

Exam Questions ANS-C01

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company has deployed a web application on AWS. The web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) across multiple Availability Zones. The targets of the ALB are AWS Lambda functions. The web application also uses Amazon CloudWatch metrics for monitoring.

Users report that parts of the web application are not loading properly. A network engineer needs to troubleshoot the problem. The network engineer enables access logging for the ALB.

What should the network engineer do next to determine which errors the ALB is receiving?

- A. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- B. Review the ALB logs in CloudWatch Insights to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.
- C. Configure the Amazon S3 bucket destination
- D. Use Amazon Athena to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.
- E. Configure the Amazon S3 bucket destination
- F. After Amazon CloudWatch Logs pulls the ALB logs from the S3 bucket automatically, review the logs in CloudWatch Logs to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.
- G. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- H. Use the Amazon Athena CloudWatch Connector to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

A company is using an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection from the company's on-premises data center to a virtual private gateway in the AWS Cloud. Because of congestion, the company is experiencing availability and performance issues as traffic travels across the internet before the traffic reaches AWS. A network engineer must reduce these issues for the connection as quickly as possible with minimum administration effort.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Edit the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection by enabling acceleration
- B. Stop and start the VPN service on the customer gateway for the new setting to take effect.
- C. Configure a transit gateway in the same AWS Region as the existing virtual private gateway
- D. Create a new accelerated Site-to-Site VPN connection
- E. Connect the new connection to the transit gateway by using a VPN attachment
- F. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Site-to-Site VPN connection
- G. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection
- H. Create a new accelerated Site-to-Site VPN connection
- I. Connect the new Site-to-Site VPN connection to the existing virtual private gateway
- J. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Site-to-Site VPN connection
- K. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.
- L. Create a new AWS Direct Connect connection with a private VIF between the on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud
- M. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Direct Connect connection
- N. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

A company plans to deploy a two-tier web application to a new VPC in a single AWS Region. The company has configured the VPC with an internet gateway and four subnets. Two of the subnets are public and have default routes that point to the internet gateway. Two of the subnets are private and share a route table that does not have a default route.

The application will run on a set of Amazon EC2 instances that will be deployed behind an external Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances must not be directly accessible from the internet. The application will use an Amazon S3 bucket in the same Region to store data. The application will invoke S3 GET API operations and S3 PUT API operations from the EC2 instances. A network engineer must design a VPC architecture that minimizes data transfer cost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the EC2 instances in the public subnet
- B. Create an S3 interface endpoint in the VPC
- C. Modify the application configuration to use the S3 endpoint-specific DNS hostname.
- D. Deploy the EC2 instances in the private subnet
- E. Create a NAT gateway in the VPC
- F. Create default routes in the private subnets to the NAT gateway
- G. Connect to Amazon S3 by using the NAT gateway.
- H. Deploy the EC2 instances in the private subnet
- I. Create an S3 gateway endpoint in the VPC. Specify the route table of the private subnets during endpoint creation to create routes to Amazon S3.
- J. Deploy the EC2 instances in the private subnet
- K. Create an S3 interface endpoint in the VPC
- L. Modify the application configuration to use the S3 endpoint-specific DNS hostname.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C is the optimal solution as it involves deploying the EC2 instances in the private subnets, which provides additional security benefits. Additionally, creating an S3 gateway endpoint in the VPC will enable the EC2 instances to communicate with Amazon S3 directly, without incurring data transfer costs. This is because the S3 gateway endpoint uses Amazon's private network to transfer data between the VPC and S3, which is not charged for data transfer. Furthermore, specifying the route table of the private subnets during endpoint creation will create routes to Amazon S3, which is required for the EC2 instances to communicate with S3.

