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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which OCI service or feature enables the enforcement of granular, identity-based access controls for packet routing, crucial for implementing Zero Trust principles?

- A. Internet Gateway
- B. Service Gateway
- **C. Network Security Groups (NSGs)**
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Zero Trust Principles: Require explicit, identity-based access controls at every network stage.
- * Evaluate OCI Services:
- * Internet Gateway: Enables public internet access, no identity-based control.
- * Service Gateway: Provides private service access, no granular routing control.
- * NSGs: Offer stateful, identity-based rules at the VNIC level.
- * DRG: Facilitates routing, not identity-based access control.
- * NSG Fit: NSGs allow rules based on VNIC identity, source/destination IP, and ports, aligning with Zero Trust.
- * Conclusion: NSGs are the best fit for granular, identity-based routing control.

NSGs are pivotal for Zero Trust in OCI. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Network Security Groups provide granular, stateful security rules that can be applied to specific VNICs, enabling identity-based access controls essential for Zero Trust architectures" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Network Security Groups). Unlike security lists (subnet-level), NSGs offer instance-level precision.

NEW QUESTION # 12

For a multi-tier architecture with a strict compliance requirement to log all user access to private resources, which Bastion service configuration is most suitable?

- A. Dynamic port forwarding sessions with no logging enabled.
- B. Using a jump server with manually configured logging.
- **C. Managed Bastion sessions with detailed session logging enabled.**
- D. SSH port forwarding sessions with minimal audit logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Requirement Analysis: Strict compliance mandates logging all user access to private resources in a multi-tier setup.
- * Option A Assessment: Dynamic port forwarding with no logging fails compliance, as it provides no audit trail.
- * Option B Assessment: Managed Bastion sessions in OCI offer detailed logging (e.g., session start/end times, user IDs), integrated with OCI Logging. This meets compliance needs with a managed, scalable solution.
- * Option C Assessment: SSH port forwarding with minimal logs doesn't provide the detailed auditing required for strict compliance.
- * Option D Assessment: A jump server with manual logging is error-prone, lacks scalability, and isn't a managed OCI service, making it less suitable.
- * Conclusion: Option B provides the most robust, compliance-ready solution with detailed logging.

From Oracle's Bastion documentation:

* "OCI Bastion provides managed SSH sessions with detailed logging capabilities, capturing user access details for audit and compliance. Enable session logging to record all activities." This supports Option B as the best choice. Reference: Bastion Service Overview - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Bastion/Concepts/bastionoverview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 13

You are working as an OCI Network Specialist. Your company is migrating its on-premises IPv6 network to OCI. As part of the migration, you need to enable communication between the on-premises network and a VCN in OCI using FastConnect. Your company utilizes global unicast IPv6 addresses on-premises and wants to continue utilizing those addresses in OCI. However, you have a restriction that compute instance traffic must be limited to IPv6 only. After assigning IPv6 addresses from the prefix to the instance, they cannot ping external IPv6 addresses. What configuration most likely addresses this issue?

- A. Ensure that there is a Service Gateway attached to the VCN with a default route (::0) in your subnet route table.
- **B. Ensure that there is an Internet Gateway (IGW) attached to the VCN with a default route (::0) in your subnet route table.**

- C. Ensure that there are IPv6 default routes (::/0) pointing to a NAT Gateway in your VCN route tables.
- D. You can't use your own IPv6 address space in OCI. You must use OCI's provided ULA.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Problem: Instances with IPv6-only traffic can't ping external IPv6 addresses despite FastConnect and IPv6 prefixes.
- * Option A: OCI supports Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) for IPv6, including global unicast addresses, so this is incorrect.
- * Option B: NAT Gateways are for IPv4 outbound traffic, not IPv6-irrelevant here.
- * Option C: For IPv6-only instances to reach external IPv6 addresses (beyond FastConnect), an Internet Gateway (IGW) is required with a default route (::/0) in the subnet route table. This enables public IPv6 connectivity-correct.
- * Option D: Service Gateway is for OCI services, not general IPv6 internet access-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option C fixes the issue by enabling IPv6 internet access.

Oracle states:

* "To enable IPv6 traffic to the internet, attach an Internet Gateway to the VCN and add a route rule for ::/0. OCI supports BYOIP for public IPv6 prefixes." This aligns with Option C. Reference: IPv6 in OCI - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPv6.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 14

In a Zero Trust network architecture, what is the primary purpose of implementing micro-segmentation within OCI VCNs?

- A. To increase network bandwidth.
- **B. To limit the blast radius of potential security breaches.**
- C. To simplify inter-region connectivity.
- D. To reduce the number of required route tables.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Context: Zero Trust assumes no trust, requiring strict isolation (micro-segmentation).
- * Option A: Bandwidth isn't increased by segmentation-incorrect.
- * Option B: Segmentation may increase route tables for granularity, not reduce them-incorrect.
- * Option C: Micro-segmentation isolates workloads, limiting breach impact (blast radius)-core Zero Trust goal and correct.
- * Option D: Inter-region connectivity isn't simplified by micro-segmentation-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option C aligns with Zero Trust principles.

Oracle notes:

* "Micro-segmentation in OCI VCNs, using NSGs and security lists, limits the blast radius of breaches by isolating resources, a key Zero Trust principle." This supports Option C. Reference: Zero Trust in OCI - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/zerotrust.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which OCI service or feature is best suited for capturing and analyzing network traffic metadata to identify anomalies and troubleshoot connectivity issues between VCN resources?

- **A. Flow Logs**
- B. Service Gateway
- C. Network Security Groups (NSGs)
- D. Route Tables

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Goal: Capture and analyze traffic metadata for anomalies and troubleshooting.
- * Option A: NSGs control traffic but don't capture metadata-incorrect.
- * Option B: Flow Logs record detailed traffic metadata (e.g., IPs, ports), perfect for analysis-correct.
- * Option C: Route Tables manage routing, not metadata-incorrect.
- * Option D: Service Gateway enables service access, not traffic logging-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Flow Logs are best suited.

Oracle documentation confirms:

- [illegible]

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