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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your company has decided to migrate its on-premises data center to OCI. As a network engineer, you need to establish a secure and reliable connection between the on-premises network and the OCI VCN with the following constraints: high bandwidth requirements, low latency requirements, secure private connection, and redundant connectivity crucial for business continuity. Which is the MOST suitable and resilient solution, considering the VCN gateway options?

Options:

A- A single VPN Connect connection to a DRG.
B- Multiple VPN Connect connections to a DRG.
C- A FastConnect circuit with a DRG.
D- Multiple FastConnect circuits to a DRG in conjunction with multiple VPN Connect connections to the same DRG.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Constraints: High bandwidth, low latency, secure private connection, redundancy.

Option A: Single VPN Connect offers security but lacks high bandwidth, low latency, and redundancy---unsuitable for migration needs.

Option B: Multiple VPNs improve redundancy but still rely on public internet, limiting bandwidth and latency performance compared to dedicated circuits.

Option C: Single FastConnect provides high bandwidth, low latency, and privacy via a dedicated line, but lacks redundancy.

Option D: Multiple FastConnect circuits ensure high bandwidth and low latency with redundancy. Adding multiple VPNs as backup enhances resilience, meeting all constraints.

Conclusion: Option D is the most suitable and resilient, balancing performance and continuity.

Oracle states:

'FastConnect provides a private, high-bandwidth, low-latency connection to OCI. Use multiple circuits for redundancy.'

'Combine FastConnect with IPSec VPN for additional failover options.'

Option D aligns with this guidance. Reference: FastConnect Overview - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/fastconnect.htm).

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Explanation:

Requirement: IAM permission to accept cross-tenancy LPG peering.

Option A: ''Manage'' allows creating and accepting peering---correct.

Option B: ''Use'' permits using existing LPGs, not accepting requests---incorrect.

Option C: ''Inspect'' is read-only, insufficient---incorrect.

Option D: ''Read'' on virtual-network-family doesn't cover LPG management---incorrect.

Conclusion: Option A is required.

Oracle states:

'To accept a cross-tenancy peering request, the target tenancy needs 'manage local-peering-gateways' permission.'

This confirms Option A. Reference: Local VCN Peering - Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/localVCNpeering.htm).

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

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).

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Explanation:

Goal: Protect web servers from SQL injection using Network Firewall.

Firewall Features:

Stateful Inspection: Basic traffic tracking, limited exploit detection.

IDPS: Detects and prevents exploits via signatures.

URL Filtering: Blocks URLs, not payload-based attacks.

Geo-location: Blocks regions, not specific threats.

Evaluate Options:

A: Default IPS lacks SQL injection specificity; insufficient.

B: IDPS with custom signatures targets SQL injection; most suitable.

C: URL Filtering doesn't address SQL injection payloads; incorrect.

D: Geo-location is broad, not precise; ineffective.

Conclusion: IDPS with custom rules is the best feature.

IDPS in OCI Network Firewall is designed for exploit prevention. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide explains, 'The Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IDPS) uses signatures to detect and block specific threats like SQL injection, with custom rule sets for tailored protection' (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Network Firewall IDPS). This ensures precise defense against web exploits.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which OCI component facilitates transitive routing between VCNs in different regions via a dedicated, private network backbone, while also enabling connectivity to on-premises networks?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Requirement: Transitive routing across regions and to on-premises, privately.

Components:

LPG: Intra-region VCN peering; limited scope.

DRG: Cross-region and on-premises routing via private backbone.

Service Gateway: OCI service access; not transitive.

Internet Gateway: Public internet; not private.

Evaluate Options:

A: Region-specific; incorrect.

B: Supports multi-region and on-premises; correct.

C: Service-focused; incorrect.

D: Public; incorrect.

Conclusion: DRG is the key component.

DRG enables complex routing scenarios. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, 'The Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) facilitates transitive routing between VCNs in different regions and on-premises networks over OCI's private backbone' (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Dynamic Routing Gateway). This meets both requirements efficiently.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a multi-tier application architecture with separate public and private subnets, where should an OCI Bastion host be placed to provide secure access to resources in the private subnets without exposing them to the internet?

Options:

A- Directly in the private subnet.
B- In a dedicated public subnet specifically for Bastion hosts.
C- In a separate VCN peered with the application VCN.
D- Behind an Internet Gateway in the public subnet.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Purpose: Secure access to private subnet resources via Bastion.

Placement Considerations: Must be internet-accessible yet isolated.

Evaluate Options:

A: Private subnet lacks internet access for Bastion; incorrect.

B: Dedicated public subnet balances accessibility and isolation; correct.

C: Separate VCN adds complexity, unnecessary; less optimal.

D: Ambiguous phrasing, but implies exposure; less precise than B.

Conclusion: Dedicated public subnet is the best placement.

OCI Bastion requires public access with security. The Oracle Networking Professional study guide notes, 'Place the Bastion host in a public subnet with a dedicated configuration to allow secure SSH access to private subnet resources without exposing them directly' (OCI Networking Documentation, Section: Bastion Host Placement). Option B ensures this balance.

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