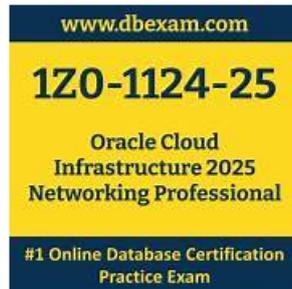


# 1z0-1124-25 Latest Exam Cost & Cost Effective 1z0-1124-25 Dumps



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## Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Deploy OCI Virtual Cloud Networks (VCN):</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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## Free PDF Oracle - Useful 1z0-1124-25 - Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Latest Exam Cost

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### Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

#### NEW QUESTION # 88

Which aspect of OCI's security framework is essential for continuous monitoring and verification of packet flows, a core requirement of Zero Trust Packet Routing?

- A. Public IP address assignments
- B. Default security lists
- C. Static routing configurations
- **D. Flow logs and audit trails**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* Goal: Support Zero Trust with packet flow monitoring.
- \* Option A: Static routing defines paths, not monitoring-incorrect.
- \* Option B: Security lists control access, not monitor-incorrect.
- \* Option C: Flow logs track traffic; audit trails log actions-essential for Zero Trust-correct.
- \* Option D: Public IPs enable access, not monitoring-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option C is essential.

Oracle states:

\* "Flow logs and audit trails provide continuous monitoring and verification of packet flows, critical for Zero Trust Packet Routing." This supports Option C. Reference: Zero Trust in OCI - Oracle Help Center ([docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/zerotrust.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/zerotrust.htm)).

#### 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. 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".**
- B. Disable all WAF rules and then gradually re-enable them one by one until the issue reappears.
- C. Increase the sensitivity level of the entire WAF configuration.
- D. Whitelist the IP addresses of the affected users.

**Answer: A**

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

A financial services company is implementing a multicloud strategy, storing sensitive customer data in OCI due to its enhanced security features, running analytics workloads in AWS, and utilizing a SaaS application hosted in Google Cloud Platform (GCP). To comply with stringent data sovereignty regulations, the company requires that all traffic between OCI and AWS must transit exclusively within the United States. Which is the MOST critical consideration when choosing a connectivity solution to ensure compliance?

- **A. Selecting a FastConnect partner who can guarantee that all OCI-AWS traffic will stay within the United States geographic boundary**
- B. Leveraging public internet-based connectivity with geographically restricted DNS resolution to limit traffic outside the US
- C. Using the native OCI Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and AWS Virtual Private Gateway (VGW) with IPsec VPNs, as this automatically ensures traffic stays within the specified region
- D. Using a generic VPN tunnel between OCI and AWS, ensuring both gateways are located within US regions

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

- \* Requirement: OCI-AWS traffic must stay in the US for sovereignty compliance.
- \* Option A: A FastConnect partner guaranteeing US-only transit ensures compliance via a private, controlled path-correct.
- \* Option B: DRG and VGW with VPN don't guarantee US-only routing over public internet-incorrect.
- \* Option C: Generic VPN can't control internet paths despite US gateways-incorrect.
- \* Option D: Public internet with DNS restrictions doesn't enforce routing-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option A is the most critical consideration.

Oracle states:

"Choose a FastConnect partner that can guarantee geographic routing constraints, such as US-only transit, to meet data sovereignty requirements." This supports Option A. Reference: FastConnect Compliance - Oracle Help Center ([docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#compliance](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#compliance)).

### NEW QUESTION # 91

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. An Internet Gateway with a security list allowing outbound traffic to the third-party API's IP address.
- **C. A NAT Gateway and a security list allowing outbound traffic to the third-party API's IP address.**
- D. A Service Gateway configured with a Service CIDR label that includes the third-party API's IP address.

**Answer: C**

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 # 92

You are using Terraform to deploy a multi-tier application architecture consisting of a public subnet hosting a load balancer, a private subnet hosting application servers, and another private subnet hosting a database. The Terraform code successfully creates all the required infrastructure, including route tables and security lists.

However, after deployment, you realize that the load balancer cannot reach the application servers in the private subnet. You have verified that the load balancer is healthy and the application servers are running.

What is the most likely cause of this connectivity problem?

- A. The load balancer's security list is not configured to allow egress traffic to the application server subnet on the required ports (e.g., port 8080).
- **B. The security list associated with the application server subnet does not allow ingress traffic from the load balancer's IP address range.**
- C. The Network Address Translation (NAT) Gateway is misconfigured, preventing the application servers from initiating connections back to the load balancer.
- D. The route table associated with the application server subnet has a default route pointing to the Internet Gateway, which is incorrect for a private subnet.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

- \* Problem Scope:Load balancer (public subnet) cannot reach application servers (private subnet).
- \* Connectivity Flow:Load balancer initiates traffic to application servers; application servers respond.

Key checkpoints: routing and security rules.

- \* Analyze Routing:Private subnets typically don't route to an Internet Gateway by default; they use NAT or Service Gateways.

Misrouting (Option B) would affect outbound traffic, not inbound from the load balancer.

\* Security Rules:

\* Ingress (App Servers):Must allow traffic from the load balancer's IP range.

\* Egress (Load Balancer):Must allow traffic to the application servers.

\* Evaluate Options:

\* A:Missing ingress rule on application servers' security list blocks load balancer traffic; most likely.

\* B:Incorrect default route affects outbound, not inbound; less likely.

\* C:NAT misconfiguration impacts outbound, not inbound; incorrect.

\* D:Load balancer egress is necessary but secondary to application server ingress.

\* Conclusion:Ingress rule absence on the application server subnet is the primary blocker.

Security lists control traffic at the subnet level in OCI. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "For a load balancer in a public subnet to communicate with instances in a private subnet, the private subnet's security list must include an ingress rule allowing traffic from the load balancer's IP range" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Security Lists). Since Terraform deployed the infrastructure, a misconfigured security list is a common oversight.

## NEW QUESTION # 93

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