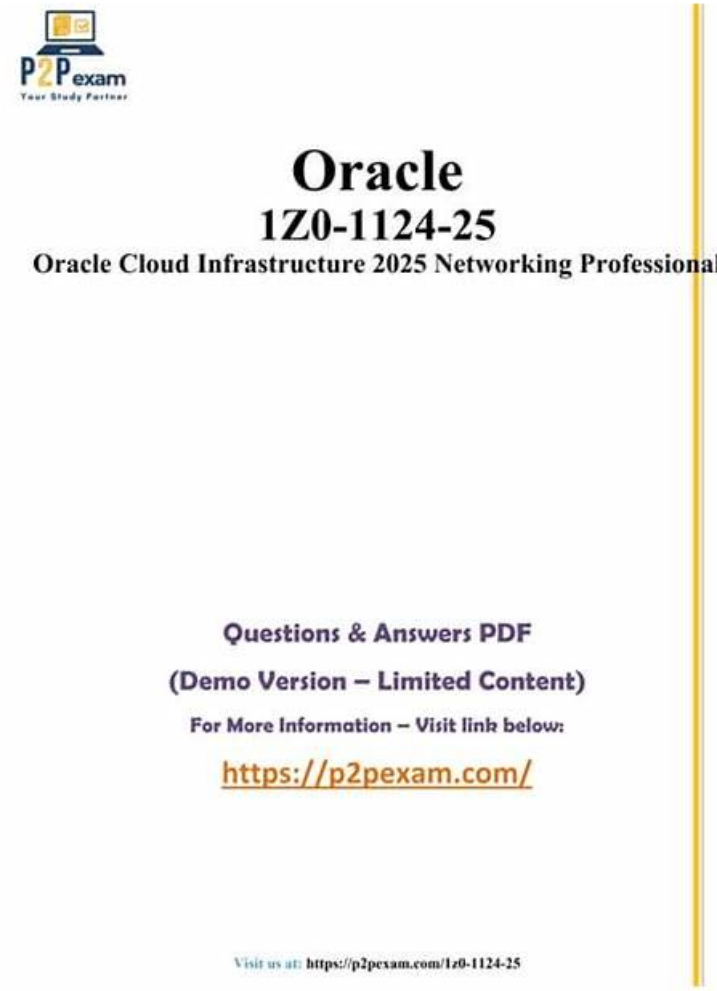
Reliable Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Dumps Book, Prep 1z0-1124-25 Guide



BONUS!!! Download part of TopExamCollection 1z0-1124-25 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jajrlGF7Ytsppzl_9xcQK9ubBL67F3qk

Once you accept the guidance of our 1z0-1124-25 training engine, you will soon master all knowledge about the real exam. Because there are all the keypoints of the subject in our 1z0-1124-25 training guide. All in all, you will save a lot of preparation troubles of the 1z0-1124-25 Exam with the help of our study materials. We will go on struggling and developing new versions of the 1z0-1124-25 study materials. Please pay close attention to our products!

Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 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.

Prep 1z0-1124-25 Guide - Latest 1z0-1124-25 Test Camp

It is known to us that the 1z0-1124-25 exam has been increasingly significant for modern people in this highly competitive word, because the 1z0-1124-25 test certification can certify whether you have the competitive advantage in the global labor market or have the ability to handle the job in a certain area, especial when we enter into a newly computer era. Therefore our 1z0-1124-25 practice torrent is tailor-designed for these learning groups, thus helping them pass the 1z0-1124-25 exam in a more productive and efficient way and achieve success in their workplace.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
When migrating workloads requiring high availability and redundancy for on-premises connectivity to OCI, which approach is recommended?

- A. Dual FastConnect connections with diverse paths
- B. Single FastConnect connection
- C. Internet Gateway with multiple public IPs
- D. Site-to-Site VPN over a single internet connection

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Requirements: HA and redundancy for on-premises-to-OCI connectivity.
* Option A: Single FastConnect lacks redundancy-incorrect.
* Option B: Single VPN over internet has no redundancy and poor performance-incorrect.
* Option C: Dual FastConnect with diverse paths ensures HA and redundancy via separate routes- correct.
* Option D: Internet Gateway with public IPs isn't dedicated or redundant-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option C is the recommended approach.
Oracle advises:
* "For high availability, use dual FastConnect connections with diverse paths to eliminate single points of failure in hybrid connectivity."This supports Option C. Reference:FastConnect High Availability - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#ha).

