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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
You are tasked with migrating a critical, latency-sensitive application from Azure to OCI. Due to compliance requirements, all data must be encrypted in transit. Which connectivity option provides the BEST combination of security and performance for this migration?

- A. Leverage Azure Data Factory to transfer data to OCI Object Storage via HTTPS
- B. Utilize Azure ExpressRoute and OCI FastConnect through a colocation provider, then implement application-level encryption using TLS
- C. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN between Azure's Virtual Network Gateway and OCI's Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), relying on the built-in IPSec encryption
- D. Employ Azure VPN Gateway in conjunction with an OCI Load Balancer with SSL termination for the incoming connections from Azure

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirements: Low latency, high security with encryption for migration.
* Option A: VPN with IPSec offers encryption but has higher latency over public internet-less optimal.
* Option B: ExpressRoute and FastConnect provide a private, low-latency link; TLS adds end-to-end encryption-correct and best combination.
* Option C: Data Factory with HTTPS is encrypted but slow and not real-time-incorrect.
* Option D: VPN with Load Balancer SSL termination breaks end-to-end encryption-incorrect.
* Conclusion: Option B balances performance and security.
Oracle notes:
* "For latency-sensitive migrations, use FastConnect with ExpressRoute via colocation, enhanced by TLS for secure, high-performance data transfer."This supports Option B. Reference:Multicloud Connectivity
- Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 45
You are designing a backup solution in OCI. Compute instances in a private subnet need to back up data to OCI Object Storage. Security policy mandates that data transfer must not traverse the public internet. You need to choose the most secure and cost-effective method for accessing Object Storage. Which endpoint
/gateway configuration should you implement?

- A. Configure a NAT Gateway and use public Object Storage endpoints with HTTPS enabled.
- B. Configure a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and FastConnect to a remote region and use public Object Storage endpoints.
- C. Configure an Internet Gateway and use public Object Storage endpoints.
- D. Configure a Service Gateway with the Oracle Services Network service CIDR label for your region, and use regional Object Storage endpoints.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Requirement Analysis:The solution must ensure private access to Object Storage without public internet traversal, while being cost-effective.
* Evaluate OCI Components:
* Internet Gateway:Provides public internet access, unsuitable for private connectivity.
* NAT Gateway:Allows outbound internet access from private subnets, but traffic still exits OCI.
* Service Gateway:Enables private access to OCI services like Object Storage within the same region.
* DRG with FastConnect:Used for on-premises connectivity, not intra-OCI service access.
* Option Assessment:
* A:Uses public internet, violating the security policy.
* B:HTTPS encrypts data, but traffic traverses the internet via NAT, violating the policy.
* C:Service Gateway keeps traffic within OCI's private network, meeting security and cost goals.
* D:Overly complex and costly, with public endpoints contradicting the requirement.
* Conclusion:Service Gateway with regional Object Storage endpoints ensures private, secure, and cost- effective access.
The Service Gateway is designed for private access to OCI services like Object Storage, avoiding the public internet. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "A Service Gateway allows instances in a private subnet to access supported OCI services without an Internet Gateway or NAT Gateway, ensuring traffic remains within the Oracle network" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Service Gateway).
Using the Oracle Services Network service CIDR label for the region ensures compatibility with Object Storage endpoints, optimizing cost and security.

NEW QUESTION # 46
You're tasked with creating a network diagnostic tool using Cloud Shell to test connectivity to various endpoints from within your VCN. To enhance security, you want to ensure the tool only has the necessary permissions to perform network diagnostics (e.g., ping, traceroute, nc). Which IAM principle and associated action(s) provide the MOST restrictive, least-privilege access for Cloud Shell to perform network diagnostic tasks?

