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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Your organization is migrating a critical three-tier application to OCI. The application requires a highly available and performant database tier. You plan to use Oracle Autonomous Database on Dedicated Exadata Infrastructure. The Autonomous Database subnet must adhere to the organization's security policy, which mandates no direct internet access and private access to other VCN subnets. You need to ensure the proper IP address allocation and routing. Which of the following procedural steps is most effective for achieving this?

- A. Create a public subnet for the Autonomous Database and configure a Service Gateway with access to all Oracle Services in OCI. Configure NSG rules allowing only traffic from the application's compute instances.
- B. Create a private subnet for the Autonomous Database and configure a Service Gateway with access to only Object Storage and Yum Server Oracle Services in OCI. Configure NSG rules allowing only traffic from the application's compute instances, and configure routing to a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) for access to other VCN subnets.
- C. Create a private subnet for the Autonomous Database and configure a Service Gateway with access to Autonomous Database Oracle Services in OCI. Configure NSG rules allowing only traffic from the application's compute instances, and configure routing to a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) for access to other VCN subnets. Reserve a large CIDR block for future database expansion.
- D. Create a public subnet for the Autonomous Database, assign it a public IP address, and configure a Service Gateway with access to all Oracle Services in OCI. Configure routing to an Internet Gateway.
  Secure access using Security Lists allowing traffic only from approved IP ranges.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Requirements:Private subnet, no internet, access to other VCN subnets, HA database.
* Analyze Components:

* Public Subnet:Internet-exposed, against policy.
* Private Subnet:No internet, aligns with policy.
* Service Gateway:For OCI services, not ADB connectivity.
* DRG:For inter-VCN routing.
* NSGs:Granular traffic control.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Public subnet violates no-internet policy; incorrect.
* B:Service Gateway for Object Storage/Yum irrelevant to ADB; incomplete.
* C:Private subnet, NSGs, DRG, and CIDR planning meet all needs; correct.
* D:Public subnet with internet access; violates policy.
* Conclusion:Option C is the most effective approach.
Autonomous Database requires private deployment for security. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "For Autonomous Database on Dedicated Exadata, use a private subnet with NSGs for access control and a DRG for inter-VCN connectivity, reserving CIDR for scalability" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Autonomous Database Networking). Service Gateway isn't used for ADB access, but the private setup ensures compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 15
In a multi-tier architecture with multiple application instances across different private subnets, which Bastion service approach minimizes the need for continuous maintenance of individual session configurations?

- A. Deploying separate Bastion hosts in each private subnet.
- B. Using dynamic port forwarding with SOCKS5 sessions allowing users to define their own targets.
- C. Implementing a centralized Bastion service with managed sessions and predefined target resource configurations.
- D. Creating individual Bastion sessions for each application instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Goal:Minimize maintenance of Bastion session configurations.
* Bastion Options:
* Individual Sessions:High maintenance per instance.
* Dynamic Port Forwarding:Flexible but user-managed, prone to errors.
* Centralized Service:Predefined targets, low maintenance.
* Separate Hosts:Increases complexity and overhead.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Per-instance sessions require constant updates; inefficient.
* B:SOCKS5 shifts burden to users; moderate maintenance.
* C:Centralized with managed sessions reduces effort; optimal.
* D:Multiple hosts multiply management tasks; worst option.
* Conclusion:Centralized Bastion with managed sessions is most efficient.
OCI Bastion service supports centralized management. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "A centralized Bastion service with managed sessions and predefined target configurations minimizes administrative overhead by streamlining access to private subnet resources" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Bastion Service). This approach leverages OCI's automation capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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 "ping" utility is not supported on the IPv6 address.
- B. IPv6 traffic cannot be filtered by security lists or NSGs.
- C. 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.
- D. The VCN does not have IPv6 enabled.

Answer: C

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 # 17
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. Audit Logs
- C. Load Balancer Logs
- D. Service Logs

Answer: C

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 # 18
Your company requires a dedicated, high-bandwidth, and low-latency connection between your on-premises data center and your OCI tenancy. You need to connect to OCI in a region where Oracle is not directly present with a FastConnect location. You also want to leverage a third-party network provider for this connectivity. Which FastConnect connectivity model would be the most suitablefor your requirements?

- A. FastConnect Direct Cross-Connect
- B. FastConnect Public Peering

- C. FastConnect Hosted
- D. FastConnect Partner

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirements:Dedicated, high-bandwidth, low-latency, no Oracle FastConnect location, third-party provider.
* FastConnect Models:
* Direct Cross-Connect:Requires Oracle location; unsuitable.
* Partner:Uses third-party network to Oracle; fits scenario.
* Hosted:Third-party hosts, less common term; less precise.
* Public Peering:Internet-based; doesn't meet dedicated need.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Needs Oracle presence; incorrect.
* B:Third-party to Oracle; correct.
* C:Similar but less standard term; less optimal.
* D:Public internet; incorrect.
* Conclusion:FastConnect Partner is most suitable.
Partner model extends FastConnect reach. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states,
"FastConnect Partner model leverages third-party providers to connect on-premises networks to OCI in regions without direct Oracle FastConnect locations" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: FastConnect Models). This ensures dedicated connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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No matter how much you study, it can be difficult to feel confident going into the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional (1z0-1124-25) exam. However, there are a few things you can do to help ease your anxiety and boost your chances of success. First, make sure you prepare with Real 1z0-1124-25 Exam Dumps. If there are any concepts you're unsure of, take the time to take 1z0-1124-25 practice exams until you feel comfortable.

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