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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 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 (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
You are designing a multi-tier application in OCI, deploying the application tier in a public subnet and the database tier in a private subnet within the same VCN. The application tier requires access to specific external internet resources for software updates and third-party API calls. However, the database tier should not have direct internet access. Which of the following is the most secure and efficient method to achieve this configuration?

- A. Configure a NAT Gateway for the public subnet and a Service Gateway for the private subnet.
- B. Configure a NAT Gateway for the private subnet and a Service Gateway for the public subnet.
- C. Configure a NAT Gateway for both the public and private subnets.
- D. Configure a NAT Gateway for the private subnet and an Internet Gateway for the public subnet.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirements:App tier (public) needs internet; DB tier (private) must not.
* Components:
* Internet Gateway:Full internet access for public subnets.
* NAT Gateway:Outbound-only internet for private subnets.
* Service Gateway:Private OCI service access.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Reversed roles; public subnet doesn't need Service Gateway; incorrect.
* B:NAT for public is unnecessary with Internet Gateway; inefficient.
* C:NAT for public is wrong; Service Gateway doesn't block DB internet; incorrect.
* D:Internet Gateway for app, NAT for DB if needed, aligns with policy; correct.
* Conclusion:Option D is most secure and efficient.
Subnet roles dictate gateway use. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Public subnets use an Internet Gateway for full internet access, while private subnets can use a NAT Gateway for outbound-only access, ensuring no direct internet exposure" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: VCN Gateways).
Option D balances security and functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 55
You are troubleshooting an issue where a compute instance in a private subnet within a VCN cannot reach OCI Object Storage. You have verified that a Service Gateway is configured for the VCN and that the route table associated with the subnet has a route rule directing traffic for OCI Services to the Service Gateway.
However, the instance still cannot connect. What is the MOST likely cause of the problem?

- A. The instance requires a public IP address to access OCI Object Storage.
- B. The Service Gateway is not configured to allow access to OCI Object Storage.
- C. The instance is not configured with the Oracle Cloud Agent.
- D. The security list or network security group associated with the subnet or instance is not configured to allow outbound traffic to the OCI Object Storage service CIDR block.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Problem: Instance in private subnet can't reach Object Storage despite Service Gateway and routing.
* Option A: Service Gateway enables private access; public IP isn't required-incorrect.
* Option B: Security lists/NSGs act as firewalls; if outbound traffic to Object Storage CIDR isn't allowed, connectivity fails-most likely and correct.
* Option C: Service Gateway defaults to all OCI services unless restricted; less likely given setup verification-incorrect.
* Option D: Oracle Cloud Agent is for management, not connectivity-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option B is the most probable cause.
Oracle states:
* "For private access to Object Storage via a Service Gateway, ensure security lists or NSGs allow outbound traffic to the Object Storage CIDR block."This supports Option B. Reference:Service Gateway Troubleshooting - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/servicegateway.htm#troubleshooting).

NEW QUESTION # 56
Your organization uses a combination of OCI and AWS. Applications in OCI frequently access services hosted in AWS. You are experiencing slow and inconsistent data transfer speeds when transferring large files between the two clouds. You have a Site-to-Site VPN, but are considering other options. Which option is NOT a valid design consideration for improving the data transfer performance between OCI and AWS?

- A. Evaluate using a third-party WAN optimization solution.
- B. Evaluate the distance between the OCI and AWS regions you are using.
- C. Determine the pricing scheme used for all OCI compute resources so you can predict when you need to scale bandwidth.
- D. Deploy a dedicated interconnect through a network service provider that specializes in connecting OCI and AWS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Objective: Improve OCI-AWS data transfer performance.
* Option A: Region distance affects latency-valid.
* Option B: Dedicated interconnect boosts bandwidth and stability-valid.
* Option C: Compute pricing doesn't influence inter-cloud bandwidth-invalid.
* Option D: WAN optimization can enhance transfer efficiency-valid.
* Conclusion: Option C is not a design consideration for performance.
Oracle notes:
* "To optimize OCI-AWS connectivity, consider region proximity, dedicated interconnects, or WAN optimization. Compute pricing is unrelated to network performance."This excludes Option C.
Reference:Hybrid Cloud Networking - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network /Concepts/hybridcloud.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 57
Your company has deployed a mission-critical application on OCI that requires consistent, predictable network performance. You have established a FastConnect circuit to connect your on-premises data center to OCI. You observe that the network latency varies throughout the day, and you suspect that other traffic is impacting the performance of your application. Which FastConnectfeature can you leverage to prioritize traffic for your mission-critical application and improve its network performance?

- A. FastConnect Jumbo Frames
- B. FastConnect VLAN Tagging
- C. FastConnect BGP Communities
- D. FastConnect Quality of Service (QoS)

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Goal:Prioritize application traffic over FastConnect for consistent performance.
* Features:
* VLAN Tagging:Segments traffic, no prioritization.
* QoS:Prioritizes traffic based on rules.
* BGP Communities:Route policy, not QoS.
* Jumbo Frames:Increases MTU, not priority.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:No prioritization; incorrect.
* B:QoS ensures priority; correct.
* C:Routing control, not QoS; incorrect.
* D:Throughput, not latency control; incorrect.
* Conclusion:QoS is the right feature.
FastConnect QoS manages traffic priority. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "FastConnect Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to prioritize critical traffic over the circuit, ensuring consistent performance despite competing traffic" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: FastConnect Features). This addresses latency variability effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Your company utilizes a hybrid cloud architecture, connecting its on-premises network to an OCIVCN using a FastConnect private peering connection. You need to ensure that instances within a specific subnet in the VCN can only communicate with resources in a designated IP address range within the on-premises network.
What is the MOST effective way to achieve this specific network isolation?

- A. Configure a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) for the subnet to route traffic to the on-premises network.
- B. Configure an Internet Gateway for the subnet with a route rule to the on-premises network.
- C. Modify the VCN's default security list to restrict traffic to the on-premises IP address range.
- D. Create a custom route table for the subnet with a route rule pointing to the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and configure network security groups (NSGs) to limit traffic to the specified on-premises IP address range.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Goal: Restrict subnet traffic to a specific on-premises IP range via FastConnect.

* Option A: Internet Gateway is for public access, not FastConnect-incorrect.
* Option B: Default security list applies broadly, lacking granularity; NSGs are more effective-less optimal.
* Option C: Custom route table with DRG ensures FastConnect routing; NSGs provide precise, instance- level traffic restriction-correct.
* Option D: LPG is for same-region VCN peering, not on-premises-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option C is the most effective method.
Oracle notes:
* "Use a custom route table with a DRG route rule for FastConnect traffic. NSGs offer granular control to restrict traffic to specific IP ranges."This supports Option C. Reference:FastConnect and NSG Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm & docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/NSGs.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 59
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