NEW QUESTION 4

A company's network engineer needs to design a new solution to help troubleshoot and detect network anomalies. The network engineer has configured Traffic Mirroring. However, the mirrored traffic is overwhelming the Amazon EC2 instance that is the traffic mirror target. The EC2 instance hosts tools that the company's security team uses to analyze the traffic. The network engineer needs to design a highly available solution that can scale to meet the demand of the mirrored traffic.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the traffic mirror target
- B. Behind the NL
- C. deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- D. Use Traffic Mirroring as necessary.
- E. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the traffic mirror target
- F. Behind the ALB, deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- G. Use Traffic Mirroring only during non-business hours.
- H. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB) as the traffic mirror target
- I. Behind the GL
- J. deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- K. Use Traffic Mirroring as necessary.
- L. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) with an HTTPS listener as the traffic mirror target
- M. Behind the AL
- N. deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- O. Use Traffic Mirroring only during active events or business hours.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

A customer has set up multiple VPCs for Dev, Test, Prod, and Management. You need to set up AWS Direct Connect to enable data flow from on-premises to each VPC. The customer has monitoring software running in the Management VPC that collects metrics from the instances in all the other VPCs. Due to budget requirements, data transfer charges should be kept at minimum. Which design should be recommended?

- A. Create a total of four private VIFs, one for each VPC owned by the customer, and route traffic between VPCs using the Direct Connect link.
- B. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs.
- C. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs, enable source/destination NAT in the Management VPC.
- D. Create a total of four private VIFs, and enable VPC peering between all VPCs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- creating VPC peering is free of charge - traffic costs ~0.01€/GB for VPC peering (IN + OUT) and ~0.02€/GB for direct connect (OUT only). As the communication involved in monitoring will never have IN == OUT, then $0.01 * (IN + OUT)$ will always be lower than $0.02 * OUT$, ergo VPC peering will be cheaper

NEW QUESTION 6

A company deploys a new web application on Amazon EC2 instances. The application runs in private subnets in three Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Security auditors require encryption of all connections. The company uses Amazon Route 53 for DNS and uses AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to automate SSL/TLS certificate provisioning. SSL/TLS connections are terminated on the ALB. The company tests the application with a single EC2 instance and does not observe any problems. However, after production deployment, users report that they can log in but that they cannot use the application. Every new web request restarts the login process. What should a network engineer do to resolve this issue?

- A. Modify the ALB listener configuration
- B. Edit the rule that forwards traffic to the target group
- C. Change the rule to enable group-level stickiness
- D. Set the duration to the maximum application session length.
- E. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balance
- F. Create a TLS listener
- G. Create a new target group with the protocol type set to TLS Register the EC2 instance
- H. Modify the target group configuration by enabling the stickiness attribute.
- I. Modify the ALB target group configuration by enabling the stickiness attribute
- J. Use an application-based cookie
- K. Set the duration to the maximum application session length.
- L. Remove the AL
- M. Create an Amazon Route 53 rule with a failover routing policy for the application name
- N. Configure ACM to issue certificates for each EC2 instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

A company recently migrated its Amazon EC2 instances to VPC private subnets to satisfy a security compliance requirement. The EC2 instances now use a NAT gateway for internet access. After the migration, some long-running database queries from private EC2 instances to a publicly accessible third-party database no longer receive responses. The database query logs reveal that the queries successfully completed after 7 minutes but that the client EC2 instances never received the response. Which configuration change should a network engineer implement to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure the NAT gateway timeout to allow connections for up to 600 seconds.
- B. Enable enhanced networking on the client EC2 instances.
- C. Enable TCP keepalive on the client EC2 instances with a value of less than 300 seconds.
- D. Close idle TCP connections through the NAT gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a TCP connection is idle for a long time, it may be terminated by network devices, including the NAT gateway. By enabling TCP keepalive, the client EC2 instances can periodically send packets to the third-party database to indicate that the connection is still active, preventing it from being terminated prematurely.

NEW QUESTION 8

A network engineer is designing the architecture for a healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud. All data to and from the on-premises environment must be encrypted in transit. All traffic also must be inspected in the cloud before the traffic is allowed to leave the cloud and travel to the on-premises environment or to the internet.

