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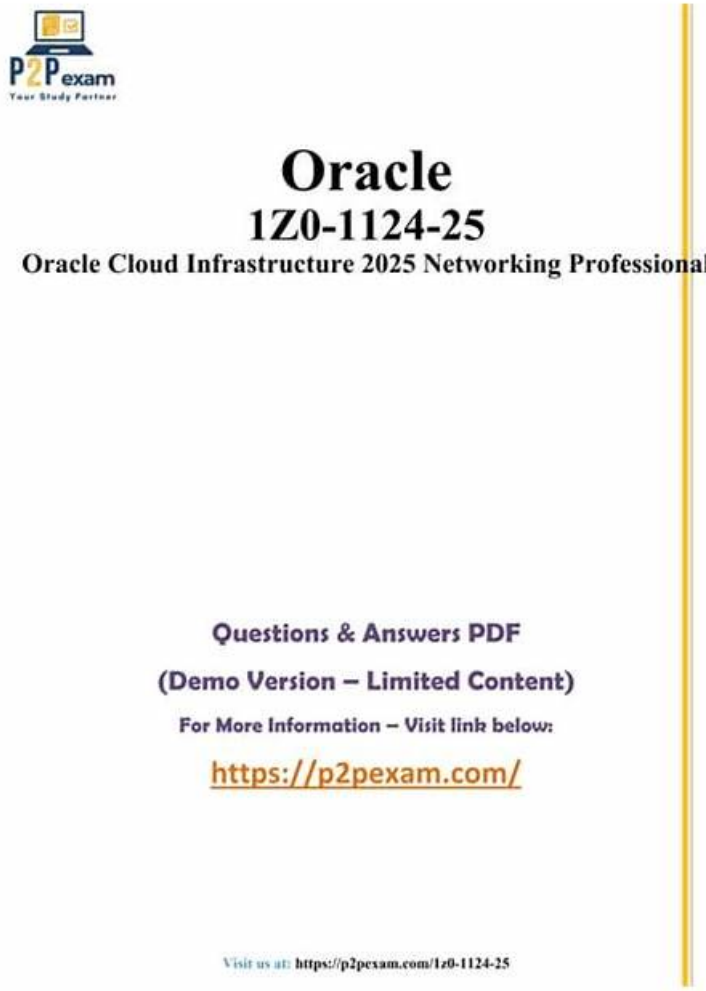

To pass the Oracle 1z0-1124-25 certification exam, you need to master complicated subjects related to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional. ActualTestsIT verified Oracle 1z0-1124-25 pdf questions can help you prepare for this exam by covering every topic in the exam and giving you the opportunity to practice for the actual exam. Download ActualTestsIT Oracle 1z0-1124-25 PDF Questions today and get ready to demonstrate your expertise in solving complex Oracle real-life problems.

Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103
Your company needs to connect an on-premises data center to an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) to extend their existing infrastructure to the cloud. The connection MUST be secure, reliable, and provide consistent, low-latency access to resources in both environments. Resources in the OCI VCN need access to the on-premises servers, and resources in the on-premises data center need to access the compute instances located in a private subnet within the OCI VCN. Which is the MOST appropriate architectural design for establishing connectivity in this hybrid cloud environment, considering the available endpoints and gateway options in OCI?

- A. Implement a FastConnect connection from the on-premises network to the OCI VCN utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI and implement a Site-to-Site VPN connection as backup.
- B. Establish a FastConnect connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN, utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI.
- C. Configure a public endpoint for each resource in the OCI VCN that needs to be accessed from the on- premises network.
- D. Implement a Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN, utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Requirements: Secure, reliable, low-latency, bidirectional access with redundancy.
* Option A: VPN via DRG is secure but lacks low latency and redundancy-insufficient.

* Option B: FastConnect via DRG offers low latency and security but no redundancy-partial fit.
* Option C: Public endpoints are insecure and high-latency-incorrect.
* Option D: FastConnect for primary low-latency access, VPN as backup for redundancy-correct and most appropriate.
* Conclusion: Option D meets all criteria.
Oracle states:
* "FastConnect with DRG provides secure, low-latency hybrid connectivity. Add a Site-to-Site VPN for redundancy to ensure reliability."This supports Option D. Reference:Hybrid Cloud Connectivity - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/hybridcloud.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 104
You are configuring a FastConnect connection between your on-premises network and OCI. You need to establish a BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) session to exchange routing information. You want to use private peering to securely connect to your private resources within OCI. What are the MINIMUM requirements for configuring BGP for private peering over FastConnect?

- A. A valid ASN for the on-premises side and the OCI side and a non-overlapping IP address range for BGP peering on both the on-premises and OCI side.
- B. A public IP address range for BGP peering on the on-premises side and OCI side and an established DRG.
- C. A private AS number for the on-premises side and a valid ASN for the OCI side.
- D. A public AS number and a valid ASN for the OCI side.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Goal: Minimum BGP setup for private FastConnect peering.
* Option A: Public ASN isn't required; private ASNs work-incorrect.
* Option B: Private ASN is allowed, but doesn't specify IPs-insufficient.
* Option C: Public IPs aren't needed for private peering-incorrect.
* Option D: Valid ASNs (public or private) and non-overlapping private IPs are the minimum for BGP- correct.
* Conclusion: Option D meets the requirements.
Oracle notes:
* "For BGP over FastConnect private peering, provide a valid ASN (public or private) and a non- overlapping IP range for peering."This confirms Option D. Reference:FastConnect BGP Configuration
- Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#BGP).

NEW QUESTION # 105
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 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.
- 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 Service Gateway is not configured to allow access to OCI Object Storage.

Answer: A

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 # 106
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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: B

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 # 107
You are tasked with migrating a critical, latency-sensitive application from Azure to OCI. Due to compliance requirements, all data must be encrypted in transit. Which connectivity option provides the BEST combination of security and performance for this migration?

- A. Leverage Azure Data Factory to transfer data to OCI Object Storage via HTTPS
- B. Employ Azure VPN Gateway in conjunction with an OCI Load Balancer with SSL termination for the incoming connections from Azure
- C. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN between Azure's Virtual Network Gateway and OCI's Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), relying on the built-in IPSec encryption
- D. Utilize Azure ExpressRoute and OCI FastConnect through a colocation provider, then implement application-level encryption using TLS

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirements: Low latency, high security with encryption for migration.
* Option A: VPN with IPSec offers encryption but has higher latency over public internet-less optimal.
* Option B: ExpressRoute and FastConnect provide a private, low-latency link; TLS adds end-to-end encryption-correct and best combination.
* Option C: Data Factory with HTTPS is encrypted but slow and not real-time-incorrect.

* Option D: VPN with Load Balancer SSL termination breaks end-to-end encryption-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option B balances performance and security.
Oracle notes:
* "For latency-sensitive migrations, use FastConnect with ExpressRoute via colocation, enhanced by TLS for secure, high-performance data transfer."This supports Option B. Reference:Multicloud Connectivity
- Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 108
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