# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-1124-25

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Networking Professional

**NEW QUESTION 1**
You are a cloud architect designing a multi-tiered application on OCI. One tier consists of publicly accessible web servers that must be protected from common web exploits. You plan to use OCI Network Firewall to achieve this. You need to configure the Network Firewall to detect and prevent SQL injection attacks against the web servers. Which Network Firewall feature is most suitable for this purpose?

A. Stateful Inspection, configured with default IPS policies.
B. Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IDPS) signatures with custom rule sets for SQL injection.
C. URL Filtering with predefined categories blocking SQL injection attempts.
D. Geo-location filtering to block traffic from countries known for SQL injection attacks.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 2**
Your company is migrating an on-premises application to OCI. The application requires direct, low-latency access to an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database. You??ve established a FastConnect connection between your on-premises network and an OCI VCN via a Dynamic Routing Gateway(DRG). You want to access this database from the OCI VCN. Which type of endpoint, in conjunction with appropriate routing, should you use to facilitate this connection?

A. An Internet Gateway with a public endpoint on the SQL Server.
B. A Service Gateway configured to access the on-premises SQL Server.
C. No specific OCI endpoint is require
D. The on-premises SQL Server is accessed directly through the DRG and appropriate routing.
E. A Private Endpoint within the VCN configured to connect to the private IP address of the on-premises SQL Server.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**
In a Zero Trust network architecture, what is the primary purpose of implementing micro- segmentation within OCI VCNs?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**
Which OCI service or feature is best suited for capturing and analyzing network traffic metadata to identify anomalies and troubleshoot connectivity issues between VCN resources?

A. Network Security Groups (NSGs)
B. Flow Logs
C. Route Tables
D. Service Gateway

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 5**
You are deploying a three-tier web application using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) and Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE) within a single VCN. The application consists of a public- facing web tier (running in OKE), an application tier, and a database tier. You want to ensure that only the web tier can access the application tier, and only the application tier can access the database tier. You are leveraging Network Security Groups (NSGs) for granular access control. Your IaC code successfully creates all the components, but you are experiencing connectivity issues. Specifically, Pods in the web tier cannot reach the application tier. Reviewing your IaC configuration, you realize the NSG assignments for the OKE cluster's node pool are misconfigured. Which of the following NSG configuration errors would most likely cause this connectivity issue?

A. The NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) allows ingress traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80, but egress traffic to the application tier's NSG is missing a rule allowing TCP traffic on port 8080 (the port the application tier is listening on).
B. The NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) is missing an ingress rule allowing traffic from the VCN CIDR on port 443. This is causing a routing problem within the VCN.
C. The NSG associated with the application tier allows ingress traffic from the VCN CIDR, but the NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) has no ingress rules at al
D. Therefore, the OKE nodes are not reachable.
E. The NSG associated with the OKE node pool (web tier) only allows egress traffic to the internet and does not have a rule permitting egress traffic to the application tier's NSG on the required port (8080).

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**
A large financial institution is migrating its on-premises trading platform to OCI. The platform requires low latency and high bandwidth connectivity to the on-premises data center. You have established an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect circuit. You now need to connect multiple VCNs in different regions to the on-premises data center via this FastConnect circuit, optimizing for cost and management overhead. Which DRG configuration would be the most efficient and recommended approach?

A. Create a separate DRG in each region and attach each VCN to its regional DR
B. Then,create a separate FastConnect attachment to each regional DR
C. Finally, configure static routes on each DRG to direct traffic appropriately.
D. Create a single DRG in one region and attach all VCNs in all regions to this single DRG using remote peering connection

E. Attach the FastConnect circuit to this single DR
F. Configure static routes on the DRG to direct traffic to the appropriate VCNs.
G. Create a single DRG in one regio
H. Attach all VCNs in all regions to this single DRG using DRG attachments with remote peerin
I. Attach the FastConnect circuit to the single DRG.
J. Create a single DRG in one region and attach all VCNs in all regions to this single DRG using local peering gateways (LPGs). Attach the FastConnect circuit to this single DR
K. Configure static routes on the DRG to direct traffic to the appropriate VCNs.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 7**
You are designing an OCI VCN for a new application with the following requirements: The application servers in a private subnet must be able to download software updates from public repositories on the internet; the application servers must NOT be directly accessible from the public internet; the application servers must also be able to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) within the same region to pull container images. Which combination of VCN Gateways BEST meets these requirements?

