1z0-1124-25 Reliable Exam Simulator & Reliable 1z0-1124-25 Exam Simulations

P.S. Free & New 1z0-1124-25 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ITExamDownload: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dFPGBJ0jQX3Lphk63ZVkqKuop27I1CHA

For candidates who are going to prepare for the exam, they may need the training materials. The quality may be their first concern. 1z0-1124-25 exam bootcamp of us is famous for the high-quality, and if you buy from us, you will never regret. We also pass guarantee and money back guarantee if you fail to pass the exam. In addition, we adopt international recognition third party for the payment of 1z0-1124-25 Exam Dumps. Therefore, the safety of your money and account can be guarantee. Choose us, and you will never regret.

Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Reliable 1z0-1124-25 Exam Simulations, New 1z0-1124-25 Test Experience

Moreover, you do not need an active internet connection to utilize ITExamDownload desktop Oracle 1z0-1124-25 practice exam software. It works without the internet after software installation on Windows computers. The ITExamDownload web-based Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Practice Test requires an active internet and it is compatible with all operating systems.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
You are designing a highly available web application in OCI. You've created a VCN with two public subnets across different Availability Domains (ADs). You need to enable IPv6 support for the application to cater to a growing number of IPv6-only clients. You plan to use a Load Balancer to distribute traffic to backend compute instances in the public subnets. Which of the following approaches ensures the highest level of resilience and IPv6 connectivity for your application?

- A. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefix. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
  Route traffic accordingly using NSGs.
- B. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracle. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
- C. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracle. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on IPv4 only, while backend compute instances listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.
- D. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefix. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on IPv4 only, and the compute instances to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 13
Your company needs to connect an on-premises data center to an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) to extend their existing infrastructure to the cloud. The connection MUST be secure, reliable, and provide consistent, low-latency access to resources in both environments. Resources in the OCI VCN need access to the on-premises servers, and resources in the on-premises data center need to access the compute instances located in a private subnet within the OCI VCN. Which is the MOST appropriate architectural design for establishing connectivity in this hybrid cloud environment, considering the available endpoints and gateway options in OCI?

- A. Configure a public endpoint for each resource in the OCI VCN that needs to be accessed from the on-premises network.
- B. Implement a Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN, utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI.
- C. Establish a FastConnect connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN, utilizing a Dynamic Routing

Gateway (DRG) in OCI.
- D. Implement a FastConnect connection from the on-premises network to the OCI VCN utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI and implement a Site-to-Site VPN connection as backup.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirements: Secure, reliable, low-latency, bidirectional access with redundancy.
* Option A: VPN via DRG is secure but lacks low latency and redundancy-insufficient.
* Option B: FastConnect via DRG offers low latency and security but no redundancy-partial fit.
* Option C: Public endpoints are insecure and high-latency-incorrect.
* Option D: FastConnect for primary low-latency access, VPN as backup for redundancy-correct and most appropriate.
* Conclusion: Option D meets all criteria.
Oracle states:
* "FastConnect with DRG provides secure, low-latency hybrid connectivity. Add a Site-to-Site VPN for redundancy to ensure reliability."This supports Option D. Reference:Hybrid Cloud Connectivity - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/hybridcloud.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which OCI service provides detailed logs for network traffic traversing a Network Load Balancer, offering insights into client connections and backend health checks?

- A. Service Logs
- B. Audit Logs
- C. Load Balancer Logs
- D. Flow 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 # 15

When migrating workloads to OCI requiring consistent, high-bandwidth connections with minimal latency, and your on-premises data center has direct fiber connectivity, which OCI service is most suitable?

- A. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with remote peering
- B. Internet Gateway
- C. FastConnect Colocation with Oracle
- D. Site-to-Site VPN

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Requirements: High bandwidth, low latency, leveraging direct fiber connectivity.
* Option A: Site-to-Site VPN uses the public internet, lacking consistency and bandwidth-incorrect.
* Option B: Internet Gateway is for public access, not dedicated connections-incorrect.
* Option C: FastConnect Colocation uses direct fiber at Oracle locations, ensuring high bandwidth and minimal latency-correct.
* Option D: DRG with remote peering is for VCN-to-VCN connectivity, not optimized for on-premises fiber-incorrect (DRG is part of FastConnect but not the service itself).

