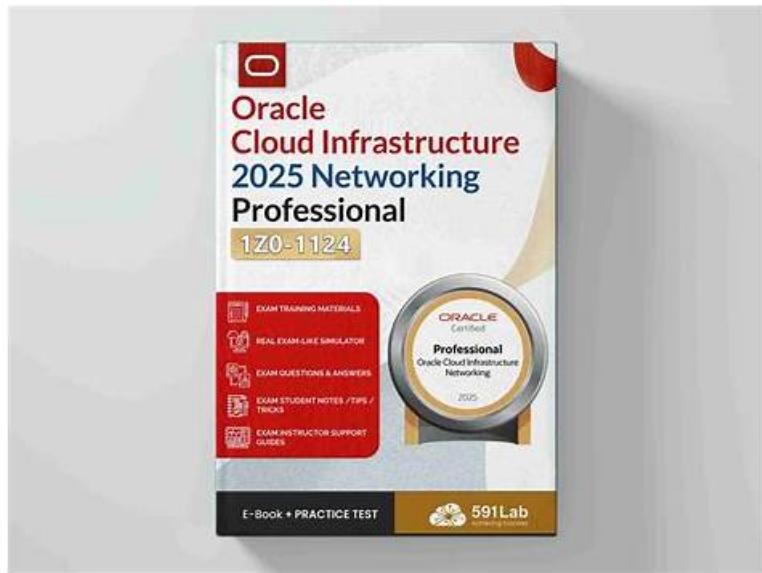


Using 1z0-1124-25 Study Group - No Worry About Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional



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Oracle 1z0-1124-25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

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. Assess the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size settings on both OCI and Azure VNICs to ensure that fragmentation is not occurring.
- C. Inspect routing tables on both OCI and Azure to confirm that routes are correctly configured to direct traffic across the interconnect.
- D. Review the pricing tiers in OCI to ensure that the current OCI Compute usage has not exceeded maximum bandwidth limits.**

Answer: D

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 # 112

You are troubleshooting a connectivity issue between two compute instances within the same VCN. Both instances are in different

subnets. Instance A (IPv4: 10.0.1.10, IPv6: fc00:1:1::10) can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1) and can ping the IPv6 address of Instance B (fc00:1:2::20), but cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). The security lists and network security groups (NSGs) are configured to allow all traffic between the subnets. The route table for Instance A's subnet has a rule to route all traffic destined to 10.0.2.0

/24 subnet to the VCN Local Peering Gateway. What is the most probable cause?

- A. The route table for Instance B's subnet is missing a rule to route traffic destined for 10.0.1.0/24 to the VCN Local Peering Gateway.
- B. The VCN does not have IPv6 enabled.
- C. The "ping" utility is not supported on the IPv6 address.
- D. IPv6 traffic cannot be filtered by security lists or NSGs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Analyze Connectivity Successes: Instance A can ping its subnet gateway (10.0.1.1), indicating that local subnet routing and security rules are functioning for IPv4. It can also ping Instance B's IPv6 address (fc00:1:2::20), confirming that IPv6 routing and security rules between subnets are operational.

* Identify the Failure: Instance A cannot ping Instance B's IPv4 address (10.0.2.20). Since security lists and NSGs allow all traffic, the issue is unlikely to be a security configuration problem.

* Examine Routing for Instance A: The route table for Instance A's subnet (10.0.1.0/24) has a rule directing traffic to 10.0.2.0/24 via the VCN Local Peering Gateway (LPG). In OCI, LPGs are used for intra-region VCN peering, but here, both instances are in the same VCN, so this rule is likely a misconfiguration or irrelevant unless peering is involved. However, the successful IPv6 ping suggests basic connectivity exists.

* Check Return Path from Instance B: For a ping to succeed, Instance B must send ICMP replies back to Instance A (10.0.1.10). Instance B's subnet (10.0.2.0/24) needs a route table entry to send traffic to 10.0.1.0/24. Without this, replies are dropped, causing the IPv4 ping to fail. The IPv6 success indicates that IPv6 routing is correctly configured both ways, possibly via SLAAC or default routes.

* Evaluate Options:

- * A: Incorrect. IPv6 is enabled, as Instance A pings Instance B's IPv6 address.
- * B: Correct. Missing route for 10.0.1.0/24 in Instance B's subnet prevents IPv4 replies.
- * C: Incorrect. Security lists and NSGs can filter IPv6 traffic in OCI.
- * D: Incorrect. Ping supports IPv6, as evidenced by the successful IPv6 ping.

