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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
Your company has decided to migrate its on-premises data center to OCI. As a network engineer, you need to establish a secure and reliable connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN with the following constraints: high bandwidth requirements, low latency requirements, secure private connection, and redundant connectivity crucial for business continuity. Which is the MOST suitable and resilient solution, considering the VCN gateway options?

- A. Multiple VPN Connect connections to a DRG.
- B. A single VPN Connect connection to a DRG.
- C. A FastConnect circuit with a DRG.
- D. Multiple FastConnect circuits to a DRG in conjunction with multiple VPN Connect connections to the same DRG.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Constraints: High bandwidth, low latency, secure private connection, redundancy.
* Option A: Single VPN Connect offers security but lacks high bandwidth, low latency, and redundancy-unsuitable for migration needs.
* Option B: Multiple VPNs improve redundancy but still rely on public internet, limiting bandwidth and latency performance compared to dedicated circuits.
* Option C: Single FastConnect provides high bandwidth, low latency, and privacy via a dedicated line, but lacks redundancy.
* Option D: Multiple FastConnect circuits ensure high bandwidth and low latency with redundancy.
Adding multiple VPNs as backup enhances resilience, meeting all constraints.
* Conclusion: Option D is the most suitable and resilient, balancing performance and continuity.
Oracle states:
* "FastConnect provides a private, high-bandwidth, low-latency connection to OCI. Use multiple circuits for redundancy."
* "Combine FastConnect with IPSec VPN for additional failover options."Option D aligns with this guidance.
Reference:FastConnect Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content /Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 86
When establishing cross-tenancy connectivity using Remote Peering Connections (RPCs), which IAM policy statement is essential to grant the requesting tenancy the ability to initiate the connection?

- A. Allow group <group_name> to manage virtual-network-family in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
- B. Allow group <group_name> to use remote-peering-connections in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
- C. Allow group <group_name> to inspect virtual-network-family in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
- D. Allow group <group_name> to read remote-peering-connections in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Objective:Grant requesting tenancy permission to initiate an RPC to the target tenancy.
* RPC Process:Requires the requesting tenancy to create and connect the RPC, which needs specific IAM permissions in the target tenancy.
* IAM Verbs:
* manage:Broad permissions, too permissive for RPC initiation.
* use:Allows creation and connection of RPCs, precise for this task.
* inspect:Read-only, insufficient for initiating connections.
* read:Read-only, insufficient for initiating connections.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Too broad, includes unnecessary permissions; incorrect.
* B:Precise permission for RPC initiation; correct.
* C:Read-only, doesn't allow connection; incorrect.
* D:Read-only, doesn't allow connection; incorrect.

* Conclusion:"use remote-peering-connections" is the essential policy.
RPCs require specific IAM policies for cross-tenancy connectivity. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "To initiate a Remote Peering Connection, the requesting tenancy needs an IAM policy with the 'use remote-peering-connections' verb targeting the acceptor tenancy's OCID" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Remote Peering Connections). This ensures controlled access for connection establishment.

NEW QUESTION # 87
Your organization is migrating a legacy application to OCI. This application relies on a specific IP address for its external communication, and you need to maintain this IP address during the migration. Which OCI Load Balancer feature or configuration can help you achieve this while ensuring high availability for the application?

- A. Using a private IP address for the load balancer and NAT Gateway for outbound traffic.
- B. Utilizing the Network Load Balancer (NLB) with its inherent ability to preserve client IP addresses.
- C. Deploying multiple Flexible Load Balancers with different public IP addresses and using DNS round- robin.
- D. Configuring the Flexible Load Balancer with a reserved public IP address.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirement Breakdown: Maintain a specific public IP for external communication with high availability (HA).
* Option A: Private IP with NAT Gateway is for outbound traffic from private subnets, not inbound public access. It doesn't support a fixed public IP for external clients.
* Option B: Network Load Balancer (NLB) preserves client IPs (source IP) but doesn't allow reserving a specific public IP. IPs are assigned dynamically, failing the requirement.
* Option C: Flexible Load Balancer (Application Load Balancer) supports reserving a public IP, ensuring the legacy IP is maintained. It also provides HA across Availability Domains (ADs).
* Option D: Multiple load balancers with DNS round-robin don't maintain a single IP-clients see different IPs, violating the requirement.
* Conclusion: Option C meets both the specific IP and HA needs efficiently.
Per Oracle documentation:
* "The Application Load Balancer (Flexible Load Balancer) allows you to reserve a public IP address, which can be associated with the load balancer for consistent external access."
* "It provides high availability by distributing traffic across multiple backend instances."This supports Option C. Reference:Load Balancer Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content /Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 88
You are tasked with setting up a secure connection from an OCI Compute instance running in a private subnet to a third-party API that is only accessible over the internet via a static public IP address. Your company policy prohibits exposing the compute instance directly to the internet. Which combination of VCN resources BEST facilitates this secure outbound connection to the third-party API?

- A. A Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) connected to a FastConnect circuit, with routes configured to direct traffic to the third-party API's IP address.
- B. A NAT Gateway and a security list allowing outbound traffic to the third-party API's IP address.
- C. A Service Gateway configured with a Service CIDR label that includes the third-party API's IP address.
- D. An Internet Gateway with a security list allowing outbound traffic to the third-party API's IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirement: Secure outbound connection to a public API without exposing the instance.
* Option A: Internet Gateway allows inbound and outbound traffic, exposing the instance-violates policy.
* Option B: NAT Gateway enables outbound-only internet access from a private subnet. A security list restricts traffic to the API's IP, ensuring security-correct.
* Option C: Service Gateway is for OCI services, not third-party APIs-incorrect.
* Option D: DRG with FastConnect is for private connections (e.g., on-premises), not internet APIs- incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option B meets the policy and connectivity needs.
Oracle notes:

* "A NAT Gateway allows instances in a private subnet to initiate outbound internet traffic without receiving inbound connections. Use security lists to restrict destinations."This supports Option B.
Reference:NAT Gateway Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/NATgateway.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 89
When migrating workloads from another cloud provider to OCI, what is a key consideration when choosing a connectivity strategy to ensure optimal network performance?

- A. Factoring in the bandwidth requirements of the applications being migrated and choosing a connection that can accommodate peak traffic loads
- B. Ignoring the geographical proximity of the cloud regions being interconnected
- C. Prioritizing the lowest possible initial setup cost, even if it results in higher ongoing operational expenses
- D. Only considering managed connectivity solutions to avoid the complexity of configuring VPNs or direct interconnects

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Goal: Ensure optimal performance in connectivity strategy.
* Option A: Low setup cost may compromise performance-incorrect.
* Option B: Proximity affects latency; ignoring it harms performance-incorrect.
* Option C: Matching bandwidth to app needs ensures performance-correct.
* Option D: Limiting to managed solutions restricts options-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option C is the key consideration.
Oracle advises:
* "Consider application bandwidth requirements and peak loads when selecting a connectivity strategy for optimal performance during migration."This supports Option C. Reference:Network Planning for Migration - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/migration.
htm#planning).

NEW QUESTION # 90
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