN-B attachments. Implement Network Security Groups (NSGs) on VCN-B to block all traffic to and from 192.168.1.0/24.
- D. Create two DRG route tables: DRG-RT-A and DRG-RT-B. In DRG-RT-A, add a route rule for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate DRG-RT-A with the VCN-A attachment. In DRG-RT-B, add a route rule for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment and associate DRG-RT-B with the VCN-B attachment. Then, use security lists to block all traffic between VCN-B and the on-premises network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Objective: Allow VCN-A to access on-premises (192.168.1.0/24) via VPN, isolate VCN-B using DRG route tables effectively and securely.

* Option A: Single route table for both VCNs with NSGs on VCN-B to block traffic. This works but relies on NSGs, which are

secondary to routing. Routing-level isolation is more secure and efficient.

* Option B: Single route table for VCN-A with the VPN route, default table (no VPN route) for VCN-B.

This isolates VCN-B effectively at the routing level, but managing one table across all attachments can complicate scaling.

* Option C: Two route tables, both with VPN routes, then blocking VCN-B with security lists. This is inefficient-routes are advertised unnecessarily, relying on security lists instead of routing isolation.

* Option D: Two route tables-DRG-RT-A with VPN route for VCN-A, DRG-RT-B with no VPN route for VCN-B. This ensures VCN-B has no path to on-premises at the DRG level, providing the strongest isolation.

* Conclusion: Option D is the most effective and secure, leveraging routing for isolation rather than secondary security controls.

Oracle documentation states:

* "DRG route tables control traffic between VCN attachments and external connections (e.g., VPN).

Associate a unique route table with each attachment to enforce specific routing policies."

* "To isolate a VCN, ensure its DRG route table contains no routes to the destination."Option D aligns with this approach.

Reference:Dynamic Routing Gateway Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingDRGs.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 44

Your company is migrating its legacy application to OCI. This application uses self-signed certificates. As part of the migration, you want to replace these with certificates issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA) managed through OCI Certificates. What is the most secure and recommended method to handle this transition?

- A. Immediately replace the self-signed certificates on all application servers with certificates issued by OCI Certificates, without any gradual rollout.
- B. Import the self-signed certificates into OCI Certificates and continue using them until they expire.
- C. Obtain certificates from OCI Certificates, gradually replace self-signed certificates on application servers, and update the truststores on client systems to include the OCI Certificates CA.
- D. Configure OCI WAF to bypass certificate validation for the legacy application.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Objective: Securely transition from self-signed to trusted CA certificates.

* Option A: Importing self-signed certificates into OCI Certificates doesn't improve security-incorrect.

* Option B: Immediate replacement risks outages if clients don't trust the new CA-unrecommended.

* Option C: Gradual replacement with OCI Certificates, updating client truststores, ensures security and minimizes disruption-correct.

* Option D: Bypassing validation via WAF weakens security-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option C is the most secure and recommended method.

Oracle advises:

* "Replace self-signed certificates with OCI Certificates from a trusted CA. Perform a phased rollout and update client truststores to avoid disruptions."This validates Option C. Reference:OCI Certificates Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Certificates/overview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 45

When applying Zero Trust principles to packet routing within OCI, what is the significance of using private endpoints instead of Service Gateways for accessing OCI services?

- A. Private endpoints are only used for internet access.
- B. Private endpoints eliminate the need for IAM policies.
- C. Private endpoints automatically open all ports for service access.
- D. Private endpoints restrict access to specific instances of a service, enhancing security.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Context: Zero Trust requires strict access control.

* Option A: IAM policies are still required-incorrect.

* Option B: Private endpoints limit access to specific service instances, aligning with Zero Trust- correct.

* Option C: Ports are controlled by NSGs/security lists-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option B enhances security.

* "Private endpoints restrict access to specific OCI service instances, enhancing Zero Trust by limiting exposure compared to Service Gateways."This supports Option B. Reference:Private Endpoints - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/privateendpoints.htm).

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