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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
Your organization is migrating a legacy application to OCI. This application relies on a specific IP address for its external communication, and you need to maintain this IP address during the migration. Which OCI Load Balancer feature or configuration can help you achieve this while ensuring high availability for the application?

- A. Using a private IP address for the load balancer and NAT Gateway for outbound traffic.
- B. Configuring the Flexible Load Balancer with a reserved public IP address.
- C. Deploying multiple Flexible Load Balancers with different public IP addresses and using DNS round- robin.
- D. Utilizing the Network Load Balancer (NLB) with its inherent ability to preserve client IP addresses.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirement Breakdown: Maintain a specific public IP for external communication with high availability (HA).
* Option A: Private IP with NAT Gateway is for outbound traffic from private subnets, not inbound public access. It doesn't support a fixed public IP for external clients.
* Option B: Network Load Balancer (NLB) preserves client IPs (source IP) but doesn't allow reserving a specific public IP. IPs are assigned dynamically, failing the requirement.

* Option C: Flexible Load Balancer (Application Load Balancer) supports reserving a public IP, ensuring the legacy IP is maintained. It also provides HA across Availability Domains (ADs).
* Option D: Multiple load balancers with DNS round-robin don't maintain a single IP-clients see different IPs, violating the requirement.
* Conclusion: Option C meets both the specific IP and HA needs efficiently.
Per Oracle documentation:
* "The Application Load Balancer (Flexible Load Balancer) allows you to reserve a public IP address, which can be associated with the load balancer for consistent external access."
* "It provides high availability by distributing traffic across multiple backend instances."This supports Option C. Reference:Load Balancer Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content /Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 34
Your organization is deploying a critical database application on OCI. To ensure high availability, you have deployed the database instances across multiple availability domains (ADs) within asingle region. You need to distribute client connections to the database instances and ensure that the load balancer can handle long- lived TCP connections with minimal overhead. Session persistence is not required. Which OCI load balancing solution would you choose in this scenario to minimize latency and connection establishment overhead?

- A. Network Load Balancer with TCP health checks.
- B. Application Load Balancer with HTTP health checks.
- C. Application Load Balancer with TCP health checks.
- D. Flexible Load Balancer with HTTP health checks.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Requirements:Low-latency, minimal overhead for TCP connections, no session persistence.
* Load Balancer Types:
* Application Load Balancer (ALB):Layer 7, higher overhead, suited for HTTP/HTTPS.
* Network Load Balancer (NLB):Layer 4, low overhead, ideal for TCP/UDP.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:ALB with HTTP checks is for HTTP traffic, adds overhead; unsuitable.
* B:NLB with TCP checks is optimized for TCP, low latency; best fit.
* C:ALB with TCP checks still has Layer 7 overhead; less efficient.
* D:"Flexible Load Balancer" isn't a specific OCI service; incorrect.
* Conclusion:NLB minimizes latency and overhead for TCP connections.
The Network Load Balancer is designed for high-performance TCP scenarios. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Network Load Balancer operates at Layer 4, providing low-latency, high- throughput load balancing for TCP/UDP traffic with minimal overhead, ideal for database connections" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Load Balancing). TCP health checks ensure instance availability without session persistence complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 35
When configuring inter-tenancy VCN peering, what is the purpose of the "peer ID" provided by the requesting tenancy to the accepting tenancy?

- A. To authenticate the requesting tenancy's root user.
- B. To uniquely identify the requesting tenancy's RPC.
- C. To define the security rules for the peering connection.
- D. To specify the CIDR block of the requesting tenancy's VCN.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Context: Inter-tenancy VCN peering connects VCNs across different OCI tenancies using Remote Peering Connections (RPCs).
* Option A: Authentication of the root user is handled by IAM policies, not the peer ID, which is a technical identifier-incorrect.
* Option B: The peer ID is the OCID of the RPC created by the requesting tenancy. It uniquely identifies the RPC, allowing the accepting tenancy to target and establish the peering-correct.
* Option C: CIDR blocks are part of VCN configuration and shared separately, not via thepeer ID- incorrect.

