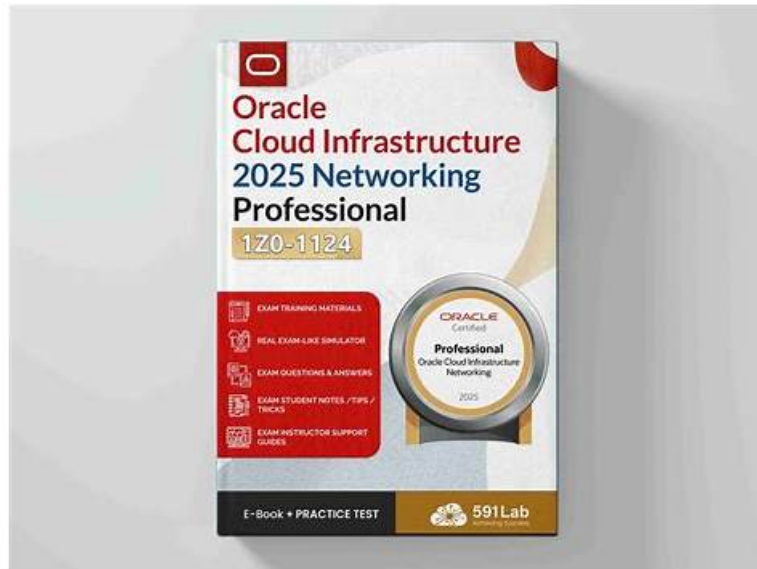


1z0-1124-25 Exam Questions Answers: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional - Valid Oracle Valid 1z0-1124-25 Test Practice



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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 7	<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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114

When configuring transitive routing with a DRG across multiple VCNs and on-premises networks, which key configuration step ensures that traffic from one VCN is correctly routed through the DRG to an on-premises destination?

- A. Attaching all VCNs to a single LPG and configuring route tables to direct traffic to the on-premises network.
- **B. Configuring dynamic routing protocol (e.g., BGP) on the DRG and the on-premises Customer Premises Equipment (CPE).**
- C. Implementing a Service Gateway to facilitate direct communication between the VCNs and the on-premises network.
- D. Configuring static routes on the DRG route table with the on-premises network CIDR and the corresponding VCN attachment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Transitive Routing Goal: Traffic from a VCN to an on-premises network via DRG.
- * DRG Role: Acts as a virtual router connecting VCNs and on-premises networks.
- * Routing Options:
 - * Static Routes: Manually defined, less scalable for dynamic environments.
 - * Dynamic Routing (BGP): Automatically exchanges routes, ideal for hybrid setups.
- * Evaluate Options:

- * A:Static routes work but require manual updates; less efficient.
- * B:BGP dynamically propagates routes, ensuring correct routing; best fit.
- * C:LPG is for intra-region peering, not on-premises connectivity; incorrect.
- * D:Service Gateway is for OCI services, not on-premises; incorrect.
- * Conclusion:BGP ensures scalable, accurate routing through the DRG.

The DRG supports transitive routing with dynamic protocols like BGP. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "For transitive routing between VCNs and on-premises networks via a DRG, configuring BGP on the DRG and CPE enables automatic route propagation, ensuring traffic is correctly routed" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Dynamic Routing Gateway). BGP is preferred over static routes for hybrid cloud scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 115

Your company has two FastConnect circuits connecting your on-premises network to OCI. You want to implement a BGP configuration that ensures that traffic from OCI to your on-premises network is load- balanced across both FastConnect circuits. Which BGP configuration would BEST achieve load balancing across the two FastConnect circuits?

- A. Configure different MED values on each FastConnect virtual circuit.
- **B. Advertise the same prefixes with the same attributes (including AS Path) across both FastConnect circuits.**
- C. Configure local preference to be higher on one of the FastConnect virtual circuits.
- D. Configure AS Path Prepending on one of the FastConnect virtual circuits.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Objective: Load balance OCI-to-on-premises traffic over two FastConnect circuits.
- * Option A: Different MEDs prioritize one path, not balance-incorrect.
- * Option B: Same prefixes and attributes enable Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing, balancing traffic-correct.
- * Option C: AS Path Prepending prefers one path-incorrect.
- * Option D: Local preference prioritizes one path-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option B ensures load balancing.

Oracle states:

* "For load balancing over multiple FastConnect circuits, advertise identical prefixes with the same BGP attributes to enable ECMP."This supports Option B. Reference:FastConnect BGP - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#BGP).

NEW QUESTION # 116

Your company utilizes a hybrid cloud architecture, connecting its on-premises network to an OCIVCN using a FastConnect private peering connection. You need to ensure that instances within a specific subnet in the VCN can only communicate with resources in a designated IP address range within the on-premises network.

What is the MOST effective way to achieve this specific network isolation?

- A. Configure an Internet Gateway for the subnet with a route rule to the on-premises network.
- **B. Create a custom route table for the subnet with a route rule pointing to the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and configure network security groups (NSGs) to limit traffic to the specified on-premises IP address range.**
- C. Modify the VCN's default security list to restrict traffic to the on-premises IP address range.
- D. Configure a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) for the subnet to route traffic to the on-premises network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Goal: Restrict subnet traffic to a specific on-premises IP range via FastConnect.
- * Option A: Internet Gateway is for public access, not FastConnect-incorrect.
- * Option B: Default security list applies broadly, lacking granularity; NSGs are more effective-less optimal.
- * Option C: Custom route table with DRG ensures FastConnect routing; NSGs provide precise, instance- level traffic restriction-correct.
- * Option D: LPG is for same-region VCN peering, not on-premises-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option C is the most effective method.

Oracle notes:

* "Use a custom route table with a DRG route rule for FastConnect traffic. NSGs offer granular control to restrict traffic to specific IP ranges."This supports Option C. Reference:FastConnect and NSG Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#NSG)

NEW QUESTION # 117

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

Answer: C

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 # 118

You are implementing IPsec over FastConnect to connect to a third-party network that is also connected to OCI via FastConnect. Your company requires a high level of security and isolation between your network and the third-party's network. Which of the following is the MOST secure approach to ensure network isolation when implementing IPsec over FastConnect in this scenario?

- A. Utilize a third-party virtual firewall appliance deployed in OCI and configure IPsec tunnels through the firewall to both your on-premises network and the third-party's network.
- B. Enable flow logs to monitor the traffic that is transmitted.
- C. Use OCI Network Security Groups (NSGs) or security lists to strictly control traffic between your VCN and the third-party's VCN.
- D. Implement IPsec tunnels between your on-premises network and the third-party's on-premises network, bypassing OCI.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Goal: Maximum security and isolation for IPsec over FastConnect.
- * Option A: Direct IPsec between on-premises networks bypasses OCI, ensuring complete isolation- correct and most secure.
- * Option B: NSGs/security lists control traffic but allow OCI traversal, less isolated-incorrect.
- * Option C: Third-party firewall adds complexity and OCI dependency, reducing isolation-incorrect.
- * Option D: Flow logs monitor, don't isolate-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Option A provides the highest isolation.

Oracle notes:

* "For maximum isolation with third-party networks, configure IPsec directly between on-premises endpoints, avoiding OCI traversal." This supports Option A. Reference: IPsec over FastConnect - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/setupIPsec.htm#fastconnect).

NEW QUESTION # 119

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