

1z0-1124-25 New Question - Sure 1z0-1124-25 Pass



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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

You are troubleshooting a network connectivity issue between a compute instance in a private subnet within your VCN and a service on the public internet using Cloud Shell. You suspect a problem with the network security group (NSG) rules associated with the instance's VNIC. Which Cloud Shell command and appropriate tool combination allows you to directly inspect the NSG configuration impacting the VNIC?

- A. oci compute instance get --instance-id <instance_OCID> piped to grep NetworkSecurityGroupIds
- B. oci network vnic get --vnic-id <instance_VNIC_OCID> piped to awk '/network_security_group_ids/ {print \$2}' | xargs oci network network-security-group get --nsg-id
- C. oci network network-security-group get --nsg-id <NSG_OCID> piped to grep <instance_VNIC_OCID>
- D. oci compute instance get --instance-id <instance_OCID> piped to jq '.vnics[].nic_id' | oci network vnic get --vnic-id . | piped to jq '.network_security_group_ids[]' | oci network network-security-group get -- nsg-id .

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Goal:Inspect NSG rules for a VNIC from Cloud Shell.

* Command Flow:

- * Get instance # Extract VNIC # List NSGs # Get NSG details.
- * Evaluate Options:
 - * A:Direct NSG fetch lacks VNIC linkage; incomplete.
 - * B:Full pipeline from instance to NSG details; precise and correct.
 - * C:Grep is too basic, misses structure; incorrect.
 - * D:Awk parsing is fragile, less reliable than jq; less optimal.
- * Conclusion:Option B provides the most robust inspection.

CLI with jq ensures accurate NSG retrieval. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "To troubleshoot NSG rules, use the OCI CLI to fetch instance VNIC details and associated NSG configurations, piping through jq for structured output" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: CLI Troubleshooting).

Option B follows this methodology.

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. Service Gateway**
- C. Network Firewall
- D. Internet Gateway

Answer: B

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 designing an OCI architecture where a custom application running on a compute instance in a private subnet needs to securely access an Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) instance. The security policy mandates that all communication remains within the OCI network and avoids traversing the public internet. Which type of endpoint provides the most secure and direct connectivity for this scenario?

- **A. Private Endpoint**
- B. Regional Endpoint
- C. Public Endpoint
- D. Service Gateway Endpoint

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Requirement:Private, secure access to OIC from a private subnet.
- * Endpoint Types:
 - * Public:Internet-based; violates policy.
 - * Service Gateway:For OCI services like Object Storage, not OIC.

- * Private: VCN-internal access to services; fits OIC.
- * Regional: Ambiguous, not specific; incorrect.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Public internet; incorrect.
- * B: Wrong service target; incorrect.
- * C: Private within VCN; correct.
- * D: Undefined scope; incorrect.

* Conclusion: Private Endpoint ensures secure connectivity.

Private Endpoints secure OIC access. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "A Private Endpoint allows applications in a private subnet to access Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) within the OCI network, avoiding public internet exposure" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Private Endpoints).

This meets the security policy directly.

NEW QUESTION # 89

You are troubleshooting an issue where legitimate users are occasionally blocked by your OCI WAF, which is configured in "Detection" mode. You need to identify the specific WAF rules that are triggering these false positives and adjust them without disrupting legitimate traffic. Which approach offers the most efficient way to diagnose and resolve this issue?

- A. Increase the sensitivity level of the entire WAF configuration.
- B. **Analyze the OCI WAF logs in OCI Logging Analytics, focusing on the rule IDs associated with blocked requests. Then, move the specific rule to "log only".**
- C. Disable all WAF rules and then gradually re-enable them one by one until the issue reappears.
- D. Whitelist the IP addresses of the affected users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Problem Scope: Identify and adjust WAF rules causing false positives in Detection mode without disrupting traffic.
- * Detection Mode Behavior: Logs potential violations without blocking, allowing analysis.
- * Evaluate Options:
- * A: Use OCI Logging Analytics to pinpoint rule IDs from logs, then set rules to "log only" for testing; efficient and non-disruptive.
- * B: Disabling all rules risks security and is time-consuming, inefficient.
- * C: Increasing sensitivity worsens false positives; counterproductive.
- * D: Whitelisting IPs is a temporary fix, not scalable or diagnostic; unsuitable.

* Conclusion: Logging analysis with rule adjustment is the most efficient approach.

OCI WAF logs provide detailed insights for troubleshooting. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "In Detection mode, WAF logs all triggered rules, which can be analyzed in OCI Logging Analytics to identify false positives. Rules can then be adjusted to 'log only' to refine policies without affecting traffic" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Web Application Firewall). This method ensures precision and minimal disruption.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Your application running on OCI Compute instances in a private subnet requires high availability and the ability to distribute incoming traffic across multiple instances. You need to ensure that the load balancer can handle both HTTP and HTTPS traffic and provides health checks to monitor the availability of your backend servers. Which OCI Load Balancer offering is the most suitable for this scenario, considering both functionality and cost-effectiveness for a production environment?

- A. Flexible Load Balancer with only TCP listeners.
- B. Network Load Balancer (NLB) with UDP listeners.
- C. **Flexible Load Balancer with HTTP and HTTPS listeners and health checks.**
- D. Network Load Balancer (NLB) with TCP listeners.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Requirements: HA, HTTP/HTTPS support, health checks, cost-effectiveness.
- * Option A: NLB with TCP is Layer 4, lacks HTTP/HTTPS features-incorrect.
- * Option B: Flexible Load Balancer (Application LB) supports Layer 7 HTTP/HTTPS and health checks, ideal for production-correct.
- * Option C: NLB with UDP is irrelevant for HTTP/HTTPS-incorrect.

* Option D: Flexible LB with TCP only limits Layer 7 features-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option B meets all needs efficiently.

Oracle states:

* The Application Load Balancer (Flexible LB) supports HTTP/HTTPS with health checks, suitable for production workloads. This supports Option B. Reference: Load Balancer Overview - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm).

NEW QUESTION #91

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