* Option D: Security rules are defined by NSGs or security lists, not the peer ID-incorrect.
* Conclusion: The peer ID's purpose is to identify the requesting tenancy's RPC, making Option B the correct answer.
From Oracle's documentation:
* "For inter-tenancy peering, the requesting tenancy provides the OCID of its Remote Peering Connection (RPC), known as the peer ID, to the accepting tenancy. The accepting tenancy uses this ID to establish the peering."This confirms Option B.
Reference:Remote VCN Peering Across Tenancies - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm#cross- tenancy).

NEW QUESTION # 36
You are managing an OCI Network Firewall that protects a VCN with multiple subnets. The application team reports intermittent connectivity issues to a specific application server behind the firewall. You suspect the issue might be related to the firewall's stateful inspection. What would be the most efficient way to troubleshoot if the stateful inspection is causing these connectivity issues?

- A. Review the Network Firewall logs for denied traffic originating from or destined to the application server.
- B. Recreate the Network Firewall with a completely different configuration.
- C. Disable stateful inspection on the entire Network Firewall to check if the connectivity is restored.
- D. Create a Network Firewall policy with a specific rule that allows all traffic to/from the affected application server, bypassing inspection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Identify the Goal: Troubleshoot efficiently to determine if stateful inspection is causing intermittent connectivity issues.
* Option A Evaluation: Disabling stateful inspection globally removes all security checks, potentially restoring connectivity but disrupting the entire VCN's security. This is inefficient and risky.
* Option B Evaluation: Creating a bypass rule for the application server avoids inspection, which could confirm the issue but weakens security for that server. It's a workaround, not a diagnostic step, and requires policy changes during troubleshooting.
* Option C Evaluation: Reviewing firewall logs for denied traffic is targeted and non-disruptive. Logs show if stateful inspection is dropping packets (e.g., due to session timeouts or rule mismatches), directly identifying the cause without altering configurations.
* Option D Evaluation: Recreating the firewall is highly disruptive, time-consuming, and doesn't guarantee insight into the current issue. It's not a troubleshooting step.
* Conclusion: Option C is the most efficient, as it leverages logs for precise diagnosis without impacting operations.
Per Oracle's Network Firewall documentation:
* "Network Firewall logs provide detailed information about allowed and denied traffic, including source /destination IPs, ports, and protocols. Use logs to troubleshoot connectivity issues by identifying dropped packets due to stateful inspection or rule mismatches."
* "Stateful inspection tracks connection states; misconfigurations can lead to dropped sessions."This confirms logs are the best tool for diagnosing stateful inspection issues. Reference:Network Firewall Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/NetworkFirewall/overview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 37
You are managing a critical application hosted on OCI. To enhance security, you have enabled DNSSEC for your domain using OCI DNS. You want to automate the process of monitoring the health and validity of your DNSSEC configuration and receive alerts if any issues are detected. Which OCI service can be MOST effectively used for this DNSSEC monitoring purpose?

- A. OCI Logging Analytics.
- B. OCI Monitoring Service.
- C. OCI Vulnerability Scanning Service.
- D. OCI Audit Service.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Goal: Automate DNSSEC health monitoring with alerts.
* Option A: Vulnerability Scanning is for compute instances, not DNSSEC-incorrect.
* Option B: Monitoring Service tracks metrics and logs, supports custom DNSSEC metrics, and provides alarms-correct.
* Option C: Audit Service logs API calls, not DNSSEC health-incorrect.
* Option D: Logging Analytics analyzes logs but lacks direct alerting-less effective than Monitoring.
* Conclusion: Option B is the most effective for automated monitoring and alerts.

Oracle documentation notes:
* "OCI Monitoring Service allows you to monitor metrics and logs, including DNSSEC-related data, and set alarms for proactive notifications."This supports Option B. Reference:Monitoring Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Monitoring/Concepts/monitoringoverview.
htm).

NEW QUESTION # 38
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