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## 1z0-1124-25 Exam Exercise & 1z0-1124-25 Certification Sample Questions

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## Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|

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|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 2 | • 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 3 | • 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 4 | • 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 | • 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. |

## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

**NEW QUESTION # 87**
Your organization requires that all backups of critical application data stored in OCI Object Storage from an instance within a private subnet must remain within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure network and not traverse the public internet. Which OCI networking component should you configure to enable this secure and private access to Object Storage?

- A. NAT Gateway
- B. Network Firewall
- C. Service Gateway
- D. Internet Gateway

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
* Requirement:Private access to Object Storage from a private subnet.
* Components:
* Internet Gateway:Public internet access; unsuitable.
* NAT Gateway:Outbound internet; unsuitable.
* Service Gateway:Private OCI service access; fits requirement.
* Network Firewall:Security, not routing; incorrect.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Public internet; violates policy.
* B:Public internet; violates policy.
* C:Keeps traffic in OCI network; correct.
* D:Doesn't enable access; incorrect.
* Conclusion:Service Gateway ensures private access.
Service Gateway is designed for private OCI service access. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "A Service Gateway allows private subnet instances to access Object Storage without traversing the public internet, ensuring secure data

transfer within OCI" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Service Gateway). This meets the security requirement.

**NEW QUESTION # 88**
You are deploying a three-tier web application using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) and Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE) within a single VCN. The application consists of a public-facing web tier (running in OKE), an application tier, and a database tier. You want to ensure that only the web tier can access the application tier, and only the application tier can access the database tier. You are leveraging Network Security Groups (NSGs) for granular access control. Your IaC code successfully creates all the components, but you are experiencing connectivity issues. Specifically, Pods in the web tier cannot reach the application tier.
Reviewing your IaC configuration, you realize the NSG assignments for the OKE cluster's node pool are misconfigured. Which of the following NSG configuration errors would most likely cause this connectivity issue?

- A. The NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) only allows egress traffic to the internet and does not have a rule permitting egress traffic to the application tier's NSG on the required port (8080).
- B. The NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) allows ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80, but egress traffic to the application tier's NSG is missing a rule allowing TCP traffic on port 8080 (the port the application tier is listening on).
- C. The NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) is missing an ingress rule allowing traffic from the VCN CIDR on port 443. This is causing a routing problem within the VCN.
- D. The NSG associated with the application tier allows ingress traffic from the VCN CIDR, but the NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) has no ingress rules at all. Therefore, the OKE nodes are not reachable.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
* Problem:OKE web tier pods cannot reach the application tier.
* Traffic Flow:Web tier (OKE) initiates outbound (egress) traffic to application tier (port 8080).
* NSG Role:Controls traffic at VNIC level; must allow egress from OKE and ingress to app tier.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Missing egress rule on OKE NSG blocks traffic; plausible but incomplete context.
* B:Ingress on OKE NSG affects incoming traffic, not outbound to app tier; incorrect.
* C:No ingress on OKE NSG doesn't block egress to app tier; incorrect.
* D:Egress limited to internet blocks app tier access (port 8080); most likely.
* Conclusion:Missing egress rule to app tier NSG is the primary issue.
NSGs require explicit egress rules for outbound traffic. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "For OKE pods to communicate with other tiers, the node pool's NSG must include egress rules to the destination NSG or CIDR on the required ports" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Network Security Groups with OKE). Option D reflects a common misconfiguration in IaC setups.

**NEW QUESTION # 89**
You are designing a highly available application that requires low latency communication between OCI regions. You have two VCNs, VCN-A in Region 1 and VCN-B in Region 2. These VCNs have non- overlapping CIDR blocks and you want to establish a private, direct connection between them for optimal performance. Which of the following steps are necessary to establish this cross-region connectivity using the native OCI networking capabilities?

- A. Create a Service Gateway in each VCN, and configure a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) toroute traffic between the Service Gateways.
- B. Create a Remote Peering Connection (RPC) in each VCN, establish the peering, and update the route tables in each VCN to route traffic to the peer VCN's CIDR block through the RPC.
- C. Create a NAT Gateway in each VCN and configure route rules to route traffic to the other NAT Gateway's public IP address.
- D. Configure an IPSec VPN tunnel between the VCNs and update the route tables in each VCN to route traffic to the peer VCN's CIDR block through the IPSec VPN tunnel.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
* Requirements: Private, low-latency cross-region VCN connectivity.
* Option A: RPCs with route table updates enable private, direct peering via DRG-correct.
* Option B: IPSec VPN adds latency over internet-incorrect.
* Option C: Service Gateways are for OCI services-incorrect.

