

Oracle

1Z0-1124-24

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2024 Networking Professional

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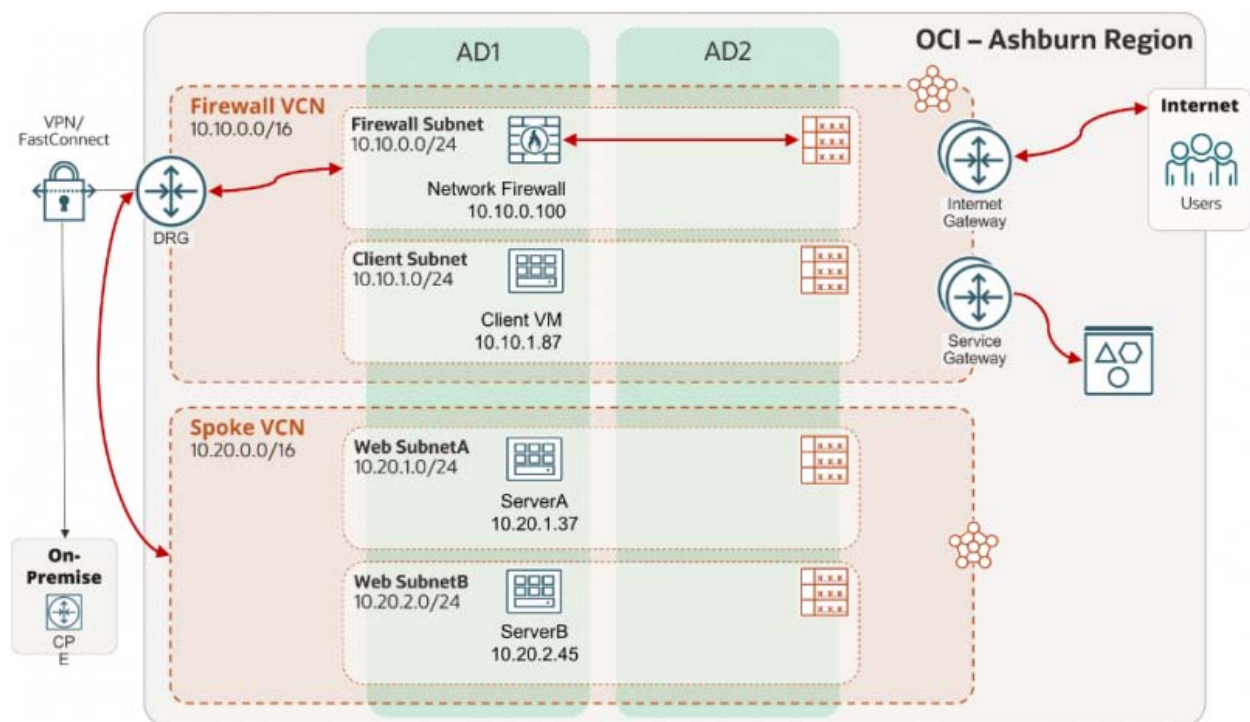


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Question: 1

You have successfully configured a network firewall to inspect N-S traffic and E-W traffic going in and out of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) network, as shown in the architecture diagram. The Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) is correctly configured between the firewall hub Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) and spoke VCN for inter-VCN communication. The network firewall security policy is configured with 5-tuple security rules, as shown below:



Rule Number	Source IP Addresses	Destination IP Addresses	Applications	URLs	Rule Action
1	ServerA-Subnet-CIDR	ServerB-Subnet-CIDR	ICMP/ICMPv6 with icmp-list	Any URL	Allow Traffic
2	ServerB-Subnet-CIDR	ServerA-Subnet-CIDR	UDP/TCP with ssh-http-https-list	Any URL	Allow Traffic
3	Client-Subnet-CIDR, Spoke-VCN-Subnet-CIDRs	Client-Subnet-CIDR, Spoke-VCN-Subnet-CIDRs	Any protocol	Any URL	Allow Traffic
4	Any IP address	Any IP address	Any protocol	Any URL	Drop Traffic

Which two statements are correct with respect to network firewall policy configuration?

Response:

- A. Network firewall denies SSH traffic from ServerA to ServerB.
- B. Network firewall allows ICMP traffic from ServerB to ServerA.

