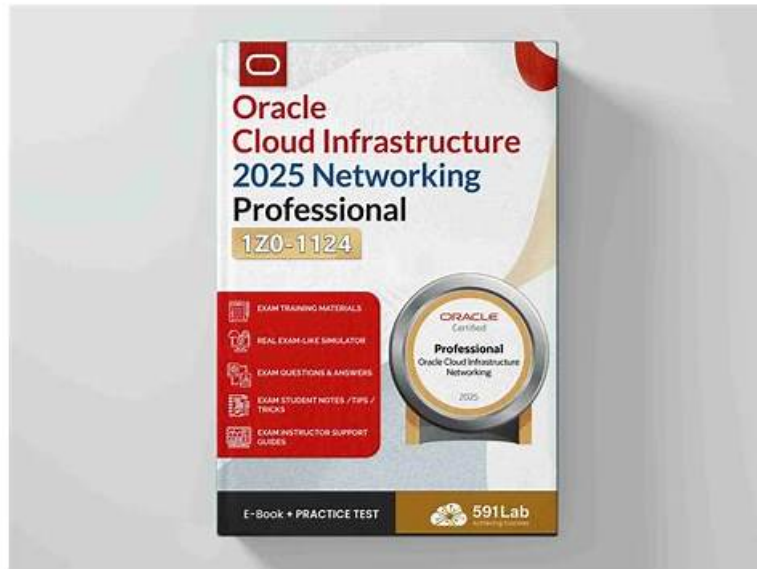


# Pass Guaranteed 2026 1z0-1124-25: Reliable Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Dumps Discount



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## Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Dumps Discount Offer You The Best Lab Questions to pass Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional exam

This pdf covers all of the 1z0-1124-25 Exam Questions from the previous exams as well as those that will appear in the upcoming Oracle 1z0-1124-25 exam. The 1z0-1124-25 PDF exam questions are compiled according to the latest exam syllabus to ensure your success. The Oracle 1z0-1124-25 PDF exam questions are also printable to make handy notes.

## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

You are designing a multi-tier application in OCI, deploying the application tier in a public subnet and the database tier in a private subnet within the same VCN. The application tier requires access to specific external internet resources for software updates and third-party API calls. However, the database tier should not have direct internet access. Which of the following is the most secure and efficient method to achieve this configuration?

- A. Configure a NAT Gateway for the private subnet and an Internet Gateway for the public subnet.
- B. Configure a NAT Gateway for both the public and private subnets.
- C. Configure a NAT Gateway for the public subnet and a Service Gateway for the private subnet.
- D. Configure a NAT Gateway for the private subnet and a Service Gateway for the public subnet.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Requirements: App tier (public) needs internet; DB tier (private) must not.

\* Components:

\* Internet Gateway: Full internet access for public subnets.

\* NAT Gateway: Outbound-only internet for private subnets.

\* Service Gateway: Private OCI service access.

\* Evaluate Options:

\* A: Reversed roles; public subnet doesn't need Service Gateway; incorrect.

\* B: NAT for public is unnecessary with Internet Gateway; inefficient.

\* C: NAT for public is wrong; Service Gateway doesn't block DB internet; incorrect.

\* D: Internet Gateway for app, NAT for DB if needed, aligns with policy; correct.

\* Conclusion: Option D is most secure and efficient.

Subnet roles dictate gateway use. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Public subnets use an Internet Gateway for full internet access, while private subnets can use a NAT Gateway for outbound-only access, ensuring no direct internet exposure" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: VCN Gateways).

Option D balances security and functionality.

### NEW QUESTION # 24

Your company needs to establish a secure connection between your on-premises network and OCI for a pilot project. The project has a limited budget and requires a quick setup, but also demands that the connection is encrypted. The long-term plan involves migrating to FastConnect, but that will take several months. Which OCI VPN solution would be most suitable for this short-term, budget-conscious, and security-aware scenario?

- A. Use a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with a Site-to-Site VPN connection configured using dynamic routing with BGP.
- **B. Use a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with a Site-to-Site VPN connection configured using static routing.**
- C. Deploy a third-party virtual appliance VPN solution from the OCI Marketplace within a public subnet and configure a VPN connection to your on-premises network.
- D. Use a Service Gateway to connect to a third-party VPN service available on the internet.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Requirements: Quick, cheap, encrypted VPN; interim before FastConnect.

\* VPN Options:

\* Static VPN: Simple, native, low cost.

\* Third-Party Appliance: Complex, costly.

\* Service Gateway: Not for VPN; incorrect.

\* BGP VPN: Dynamic, more setup; less quick.

\* Evaluate Options:

\* A: Static VPN is fast, secure, budget-friendly; correct.

\* B: Appliance adds cost and complexity; incorrect.