NEW QUESTION # 21
You are designing a highly available web application on OCI. The application needs to be accessible globally with traffic being routed to the nearest region based on user location. Additionally, you need to implement sophisticated traffic management policies,

such as A/B testing and weighted traffic distribution based on application version. You also require protection against DDoS attacks. Which OCI load balancing solution is best suited for these requirements?

- A. Global Load Balancer with Traffic Management Steering Policies
- B. Regional Load Balancer
- C. Flexible Load Balancer
- D. Network Load Balancer

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Requirements:Global access, geo-routing, advanced traffic management, DDoS protection.
* Load Balancer Options:
* Regional LB:Single-region, no global routing or advanced policies.
* NLB:Layer 4, no HTTP-based traffic management or DDoS features.
* Global LB with Steering Policies:Layer 7, supports geo-routing and policies.
* Flexible LB:Not a specific OCI service.
* Assess Fit:
* A:Lacks global and advanced features; unsuitable.
* B:No Layer 7 or DDoS protection; incorrect.
* C:Meets all requirements with geo-routing, steering policies, and WAF integration; best fit.
* D:Non-existent service; incorrect.
* Conclusion:Global LB with steering policies is the best solution.
The Global Load Balancer with Traffic Management Steering Policies supports global applications. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "Global Load Balancer enables geo-based routing and advanced traffic policies like A/B testing and weighted distribution, integrating with OCI WAF for DDoS protection" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Load Balancing - Traffic Management). This aligns with all specified requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Your team is deploying a critical, highly available application that relies on accessing a MySQL Database Service instance within OCI. The application requires a stable and predictable endpoint for database connectivity, even during database failover events. Which endpoint configuration is most suitable to ensure seamless application connectivity in this high-availability scenario?

- A. Using a DNS hostname that resolves to the floating private IP address of the active MySQL Database Service instance.
- B. Using the public IP address of the MySQL Database Service instance.
- C. Using the private IP address of the primary MySQL Database Service instance directly.
- D. Using a Service Gateway to connect to the MySQL Database Service endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Goal:Stable endpoint for MySQL DB with HA failover support.
* Endpoint Options:
* Public IP:Exposed, changes on failover; unsuitable.
* DNS with Floating IP:Persistent across failovers; ideal.
* Private IP:Tied to primary, fails on switch; incorrect.
* Service Gateway:For OCI services, not MySQL DB; incorrect.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Public exposure, no HA; incorrect.
* B:Floating private IP with DNS ensures continuity; correct.
* C:Static IP breaks on failover; incorrect.
* D:Misaligned purpose; incorrect.
* Conclusion:DNS with floating IP is most suitable.
MySQL DB in OCI uses floating IPs for HA. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "A DNS hostname resolving to the floating private IP of the active MySQL Database Service instance ensures seamless connectivity during failover events" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: MySQL Database Service HA). This provides predictability and stability.

NEW QUESTION # 23
You are troubleshooting a connectivity issue between two compute instances within the same VCN. Both instances are in different

subnets. Instance A (IPv4: 10.0.1.10, IPv6: fc00:1:1::10) can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1) and can ping the IPv6 address of Instance B (fc00:1:2::20), but cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). The security lists and network security groups (NSGs) are configured to allow all traffic between the subnets. The route table for Instance A's subnet has a rule to route all traffic destined to 10.0.2.0
/24 subnet to the VCN Local Peering Gateway. What is the most probable cause?