- A. An IAM group with inspect permission on virtual-network-family in the target compartment.
- B. Cloud Shell session using Instance Principals, belonging to a dynamic group with a policy allowing network-security-groups and vnics to be read and used.
- C. An IAM group with the use permission on the virtual-network-family aggregate resource in the tenancy.
- D. An IAM user with the read permission on all virtual-network-family resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Goal: Apply least privilege for Cloud Shell to run diagnostics (ping, traceroute, nc) within a VCN.
* Option A: Read permission on all virtual-network-family resources is too broad, granting unnecessary access beyond diagnostics-violates least privilege.
* Option B: Instance Principals use temporary credentials tied to the Cloud Shell instance, enhancing security. A dynamic group with "read" and "use" permissions on NSGs and VNICs allows inspecting configurations and running diagnostics (e.g., via VNICs), meeting the exact need-correct.
* Option C: Inspect permission only provides metadata access, insufficient for running diagnostics (e.g., no "use" for traffic)-incorrect.

* Option D: Use permission on virtual-network-family at tenancy level is overly permissive, granting access to all network resources-violates least privilege.
* Conclusion: Option B is the most restrictive and secure, aligning with least privilege.
Oracle states:
* "Instance Principals allow services like Cloud Shell to authenticate without static credentials. Policies with 'read' and 'use' on specific resources (e.g., network-security-groups, vnics) enable diagnostics while adhering to least privilege."This supports Option B. Reference:Instance Principals - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/instanceprincipals.htm).

NEW QUESTION # 47
You are designing a highly available and scalable e-commerce application on OCI. The application requires load balancing for both HTTP/HTTPS traffic and TCP-based microservices communication. You need a solution that provides advanced traffic management capabilities, including content-based routing and path- based routing, and can also protect against common web exploits. Which OCI load balancing offering is the most suitable for this scenario, considering the need for web application firewall (WAF) integration?

- A. Flexible Load Balancer
- B. Application Load Balancer
- C. Load Balancing as a Service (LBaaS)
- D. Network Load Balancer

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirements:HTTP/HTTPS + TCP, advanced routing, WAF protection.
* Load Balancers:
* NLB:Layer 4, no HTTP routing or WAF; unsuitable.
* ALB:Layer 7, supports routing and WAF; fits perfectly.
* Flexible LB:Not a specific OCI service; incorrect.
* LBaaS:Generic term, not a product; incorrect.
* Evaluate Options:
* A:Lacks Layer 7 and WAF; incorrect.
* B:Meets all needs with ALB + WAF; correct.
* C:Non-existent; incorrect.
* D:Too vague; incorrect.
* Conclusion:Application Load Balancer is most suitable.
ALB supports complex e-commerce needs. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states,
"Application Load Balancer operates at Layer 7, offering content-based and path-based routing, and integrates with OCI WAF for exploit protection" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Application Load Balancer). This aligns with all requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 48
You are designing a multicloud architecture where your customer wants to leverage OCI for its cost-effective compute and storage, while utilizing Microsoft Azure's AI/ML services and AWS's extensive serverless capabilities. The application requires low latency and high bandwidth between the clouds. Which of the following approaches provides the LEAST optimal solution for interconnecting these three cloud providers for production workloads?

- A. Creating IPSec VPN tunnels between OCI, Azure, and AWS, utilizing the native VPN gateways offered by each respective cloud provider for secure, encrypted communication
- B. Establishing a dedicated, low-latency connection between each cloud provider's nearest peering location using a third-party network provider for maximum bandwidth and minimizing network hops
- C. Connecting OCI to Azure via OCI Azure Interconnect, then establishing an IPSec VPN tunnel from Azure to AWS using Azure's VPN Gateway
- D. Utilizing OCI FastConnect to establish private peering with Azure and AWS through supported FastConnect partners to ensure dedicated bandwidth and consistent performance

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Requirements: Low latency, high bandwidth for multicloud production.
* Option A: Dedicated peering via third-party provider offers high performance-optimal.

* Option B: IPSec VPNs over public internet have variable latency and limited bandwidth-least optimal.
* Option C: FastConnect peering with partners ensures dedicated performance-optimal.
* Option D: OCI-Azure Interconnect is fast, but VPN to AWS adds latency-less optimal than A or C but better than B.
* Conclusion: Option B is the least optimal due to performance constraints.
Oracle notes:
* "IPSec VPNs over public internet provide security but lack the bandwidth and latency consistency of dedicated connections like FastConnect for production workloads."This supports Option B as least optimal. Reference:Multicloud Connectivity Options - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas /Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm#options).

NEW QUESTION # 49
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