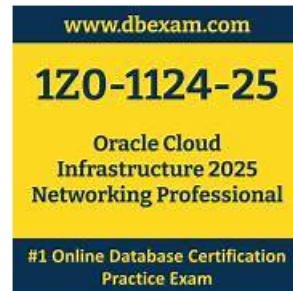


시험대비에가장적합한1z0-1124-25최신덤프덤프문제



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>> 1z0-1124-25최신덤프 <<

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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 시험요강:

주제	소개

주제 1	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.
주제 2	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.
주제 3	OCI Networking Best Practices: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Solutions Architect and covers essential best practices for designing secure, efficient, and scalable networking solutions in OCI. It includes architectural design, connectivity setup, security hardening, and monitoring and logging standards that align with industry and Oracle-recommended guidelines.
주제 4	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.
주제 5	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.
주제 6	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.

최신 Oracle Cloud 1z0-1124-25 무료샘플문제 (Q53-Q58):

질문 # 53

A development team has deployed a three-tier application in an OCI VCN. The application consists of a public-facing web tier, an application tier, and a database tier. The team reports that the web tier instances can communicate with the application tier instances, but the application tier instances cannot connect to the database tier instances. All security lists are configured to allow all traffic within the VCN. Which OCI Networking diagnostic tool would BEST help you quickly isolate the root cause of this connectivity issue?

- A. Connection Diagnostics
- B. VCN Flow Logs
- C. OCI Bastion
- D. Network Firewall

정답: A

설명:

* Problem: App tier can't reach DB tier despite open security lists.

* Option A: Flow Logs show traffic details but require analysis, slowing diagnosis-less efficient.

* Option B: Connection Diagnostics tests connectivity (e.g., ping, traceroute) between resources, quickly pinpointing failures-correct.

* Option C: Network Firewall controls traffic, not diagnoses-incorrect.

* Option D: Bastion is for access, not troubleshooting-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Connection Diagnostics is the best tool for quick isolation.

Oracle states:

* "Connection Diagnostics provides rapid testing of network connectivity between OCI resources, ideal for isolating issues like tier-to-tier failures." This validates Option B. Reference: Network Troubleshooting - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/troubleshooting.htm#connectiondiagnostics).

질문 # 54

You are designing a highly available web application in OCI. You've created a VCN with two public subnets across different Availability Domains (ADs). You need to enable IPv6 support for the application to cater to a growing number of IPv6-only clients. You plan to use a Load Balancer to distribute traffic to backend compute instances in the public subnets. Which of the following approaches ensures the highest level of resilience and IPv6 connectivity for your application?

- A. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracle. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on IPv4 only, while backend compute instances listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.
- B. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefix. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Route traffic accordingly using NSGs.
- C. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefix. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on IPv4 only, and the compute instances to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.
- **D. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracle. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.**

정답: D

설명:

* Requirements: HA and IPv6 support for public web app.

* Option A: ULA is private, not routable; NAT for IPv6 is inefficient-incorrect.

* Option B: ULA doesn't support public IPv6 clients-incorrect.

* Option C: Public IPv6 CIDR is correct, but IPv4-only LB with NAT lacks direct IPv6-less resilient.

* Option D: Public IPv6 CIDR with dual-stack LB and instances ensures full IPv6 support and HA across ADs-correct.

* Conclusion: Option D maximizes resilience and connectivity.

Oracle states:

* "For public IPv6 applications, use a public IPv6 CIDR block and configure Load Balancers and instances for both IPv4 and IPv6 to ensure resilience." This supports Option D. Reference: IPv6 in OCI - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPv6.htm).

질문 # 55

You are managing a critical application hosted on OCI. To enhance security, you have enabled DNSSEC for your domain using OCI DNS. You want to automate the process of monitoring the health and validity of your DNSSEC configuration and receive alerts if any issues are detected. Which OCI service can be MOST effectively used for this DNSSEC monitoring purpose?

- A. OCI Audit Service.
- B. OCI Logging Analytics.
- **C. OCI Monitoring Service.**
- D. OCI Vulnerability Scanning Service.

정답: C

설명:

* Goal: Automate DNSSEC health monitoring with alerts.

* Option A: Vulnerability Scanning is for compute instances, not DNSSEC-incorrect.

* Option B: Monitoring Service tracks metrics and logs, supports custom DNSSEC metrics, and provides alarms-correct.

* Option C: Audit Service logs API calls, not DNSSEC health-incorrect.

* Option D: Logging Analytics analyzes logs but lacks direct alerting-less effective than Monitoring.

* Conclusion: Option B is the most effective for automated monitoring and alerts.

Oracle documentation notes:

* "OCI Monitoring Service allows you to monitor metrics and logs, including DNSSEC-related data, and set alarms for proactive notifications." This supports Option B. Reference: Monitoring Overview - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPv6.htm).

us/iaas/Content/Monitoring/Concepts/monitoringoverview.htm).

질문 # 56

Which OCI service facilitates the creation of a private connection between two VCNs located in different tenancies, without traversing the public internet?

- A. Remote Peering Connection (RPC)
- B. Internet Gateway
- C. Service Gateway
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with Local Peering Gateway (LPG)

정답: A

설명:

- * Requirement: Private VCN connection across tenancies.
- * Services:
- * Internet Gateway: Public access; incorrect.
- * Service Gateway: OCI services, not VCNs; incorrect.
- * RPC: Cross-tenancy private peering; correct.
- * DRG with LPG: LPG is intra-region, not cross-tenancy; incorrect.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Public; incorrect.
- * B: Service-focused; incorrect.
- * C: Designed for this scenario; correct.
- * D: Misaligned components; incorrect.
- * Conclusion: RPC is the right service.

RPC enables cross-tenancy peering. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "Remote Peering Connections (RPCs) establish private connectivity between VCNs in different tenancies over OCI's private backbone" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Remote Peering Connections). This ensures no public internet traversal.

질문 # 57

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

정답: A

설명:

- * 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.

질문 # 58

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1z0-1124-25최고품질 예상문제모음: https://www.koreadumps.com/1z0-1124-25_exam-braindumps.html

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