A. Internet Gateway and Service Gateway
B. NAT Gateway and Internet Gateway
C. NAT Gateway and Service Gateway
D. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and Internet Gateway

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 8**
Your company has a FastConnect circuit established between your on-premises data center and OCI. However, you have a specific regulatory requirement to encrypt all traffic, even over dedicated connections like FastConnect. You need to implement IPSec encryption without significantly impacting the available bandwidth of your FastConnect circuit. Which is the most effective approach to implement IPSec encryption over your existing FastConnect circuit, while maintaining high bandwidth?

A. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN using the OCI Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) over theFastConnect virtual circui
B. Use a low-overhead encryption algorithm like AES-GCM.
C. Deploy virtual firewall appliances within OCI and your on-premises network and configure IPSec tunnels between them, routing all traffic through the firewall
D. Use a high- security encryption algorithm like AES-256.
E. Terminate IPSec VPN on compute instances in a public subnet on the OCI side.
F. Establish a second, separate Site-to-Site VPN connection to OCI over the public internet, and route all sensitive traffic over this VPN, while routing non-sensitive traffic over the FastConnect circuit.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 9**
You are implementing IPSec over FastConnect to connect to a third-party network that is also connected to OCI via FastConnect. Your company requires a high level of security and isolation between your network and the third-party??s network. Which of the following is the MOST secure approach to ensure network isolation when implementing IPSec over FastConnect in this scenario?

A. Implement IPSec tunnels between your on-premises network and the third-party??s on- premises network, bypassing OCI.
B. Use OCI Network Security Groups (NSGs) or security lists to strictly control traffic between your VCN and the third-party??s VCN.
C. Utilize a third-party virtual firewall appliance deployed in OCI and configure IPSec tunnels through the firewall to both your on-premises network and the third-party??s network.
D. Enable flow logs to monitor the traffic that is transmitted.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 10**
Your company is migrating its publicly accessible website to OCI. You want to ensure the highest level of security and prevent DNS spoofing or cache poisoning attacks. You've decided to implement DNSSEC. Which of the following is the most important first step in enabling DNSSEC for your domain using OCI DNS?

A. Create a Traffic Management Steering Policy with the "DNSSEC" option enabled.
B. Generate a Key Signing Key (KSK) and a Zone Signing Key (ZSK) using a third-party tool and upload them to OCI DNS.
C. Enable DNSSEC on the OCI DNS zone for your domain and obtain the Delegation Signer (DS) record from OCI DNS.
D. Configure the OCI DNS resolver to validate all incoming DNS responses using DNSSEC.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 10**
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 domain registrar has not yet published the DS record in the parent zone, preventing the chain of trust from being established.
C. The OCI DNS resolver is not configured to validate DNSSEC signatures.
D. The DNSSEC algorithm used by OCI DNS is not supported by the validation tools.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Your company needs to connect an on-premises data center to an OCI Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) to extend their existing infrastructure to the cloud. The connection MUST be secure, reliable, and provide consistent, low-latency access to resources in both environments. Resources in the OCI VCN need access to the on-premises servers, and resources in the on-premises data center need to access the compute instances located in a private subnet within the OCI VCN. Which is the MOST appropriate architectural design for establishing connectivity in this hybrid cloud environment, considering the available endpoints and gateway options in OCI?

A. Implement a Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN, utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI.
B. Establish a FastConnect connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN, utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI.
C. Configure a public endpoint for each resource in the OCI VCN that needs to be accessed from the on-premises network.
D. Implement a FastConnect connection from the on-premises network to the OCI VCN utilizing a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in OCI and implement a Site-to-Site VPN connection as backup.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 15**
Which OCI service facilitates the creation of a private connection between two VCNs located in different tenancies, without traversing the public internet?

A. Internet Gateway
B. Service Gateway
C. Remote Peering Connection (RPC)
D. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with Local Peering Gateway (LPG)

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 20**
When troubleshooting inter-region connectivity issues between VCNs peered via a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), which OCI tool is most effective for verifying the routing configuration and identifying potential misconfigurations?