The company will expose components of the workload to the internet so that patients can reserve appointments. The architecture must secure these components and protect them against DDoS attacks. The architecture also must provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event. Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet all these requirements for the workload? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Traffic Mirroring to copy all traffic to a fleet of traffic capture appliances.
- B. Set up AWS WAF on all network components.
- C. Configure an AWS Lambda function to create Deny rules in security groups to block malicious IP addresses.
- D. Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud.
- E. Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection.
- F. Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets.

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

To meet the requirements for the healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud, the network engineer should take the following steps:

- Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud to ensure that all data to and from the on-premises environment is encrypted in transit (Option D).
- Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection to inspect all traffic in the cloud before it is allowed to leave (Option E).
- Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets to secure components exposed to the internet against DDoS attacks and provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event (Option F).

These steps will help ensure that all data is encrypted in transit, all traffic is inspected before leaving the cloud, and components exposed to the internet are secured against DDoS attacks.

NEW QUESTION 9

A company is running multiple workloads on Amazon EC2 instances in public subnets. In a recent incident, an attacker exploited an application vulnerability on one of the EC2 instances to gain access to the instance. The company fixed the application and launched a replacement EC2 instance that contains the updated application.

The attacker used the compromised application to spread malware over the internet. The company became aware of the compromise through a notification from AWS. The company needs the ability to identify when an application that is deployed on an EC2 instance is spreading malware.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use Amazon GuardDuty to analyze traffic patterns by inspecting DNS requests and VPC flow logs.
- B. Use Amazon GuardDuty to deploy AWS managed decoy systems that are equipped with the most recent malware signatures.
- C. Set up a Gateway Load Balance
- D. Run an intrusion detection system (IDS) appliance from AWS Marketplace on Amazon EC2 for traffic inspection.
- E. Configure Amazon Inspector to perform deep packet inspection of outgoing traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution involves using Amazon GuardDuty to monitor network traffic and analyze DNS requests and VPC flow logs for suspicious activity. This will allow the company to identify when an application is spreading malware by monitoring the network traffic patterns associated with the instance. GuardDuty is a fully managed threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in your AWS accounts and workloads. It requires minimal setup and configuration and can be integrated with other AWS services for automated remediation. This solution requires the least operational effort compared to the other options

NEW QUESTION 10

An Australian ecommerce company hosts all of its services in the AWS Cloud and wants to expand its customer base to the United States (US). The company is targeting the western US for the expansion.

The company's existing AWS architecture consists of four AWS accounts with multiple VPCs deployed in the ap-southeast-2 Region. All VPCs are attached to a transit gateway in ap-southeast-2. There are dedicated VPCs for each application service. The company also has VPCs for centralized security features such as proxies, firewalls, and logging.

The company plans to duplicate the infrastructure from ap-southeast-2 to the us-west-1 Region. A network engineer must establish connectivity between the various applications in the two Regions. The solution must maximize bandwidth, minimize latency and minimize operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create VPN attachments between the two transit gateway
- B. Configure the VPN attachments to use BGP routing between the two transit gateways.
- C. Peer the transit gateways in each Regio
- D. Configure routing between the two transit gateways for each Region's IP addresses.
- E. Create a VPN server in a VPC in each Regio
- F. Update the routing to point to the VPN servers for the IP addresses in alternate Regions.
- G. Attach the VPCs in us-west-1 to the transit gateway in ap-southeast-2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Peering the transit gateways in each region would establish a private network connection between the two regions, allowing the company to route traffic between the VPCs in different regions without going over the public internet. This would help minimize latency and maximize bandwidth while reducing the operational overhead of managing multiple VPN connections.

NEW QUESTION 10

A banking company is successfully operating its public mobile banking stack on AWS. The mobile banking stack is deployed in a VPC that includes private subnets and public subnets. The company is using IPv4 networking and has not deployed or supported IPv6 in the environment. The company has decided to adopt a third-party service provider's API and must integrate the API with the existing environment. The service provider's API requires the use of IPv6.