The most probable cause is a missing route in Instance B's subnet route table. In OCI, each subnet has its own route table, and for instances in different subnets within the same VCN to communicate, both subnets must have appropriate routes. The successful IPv6 ping suggests that IPv6 routing is intact (likely due to default behavior or SLAAC), but IPv4 requires explicit routing. Per the Oracle Networking Professional study guide,

"Route tables must be configured to direct traffic to the appropriate next hop for inter-subnet communication within a VCN" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Virtual Cloud Networks).

NEW QUESTION # 113

A development team has deployed a three-tier application in an OCI VCN. The application consists of a public-facing web tier, an application tier, and a database tier. The team reports that the web tier instances can communicate with the application tier instances, but the application tier instances cannot connect to the database tier instances. All security lists are configured to allow all traffic within the VCN. Which OCI Networking diagnostic tool would BEST help you quickly isolate the root cause of this connectivity issue?

- A. VCN Flow Logs
- B. OCI Bastion
- C. Connection Diagnostics
- D. Network Firewall

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Problem: App tier can't reach DB tier despite open security lists.

* Option A: Flow Logs show traffic details but require analysis, slowing diagnosis-less efficient.

* Option B: Connection Diagnostics tests connectivity (e.g., ping, traceroute) between resources, quickly pinpointing failures-correct.

* Option C: Network Firewall controls traffic, not diagnoses-incorrect.

- * Option D: Bastion is for access, not troubleshooting-incorrect.
 - * Conclusion: Connection Diagnostics is the best tool for quick isolation.
- Oracle states:
- * "Connection Diagnostics provides rapid testing of network connectivity between OCI resources, ideal for isolating issues like tier-to-tier failures." This validates Option B. Reference: Network Troubleshooting - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/troubleshooting.htm#connectiondiagnostics).

NEW QUESTION # 114

You are setting up a FastConnect connection between your on-premises data center and OCI. You need to configure BGP to exchange routing information. You require OCI to always prefer the FastConnect path for traffic destined to your on-premises network, even if OCI learns about the same prefixes via the public internet. Which BGP attribute should you configure on the OCI side of the FastConnect connection to achieve this?

- A. Configure MED to a lower value for routes advertised via FastConnect.
- B. Advertise a more specific (longer prefix length) route via FastConnect.
- **C. Increase the Local Preference for routes learned via FastConnect.**
- D. Decrease the AS Path length for routes learned via FastConnect.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Goal: Prefer FastConnect routes over public internet in OCI.
- * BGP Attributes:
 - * Local Preference: Higher value prefers a path within an AS.
 - * AS Path: Shorter path preferred, but manipulated on sender side.
 - * Prefix Length: More specific wins, but not controllable here.
 - * MED: Influences inbound traffic, not OCI preference.
- * Evaluate Options:
 - * A: Higher Local Preference ensures FastConnect priority; correct.
 - * B: AS Path is set by on-premises, not OCI; incorrect.
 - * C: Prefix specificity is on-premises controlled; incorrect.
 - * D: MED affects on-premises, not OCI; incorrect.
- * Conclusion: Local Preference is the right attribute.

Local Preference controls route preference in BGP. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide states, "To prioritize FastConnect routes in OCI, increase the Local Preference for routes learned via the FastConnect virtual circuit over other paths" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: BGP Configuration). This ensures OCI prefers the private path.

NEW QUESTION # 115

When configuring inter-tenancy VCN peering, what is the purpose of the "peer ID" provided by the requesting tenancy to the accepting tenancy?

- A. To define the security rules for the peering connection.
- B. To specify the CIDR block of the requesting tenancy's VCN.
- **C. To uniquely identify the requesting tenancy's RPC.**
- D. To authenticate the requesting tenancy's root user.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Context: Inter-tenancy VCN peering connects VCNs across different OCI tenancies using Remote Peering Connections (RPCs).
- * Option A: Authentication of the root user is handled by IAM policies, not the peer ID, which is a technical identifier-incorrect.
- * Option B: The peer ID is the OCID of the RPC created by the requesting tenancy. It uniquely identifies the RPC, allowing the accepting tenancy to target and establish the peering- correct.
- * Option C: CIDR blocks are part of VCN configuration and shared separately, not via the peer ID- incorrect.
- * Option D: Security rules are defined by NSGs or security lists, not the peer ID-incorrect.
- * Conclusion: The peer ID's purpose is to identify the requesting tenancy's RPC, making Option B the correct answer.

From Oracle's documentation:

- * "For inter-tenancy peering, the requesting tenancy provides the OCID of its Remote Peering Connection (RPC), known as the

peer ID, to the accepting tenancy. The accepting tenancy uses this ID to establish the peering. This confirms Option B. Reference: Remote VCN Peering Across Tenancies - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm#cross-tenancy).

NEW QUESTION # 116

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