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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 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.
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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

You are designing an OCI architecture where a custom application running on a compute instance in a private subnet needs to securely access an Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) instance. The security policy mandates that all communication remains within the OCI network and avoids traversing the public internet. Which type of endpoint provides the most secure and direct connectivity for this scenario?

- A. Service Gateway Endpoint
- B. Public Endpoint
- **C. Private Endpoint**
- D. Regional Endpoint

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Requirement:Private, secure access to OIC from a private subnet.
- * Endpoint Types:
 - * Public:Internet-based; violates policy.
 - * Service Gateway:For OCI services like Object Storage, not OIC.
 - * Private:VCN-internal access to services; fits OIC.
 - * Regional:Ambiguous, not specific; incorrect.
- * Evaluate Options:
 - * A:Public internet; incorrect.
 - * B:Wrong service target; incorrect.
 - * C:Private within VCN; correct.
 - * D:Undefined scope; incorrect.
- * Conclusion:Private Endpoint ensures secure connectivity.

Private Endpoints secure OIC access. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "A Private Endpoint allows applications in a private subnet to access Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) within the OCI network, avoiding public internet exposure" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Private Endpoints).

This meets the security policy directly.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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 static routing.
- B. Use a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with a Site-to-Site VPN connection configured using dynamic routing with BGP.
- C. Use a Service Gateway to connect to a third-party VPN service available on the internet.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 71

Your company is migrating its publicly accessible website to OCI. You want to ensure the highest level of security and prevent DNS spoofing or cache poisoning attacks. You've decided to implement DNSSEC.

Which of the following is the most important first step in enabling DNSSEC for your domain using OCI DNS?

- A. Create a Traffic Management Steering Policy with the "DNSSEC" option enabled.
- B. Configure the OCI DNS resolver to validate all incoming DNS responses using DNSSEC.
- C. Generate a Key Signing Key (KSK) and a Zone Signing Key (ZSK) using a third-party tool and upload them to OCI DNS.
- D. **Enable DNSSEC on the OCI DNS zone for your domain and obtain the Delegation Signer (DS) record from OCI DNS.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Objective:Enable DNSSEC to secure OCI DNS against spoofing.

* DNSSEC Process:Requires enabling on the zone, generating keys, and updating the registrar.

* Evaluate Options:

* A:Steering policies manage traffic, not DNSSEC; incorrect.

* B:OCI DNS auto-generates keys; manual upload unnecessary; incorrect.

* C:Enabling DNSSEC starts the process, provides DS record; correct first step.

* D:Resolver validation is client-side, not enabling DNSSEC; incorrect.

* Conclusion:Enabling DNSSEC on the zone is the critical first step.

DNSSEC setup begins at the zone level. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "The first step to enable DNSSEC in OCI DNS is to activate it on the zone, which generates keys and provides a DS record to share with your registrar" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: DNSSEC Configuration). This establishes the chain of trust.

NEW QUESTION # 72

You are using Terraform to deploy a multi-tier application architecture consisting of a public subnet hosting a load balancer, a private subnet hosting application servers, and another private subnet hosting a database. The Terraform code successfully creates all the required infrastructure, including route tables and security lists.

However, after deployment, you realize that the load balancer cannot reach the application servers in the private subnet. You have verified that the load balancer is healthy and the application servers are running.

What is the most likely cause of this connectivity problem?

- A. The security list associated with the application server subnet does not allow ingress traffic from the load balancer's IP address range.
- B. The route table associated with the application server subnet has a default route pointing to the Internet Gateway, which is incorrect for a private subnet.
- C. The load balancer's security list is not configured to allow egress traffic to the application server subnet on the required ports (e.g., port 8080).
- D. The Network Address Translation (NAT) Gateway is misconfigured, preventing the application servers from initiating connections back to the load balancer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Problem Scope: Load balancer (public subnet) cannot reach application servers (private subnet).
- * Connectivity Flow: Load balancer initiates traffic to application servers; application servers respond.

Key checkpoints: routing and security rules.

* Analyze Routing: Private subnets typically don't route to an Internet Gateway by default; they use NAT or Service Gateways.

Misrouting (Option B) would affect outbound traffic, not inbound from the load balancer.

* Security Rules:

* Ingress (App Servers): Must allow traffic from the load balancer's IP range.

* Egress (Load Balancer): Must allow traffic to the application servers.

* Evaluate Options:

* A: Missing ingress rule on application servers' security list blocks load balancer traffic; most likely.

* B: Incorrect default route affects outbound, not inbound; less likely.

* C: NAT misconfiguration impacts outbound, not inbound; incorrect.

* D: Load balancer egress is necessary but secondary to application server ingress.

* Conclusion: Ingress rule absence on the application server subnet is the primary blocker.

Security lists control traffic at the subnet level in OCI. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "For a load balancer in a public subnet to communicate with instances in a private subnet, the private subnet's security list must include an ingress rule allowing traffic from the load balancer's IP range" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Security Lists). Since Terraform deployed the infrastructure, a misconfigured security list is a common oversight.

NEW QUESTION # 73

When configuring transitive routing through a network appliance in a hub-and-spoke VCN topology, which configuration is necessary to ensure that traffic from a spoke VCN to another spoke VCN passes through the network appliance?

- A. Implementing a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) between the spoke VCNs.
- B. Using an Internet Gateway to route traffic between the spoke VCNs.
- C. Configuring static routes on the DRG route table pointing to the network appliance's private IP address.
- D. Attaching the network appliance to a Service Gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Goal: Force spoke-to-spoke traffic via a network appliance in hub-and-spoke topology.

* Option A: Static routes on DRG to appliance ensure transitive routing-correct.

* Option B: Service Gateway is for OCI services-incorrect.

* Option C: Internet Gateway is public, not hub-and-spoke-incorrect.

* Option D: LPG bypasses the appliance-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option A is necessary.

Oracle notes:

* "In a hub-and-spoke topology, configure DRG route tables with static routes to the network appliance's private IP for transitive routing between spokes." This supports Option A. Reference: Hub-and-Spoke Topology - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/hubspoke.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 74

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