A network engineer must turn on IPv6 connectivity for the existing workload that is deployed in a private subnet. The company does not want to permit IPv6 traffic from the public internet and mandates that the company's servers must initiate all IPv6 connectivity. The network engineer turns on IPv6 in the VPC and in the private subnets.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an internet gateway and a NAT gateway in the VP
- B. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create an internet gateway and a NAT instance in the VP
- D. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the NAT instance.
- E. Create an egress-only Internet gateway in the VPAdd a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the egress-only internet gateway.
- F. Create an egress-only internet gateway in the VP
- G. Configure a security group that denies all inbound traffic
- H. Associate the security group with the egress-only internet gateway.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13

A company has its production VPC (VPC-A) in the eu-west-1 Region in Account 1. VPC-A is attached to a transit gateway (TGW-A) that is connected to an on-premises data center in Dublin, Ireland, by an AWS Direct Connect transit VIF that is configured for an AWS Direct Connect gateway. The company also has a staging VPC (VPC-B) that is attached to another transit gateway (TGW-B) in the eu-west-2 Region in Account 2.

A network engineer must implement connectivity between VPC-B and the on-premises data center in Dublin. Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure inter-Region VPC peering between VPC-A and VPC-
- B. Add the required VPC peering route
- C. Add the VPC-B CIDR block in the allowed prefixes on the Direct Connect gateway association.
- D. Associate TGW-B with the Direct Connect gateway
- E. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes.
- F. Configure another transit VIF on the Direct Connect connection and associate TGW-
- G. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes.
- H. Configure inter-Region transit gateway peering between TGW-A and TGW-
- I. Add the peering routes in the transit gateway route table
- J. Add both the VPC-A and the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefix list in the Direct Connect gateway association.
- K. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection over the transit VIF to TGW-B as a VPN attachment.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

* B. Associate TGW-B with the Direct Connect gateway. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes. This will allow traffic from VPC-B to be sent over the Direct Connect connection to the on-premises data center via TGW-B. C. Configure another transit VIF on the Direct Connect connection and associate TGW-B. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes. This will enable the use of the Direct Connect connection for VPC-B's traffic by connecting TGW-B to the Direct Connect gateway.

NEW QUESTION 15

An organization is replacing a tape backup system with a storage gateway. There is currently no connectivity to AWS. Initial testing is needed. What connection option should the organization use to get up and running at minimal cost?

- A. Use an internet connection.
- B. Set up an AWS VPN connection.
- C. Provision an AWS Direct Connection private virtual interface.
- D. Provision a Direct Connect public virtual interface.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18

A company is planning to create a service that requires encryption in transit. The traffic must not be decrypted between the client and the backend of the service. The company will implement the service by using the gRPC protocol over TCP port 443. The service will scale up to thousands of simultaneous connections. The backend of the service will be hosted on an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster with the Kubernetes Cluster Autoscaler and the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler configured. The company needs to use mutual TLS for two-way authentication between the client and the backend.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Install the AWS Load Balancer Controller for Kubernetes
- B. Using that controller, configure a Network Load Balancer with a TCP listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the IP addresses of the backend service Pods.
- C. Install the AWS Load Balancer Controller for Kubernetes
- D. Using that controller, configure an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the IP addresses of the backend service Pods.
- E. Create a target group
- F. Add the EKS managed node group's Auto Scaling group as a target Create an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the target group.
- G. Create a target group
- H. Add the EKS managed node group's Auto Scaling group as a target
- I. Create a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the target group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html#target-groups>

NEW QUESTION 23

A company delivers applications over the internet. An Amazon Route 53 public hosted zone is the authoritative DNS service for the company and its internet applications, all of which are offered from the same domain name.

A network engineer is working on a new version of one of the applications. All the application's components are hosted in the AWS Cloud. The application has a three-tier design. The front end is delivered through Amazon EC2 instances that are deployed in public subnets with Elastic IP addresses assigned. The backend components are deployed in private subnets from RFC1918.