- C. Network firewall allows SSH traffic from ServerA to ServerB.
- D. Network firewall denies ICMP traffic from ServerB to ServerA.

Answer: B,C

Question: 2

As a Cloud Network Engineer, you are helping an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) customer with their split workload architecture. The customer is planning to run their application on Microsoft Azure, but still given the performance of Oracle databases, they would like to use OCI databases. The customer is currently evaluating the Interconnect between OCI and Azure and has concerns around where the service would be available and how much latency their application would experience when connecting to its database.

Which of the following statements can accurately assist the customer?

Response:

- A. The OCI Azure Interconnect offers a guaranteed minimum latency of 2.3 ms.
- B. The OCI Azure Interconnect service is always available where the Fast Connect service is available.
- C. The OCI Azure Interconnect offers different latency values depending on the region and Availability Domains. It is the designer's responsibility to identify the best locations.
- D. The OCI Azure Interconnect service is always available where the Fast Connect service is unavailable.

Answer: C

Question: 3

Your information security team has informed you of a compliance policy that prevents outbound connections to the Internet or usage of publicly accessible IP destinations. You are designing your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) for access to Oracle's Autonomous Data Warehouse service.

Which of the following virtual networking resources should you deploy to achieve this goal?

Response:

- A. Network Address Translation Gateway
- B. Service Gateway
- C. Private Endpoints
- D. Internet Gateway

Answer: C

Question: 4

Your enterprise customer's IPv6 policy is to assign a /56 Global Unicast Address (GUA) for a Virtual Cloud Network and the subnet to be /64. How many subnets can we define using this plan?

Response:

- A. 256
- B. 512
- C. 1024
- D. 176

Answer: A

Question: 5

A company is attempting to configure transit routing through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Phoenix region to resources located in the OCI Ashburn region. Currently, they have connectivity between their on-premises data center and the OCI Phoenix region using a FastConnect LAG.

What needs to happen to ensure network traffic will work bi-directionally between the on-premises data center and the OCI Ashburn region?

Response:

- A. Create a cross-region Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) attachment from the Phoenix VCN to the Ashburn Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG). Export the FastConnect attachment for the DRG Route Table used by the Remote Peering Connection (RPC). Export the RPC attachment into the DRG Route Table used by the FastConnect LAG.
- B. Create a new Remote Peering Connection between the OCI Phoenix Region and the OCI Ashburn Region. Import the FastConnect attachment for the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) Route Table used by the Remote Peering Connection (RPC). Import the RPC attachment into the DRG Route Table used by the FastConnect LAG.
- C. Modify the Autogenerated Import Route Distributions for Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) attachments to remove the match criteria for ALL attachments and only include the Remote Peering Connection (RPC) and the FastConnect LAG as its match criteria.
- D. Associate Phoenix Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with the Phoenix Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and provide a static route towards the Ashburn VCN CIDR using a newly created Remote Peering Connection. Add a static route in the Ashburn VCN to use the Phoenix VCN as its next-hop for the data center CIDR.

Answer: B

Question: 6

Which best practice should be followed when managing IAM policies for inter-tenancy communication?

- A. Grant users in other tenancies the "Administrator" permission for efficient management.
- B. Use resource-level policies whenever possible to avoid complex service-level policies.

- C. Review and update IAM policies regularly to reflect changes in access requirements.
- D. Grant broad permissions to simplify access control and reduce administrative overhead.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Here's why the other options are not ideal:

A. Granting users in other tenancies the "Administrator" permission is a major security risk. It provides excessive access and undermines the principle of least privilege, exposing your resources to potential misuse.

B. While resource-level policies can be more specific and secure, using service-level policies might be necessary depending on the communication method and required actions. Don't force resource-level policies if they limit functionality or create unnecessary complexity.

D. Granting broad permissions directly contradicts the principle of least privilege. It increases the attack surface and makes it harder to maintain security.

Therefore, the most crucial practice is to regularly review and update your IAM policies. This ensures they:

Reflect current access needs: Adjust permissions as user roles or resource usage changes.

Adhere to the principle of least privilege: Grant only the minimum required permissions.

Minimize security risks: Address potential vulnerabilities and unauthorized access.

