

# ハイパスレートの1z0-1124-25関連復習問題集一回合格-権威のある1z0-1124-25基礎訓練



BONUS! ! ! Pass4Test 1z0-1124-25ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=12a56zFKE3KLkSoAYUqbXK4a4gRMtaJKX>

関連する1z0-1124-25認定資格を取得するためにPass4Test試験の準備をしている場合、ここOracleで良い知らせがあります。当社がまとめた1z0-1124-25ガイド急流は、1z0-1124-25試験に合格し、関連する認定資格を取得したい受験者の秘密の武器として賞賛されています。あなたの秘密兵器を手に入れることができます。最高の1z0-1124-25トレーニングOracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional資料を作成したことに対する当社の評判は、将来のビジネスの健全な基盤を作成しました。

## Oracle 1z0-1124-25 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<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>

トピック 2	<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>
トピック 3	<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>
トピック 4	<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>
トピック 5	<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>
トピック 6	<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>
トピック 7	<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>

>> 1z0-1124-25関連復習問題集 <<

## Pass4TestのOracle 1z0-1124-25認定試験に対する最高の参考書

1z0-1124-25模擬試験は、緊急の課題に対処するための最適な選択および有用なツールとなります。10年以上の努力により、当社の1z0-1124-25トレーニング資料は、業界で最も広く称賛され、待望の製品になりました。革新メカニズムを近代化し、専門家の強力なプールを育成することにより、1z0-1124-25試験問題の3つのバージョンがあります。したがって、1z0-1124-25模擬テストの計画と設計において、プロのエリートからの完全な技術サポートをご安心ください。

## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional 認定 1z0-1124-25 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

### 質問 #73

Your company utilizes a hybrid cloud architecture, connecting its on-premises network to an OCIVCN using a FastConnect private peering connection. You need to ensure that instances within a specific subnet in the VCN can only communicate with resources in a designated IP address range within the on-premises network.

What is the MOST effective way to achieve this specific network isolation?

- A. Configure an Internet Gateway for the subnet with a route rule to the on-premises network.
- B. Modify the VCN's default security list to restrict traffic to the on-premises IP address range.
- C. Create a custom route table for the subnet with a route rule pointing to the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and configure network security groups (NSGs) to limit traffic to the specified on-premises IP address range.
- D. Configure a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) for the subnet to route traffic to the on-premises network.

正解: C

解説:

- \* Goal: Restrict subnet traffic to a specific on-premises IP range via FastConnect.
- \* Option A: Internet Gateway is for public access, not FastConnect-incorrect.
- \* Option B: Default security list applies broadly, lacking granularity; NSGs are more effective-less optimal.
- \* Option C: Custom route table with DRG ensures FastConnect routing; NSGs provide precise, instance- level traffic restriction-correct.
- \* Option D: LPG is for same-region VCN peering, not on-premises-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option C is the most effective method.

Oracle notes:

\* "Use a custom route table with a DRG route rule for FastConnect traffic. NSGs offer granular control to restrict traffic to specific IP ranges." This supports Option C. Reference:FastConnect and NSG Overview - Oracle Help Center([docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm) & [docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/NSGs.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/NSGs.htm)).

#### 質問 # 74

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 IPv4 only, and the compute instances to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6, relying on NAT for IPv6 clients.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

正解: C

#### 質問 # 75

Your company has two FastConnect circuits connecting your on-premises network to OCI. You want to implement a BGP configuration that ensures that traffic from OCI to your on-premises network is load- balanced across both FastConnect circuits. Which BGP configuration would BEST achieve load balancing across the two FastConnect circuits?

- A. Advertise the same prefixes with the same attributes (including AS Path) across both FastConnect circuits.
- B. Configure local preference to be higher on one of the FastConnect virtual circuits.
- C. Configure different MED values on each FastConnect virtual circuit.
- D. Configure AS Path Prepending on one of the FastConnect virtual circuits.

正解: A

解説:

- \* Objective: Load balance OCI-to-on-premises traffic over two FastConnect circuits.
- \* Option A: Different MEDs prioritize one path, not balance-incorrect.
- \* Option B: Same prefixes and attributes enable Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing, balancing traffic-correct.
- \* Option C: AS Path Prepending prefers one path-incorrect.
- \* Option D: Local preference prioritizes one path-incorrect.
- \* Conclusion: Option B ensures load balancing.

Oracle states:

\* "For load balancing over multiple FastConnect circuits, advertise identical prefixes with the same BGP attributes to enable ECMP." This supports Option B. Reference:FastConnect BGP - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm#BGP).

### 質問 # 76

As a network security engineer, you are tasked with designing a highly secure architecture for a financial application running on OCI. You have deployed a Network Firewall to protect the application's VCN. Due to regulatory compliance requirements, you need to ensure that no direct internet access is allowed to any compute instance within the application's private subnet, even if it is misconfigured. You need to block all outbound traffic to the internet. Which Network Firewall rule action best accomplishes this goal?

- A. DROP with Destination IP address set to the NAT Gateway IP address.
- B. ALLOW with Destination IP address set to the Service Gateway IP address.
- C. ALLOW with Destination IP address set to 0.0.0.0/0.
- D. REJECT with Destination IP address set to 0.0.0.0/0.

正解: D

解説:

- \* Objective: Block all outbound internet traffic from a private subnet, ensuring compliance despite misconfigurations.
- \* Option A: ALLOW to 0.0.0.0/0 permits all traffic, contradicting the requirement.
- \* Option B: DROP to NAT Gateway IP only blocks traffic to the NAT Gateway, not all internet traffic (e.g., misconfigured routes bypassing NAT).
- \* Option C: REJECT to 0.0.0.0/0 blocks all outbound traffic to any IP, sending an ICMP unreachable message. This ensures no internet access, even if misconfigured, and aids troubleshooting.
- \* Option D: ALLOW to Service Gateway permits OCI service access, not internet blocking.
- \* Conclusion: Option C is the most comprehensive and compliant solution.

Oracle's Network Firewall guide states:

- \* "Use REJECT with a destination of 0.0.0.0/0 to block all outbound traffic and notify the source, ideal for strict egress control." This matches Option C's purpose. Reference:Network Firewall Policies - Oracle Help Center(docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/NetworkFirewall/Tasks/managingpolicies.htm).

### 質問 # 77

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

正解: D

解説:

- \* 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.

## 質問 # 78

1z0-1124-25認定試験は専門知識と情報技術を検査する試験で、Pass4Testが一日早くOracleの1z0-1124-25認定試験「Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional」に合格させるのサイトで試験の前に弊社が提供する訓練練習問題をテストして、短い時間であなたの収穫が大きいです。

1z0-1124-25基礎訓練: <https://www.pass4test.jp/1z0-1124-25.html>

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