Components of the application need to be able to access other components of the application within the application's VPC by using the same host names as the host names that are used over the public internet. The network engineer also needs to accommodate future DNS changes, such as the introduction of new host names or the retirement of DNS entries.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a geoproximity routing policy in Route 53.
- B. Create a Route 53 private hosted zone for the same domain name Associate the application's VPC with the new private hosted zone.
- C. Enable DNS hostnames for the application's VPC.
- D. Create entries in the private hosted zone for each name in the public hosted zone by using the corresponding private IP addresses.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs when AWS CloudTrail logs a Route 53 API call to the public hosted zon
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function as the target of the rul
- G. Configure the function to use the event information to update the privatehosted zone.
- H. Add the private IP addresses in the existing Route 53 public hosted zone.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 28

A company is deploying a new application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants a highly available web server that will sit behind an Elastic Load Balancer. The load balancer will route requests to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. All traffic must use HTTPS. TLS processing must be offloaded to the load balancer. The web server must know the user's IP address so that the company can keep accurate logs for security purposes.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listene
- B. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target grou
- C. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
- D. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener for each domai
- E. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domai
- F. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
- G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listene
- H. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target grou
- I. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.
- J. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener for each domai
- K. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domai
- L. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Application Load Balancer (ALB) can be used to route traffic to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. The ALB can be configured with an HTTPS listener to ensure all traffic uses HTTPS. TLS processing can be offloaded to the ALB, which reduces the load on the web server. Path-based routing rules can be used to route traffic to the correct target group based on the URL in the request. The X-Forwarded-For request header can be included with traffic to the targets, which will allow the web server to know the user's IP address and keep accurate logs for security purposes.

NEW QUESTION 31

You deploy an Amazon EC2 instance that runs a web server into a subnet in a VPC. An Internet gateway is attached, and the main route table has a default route (0.0.0.0/0) configured with a target of the Internet gateway.

The instance has a security group configured to allow as follows:

- > Protocol: TCP
- > Port: 80 inbound, nothing outbound

The Network ACL for the subnet is configured to allow as follows:

- > Protocol: TCP
- > Port: 80 inbound, nothing outbound

When you try to browse to the web server, you receive no response. Which additional step should you take to receive a successful response?

- A. Add an entry to the security group outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 80
- B. Add an entry to the security group outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 1024-65535
- C. Add an entry to the Network ACL outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 80
- D. Add an entry to the Network ACL outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 1024-65535

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enable the connection to a service running on an instance, the associated network ACL must allow both inbound traffic on the port that the service is listening on as well as allow outbound traffic from ephemeral ports. When a client connects to a server, a random port from the ephemeral port range (1024-65535) becomes the client's source port. The designated ephemeral port then becomes the destination port for return traffic from the service, so outbound traffic from the ephemeral port must be allowed in the network ACL.<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/resolve-connection-sg-acl-inbound/>

NEW QUESTION 33

A software company offers a software-as-a-service (SaaS) accounting application that is hosted in the AWS Cloud The application requires connectivity to the company's on-premises network. The company has two redundant 10 GB AWS Direct Connect connections between AWS and its on-premises network to accommodate the growing demand for the application.

The company already has encryption between its on-premises network and the colocation. The company needs to encrypt traffic between AWS and the edge routers in the colocation within the next few months. The company must maintain its current bandwidth.

What should a network engineer do to meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Deploy a new public VIF with encryption on the existing Direct Connect connection
- B. Reroute traffic through the new public VIF.
- C. Create a virtual private gateway Deploy new AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections from on premises to the virtual private gateway Reroute traffic from the Direct Connect private VIF to the new VPNs.
- D. Deploy a new pair of 10 GB Direct Connect connections with MACse
- E. Configure MACsec on the edge router
- F. Reroute traffic to the new Direct Connect connection
- G. Decommission the original Direct Connect connections
- H. Deploy a new pair of 10 GB Direct Connect connections with MACse
- I. Deploy a new public VIF on the new Direct Connect connection
- J. Deploy two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections on top of the new public VI
- K. Reroute traffic from the existing private VIF to the new Site-to-Site connection
- L. Decommission the original Direct Connect connections.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

An AWS CloudFormation template is being used to create a VPC peering connection between two existing operational VPCs, each belonging to a different AWS account. All necessary components in the 'Remote' (receiving) account are already in place.