- A. The VCN does not have IPv6 enabled.
- B. The "ping" utility is not supported on the IPv6 address.
- C. The route table for Instance B's subnet is missing a rule to route traffic destined for 10.0.1.0/24 to the VCN Local Peering Gateway.
- D. IPv6 traffic cannot be filtered by security lists or NSGs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Analyze Connectivity Successes:Instance A can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1), indicating that local subnet routing and security rules are functioning for IPv4. It can also ping Instance B's IPv6 address (fc00:1:2::20), confirming that IPv6 routing and security rules between subnets are operational.
* Identify the Failure:Instance A cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). Since security lists and NSGs allow all traffic, the issue is unlikely to be a security configuration problem.
* Examine Routing for Instance A:The route table for Instance A's subnet (10.0.1.0/24) has a rule directing traffic to 10.0.2.0/24 via the VCN Local Peering Gateway (LPG). In OCI, LPGs are used for intra-region VCN peering, but here, both instances are in the same VCN, so this rule is likely a misconfiguration or irrelevant unless peering is involved. However, the successful IPv6 ping suggests basic connectivity exists.
* Check Return Path from Instance B:For a ping to succeed, Instance B must send ICMP replies back to Instance A (10.0.1.10). Instance B's subnet (10.0.2.0/24) needs a route table entry to send traffic to
10.0.1.0/24. Without this, replies are dropped, causing the IPv4 ping to fail. The IPv6 success indicates that IPv6 routing is correctly configured both ways, possibly via SLAAC or default routes.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Incorrect. IPv6 is enabled, as Instance A pings Instance B's IPv6 address.
* B:Correct. Missing route for 10.0.1.0/24 in Instance B's subnet prevents IPv4 replies.
* C:Incorrect. Security lists and NSGs can filter IPv6 traffic in OCI.
* D:Incorrect. Ping supports IPv6, as evidenced by the successful IPv6 ping.
The most probable cause is a missing route in Instance B's subnet route table. In OCI, each subnet has its own route table, and for instances in different subnets within the same VCN to communicate, both subnets must have appropriate routes. The successful IPv6 ping suggests that IPv6 routing is intact (likely due to default behavior or SLAAC), but IPv4 requires explicit routing. Per the Oracle Networking Professional study guide,
"Route tables must be configured to direct traffic to the appropriate next hop for inter-subnet communication within a VCN" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Virtual Cloud Networks).

NEW QUESTION # 24
You are a Cloud Architect troubleshooting connectivity issues in your OCI environment. Your application servers, residing in private subnets within a VCN, need to access Object Storage within the same region to retrieve critical data. You have confirmed that there are no NSG rules blocking traffic between the subnets.
However, the instances cannot access Object Storage. You have a Service Gateway configured, and route rules in the private subnets directing traffic for Oracle Services to the Service Gateway. What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The Service Gateway is not configured with the correct service CIDR labels for Object Storage in the region.
- B. The security list associated with the private subnet does not allow outbound traffic to all Oracle Services.
- C. The NAT Gateway is not configured correctly to access external services.
- D. The Internet Gateway is disabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Problem:Private subnet instances can't access Object Storage via Service Gateway.
* Setup Check:Route rules point to Service Gateway; NSGs allow traffic.
* Evaluate Causes:
* A:Incorrect CIDR labels block Object Storage access; likely.
* B:Internet Gateway irrelevant for Service Gateway; incorrect.

* C:NSGs confirmed open, security lists secondary; less likely.
* D:NAT Gateway not used here; incorrect.
* Conclusion:Misconfigured Service Gateway CIDR is the most likely issue.
Service Gateway requires specific CIDR labels. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "For private subnets to access Object Storage via a Service Gateway, the gateway must be configured with the correct regional Oracle Services CIDR label" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Service Gateway Configuration). Misconfiguration prevents access despite proper routing.

NEW QUESTION # 25
.....

As the most famous and popular 1z0-1124-25 exam questions on the market, we have built a strict quality control system. The whole compilation process of the 1z0-1124-25 study materials is normative. We have proof-readers to check all the contents. Usually, the 1z0-1124-25 Actual Exam will go through many times' careful proofreading. Please trust us. We always attach great importance to quality of the 1z0-1124-25practice braindumps.

P.S. Free 2026 Oracle 1z0-1124-25 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by TopExamCollection: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jajrlGF7Ytsppzl_9xcQK9ubBL67F3qk