* Conclusion: FastConnect Colocation is the most suitable.
Oracle states:
* "FastConnect Colocation with Oracle leverages direct fiber connections at Oracle facilities, providing consistent, high-bandwidth, and low-latency access to OCI."This supports Option C. Reference:
FastConnect Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks /fastconnect.htm#colocation).

NEW QUESTION # 16

You are designing a hybrid cloud architecture connecting your on-premises network to OCI. You have established a Site-to-Site VPN between your on-premises network and an OCI DRG. You have two VCNs attached to the DRG: VCN-A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN-B (10.1.0.0/16). You need to ensure that only VCN-A can communicate with the on-premises network (192.168.1.0/24), while VCN-B should remain isolated. What is the MOST effective and secure method to achieve this connectivity requirement using DRG route tables?

- A. Create a single DRG route table. Add a route rule to the DRG route table for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate this route table with the VCN-A attachment. Associate a default DRG route table that contains no routes for the VPN attachment with the VCN-Battachment.
- B. Create two DRG route tables: DRG-RT-A and DRG-RT-B. In DRG-RT-A, add a route rule for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate DRG-RT-A with the VCN-A attachment. In DRG-RT-B, add a route rule for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment and associate DRG- RT-B with the VCN-B attachment. Then, use security lists to block all traffic between VCN-B and the on-premises network.
- C. Create two DRG route tables: DRG-RT-A and DRG-RT-B. In DRG-RT-A, add a route rule for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate DRG-RT-A with the VCN-A attachment. Associate DRG-RT-B (containing no routes for 192.168.1.0/24) with the VCN-B attachment.
- D. Create a single DRG route table. Add a route rule to the DRG route table for 192.168.1.0/24 pointing to the VPN attachment. Associate this route table with both the VCN-A and VCN-B attachments. Implement Network Security Groups (NSGs) on VCN-B to block all traffic to and from 192.168.1.0/24.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Objective: Allow VCN-A to access on-premises (192.168.1.0/24) via VPN, isolate VCN-B using DRG route tables effectively and securely.
* Option A: Single route table for both VCNs with NSGs on VCN-B to block traffic. This works but relies on NSGs, which are secondary to routing. Routing-level isolation is more secure and efficient.
* Option B: Single route table for VCN-A with the VPN route, default table (no VPN route) for VCN-B.
This isolates VCN-B effectively at the routing level, but managing one table across all attachments can complicate scaling.
* Option C: Two route tables, both with VPN routes, then blocking VCN-B with security lists. This is inefficient-routes are advertised unnecessarily, relying on security lists instead of routing isolation.
* Option D: Two route tables-DRG-RT-A with VPN route for VCN-A, DRG-RT-B with no VPN route for VCN-B. This ensures VCN-B has no path to on-premises at the DRG level, providing the strongest isolation.
* Conclusion: Option D is the most effective and secure, leveraging routing for isolation rather than secondary security controls.
Oracle documentation states:
* "DRG route tables control traffic between VCN attachments and external connections (e.g., VPN).
Associate a unique route table with each attachment to enforce specific routing policies."
* "To isolate a VCN, ensure its DRG route table contains no routes to the destination."Option D aligns with this approach.
Reference:Dynamic Routing Gateway Overview - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle. com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingDRGs.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 17

......

Our 1z0-1124-25 exam dumps are required because people want to get succeed in IT field by clearing the certification exam.
Passing 1z0-1124-25 practice exam is not so easy and need to spend much time to prepare the training materials, that's the reason that so many people need professional advice for 1z0-1124-25 Exam Prep. The 1z0-1124-25 dumps pdf are the best guide for them passing test.

Reliable 1z0-1124-25 Exam Simulations: https://www.itexamdownload.com/1z0-1124-25-valid-questions.html