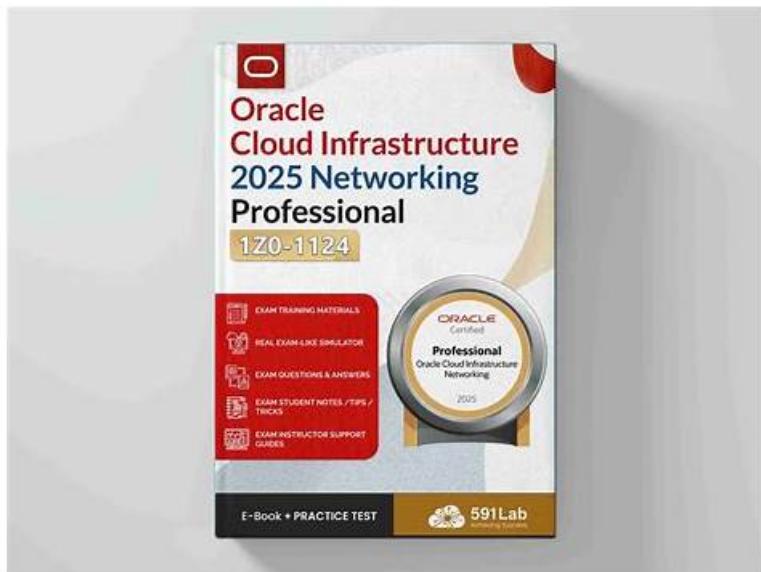


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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

A company wants to leverage a best-of-breed approach for their application stack. They plan to use OCI for its Autonomous

Database, Azure for its container orchestration (AKS), and AWS for its object storage (S3).

Considering cost optimization and minimizing data egress charges, which strategy is the MOST efficient for transferring large datasets between these services?

- A. Moving data directly between OCI Autonomous Database, Azure AKS, and AWS S3 using public internet, as this is the most cost-effective option
- B. Utilizing a third-party data integration platform that is strategically located at a network peering point between OCI, Azure, and AWS
- C. Using Storage Gateway service on each cloud and replicate data from one gateway to the other
- D. Establishing a hub-and-spoke model, using a central cloud provider as the data transfer hub, incurring egress charges from each cloud to the hub and then ingress charges from the hub to the destination cloud

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Goal: Efficient, cost-optimized data transfer minimizing egress charges.
- * Option A: Public internet incurs high egress costs-incorrect.
- * Option B: Hub-and-spoke doubles egress/ingress charges-less efficient.
- * Option C: Third-party platform at peering points reduces egress by leveraging direct connections- correct.
- * Option D: Storage Gateway is for hybrid, not multicloud efficiency-incorrect.

* Conclusion: Option C is the most efficient strategy.

Oracle states:

* "A third-party integration platform at peering points minimizes egress charges by using direct interconnects for multicloud data transfers." This validates Option C. Reference: Multicloud Cost Optimization - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/multicloud.htm#costoptimization).

NEW QUESTION # 94

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

Answer: D

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 # 95

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

Answer: C

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 # 96

You have successfully enabled DNSSEC on your OCI DNS zone and provided the DS record to your domain registrar. However, when you test your DNS configuration using online DNSSEC validation tools, you are still seeing errors indicating that DNSSEC validation is failing. What is the most likely reason for this failure?

- A. The Time To Live (TTL) value for your DNS records is too low, causing validation errors.
- B. The DNSSEC algorithm used by OCI DNS is not supported by the validation tools.
- C. **The domain registrar has not yet published the DS record in the parent zone, preventing the chain of trust from being established.**
- D. The OCI DNS resolver is not configured to validate DNSSEC signatures.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Problem: DNSSEC validation fails post-setup.

* DNSSEC Chain: Requires DS record in parent zone for trust.

* Evaluate Causes:

* A: Low TTL affects caching, not validation; unlikely.

- * B: Missing DS in parent zone breaks chain; most likely.
- * C: Resolver config is client-side, not affecting external tools; incorrect.
- * D: OCI uses standard algorithms; highly unlikely.
- * Conclusion: Registrar delay in publishing DS is the primary cause.

DNSSEC relies on the parent zone. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, "DNSSEC validation fails if the registrar hasn't published the DS record in the parent zone, as this breaks the chain of trust" (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: DNSSEC Troubleshooting). This is a common post- enablement issue.

NEW QUESTION # 97

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. 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.
- B. An IAM group with inspect permission on virtual-network-family in the target compartment.
- 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: A

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 # 98

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