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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

Answer: D

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 # 69

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. Utilize Azure ExpressRoute and OCI FastConnect through a colocation provider, then implement application-level encryption using TLS**
- B. Leverage Azure Data Factory to transfer data to OCI Object Storage via HTTPS
- C. 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
- D. Employ Azure VPN Gateway in conjunction with an OCI Load Balancer with SSL termination for the incoming connections from Azure

Answer: A

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).

NEW QUESTION # 70

You are designing a highly available web application on OCI. The application needs to be accessible globally with traffic being routed to the nearest region based on user location. Additionally, you need to implement sophisticated traffic management policies, such as A/B testing and weighted traffic distribution based on application version. You also require protection against DDoS attacks. Which OCI load balancing solution is best suited for these requirements?

- A. Regional Load Balancer
- **B. Global Load Balancer with Traffic Management Steering Policies**
- C. Network Load Balancer
- D. Flexible Load Balancer

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Requirements: Global access, geo-routing, advanced traffic management, DDoS protection.
- * Load Balancer Options:
- * Regional LB: Single-region, no global routing or advanced policies.
- * NLB: Layer 4, no HTTP-based traffic management or DDoS features.
- * Global LB with Steering Policies: Layer 7, supports geo-routing and policies.
- * Flexible LB: Not a specific OCI service.

- * Assess Fit:
- * A:Lacks global and advanced features; unsuitable.
- * B:No Layer 7 or DDoS protection; incorrect.
- * C:Meets all requirements with geo-routing, steering policies, and WAF integration; best fit.
- * D:Non-existent service; incorrect.
- * Conclusion:Global LB with steering policies is the best solution.

The Global Load Balancer with Traffic Management Steering Policies supports global applications. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "Global Load Balancer enables geo-based routing and advanced traffic policies like A/B testing and weighted distribution, integrating with OCI WAF for DDoS protection" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Load Balancing - Traffic Management). This aligns with all specified requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 71

You are responsible for managing access to an Oracle Autonomous Database (ADB) instance in your OCI environment. You need to configure a secure connection to the ADB from compute instances located in a private subnet. You want to limit access to the ADB to only the designated compute instances. Which type of endpoint, in conjunction with appropriate security rules, provides the MOST granular control over network access to the Autonomous Database?

- A. A public ADB endpoint with Network Security Groups (NSGs) restricting access.
- **B. A private ADB endpoint with Network Security Groups (NSGs) restricting access.**
- C. A Service Gateway-enabled connection with a Service Gateway configured to allow access to ADB.
- D. A Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) connection with appropriate route rules.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Goal: Secure, granular access control to ADB from private subnet instances.
- * Option A: Public endpoint with NSGs exposes ADB to the internet, increasing risk despite NSG restrictions-less secure than private options.
- * Option B: Service Gateway provides private access to OCI services, but it's not specific to ADB instances and lacks the instance-level granularity of private endpoints.
- * Option C: Private ADB endpoint assigns a private IP within the VCN, keeping traffic internal. NSGs allow precise, stateful control to specific instances, offering the most granular security.
- * Option D: DRG is for external connections (e.g., on-premises), not internal VCN-to-ADB access.
- * Conclusion: Option C provides the most secure and granular control.

Oracle documentation notes:

* "Private endpoints for Autonomous Database provide a private IP within your VCN, ensuring traffic stays off the public internet. Use NSGs for fine-grained access control to specific instances." This supports Option C. Reference: Autonomous Database Networking - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/adbconnecting.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 72

You are configuring a FastConnect connection between your on-premises network and OCI. You need to establish a BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) session to exchange routing information. You want to use private peering to securely connect to your private resources within OCI. What are the MINIMUM requirements for configuring BGP for private peering over FastConnect?

- **A. A valid ASN for the on-premises side and the OCI side and a non-overlapping IP address range for BGP peering on both the on-premises and OCI side.**
- B. A private AS number for the on-premises side and a valid ASN for the OCI side.
- C. A public AS number and a valid ASN for the OCI side.
- D. A public IP address range for BGP peering on the on-premises side and OCI side and an established DRG.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Goal: Minimum BGP setup for private FastConnect peering.
- * Option A: Public ASN isn't required; private ASNs work-incorrect.
- * Option B: Private ASN is allowed, but doesn't specify IPs-insufficient.
- * Option C: Public IPs aren't needed for private peering-incorrect.
- * Option D: Valid ASNs (public or private) and non-overlapping private IPs are the minimum for BGP- correct.

Oracle notes:

- Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#BGP).

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