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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> 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"> 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 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

A company has deployed a VCN in OCI with multiple subnets. Security requirements dictate that instances in different subnets within the same VCN should not be able to directly communicate with each other unless explicitly permitted. You are tasked with implementing this policy. What is the most appropriate approach to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure a stateful firewall in front of the VCN and configure the rules to deny inter-subnet traffic.
- B. Remove the default route rule in the VCN's route table that allows traffic between subnets.
- C. Configure network security groups (NSGs) for each subnet, defining strict ingress and egress rules that only allow the necessary traffic.**
- D. Create separate VCNs for each subnet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Requirement:Restrict inter-subnet communication unless permitted.

- * Options Analysis:
 - * A: Removing default route breaks all routing, overly restrictive; incorrect.
 - * B: Separate VCNs are excessive, complex; less practical.
 - * C: NSGs provide granular, explicit control; optimal approach.
 - * D: External firewall adds complexity, not VCN-native; inefficient.
- * NSG Advantage: Instance-level rules enforce policy within VCN.
- * Conclusion: NSGs are the most appropriate solution.

NSGs enable precise security within a VCN. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Network Security Groups (NSGs) allow you to define strict ingress and egress rules for instances, ensuring inter-subnet communication is explicitly permitted as per security policies" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Network Security Groups). This is more efficient than VCN separation or external firewalls.

NEW QUESTION # 66

You are designing a hybrid cloud solution where sensitive data must be transferred between your on-premises data center and an OCI VCN. You require a dedicated, private connection with guaranteed bandwidth and low latency. In addition to FastConnect, what additional product would you implement to achieve encryption of the traffic traversing the FastConnect link and to ensure data confidentiality?

- A. OCI Bastion
- **B. MACsec**
- C. IPSec VPN
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Requirement Analysis: The solution needs a private, high-bandwidth, low-latency connection (provided by FastConnect) with encryption for data confidentiality.
- * Option A (IPSec VPN): IPSec encrypts traffic at Layer 3 over public or private networks. While feasible over FastConnect, it's redundant since FastConnect is already private, adding unnecessary overhead and complexity.
- * Option B (OCI Vault): Vault manages encryption keys and secrets but doesn't encrypt traffic itself- only supports application-level encryption, not link-level-incorrect.
- * Option C (MACsec): MACsec (Media Access Control Security) provides Layer 2 encryption for Ethernet traffic, ideal for securing FastConnect's dedicated link directly between devices, ensuring confidentiality without higher-layer overhead-correct.
- * Option D (OCI Bastion): Bastion secures remote access to VCN resources, not link encryption- incorrect.
- * Conclusion: MACsec enhances FastConnect with efficient, link-level encryption, meeting all requirements.

Oracle documentation states:

* "MACsec provides Layer 2 encryption for FastConnect, securing Ethernet traffic between on-premises and OCI infrastructure. It's ideal for ensuring confidentiality over dedicated connections." This supports Option C as the best additional product.

Reference: FastConnect Security Options - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#security).

NEW QUESTION # 67

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 AS Path Prepending on one of the FastConnect virtual circuits.
- **B. Advertise the same prefixes with the same attributes (including AS Path) across both FastConnect circuits.**
- C. Configure different MED values on each FastConnect virtual circuit.
- D. Configure local preference to be higher 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 # 68

In a multi-region OCI environment, which configuration is necessary to allow communication between two VCNs located in different regions through a DRG?

- A. Configuring Internet Gateways on each VCN and using public IP addresses for communication.
- B. Attaching a Service Gateway to each VCN and enabling transitive routing.
- C. Attaching an LPG to each VCN and configuring route tables to peer them directly.
- D. **Attaching each VCN to the same DRG and configuring the appropriate route tables on the DRG.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Requirement: Private communication between VCNs in different OCI regions via DRG.

* Option A: LPGs are for same-region VCN peering, not cross-region-incorrect.

* Option B: Service Gateways are for OCI service access, not VCN-to-VCN routing-incorrect.

* Option C: Attaching both VCNs to a single DRG (via Remote Peering Connections implicitly) and configuring route tables enables cross-region communication over OCI's backbone. This is the standard approach.

* Option D: Internet Gateways use public IPs, which is insecure and not private-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option C is the necessary configuration for DRG-based cross-region connectivity.

Oracle documentation confirms:

* "To connect VCNs in different regions, attach each to a DRG using Remote Peering Connections (RPCs). Configure DRG route tables to route traffic between VCN CIDRs." Option C reflects this setup (RPCs are implied). Reference: VCN Peering Overview - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 69

You are designing a highly available web application in OCI. You've created a VCN with two public subnets across different Availability Domains (ADs). You need to enable IPv6 support for the application to cater to a growing number of IPv6-only clients. You plan to use a Load Balancer to distribute traffic to backend compute instances in the public subnets. Which of the following approaches ensures the highest level of resilience and IPv6 connectivity for your application?

- A. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefix. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on IPv4 only, and the compute instances to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.
- **B. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracle. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.**
- C. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefix. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Route traffic accordingly using NSGs.
- D. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracle. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on IPv4 only, while backend compute instances listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 70

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