\* C: Misaligned use of Service Gateway; incorrect.

\* D: BGP is overkill for pilot; less efficient.

\* Conclusion: Static VPN via DRG is most suitable.

Static VPN is ideal for quick setups. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "A Site-to-Site VPN with static routing via DRG provides a fast, encrypted connection for short-term needs, minimizing cost and setup time" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Site-to-Site VPN). This fits the pilot project perfectly.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

You are using the OCI Application Load Balancer (ALB) for your web application. You want to implement a blue/green deployment strategy to minimize downtime during application updates. You have two backend sets: 'blue' (the current version) and 'green' (the new version). What is the most efficient way to switch traffic from the 'blue' backend set to the 'green' backend set using the ALB's traffic management capabilities?

- A. Create a new listener that points to the 'green' backend set and delete the old listener.
- **B. Use the ALB's routing rules to gradually shift traffic from the 'blue' backend set to the 'green' backend set based on a percentage weight.**
- C. Update the listener to point directly to the 'green' backend set.
- D. Update the health check policy of the 'blue' backend set to mark all servers as unhealthy, forcing the ALB to send traffic to the 'green' backend set.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Goal: Minimize downtime in blue/green deployment with ALB.

\* ALB Capabilities: Supports weighted routing for gradual traffic shifts.

\* Evaluate Options:

\* A: Immediate switch risks downtime if 'green' fails; less efficient.

\* B: Listener swap causes abrupt change; not optimal.

\* C: Gradual shift with weights ensures smooth transition; most efficient.

\* D: Forcing 'blue' unhealthy is disruptive and hacky; inefficient.

\* Conclusion: Weighted routing provides the smoothest transition.

ALB supports blue/green via routing rules. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states,

"Application Load Balancer's routing rules allow weighted traffic distribution between backend sets, enabling blue/green deployments with minimal downtime" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Load Balancer Routing). This method ensures stability during updates.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

You are tasked with migrating a critical, latency-sensitive application from Azure to OCI. Due to compliance requirements, all data must be encrypted in transit. Which connectivity option provides the BEST combination of security and performance for this migration?

- A. Leverage Azure Data Factory to transfer data to OCI Object Storage via HTTPS
- B. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN between Azure's Virtual Network Gateway and OCI's Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), relying on the built-in IPsec encryption
- C. Employ Azure VPN Gateway in conjunction with an OCI Load Balancer with SSL termination for the incoming connections from Azure
- D. Utilize Azure ExpressRoute and OCI FastConnect through a colocation provider, then implement application-level encryption using TLS

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* Requirements: Low latency, high security with encryption for migration.
- \* Option A: VPN with IPsec offers encryption but has higher latency over public internet-less optimal.
- \* Option B: ExpressRoute and FastConnect provide a private, low-latency link; TLS adds end-to-end encryption-correct and best combination.
- \* Option C: Data Factory with HTTPS is encrypted but slow and not real-time-incorrect.
- \* Option D: VPN with Load Balancer SSL termination breaks end-to-end encryption-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option B balances performance and security.

Oracle notes:

- \* "For latency-sensitive migrations, use FastConnect with ExpressRoute via colocation, enhanced by TLS for secure, high-performance data transfer." This supports Option B. Reference: Multicloud Connectivity
- Oracle Help Center([docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm)).

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A company wants to leverage a best-of-breed approach for their application stack. They plan to use OCI for its Autonomous Database, Azure for its container orchestration (AKS), and AWS for its object storage (S3).

Considering cost optimization and minimizing data egress charges, which strategy is the MOST efficient for transferring large datasets between these services?

- A. Establishing a hub-and-spoke model, using a central cloud provider as the data transfer hub, incurring egress charges from each cloud to the hub and then ingress charges from the hub to the destination cloud
- B. Utilizing a third-party data integration platform that is strategically located at a network peering point between OCI, Azure, and AWS
- C. Moving data directly between OCI Autonomous Database, Azure AKS, and AWS S3 using public internet, as this is the most cost-effective option
- D. Using Storage Gateway service on each cloud and replicate data from one gateway to the other

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

- \* Goal: Efficient, cost-optimized data transfer minimizing egress charges.
- \* Option A: Public internet incurs high egress costs-incorrect.
- \* Option B: Hub-and-spoke doubles egress/ingress charges-less efficient.
- \* Option C: Third-party platform at peering points reduces egress by leveraging direct connections- correct.
- \* Option D: Storage Gateway is for hybrid, not multicloud efficiency-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option C is the most efficient strategy.

Oracle states:

- \* "A third-party integration platform at peering points minimizes egress charges by using direct interconnects for multicloud data transfers." This validates Option C. Reference: Multicloud Cost Optimization - Oracle Help Center([docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm#costoptimization](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm#costoptimization)).

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