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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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	• 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	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
Your company has a FastConnect circuit established between your on-premises data center and OCI.
However, you have a specific regulatory requirement to encrypt all traffic, even over dedicated connections like FastConnect. You need to implement IPSec encryption without significantly impacting the available bandwidth of your FastConnect circuit. Which is the most effective approach to implement IPSec encryption over your existing FastConnect circuit, while maintaining high bandwidth?

- A. Deploy virtual firewall appliances within OCI and your on-premises network and configure IPSec tunnels between them, routing all traffic through the firewalls. Use a high-security encryption algorithm like AES-256.
- B. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN using the OCI Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) over theFastConnect virtual circuit. Use a low-overhead encryption algorithm like AES-GCM.
- C. Establish a second, separate Site-to-Site VPN connection to OCI over the public internet, and route all sensitive traffic over this VPN, while routing non-sensitive traffic over the FastConnect circuit.
- D. Terminate IPSec VPN on compute instances in a public subnet on the OCI side.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirements:Encrypt FastConnect traffic with minimal bandwidth impact.
* IPSec Options:

* DRG VPN:Native OCI solution over FastConnect.
* Firewall Appliances:Adds overhead and complexity.
* Compute Instances:Resource-intensive, not scalable.
* Internet VPN:Uses public internet, against requirements.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:DRG VPN with AES-GCM (low-overhead encryption) leverages FastConnect; optimal.
* B:Firewalls with AES-256 add overhead, reducing bandwidth; less effective.
* C:Compute-based VPN is inefficient and public-facing; unsuitable.
* D:Public internet VPN violates privacy requirement; incorrect.
* Conclusion:DRG VPN with AES-GCM is the most effective solution.
OCI supports IPSec over FastConnect via DRG. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains,
"A Site-to-Site VPN over FastConnect using the DRG provides encrypted traffic with low-overhead algorithms like AES-GCM, maintaining high bandwidth" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section:
FastConnect with VPN). This meets regulatory and performance needs efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 86
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. Configure network security groups (NSGs) for each subnet, defining strict ingress and egress rules that only allow the necessary traffic.
- C. Create separate VCNs for each subnet.
- D. Remove the default route rule in the VCN's route table that allows traffic between subnets.

Answer: B

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 # 87
You are designing a multi-tier application within an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). The application comprises a public-facing web tier in one subnet, an application tier in another, and a database tier in a third.
For security reasons, you want to ensure that only the application tier can initiate connections to the database tier. The web tier needs to be able to communicate with the application tier, but not directly with the database tier. You are using private IP addresses within your VCN. Which procedural step is MOST effective to achieve this network isolation?

- A. Create a single Network Security Group (NSG) and associate it with all three subnets. Configure ingress and egress rules within the single NSG to restrict traffic accordingly.
- B. Create separate security lists for each subnet and configure ingress and egress rules to restrict traffic accordingly. Create appropriate route rules in each subnet's route table.
- C. Create separate Network Security Groups (NSGs) for each tier and configure ingress and egress rules to restrict traffic accordingly. Configure the route table for the Web Tier subnet to route traffic destined for the Database Tier subnet through the Application Tier.
- D. Create separate security lists for each subnet and configure ingress and egress rules to restrict traffic accordingly. Configure the route table for the Web Tier subnet to route traffic destined for the Database Tier subnet through the

Application Tier.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirements: App tier only initiates to DB; web tier to app tier only.
* Option A: NSGs with forced routing through app tier adds complexity and latency-less effective.
* Option B: Single NSG lacks subnet-level isolation-incorrect.
* Option C: Separate security lists per subnet with ingress/egress rules enforce isolation; route tables ensure proper VCN routing-correct and effective.
* Option D: Security lists are good, but routing web-to-DB via app tier is unnecessary-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option C achieves isolation efficiently.
Oracle states:
* "Use separate security lists per subnet with ingress/egress rules to isolate tiers. Route tables manage intra-VCN traffic without forced hops."This supports Option C. Reference:Security Lists Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securitylists.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 88
You are designing a multicloud architecture where your customer wants to leverage OCI for its cost-effective compute and storage, while utilizing Microsoft Azure's AI/ML services and AWS's extensive serverless capabilities. The application requires low latency and high bandwidth between the clouds. Which of the following approaches provides the LEAST optimal solution for interconnecting these three cloud providers for production workloads?

- A. Establishing a dedicated, low-latency connection between each cloud provider's nearest peering location using a third-party network provider for maximum bandwidth and minimizing network hops
- B. Utilizing OCI FastConnect to establish private peering with Azure and AWS through supported FastConnect partners to ensure dedicated bandwidth and consistent performance
- C. Creating IPSec VPN tunnels between OCI, Azure, and AWS, utilizing the native VPN gateways offered by each respective cloud provider for secure, encrypted communication
- D. Connecting OCI to Azure via OCI Azure Interconnect, then establishing an IPSec VPN tunnel from Azure to AWS using Azure's VPN Gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Requirements: Low latency, high bandwidth for multicloud production.
* Option A: Dedicated peering via third-party provider offers high performance-optimal.
* Option B: IPSec VPNs over public internet have variable latency and limited bandwidth-least optimal.
* Option C: FastConnect peering with partners ensures dedicated performance-optimal.
* Option D: OCI-Azure Interconnect is fast, but VPN to AWS adds latency-less optimal than A or C but better than B.
* Conclusion: Option B is the least optimal due to performance constraints.
Oracle notes:
* "IPSec VPNs over public internet provide security but lack the bandwidth and latency consistency of dedicated connections like FastConnect for production workloads."This supports Option B as least optimal. Reference:Multicloud Connectivity Options - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas /Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm#options).

NEW QUESTION # 89
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 local preference to be higher 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 AS Path Prepending 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 # 90
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