* Option D: NAT Gateways use public IPs, not private-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option A is necessary.
Oracle states:
* "Use Remote Peering Connections (RPCs) with DRG to connect VCNs across regions privately.
Update route tables for CIDR routing."This supports Option A. Reference:Remote VCN Peering - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm).

**NEW QUESTION # 90**
You are troubleshooting a connectivity issue between two compute instances within the same VCN. Both instances are in different subnets. Instance A (IPv4: 10.0.1.10, IPv6: fc00:1:1::10) can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1) and can ping the IPv6 address of Instance B (fc00:1:2::20), but cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). The security lists and network security groups (NSGs) are configured to allow all traffic between the subnets. The route table for Instance A's subnet has a rule to route all traffic destined to 10.0.2.0
/24 subnet to the VCN Local Peering Gateway. What is the most probable cause?

- A. The route table for Instance B's subnet is missing a rule to route traffic destined for 10.0.1.0/24 to the VCN Local Peering Gateway.
- B. The "ping" utility is not supported on the IPv6 address.
- C. IPv6 traffic cannot be filtered by security lists or NSGs.
- D. The VCN does not have IPv6 enabled.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
* Analyze Connectivity Successes:Instance A can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1), indicating that local subnet routing and security rules are functioning for IPv4. It can also ping Instance B's IPv6 address (fc00:1:2::20), confirming that IPv6 routing and security rules between subnets are operational.
* Identify the Failure:Instance A cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). Since security lists and NSGs allow all traffic, the issue is unlikely to be a security configuration problem.
* Examine Routing for Instance A:The route table for Instance A's subnet (10.0.1.0/24) has a rule directing traffic to 10.0.2.0/24 via the VCN Local Peering Gateway (LPG). In OCI, LPGs are used for intra-region VCN peering, but here, both instances are in the same VCN, so this rule is likely a misconfiguration or irrelevant unless peering is involved. However, the successful IPv6 ping suggests basic connectivity exists.
* Check Return Path from Instance B:For a ping to succeed, Instance B must send ICMP replies back to Instance A (10.0.1.10). Instance B's subnet (10.0.2.0/24) needs a route table entry to send traffic to
10.0.1.0/24. Without this, replies are dropped, causing the IPv4 ping to fail. The IPv6 success indicates that IPv6 routing is correctly configured both ways, possibly via SLAAC or default routes.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Incorrect. IPv6 is enabled, as Instance A pings Instance B's IPv6 address.
* B:Correct. Missing route for 10.0.1.0/24 in Instance B's subnet prevents IPv4 replies.
* C:Incorrect. Security lists and NSGs can filter IPv6 traffic in OCI.
* D:Incorrect. Ping supports IPv6, as evidenced by the successful IPv6 ping.
The most probable cause is a missing route in Instance B's subnet route table. In OCI, each subnet has its own route table, and for instances in different subnets within the same VCN to communicate, both subnets must have appropriate routes. The successful IPv6 ping suggests that IPv6 routing is intact (likely due to default behavior or SLAAC), but IPv4 requires explicit routing. Per the Oracle Networking Professional study guide,
"Route tables must be configured to direct traffic to the appropriate next hop for inter-subnet communication within a VCN" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Virtual Cloud Networks).

**NEW QUESTION # 91**
Which OCI service provides detailed logs for network traffic traversing a Network Load Balancer, offering insights into client connections and backend health checks?

- A. Flow Logs
- B. Load Balancer Logs
- C. Service Logs
- D. Audit Logs

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
* Objective: Identify the service for Load Balancer traffic logs.
* Option A: Flow Logs capture VCN traffic, not specific to Load Balancer-incorrect.
* Option B: Service Logs are generic, not Load Balancer-specific-incorrect.
* Option C: Load Balancer Logs provide detailed client and health check data-correct.
* Option D: Audit Logs track API actions, not traffic-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Load Balancer Logs are the best fit.
Oracle states:
* "Load Balancer Logs offer detailed insights into client connections and backend health checks for Network Load Balancers."This validates Option C. Reference:Load Balancer Logging - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managinglogs.htm).

**NEW QUESTION # 92**
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