

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking

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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 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.

Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 7	• 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.

>> 1z0-1124-25 Examsfragen <<

1z0-1124-25 Lernhilfe, 1z0-1124-25 Zertifizierungsfragen

Leute aus verschiedenen Bereichen bemühen sich um ihre Zukunft. Bemühen Sie sich auch um Erhöhung Ihrer Fähigkeit? Haben Sie das Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Zertifikat? Wie viel wissen Sie über Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Zertifizierungsprüfung? Was sollen Sie machen, wenn Sie nicht genug Kenntnisse zur 1z0-1124-25 Prüfung beherrschen? Machen Sie sich keine Sorge. ExamFragen kann Ihnen Hilfe bieten.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional 1z0-1124-25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q110-Q115):

110. Frage

When configuring inter-tenancy VCN peering, what is the purpose of the "peer ID" provided by the requesting tenancy to the accepting tenancy?

- A. To define the security rules for the peering connection.
- B. To specify the CIDR block of the requesting tenancy's VCN.
- **C. To uniquely identify the requesting tenancy's RPC.**
- D. To authenticate the requesting tenancy's root user.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

* Context: Inter-tenancy VCN peering connects VCNs across different OCI tenancies using Remote Peering Connections (RPCs).

* Option A: Authentication of the root user is handled by IAM policies, not the peer ID, which is a technical identifier-incorrect.

* Option B: The peer ID is the OCID of the RPC created by the requesting tenancy. It uniquely identifies the RPC, allowing the accepting tenancy to target and establish the peering-correct.

* Option C: CIDR blocks are part of VCN configuration and shared separately, not via the peer ID- incorrect.

* Option D: Security rules are defined by NSGs or security lists, not the peer ID-incorrect.

* Conclusion: The peer ID's purpose is to identify the requesting tenancy's RPC, making Option B the correct answer.

From Oracle's documentation:

* "For inter-tenancy peering, the requesting tenancy provides the OCID of its Remote Peering Connection (RPC), known as the peer ID, to the accepting tenancy. The accepting tenancy uses this ID to establish the peering."This confirms Option B.

Reference:Remote VCN Peering Across Tenancies - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm#cross-tenancy).

111. Frage

As a network security engineer, you are tasked with designing a highly secure architecture for a financial application running on OCI. You have deployed a Network Firewall to protect the application's VCN. Due to regulatory compliance requirements, you need to ensure that no direct internet access is allowed to any compute instance within the application's private subnet, even if it is misconfigured. You need to block all outbound traffic to the internet. Which Network Firewall rule action best accomplishes this goal?

- A. ALLOW with Destination IP address set to 0.0.0.0/0.
- **B. REJECT with Destination IP address set to 0.0.0.0/0.**
- C. ALLOW with Destination IP address set to the Service Gateway IP address.
- D. DROP with Destination IP address set to the NAT Gateway IP address.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

* Objective: Block all outbound internet traffic from a private subnet, ensuring compliance despite misconfigurations.

* Option A: ALLOW to 0.0.0.0/0 permits all traffic, contradicting the requirement.

* Option B: DROP to NAT Gateway IP only blocks traffic to the NAT Gateway, not all internet traffic (e.g., misconfigured routes bypassing NAT).

* Option C: REJECT to 0.0.0.0/0 blocks all outbound traffic to any IP, sending an ICMP unreachable message. This ensures no internet access, even if misconfigured, and aids troubleshooting.

* Option D: ALLOW to Service Gateway permits OCI service access, not internet blocking.

* Conclusion: Option C is the most comprehensive and compliant solution.

Oracle's Network Firewall guide states:

* "Use REJECT with a destination of 0.0.0.0/0 to block all outbound traffic and notify the source, ideal for strict egress control." This matches Option C's purpose. Reference: Network Firewall Policies - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/NetworkFirewall/Tasks/managingpolicies.htm).

112. Frage

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

* 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).

113. Frage

Which OCI feature allows the DRG to dynamically learn routes from on-premises networks, facilitating automated route propagation to connected VCNs?

- **A. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)**
- B. Local Peering Gateway (LPG)
- C. Internet Gateway
- D. Service Gateway

Antwort: A

Begründung:

- * Objective: Identify the feature for dynamic route learning via DRG.
- * Option A: Service Gateway is for OCI services-incorrect.
- * Option B: LPG is for VCN peering-incorrect.
- * Option C: BGP enables dynamic route exchange between DRG and on-premises-correct.
- * Option D: Internet Gateway is for public access-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option C is the correct feature.

Oracle notes:

* "BGP on the DRG dynamically learns routes from on-premises networks over FastConnect or VPN, propagating them to VCNs." This confirms Option C. Reference: BGP with DRG - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingDRGs.htm#BGP).

114. Frage

You are troubleshooting an issue where legitimate users are occasionally blocked by your OCI WAF, which is configured in "Detection" mode. You need to identify the specific WAF rules that are triggering these false positives and adjust them without disrupting legitimate traffic. Which approach offers the most efficient way to diagnose and resolve this issue?

- A. Increase the sensitivity level of the entire WAF configuration.
- B. Whitelist the IP addresses of the affected users.
- C. Disable all WAF rules and then gradually re-enable them one by one until the issue reappears.
- **D. Analyze the OCI WAF logs in OCI Logging Analytics, focusing on the rule IDs associated with blocked requests. Then, move the specific rule to "log only".**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

- * Problem Scope: Identify and adjust WAF rules causing false positives in Detection mode without disrupting traffic.
- * Detection Mode Behavior: Logs potential violations without blocking, allowing analysis.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Use OCI Logging Analytics to pinpoint rule IDs from logs, then set rules to "log only" for testing; efficient and non-disruptive.
- * B: Disabling all rules risks security and is time-consuming; inefficient.
- * C: Increasing sensitivity worsens false positives; counterproductive.
- * D: Whitelisting IPs is a temporary fix, not scalable or diagnostic; unsuitable.
- * Conclusion: Logging analysis with rule adjustment is the most efficient approach.

OCI WAF logs provide detailed insights for troubleshooting. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "In Detection mode, WAF logs all triggered rules, which can be analyzed in OCI Logging Analytics to identify false positives. Rules can then be adjusted to 'log only' to refine policies without affecting traffic" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Web Application Firewall). This method ensures precision and minimal disruption.

115. Frage

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