A. Oracle Cloud Guard
B. OCI Audit Logs
C. DRG Route Tables
D. Network Visualizer

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 23**
When migrating workloads requiring high availability and redundancy for on-premises connectivity to OCI, which approach is recommended?

A. Single FastConnect connection
B. Site-to-Site VPN over a single internet connection
C. Dual FastConnect connections with diverse paths
D. Internet Gateway with multiple public IPs

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 24**
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 prefi
B. 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.
C. Configure the VCN with a /48 IPv6 ULA prefi
D. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresse
E. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresse
F. Route traffic accordingly using NSGs.
G. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracl
H. 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.
I. Configure the VCN with a public IPv6 CIDR block obtained from Oracl
J. Configure the Load Balancer to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresse
K. Ensure the backend compute instances also listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 25**
Which OCI service or feature enables the enforcement of granular, identity-based access controls for packet routing, crucial for implementing Zero Trust principles?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 26**
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. 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
C. Utilizing a third-party data integration platform that is strategically located at a network peering point between OCI, Azure, and AWS
D. Using Storage Gateway service on each cloud and replicate data from one gateway to the other

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 27**
You are tasked with migrating a critical, latency-sensitive application from Azure to OCI. Due to compliance requirements, all data must be encrypted in transit. Which connectivity option provides the BEST combination of security and performance for this migration?

A. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN between Azure??s Virtual Network Gateway and OCI??s Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), relying on the built-in IPSec encryption
B. Utilize Azure ExpressRoute and OCI FastConnect through a colocation provider, then implement application-level encryption using TLS
C. Leverage Azure Data Factory to transfer data to OCI Object Storage via HTTPS
D. Employ Azure VPN Gateway in conjunction with an OCI Load Balancer with SSL termination for the incoming connections from Azure

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 28**
When migrating workloads to OCI requiring consistent, high-bandwidth connections with minimal latency, and your on-premises data center has direct fiber connectivity, which OCI service is most suitable?

A. Site-to-Site VPN
B. Internet Gateway
C. FastConnect Colocation with Oracle
D. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) with remote peering

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 29**
You are designing a microservices-based application on OCI. Each microservice is deployed as a container in Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). You want to expose these microservices through a single entry point using a Layer 7 load balancer and route traffic based on the request path. Which OCI load balancing integration method with OKE is the MOST appropriate and efficient?

A. Manually create a Regional Load Balancer and configure backend sets with the private IP addresses of the Kubernetes worker nodes hosting the microservices.
B. Deploy a Kubernetes LoadBalancer service, which automatically provisions an OCI Regional Load Balancer to distribute traffic to the microservice pods.
C. Deploy a Kubernetes NodePort service for each microservice and configure an OCI NetworkLoad Balancer to forward traffic to the NodePort services on the worker nodes.
D. Deploy a Kubernetes Ingress controller that leverages an OCI Regional Load Balancer to route traffic to the microservice pods based on Ingress rules.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 30**
In a hybrid cloud migration, which OCI component is essential for dynamically routing traffic between on-premises networks and OCI Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs), facilitating seamless communication?

A. Internet Gateway
B. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
C. Service Gateway
D. Local Peering Gateway (LPG)

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 31**
In a complex multi-region OCI environment using DRGs for transitive routing, which method is most efficient for ensuring that route updates from on-premises networks are propagated to all connected VCNs?

A. Manually updating static routes in each VCN's route table.
B. Using a centralized DRG route table with route distribution enabled.
C. Attaching each VCN to a separate DRG and configuring static routing between them.
D. Implementing a Service Gateway to broadcast route updates.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 34**
You are tasked with setting up a secure connection from an OCI Compute instance running in a private subnet to a third-party API that is only accessible over the internet via a static public IP address. Your company policy prohibits exposing the compute instance directly to the internet. Which combination of VCN resources BEST facilitates this secure outbound connection to the third-party API?

A. An Internet Gateway with a security list allowing outbound traffic to the third-party API??s IP address.
B. A NAT Gateway and a security list allowing outbound traffic to the third-party API??s IP address.
C. A Service Gateway configured with a Service CIDR label that includes the third-party API??s IP address.

D. A Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) connected to a FastConnect circuit, with routes configured to direct traffic to the third-party API??s IP address.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 35**
Your company is setting up a FastConnect connection with a provider. You have purchased a port from the provider, and they are requesting information to set up the connection to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. They specifically require information to configure the VLANs. What information regarding VLAN configuration is ESSENTIAL for them to successfully establish the FastConnect circuit?

