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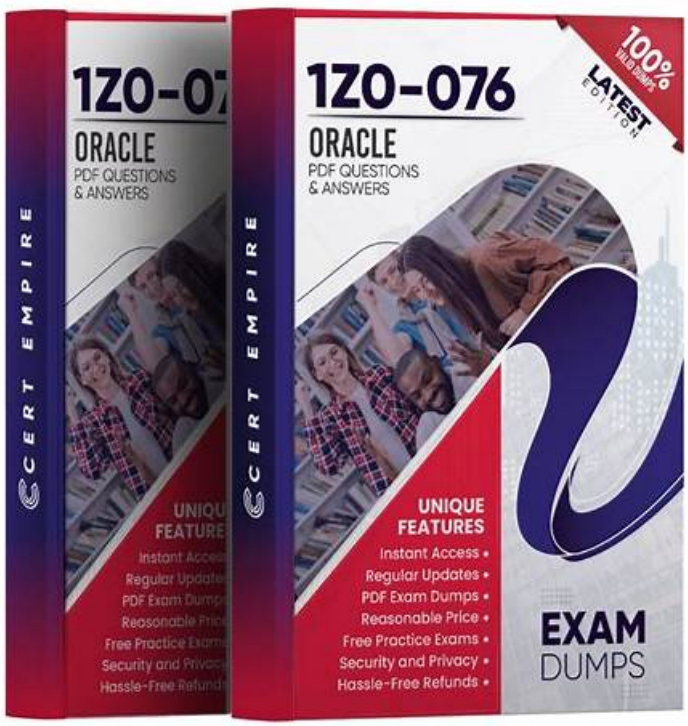

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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

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	• 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	• 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	• 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 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 (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
In the context of OCI's Zero Trust Packet Routing, which principle emphasizes the necessity of explicitly defining and enforcing access controls at every stage of network communication?

- A. Implicit Trust
- B. Perimeter Security
- C. Least Privilege
- D. Network Segmentation

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Zero Trust Context:Assumes no inherent trust, requiring explicit controls at all network stages.
* Evaluate Principles:
* Implicit Trust:Assumes trust, opposite of Zero Trust; incorrect.
* Least Privilege:Grants minimal access, explicitly enforced; aligns with Zero Trust.
* Perimeter Security:Relies on boundary protection, not Zero Trust; incorrect.
* Network Segmentation:Isolates networks, a tactic not a principle; incomplete.
* Conclusion:Least Privilege is the core principle for explicit access control.
Zero Trust Packet Routing in OCI emphasizes Least Privilege. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "The Least Privilege principle in Zero Trust requires that access controls be explicitly defined and enforced at every network communication stage, ensuring no implicit trust" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Zero Trust Networking). This drives granular security policies.

NEW QUESTION # 43
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 # 44
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. Utilizing OCI FastConnect to establish private peering with Azure and AWS through supported FastConnect partners to ensure dedicated bandwidth and consistent performance
- B. 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
- 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 # 45
You are a Network Engineer designing a hybrid cloud architecture for a large enterprise. The company requires secure and private connectivity between their on-premises network and their OCI VCN. They have sensitive data that cannot traverse the public internet. Which OCI VCN gateway is most appropriate for establishing this connection, ensuring end-to-end data encryption and isolation from the public internet?

- A. A NAT Gateway configured with public IPs for all subnets.
- B. A Service Gateway configured to access Oracle Services.
- C. An Internet Gateway configured with default route rules.
- D. A Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) connected to a FastConnect circuit.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirements:Private, encrypted connectivity to on-premises, no public internet.
* Gateway Options:
* Service Gateway:For OCI services, not on-premises.
* Internet Gateway:Public internet access, unsuitable.
* DRG with FastConnect:Private on-premises connectivity.
* NAT Gateway:Outbound internet, not private to on-premises.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Limited to OCI services; incorrect.
* B:Uses public internet; violates policy.
* C:FastConnect via DRG ensures private, encrypted link; correct.
* D:Public IPs contradict requirement; incorrect.
* Conclusion:DRG with FastConnect is the most appropriate.
FastConnect provides private connectivity via DRG. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states,
"A Dynamic Routing Gateway with FastConnect establishes a dedicated, private connection to on-premises networks, ensuring data encryption and isolation from the public internet" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: FastConnect). This meets security and privacy needs.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Your company is migrating several applications to OCI and requires a highly available and resilient VPN connection between your on-premises network and OCI. You need to ensure that if one VPN tunnel fails, traffic automatically fails over to a backup tunnel with minimal disruption. Which configuration would BEST achieve high availability and automatic failover for your OCI Site-to-Site VPN connection?

- A. Configure a single VPN connection with a single tunnel and rely on the underlying OCI infrastructure for automatic failover.
- B. Configure a single VPN connection with two tunnels using the same CPE IP address.
- C. Configure a single VPN connection with two tunnels, ensuring that both tunnels use different CPE IP addresses on the on-premises side.
- D. Configure two separate VPN connections, each with a single tunnel, pointing to different CPE IP addresses on the on-premises side. Advertise the same prefixes over both VPN connections using BGP.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understand the Requirement: The goal is high availability (HA) and automatic failover for a Site-to- Site VPN between an on-premises network and OCI with minimal disruption.

* Evaluate Option A: A single VPN connection with one tunnel lacks redundancy. If the tunnel fails, there's no failover mechanism, as OCI doesn't inherently provide automatic failover for a single tunnel.
This is a single point of failure.
* Evaluate Option B: A single VPN connection with two tunnels using different CPE IP addresses leverages OCI's IPSec VPN capabilities. OCI supports multiple tunnels per VPN connection, and using distinct CPE IPs (e.g., via different ISPs or devices) ensures that if one tunnel fails (due to ISP or CPE failure), the second tunnel remains active. OCI's Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) automatically reroutes traffic to the active tunnel using IKE and IPSec health checks.
* Evaluate Option C: Two separate VPN connections, each with one tunnel and different CPE IPs, also provide HA. Using BGP, routes are advertised redundantly. However, managing two VPN connections is more complex than a single connection with two tunnels, and BGP failover might introduce slight delays compared to IPSec tunnel failover.
* Evaluate Option D: Two tunnels with the same CPE IP address within one VPN connection don't provide true HA. If the CPE or its ISP fails, both tunnels fail, as they share a single point of failure.
* Conclusion: Option B is the simplest, most resilient configuration that ensures automatic failover with minimal disruption using OCI's native VPN capabilities.
OCI's Site-to-Site VPN supports multiple tunnels within a single IPSec connection for redundancy.
According to the Oracle Help Center:
* "You can configure multiple tunnels for a single IPSec connection to provide redundancy. OCI uses IKE (Internet Key Exchange) to monitor tunnel health and automatically fails over to an active tunnel if one becomes unavailable."
* "For maximum availability, use different CPE public IP addresses for each tunnel (e.g., different ISPs or devices)."This aligns with Option B, ensuring HA without the complexity of separate VPN connections or BGP. Reference:Site-to-Site VPN Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us
/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPSec.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 47
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