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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<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 6	<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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are troubleshooting an issue where a compute instance in a private subnet within a VCN cannot reach OCI Object Storage. You have verified that a Service Gateway is configured for the VCN and that the route table associated with the subnet has a route rule directing traffic for OCI Services to the Service Gateway.

However, the instance still cannot connect. What is the MOST likely cause of the problem?

- A. The Service Gateway is not configured to allow access to OCI Object Storage.
- B. The instance is not configured with the Oracle Cloud Agent.
- C. The instance requires a public IP address to access OCI Object Storage.
- **D. The security list or network security group associated with the subnet or instance is not configured to allow outbound traffic to the OCI Object Storage service CIDR block.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Problem: Instance in private subnet can't reach Object Storage despite Service Gateway and routing.
- * Option A: Service Gateway enables private access; public IP isn't required-incorrect.
- * Option B: Security lists/NSGs act as firewalls; if outbound traffic to Object Storage CIDR isn't allowed, connectivity fails-most likely and correct.
- * Option C: Service Gateway defaults to all OCI services unless restricted; less likely given setup verification-incorrect.
- * Option D: Oracle Cloud Agent is for management, not connectivity-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option B is the most probable cause.

Oracle states:

* "For private access to Object Storage via a Service Gateway, ensure security lists or NSGs allow outbound traffic to the Object Storage CIDR block." This supports Option B. Reference: Service Gateway Troubleshooting - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/servicegateway.htm#troubleshooting).

NEW QUESTION # 34

Consider a scenario where you have several private subnets within your VCN, and instances in these subnets need to access different OCI Object Storage buckets across various compartments. How can you efficiently manage and secure private access to Object Storage for all these subnets while adhering to the principle of least privilege?

- A. Deploy a single NAT Gateway and manage access using Network Security Groups (NSGs) for each subnet.
- B. Create a Private Endpoint for each Object Storage bucket within each private subnet.
- C. Configure a single Internet Gateway and use IAM policies to control access at the bucket level.
- **D. Implement a Service Gateway within the VCN and utilize IAM policies and route tables to direct traffic to the appropriate Object Storage service endpoints.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Goal: Private, secure, least-privilege access to Object Storage across subnets.
- * Option A: Internet Gateway uses public access, violating privacy-incorrect.
- * Option B: NAT Gateway is for internet, not OCI services-incorrect.
- * Option C: Service Gateway provides private access; IAM policies enforce least privilege; route tables manage traffic-correct.
- * Option D: Private Endpoints per bucket/subnet are inefficient and unscalable-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option C is efficient and secure.

Oracle states:

* "A Service Gateway enables private access to Object Storage. Use IAM policies for least-privilege access and route tables for traffic control." This supports Option C. Reference: Service Gateway Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/servicegateway.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 35

You are setting up a Site-to-Site VPN connection between your on-premises network and OCI. You have generated the IKE pre-shared key and configured the VPN connection in OCI. You now need to configure your on-premises Customer Premises Equipment (CPE). Which information from the OCI console is ESSENTIAL for configuring your on-premises CPE to establish the VPN connection?

- A. The subnet CIDR blocks within your OCI VCN.
- B. The OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier) of the VPN connection and the compartment ID.
- C. The OCI region and availability domain.
- **D. The public IP address of the OCI Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and the IKE pre-shared key.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Objective: Identify essential info for CPE to establish a Site-to-Site VPN with OCI.
- * Option A: Region and availability domain are for OCI resource placement, not CPE config-incorrect.
- * Option B: The DRG's public IP is the VPN endpoint, and the IKE pre-shared key authenticates the tunnel-essential and correct.
- * Option C: OCID and compartment ID are for OCI management, not CPE setup-incorrect.
- * Option D: Subnet CIDRs are for routing, configured later, not for tunnel establishment-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option B provides the critical VPN connection details.

Oracle documentation states:

* "To configure your CPE for Site-to-Site VPN, you need the public IP address of the DRG (VPN headend) and the IKE pre-shared key from the OCI console." This confirms Option B. Reference: Setting Up IPsec VPN - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPSec.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are designing a VCN in OCI to host a multi-tenant SaaS application. Each tenant requires a separate and isolated network segment for security and regulatory compliance. You are using a large CIDR block for the VCN. What is the most efficient procedural method for achieving network segmentation and isolation for each tenant, considering IP address utilization and ease of management?

- A. Create a separate private subnet for each tenant within the same VCN, utilizing Network Security Groups (NSGs) and routing rules to enforce isolation.
- B. Create a separate compartment for each tenant and place all network resources within the tenant's compartment. Use NSGs and routing rules for isolation.
- C. Create a separate VCN for each tenant.
- D. Create a separate virtual machine (VM) for each tenant and rely on host-based firewalls for isolation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Requirements: Isolated segments, efficient IP use, easy management.

* Options Analysis:

* A: Separate VCNs waste IPs, high overhead; inefficient.

* B: Subnets with NSGs optimize IP use, simplify control; correct.

* C: Compartments are for IAM, not network isolation; incorrect.

* D: VM firewalls are complex, less secure; unsuitable.

* Conclusion: Subnets with NSGs are most efficient.

Subnets and NSGs provide tenant isolation. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "For multi-tenant applications, use separate private subnets within a VCN and enforce isolation with NSGs and routing rules, optimizing IP utilization and management" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: VCN Design). This balances security and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 37

When configuring a network appliance within a VCN to enable transitive routing, which of the following is essential to ensure traffic flows correctly between interconnected VCNs?

- A. Attaching the network appliance to a Service Gateway.
- B. Configuring static routes on the DRG route tables pointing to the network appliance's private IP address.
- C. Using a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) to connect the network appliance to the DRG.
- D. Implementing a Load Balancer in front of the network appliance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Objective: Enable transitive routing via a network appliance (e.g., firewall) between VCNs.

* Transitive Routing Setup: DRG connects VCNs; appliance processes traffic.

* Key Requirement: DRG must route traffic to the appliance's private IP.

* Evaluate Options:

* A: Service Gateway is for OCI services, not transitive routing; incorrect.

* B: Static routes on DRG to appliance ensure correct traffic flow; essential.

* C: Load Balancer is optional, not essential for routing; incorrect.

* D: LPG is for intra-region VCN peering, not appliance-DRG connection; incorrect.

* Conclusion: DRG static routes to the appliance are critical for transitive routing.

Transitive routing with a network appliance requires explicit routing configuration. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "To enable transitive routing through a network appliance, configure static routes in the DRG route table pointing to the appliance's private IP as the next hop" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Transitive Routing with DRG). This ensures traffic is processed by the appliance between VCNs.

