

1z0-1124-25 Musterprüfungsfragen - 1z0-1124-25 Zertifizierung & 1z0-1124-25 Testfragen



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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Fragen Und Antworten & 1z0-1124-25 Zertifikatsfragen

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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• Design and Deploy OCI Virtual Cloud Networks (VCN): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Network Engineer and covers the design and configuration of Virtual Cloud Networks in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. It includes understanding VCN and subnet characteristics, implementing both IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, identifying the distinct roles of OCI gateways, and recognizing endpoint types and their application within networking architectures. Knowledge of Object Storage endpoints is also referenced.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• Migrate Workloads to OCI: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Migration Specialist and focuses on identifying the best networking connectivity strategies when migrating workloads to Oracle Cloud. It includes scenarios involving on-premises infrastructure, other cloud providers, and multicloud environments, ensuring proper connectivity and minimal downtime during transitions.
Thema 6	• Transitive Routing: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Network Security Engineer and focuses on the interpretation and synthesis of transitive routing configurations. It includes understanding how DRG, Local Peering Gateways (LPG), and network appliances interact in a routed network and implementing those configurations effectively.
Thema 7	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional 1z0-1124-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q61-Q66):

61. Frage

When setting up cross-tenancy VCN peering using Local Peering Gateways (LPGs), which IAM permission is required in the target tenancy to accept the peering request?

- A. Allow group <group_name> to inspect local-peering-gateways in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
- B. Allow group <group_name> to use local-peering-gateways in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
- **C. Allow group <group_name> to manage local-peering-gateways in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>**
- D. Allow group <group_name> to read virtual-network-family in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>

Antwort: C

Begründung:

- * Requirement: IAM permission to accept cross-tenancy LPG peering.
- * Option A: "Manage" allows creating and accepting peering-correct.
- * Option B: "Use" permits using existing LPGs, not accepting requests-incorrect.
- * Option C: "Inspect" is read-only, insufficient-incorrect.
- * Option D: "Read" on virtual-network-family doesn't cover LPG management-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option A is required.

Oracle states:

* "To accept a cross-tenancy peering request, the target tenancy needs 'manage local-peering-gateways' permission." This confirms Option A. Reference: Local VCN Peering - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/localVCNpeering.htm).

62. Frage

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 restrict access to specific instances of a service, enhancing security.**
- C. Private endpoints automatically open all ports for service access.
- D. Private endpoints eliminate the need for IAM policies.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

- * 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.
- * Option D: Private endpoints are for private access, not internet-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option B enhances security.

Oracle states:

* "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).

63. Frage

When configuring transitive routing with a DRG across multiple VCNs and on-premises networks, which key configuration step ensures that traffic from one VCN is correctly routed through the DRG to an on-premises destination?

- A. Configuring static routes on the DRG route table with the on-premises network CIDR and the corresponding VCN attachment.
- **B. Configuring dynamic routing protocol (e.g., BGP) on the DRG and the on-premises Customer Premises Equipment (CPE).**
- C. Implementing a Service Gateway to facilitate direct communication between the VCNs and the on-premises network.
- D. Attaching all VCNs to a single LPG and configuring route tables to direct traffic to the on-premises network.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

- * Transitive Routing Goal: Traffic from a VCN to an on-premises network via DRG.
- * DRG Role: Acts as a virtual router connecting VCNs and on-premises networks.
- * Routing Options:
- * Static Routes: Manually defined, less scalable for dynamic environments.
- * Dynamic Routing (BGP): Automatically exchanges routes, ideal for hybrid setups.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Static routes work but require manual updates; less efficient.
- * B: BGP dynamically propagates routes, ensuring correct routing; best fit.
- * C: LPG is for intra-region peering, not on-premises connectivity; incorrect.
- * D: Service Gateway is for OCI services, not on-premises; incorrect.
- * Conclusion: BGP ensures scalable, accurate routing through the DRG.

The DRG supports transitive routing with dynamic protocols like BGP. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "For

transitive routing between VCNs and on-premises networks via a DRG, configuring BGP on the DRG and CPE enables automatic route propagation, ensuring traffic is correctly routed" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Dynamic Routing Gateway). BGP is preferred over static routes for hybrid cloud scenarios.

64. Frage

In the context of OCI's Zero Trust Packet Routing, which principle emphasizes the necessity of explicitly defining and enforcing access controls at every stage of network communication?

- A. Network Segmentation
- B. Implicit Trust
- **C. Least Privilege**
- D. Perimeter Security

Antwort: C

Begründung:

* Zero Trust Context: Assumes no inherent trust, requiring explicit controls at all network stages.

* Evaluate Principles:

* Implicit Trust: Assumes trust, opposite of Zero Trust; incorrect.

* Least Privilege: Grants minimal access, explicitly enforced; aligns with Zero Trust.

* Perimeter Security: Relies on boundary protection, not Zero Trust; incorrect.

* Network Segmentation: Isolates networks, a tactic not a principle; incomplete.

* Conclusion: Least Privilege is the core principle for explicit access control.

Zero Trust Packet Routing in OCI emphasizes Least Privilege. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "The Least Privilege principle in Zero Trust requires that access controls be explicitly defined and enforced at every network communication stage, ensuring no implicit trust" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Zero Trust Networking). This drives granular security policies.

65. Frage

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 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.
- 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 the VCN-A attachment. Associate a default DRG route table that contains no routes for the VPN attachment with the VCN-B attachment.
- D. 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.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

* 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).

66. Frage

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