

# Top Exam 1z0-1124-25 Duration Pass Certify | Efficient 1z0-1124-25 Reliable Exam Pdf: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional



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

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

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Your company has established a hybrid cloud environment using FastConnect to connect your on-premises network to your OCI VCN. You are advertising on-premises network prefixes to OCI via BGP. You want to ensure that OCI only learns routes from your on-premises network that are within a specific range, and that any other prefixes advertised are rejected to prevent routing conflicts. Which BGP attribute and configuration on the OCI side should you use to achieve this?

- **A. Route Filtering using Prefix Lists: Configure Prefix Lists on the FastConnect virtual circuit to accept only the desired prefix ranges and reject all others.**
- B. MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator): Configure MED values on the on-premises BGP router to influence OCI's route selection based on preferred exit points.
- C. Route Filtering using Route Distinguisher (RD) and Route Target (RT): Configure RDs and RTs on the FastConnect virtual circuit to filter routes based on tenant isolation.
- D. AS Path Prepending: Configure AS Path Prepending on the FastConnect virtual circuit to discourage OCI from selecting routes outside the desired range.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Objective: Filter BGP routes on OCI to accept only specific on-premises prefixes.

\* BGP Attributes Overview:

\* AS Path Prepending: Lengthens AS path to influence route preference, not filtering.

\* MED: Influences exit point selection, not route acceptance.

\* RD/RT: Used in MPLS VPNs for tenant isolation, not simple prefix filtering.

\* Prefix Lists: Directly filter prefixes based on IP ranges.

\* Evaluate Options:

\* A:AS Path Prepending affects preference, not filtering; unsuitable.

\* B:MED influences path selection, not route rejection; incorrect.

\* C:RD/RT is for VPN contexts, not applicable here.

\* D:Prefix Lists explicitly allow/deny prefixes, meeting the requirement.

\* Conclusion:Prefix Lists on the FastConnect virtual circuit provide precise control over accepted routes.

Prefix Lists are the most effective BGP tool for filtering routes in OCI. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, "Prefix Lists can be applied to FastConnect virtual circuits to filter BGP advertisements, ensuring only approved prefixes are learned by OCI" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: FastConnect and BGP). This prevents routing conflicts by rejecting unwanted prefixes, aligning with the security and control requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

When migrating workloads from AWS to OCI, which connectivity option generally offers the LOWEST latency and HIGHEST bandwidth for data transfer, assuming a direct, dedicated connection is financially viable?

- A. Employing AWS Transit Gateway to connect to a VPN Gateway on OCI via a public IP address.
- **B. Utilizing a third-party cloud exchange provider to create a private network interconnect between AWS Direct Connect and OCI FastConnect.**
- C. Establishing an IPSec VPN tunnel over the public internet between the AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and the OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).
- D. Leveraging AWS Storage Gateway to replicate data to OCI Object Storage over the internet.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Goal: Lowest latency, highest bandwidth for AWS-to-OCI migration.

\* Option A: IPSec VPN over public internet has variable latency and limited bandwidth-incorrect.

\* Option B: Third-party cloud exchange with Direct Connect and FastConnect offers a private, dedicated link, minimizing latency and maximizing bandwidth-correct.

\* Option C: Storage Gateway over internet is slow and not dedicated-incorrect.

\* Option D: Transit Gateway with VPN uses public internet, lacking performance-incorrect.

\* Conclusion: Option B provides the best performance.

Oracle documentation notes:

\* "A third-party cloud exchange provider can interconnect AWS Direct Connect and OCI FastConnect, delivering a private, high-bandwidth, low-latency connection."This validates Option B. Reference:

Multicloud Connectivity - Oracle Help Center([docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm)).

### NEW QUESTION # 28

You have deployed a distributed application across OCI and Azure. You have established the OCI-Azure Interconnect. You are experiencing packet loss and performance degradation when transmitting large volumes of data between the two cloud providers. You have verified that the network devices on both sides are correctly configured. Which is NOT a typical root cause to investigate when troubleshooting performance issues across the OCI-Azure Interconnect?

- A. Evaluate Network Security Groups (NSGs) and Security Lists on both OCI and Azure to verify that traffic is allowed between the necessary subnets and ports.
- **B. Review the pricing tiers in OCI to ensure that the current OCI Compute usage has not exceeded maximum bandwidth limits.**
- C. Assess the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size settings on both OCI and Azure VNICs to ensure that fragmentation is not occurring.
- D. Inspect routing tables on both OCI and Azure to confirm that routes are correctly configured to direct traffic across the interconnect.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Problem:Packet loss and degradation over OCI-Azure Interconnect.

\* Typical Causes:Security rules, routing, MTU mismatches.

\* Evaluate Options:

- \* A: NSGs/Security Lists blocking traffic is a common issue; typical.
- \* B: Routing misconfiguration can drop packets; typical.
- \* C: Pricing tiers affect billing, not interconnect bandwidth; not typical.
- \* D: MTU mismatches cause fragmentation and loss; typical.
- \* Conclusion: Pricing tiers are unrelated to interconnect performance issues.

Interconnect performance issues stem from network configuration, not pricing. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Troubleshooting multi-cloud interconnects involves checking security rules, routing, and MTU settings, as these directly impact traffic flow" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Multi-Cloud Connectivity). Pricing tiers influence resource limits, not interconnect bandwidth.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

Which OCI service or feature enables the enforcement of granular, identity-based access controls for packet routing, crucial for implementing Zero Trust principles?

- A. Service Gateway
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
- C. Internet Gateway
- **D. Network Security Groups (NSGs)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* Zero Trust Principles: Require explicit, identity-based access controls at every network stage.
- \* Evaluate OCI Services:
- \* Internet Gateway: Enables public internet access, no identity-based control.
- \* Service Gateway: Provides private service access, no granular routing control.
- \* NSGs: Offer stateful, identity-based rules at the VNIC level.
- \* DRG: Facilitates routing, not identity-based access control.
- \* NSG Fit: NSGs allow rules based on VNIC identity, source/destination IP, and ports, aligning with Zero Trust.
- \* Conclusion: NSGs are the best fit for granular, identity-based routing control.

NSGs are pivotal for Zero Trust in OCI. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "Network Security Groups provide granular, stateful security rules that can be applied to specific VNICs, enabling identity-based access controls essential for Zero Trust architectures" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Network Security Groups). Unlike security lists (subnet-level), NSGs offer instance-level precision.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

In a Zero Trust network architecture, what is the primary purpose of implementing micro-segmentation within OCI VCNs?

- A. To reduce the number of required route tables.
- B. To increase network bandwidth.
- **C. To limit the blast radius of potential security breaches.**
- D. To simplify inter-region connectivity.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

- \* Context: Zero Trust assumes no trust, requiring strict isolation (micro-segmentation).
- \* Option A: Bandwidth isn't increased by segmentation-incorrect.
- \* Option B: Segmentation may increase route tables for granularity, not reduce them-incorrect.
- \* Option C: Micro-segmentation isolates workloads, limiting breach impact (blast radius)-core Zero Trust goal and correct.
- \* Option D: Inter-region connectivity isn't simplified by micro-segmentation-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option C aligns with Zero Trust principles.

Oracle notes:

\* "Micro-segmentation in OCI VCNs, using NSGs and security lists, limits the blast radius of breaches by isolating resources, a key Zero Trust principle." 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)).

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