A. The list of all VCN CIDR blocks and their associated tags.
B. A single unused VLAN ID, your BGP ASN, and the BGP peering IP addresses you want to use.
C. The MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size for all VNICs in your OCI tenancy.
D. Your Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) and compartment ID.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 39**
Your organization is migrating workloads to a multicloud environment using OCI, AWS, and Azure. You have applications that require access to on-premises resources and must maintain high security standards. Which connectivity configuration would provide the MOST secure and reliable access while adhering to best practices for a hybrid multicloud architecture?

A. Establishing IPSec VPN tunnels from the on-premises network directly to each cloud provider (OCI, AWS, and Azure), terminating on the respective cloud provider??s virtual network gateways
B. Using public internet connectivity for all cloud providers and relying on application-level security measures
C. Creating a private network connection to OCI using FastConnect, then extending the network to AWS and Azure using a software-defined WAN (SD-WAN) solution that supports end-to-end encryption and policy-based routing
D. Connecting on-premises to OCI using FastConnect and building VPN tunnels from OCI to Azure and AWS

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 41**
You are managing an OCI Network Firewall that protects a VCN with multiple subnets. The application team reports intermittent connectivity issues to a specific application server behind the firewall. You suspect the issue might be related to the firewall??s stateful inspection. What would be the most efficient way to troubleshoot if the stateful inspection is causing these connectivity issues?

A. Disable stateful inspection on the entire Network Firewall to check if the connectivity is restored.
B. Create a Network Firewall policy with a specific rule that allows all traffic to/from the affected application server, bypassing inspection.
C. Review the Network Firewall logs for denied traffic originating from or destined to the application server.
D. Recreate the Network Firewall with a completely different configuration.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 45**
When configuring a network appliance within a VCN to enable transitive routing, which of the following is essential to ensure traffic flows correctly between interconnected VCNs?

A. Attaching the network appliance to a Service Gateway.
B. Configuring static routes on the DRG route tables pointing to the network appliance's private IP address.
C. Implementing a Load Balancer in front of the network appliance.
D. Using a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) to connect the network appliance to the DRG.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 49**
Your company has deployed a mission-critical application on OCI that requires consistent, predictable network performance. You have established a FastConnect circuit to connect your on-premises data center to OCI. You observe that the network latency varies throughout the day, and you suspect that other traffic is impacting the performance of your application. Which FastConnectfeature can you leverage to prioritize traffic for your mission-critical application and improve its network performance?

A. FastConnect VLAN Tagging
B. FastConnect Quality of Service (QoS)
C. FastConnect BGP Communities
D. FastConnect Jumbo Frames

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 50**
When configuring transitive routing through a network appliance in a hub-and-spoke VCN topology, which configuration is necessary to ensure that traffic from a spoke VCN to another spoke VCN passes through the network appliance?

A. Configuring static routes on the DRG route table pointing to the network appliance??s private IP address.
B. Attaching the network appliance to a Service Gateway.
C. Using an Internet Gateway to route traffic between the spoke VCNs.
D. Implementing a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) between the spoke VCNs.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 54**
Your security policy mandates that all communication between your compute instances in a private subnet and OCI Object Storage must be authenticated and authorized using IAM policies and not rely on public IP addresses. Which OCI networking feature is the most appropriate to satisfy this requirement?

A. Public Subnet with an Internet Gateway and IAM rules.
B. Private Subnet with a NAT Gateway and IAM rules.
C. Private Subnet with a Service Gateway and IAM rules.
D. Public Subnet with a Network Firewall and IAM rules.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 57**
A company has deployed a VCN in OCI with multiple subnets. Security requirements dictate that instances in different subnets within the same VCN should not be able to directly communicate with each other unless explicitly permitted. You are tasked with implementing this policy. What is the most appropriate approach to meet this requirement?