Question: 7

Which of the following is not a feature of OCI Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs)?

- A. Assigning private IP address spaces.
- B. Creating subnets and route tables.
- C. Configuring stateful firewalls.
- D. Allowing public access to all data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Here's why the other options are features of VCNs:

A. Assigning private IP address spaces: VCNs let you define custom private IP address ranges for your resources within the network, ensuring they remain hidden from the public internet.

B. Creating subnets and route tables: Subnets within a VCN segment your network logically, improving organization and security. Route tables define how traffic flows within and outside the VCN.

C. Configuring stateful firewalls: Stateful firewalls offer granular control over inbound and outbound traffic, protecting your resources from unauthorized access.

VCNs are specifically designed to create private, isolated networks within OCI. All data within a VCN, by default, is not publicly accessible. To make resources publicly available, you'd need to configure additional services like internet gateways or load balancers, ensuring controlled access while adhering to security best practices.

Question: 8

DEVELOPER configured BGP peering between his DRG and an on-premises router. How can he control the routes advertised to OCI VCNs connected to the DRG?

- A. Modify the DRG security list rules.
- B. Adjust BGP community attributes on advertised routes.
- C. Update route tables in each VCN.
- D. Configure IPsec tunnels with specific route filters.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here's why:

BGP Community Attributes: This is a standard BGP feature specifically designed for controlling which routes get advertised to other BGP peers. By attaching specific community attributes to advertised routes from the on-premises router, the developer can precisely control which VCNs within the DRG receive those routes.

Granular Control: Unlike other options, community attributes offer fine-grained control over route advertisement. They can be used to selectively advertise routes to specific VCNs, groups of VCNs based on specific criteria, or even control how OCI prioritizes incoming routes based on their associated communities.

Efficiency: Modifying community attributes directly at the source (on-premises router) is efficient and avoids unnecessary configuration changes within the DRG or individual VCNs.

Comparison with other options:

DRG Security List Rules (A): Security lists control traffic flow within a VCN, not routes advertised to the VCN via BGP.

VCN Route Tables (C): Route tables within VCNs control how traffic within the VCN is routed, not which routes are advertised to the VCN.

IPsec Tunnels with Route Filters (D): While IPsec tunnels support route filters, this approach is less efficient and less standardized compared to BGP community attributes, requiring configuration on both sides of the tunnel.

Question: 9

which service is primarily responsible for defining network security groups (NSGs) for worker nodes in the OKE cluster?

- A. Kubernetes manifest files
- B. Terraform configuration files
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Console
- D. OKE Management Console

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here's why:

A. Kubernetes manifest files: While Kubernetes can define network policies within the cluster for pod communication, it doesn't manage NSGs for worker nodes themselves. NSGs are OCI resources configured at the network level.

C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Console: While you can manually create NSGs through the web console, Terraform offers automation and version control for managing NSGs as part of your IaC (Infrastructure as Code) approach.

D. OKE Management Console: OKE doesn't have a dedicated management console for NSGs. They are managed separately at the OCI infrastructure level.

How Terraform manages NSGs for OKE worker nodes:

You can define NSGs in separate Terraform modules or within the same module as your OKE cluster configuration.

Terraform allows you to specify the security rules for inbound and outbound traffic to the worker nodes. You can associate the defined NSGs with the subnet where your OKE worker nodes are launched.

Question: 10

For a highly available VCN, which is NOT required?

- A. Multiple Availability Domains (ADs).
- B. Route tables with multiple next hops.
- C. Internet Gateways in each AD.
- D. Private subnets in each AD.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Here's why:

Multiple Availability Domains (ADs): Having resources spread across multiple ADs ensures that a failure in one AD won't impact the entire VCN. This is crucial for achieving high availability.

Route tables with multiple next hops: This allows for redundancy in routing paths, ensuring traffic can flow even if one path becomes unavailable.

Private subnets in each AD: Just like public resources, private resources like app and DB servers benefit from being distributed across ADs for fault tolerance.

Internet Gateways in each AD: While having one Internet Gateway per AD can improve performance and availability for public resources in that specific AD, it's not strictly necessary for overall VCN high availability. You can have a single Internet Gateway serving the entire VCN, and route traffic appropriately based on your needs.

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