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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<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 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"> 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 (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112

When troubleshooting inter-region connectivity issues between VCNs peered via a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), which OCI tool is most effective for verifying the routing configuration and identifying potential misconfigurations?

- A. Network Visualizer
- B. Oracle Cloud Guard
- C. OCI Audit Logs
- **D. DRG Route Tables**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Goal: Verify routing for inter-region VCN peering via DRG.
- * Option A: Cloud Guard monitors security, not routing-incorrect.
- * Option B: Audit Logs track changes, not current routing state-incorrect.
- * Option C: DRG Route Tables define routing rules, directly showing misconfigurations-correct.
- * Option D: Network Visualizer shows topology but not detailed routing rules-less effective.
- * Conclusion: DRG Route Tables are most effective.

Oracle states:

* "DRG Route Tables are the primary tool for verifying and troubleshooting routing configurations for inter-region VCN peering."This validates Option C. Reference:DRG Troubleshooting - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingDRGs.htm#troubleshooting).

NEW QUESTION # 113

You are designing a hybrid cloud solution where sensitive data must be transferred between your on-premises data center and an OCI VCN. You require a dedicated, private connection with guaranteed bandwidth and low latency. In addition to FastConnect, what additional product would you implement to achieve encryption of the traffic traversing the FastConnect link and to ensure data confidentiality?

- **A. MACsec**
- B. OCI Bastion
- C. IPSec VPN
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Requirement Analysis: The solution needs a private, high-bandwidth, low-latency connection (provided by FastConnect) with encryption for data confidentiality.

- * Option A (IPSec VPN): IPSec encrypts traffic at Layer 3 over public or private networks. While feasible over FastConnect, it's redundant since FastConnect is already private, adding unnecessary overhead and complexity.
- * Option B (OCI Vault): Vault manages encryption keys and secrets but doesn't encrypt traffic itself- only supports application-level encryption, not link-level-incorrect.
- * Option C (MACsec): MACsec (Media Access Control Security) provides Layer 2 encryption for Ethernet traffic, ideal for securing FastConnect's dedicated link directly between devices, ensuring confidentiality without higher-layer overhead-correct.
- * Option D (OCI Bastion): Bastion secures remote access to VCN resources, not link encryption- incorrect.
- * Conclusion: MACsec enhances FastConnect with efficient, link-level encryption, meeting all requirements.

Oracle documentation states:

* "MACsec provides Layer 2 encryption for FastConnect, securing Ethernet traffic between on-premises and OCI infrastructure. It's ideal for ensuring confidentiality over dedicated connections." This supports Option C as the best additional product.
Reference:FastConnect Security Options - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#security).

NEW QUESTION # 114

You are setting up a FastConnect connection between your on-premises data center and OCI. You need to configure BGP to exchange routing information. You require OCI to always prefer the FastConnect path for traffic destined to your on-premises network, even if OCI learns about the same prefixes via the public internet. Which BGP attribute should you configure on the OCI side of the FastConnect connection to achieve this?

- A. Configure MED to a lower value for routes advertised via FastConnect.
- B. Decrease the AS Path length for routes learned via FastConnect.
- C. Advertise a more specific (longer prefix length) route via FastConnect.
- **D. Increase the Local Preference for routes learned via FastConnect.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Goal:Prefer FastConnect routes over public internet in OCI.
- * BGP Attributes:
- * Local Preference:Higher value prefers a path within an AS.
- * AS Path:Shorter path preferred, but manipulated on sender side.
- * Prefix Length:More specific wins, but not controllable here.
- * MED:Influences inbound traffic, not OCI preference.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A:Higher Local Preference ensures FastConnect priority; correct.
- * B:AS Path is set by on-premises, not OCI; incorrect.
- * C:Prefix specificity is on-premises controlled; incorrect.
- * D:MED affects on-premises, not OCI; incorrect.
- * Conclusion:Local Preference is the right attribute.

Local Preference controls route preference in BGP. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "To prioritize FastConnect routes in OCI, increase the Local Preference for routes learned via the FastConnect virtual circuit over other paths" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: BGP Configuration). This ensures OCI prefers the private path.

NEW QUESTION # 115

You are designing a multi-tier application within an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). The application comprises a public-facing web tier in one subnet, an application tier in another, and a database tier in a third.

For security reasons, you want to ensure that only the application tier can initiate connections to the database tier. The web tier needs to be able to communicate with the application tier, but not directly with the database tier. You are using private IP addresses within your VCN. Which procedural step is MOST effective to achieve this network isolation?

- A. Create separate security lists for each subnet and configure ingress and egress rules to restrict traffic accordingly. Configure the route table for the Web Tier subnet to route traffic destined for the Database Tier subnet through the Application Tier.
- B. Create separate Network Security Groups (NSGs) for each tier and configure ingress and egress rules to restrict traffic accordingly. Configure the route table for the Web Tier subnet to route traffic destined for the Database Tier subnet through the Application Tier.
- **C. Create separate security lists for each subnet and configure ingress and egress rules to restrict traffic accordingly. Create**

appropriate route rules in each subnet's route table.

- D. Create a single Network Security Group (NSG) and associate it with all three subnets. Configure ingress and egress rules within the single NSG to restrict traffic accordingly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Requirements: App tier only initiates to DB; web tier to app tier only.
- * Option A: NSGs with forced routing through app tier adds complexity and latency-less effective.
- * Option B: Single NSG lacks subnet-level isolation-incorrect.
- * Option C: Separate security lists per subnet with ingress/egress rules enforce isolation; route tables ensure proper VCN routing-correct and effective.
- * Option D: Security lists are good, but routing web-to-DB via app tier is unnecessary-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option C achieves isolation efficiently.

Oracle states:

* "Use separate security lists per subnet with ingress/egress rules to isolate tiers. Route tables manage intra-VCN traffic without forced hops." This supports Option C. Reference: Security Lists Overview - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securitylists.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 116

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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * 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).