A. Remove the default route rule in the VCN's route table that allows traffic between subnets.
B. Create separate VCNs for each subnet.
C. Configure network security groups (NSGs) for each subnet, defining strict ingress and egress rules that only allow the necessary traffic.
D. Configure a stateful firewall in front of the VCN and configure the rules to deny inter- subnet traffic.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 62**
Your organization is deploying a critical database application on OCI. To ensure high availability, you have deployed the database instances across multiple availability domains (ADs) within asingle region. You need to distribute client connections to the database instances and ensure that the load balancer can handle long-lived TCP connections with minimal overhead. Session persistence is not required. Which OCI load balancing solution would you choose in this scenario to minimize latency and connection establishment overhead?

A. Application Load Balancer with HTTP health checks.
B. Network Load Balancer with TCP health checks.
C. Application Load Balancer with TCP health checks.
D. Flexible Load Balancer with HTTP health checks.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 65**
When setting up cross-tenancy VCN peering using Local Peering Gateways (LPGs), which IAM permission is required in the target tenancy to accept the peering request?

A. Allow group <group_name> to manage local-peering-gateways in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
B. Allow group <group_name> to use local-peering-gateways in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
C. Allow group <group_name> to inspect local-peering-gateways in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>
D. Allow group <group_name> to read virtual-network-family in tenancy=<target_tenancy_OCID>

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 68**
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. ALLOW with Destination IP address set to 0.0.0.0/0.
B. DROP with Destination IP address set to the NAT Gateway IP address.
C. REJECT with Destination IP address set to 0.0.0.0/0.
D. ALLOW with Destination IP address set to the Service Gateway IP address.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 69**
You are designing a hybrid cloud environment where multiple VCNs in OCI need to communicate with your on-premises network. You are using a single Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) to connect to your on-premises network via FastConnect. You want to ensure that each VCN is isolated from the others and that traffic between VCNs must pass through your on-premises security appliances for inspection. How should you configure the DRG attachments and route tables to enforce this security policy?

A. Attach all VCNs and the FastConnect to the DR
B. Configure the DRG route table associated with each VCN attachment to route all traffic destined for other VCNs to the FastConnect attachmen
C. Configure the FastConnect DRG route table to route traffic destined to each VCN to the corresponding VCN attachment.
D. Attach all VCNs and the FastConnect to the DR
E. Configure static routes on each VCN's route table pointing to the DRG for any subnet not within the VC
F. Enable the "Transit Routing" feature on the DRG to allow inter-VCN communication.
G. Attach each VCN directly to the FastConnect using IPSec VPN tunnels, bypassing the DRG entirely to ensure all traffic flows through the on-premises security appliances.
H. Attach each VCN to the DRG using a Local Peering Gateway (LPG) and then attach one VCN to FastConnec
I. Configure routes so that traffic traverses from LPG to LPG through the on-premises network.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 70**
You are designing a multi-tier application in OCI, deploying the application tier in a public subnet and the database tier in a private subnet within the same VCN. The application tier requires access to specific external internet resources for software updates and third-party API calls. However, the database tier should not have direct internet access. Which of the following is the most secure and efficient method to achieve this configuration?

A. Configure a NAT Gateway for the private subnet and a Service Gateway for the public subnet.
B. Configure a NAT Gateway for both the public and private subnets.
C. Configure a NAT Gateway for the public subnet and a Service Gateway for the private subnet.
D. Configure a NAT Gateway for the private subnet and an Internet Gateway for the public subnet.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 71**
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. AS Path Prepending: Configure AS Path Prepending on the FastConnect virtual circuit to discourage OCI from selecting routes outside the desired range.
B. MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator): Configure MED values on the on-premises BGP router toinfluence 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. 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

**NEW QUESTION 76**
Your company is migrating several applications to OCI and requires a highly available and resilient VPN connection between your on-premises network and OCI. You need to ensure that if one VPN tunnel fails, traffic automatically fails over to a backup tunnel with minimal disruption. Which configuration would BEST achieve high availability and automatic failover for your OCI Site-to-Site VPN connection?

A. Configure a single VPN connection with a single tunnel and rely on the underlying OCI infrastructure for automatic failover.
B. Configure a single VPN connection with two tunnels, ensuring that both tunnels use different CPE IP addresses on the on-premises side.
C. Configure two separate VPN connections, each with a single tunnel, pointing to different CPE IP addresses on the on-premises sid
D. Advertise the same prefixes over both VPN connections using BGP.
E. Configure a single VPN connection with two tunnels using the same CPE IP address.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 81**
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