The template below creates the VPC peering connection in the Originating account. It contains these components:

AWSTemplateFormation Version: 2010-09-09 Parameters:

Originating VPCId: Type: String RemoteVPCId: Type: String

RemoteVPCAccountId: Type: String Resources:

newVPCPeeringConnection:

Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection' Properties:

VpcId: !Ref OriginatingVPCId PeerVpcId: !Ref RemoteVPCId PeerOwnerId: !Ref RemoteVPCAccountId

Which additional AWS CloudFormation components are necessary in the Originating account to create an operational cross-account VPC peering connection with AWS CloudFormation? (Select two.)

- A. Resources:NewEC2SecurityGroup:Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
- B. Resources:NetworkInterfaceToRemoteVPC:Type: "AWS::EC2NetworkInterface"
- C. Resources:newEC2Route:Type: AWS::EC2::Route
- D. Resources:VPCGatewayToRemoteVPC:Type: "AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment"
- E. Resources:newVPCPeeringConnection:Type: 'AWS::EC2VPCPeeringConnection'PeerRoleArn: !Ref PeerRoleArn

Answer: CE

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/AWS_EC2.html

NEW QUESTION 40

A bank built a new version of its banking application in AWS using containers that content to an on-premises database over VPN connection. This application version requires users to also update their client application. The bank plans to deprecate the earlier client version. However, the company wants to keep supporting earlier clients through their on-premises version of the application to serve a small portion of the customers who haven't yet upgraded.

What design will allow the company to serve both newer and earlier clients in the MOST efficient way?

- A. Use an Amazon Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy to route older client traffic to the on-premises application version and the rest of the traffic to the new AWS based version.
- B. Use a Classic Load Balancer for the new applicatio
- C. Route all traffic to the new application by using an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer DN
- D. Define a user-agent-based rule on the backend servers to redirect earlier clients to the on-premises application.
- E. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new applicatio
- F. Register both the new and earlier applications as separate target groups and use path-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.
- G. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new applicatio
- H. Register both the new and earlier application backends as separate target group
- I. Use header-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

A company is planning a migration of its critical workloads from an on-premises data center to Amazon EC2 instances. The plan includes a new 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect dedicated connection from the on-premises data center to a VPC that is attached to a transit gateway. The migration must occur over encrypted paths between the on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud.

Which solution will meet these requirements while providing the HIGHEST throughput?

- A. Configure a public VIF on the Direct Connect connectio
- B. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the transit gateway as a VPN attachment.
- C. Configure a transit VIF on the Direct Connect connectio
- D. Configure an IPsec VPN connection to an EC2 instance that is running third-party VPN software.
- E. Configure MACsec for the Direct Connect connectio
- F. Configure a transit VIF to a Direct Connect gateway that is associated with the transit gateway.
- G. Configure a public VIF on the Direct Connect connectio
- H. Configure two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gatewa
- I. Enable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/adding-macsec-security-to-aws-direct-connect-c>

NEW QUESTION 46

A network engineer has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance in a private subnet in a VPC. The VPC has no public subnet. The EC2 instance hosts application code that sends messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. The subnet has the default network ACL with no modification applied. The EC2 instance has the default security group with no modification applied.

The SQS queue is not receiving messages.

Which of the following are possible causes of this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The EC2 instance is not attached to an IAM role that allows write operations to Amazon SQS.
- B. The security group is blocking traffic to the IP address range used by Amazon SQS
- C. There is no interface VPC endpoint configured for Amazon SQS
- D. The network ACL is blocking return traffic from Amazon SQS
- E. There is no route configured in the subnet route table for the IP address range used by Amazon SQS

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 47

Your security team implements a host-based firewall on all of your Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances to block all outgoing traffic. Exceptions must be requested for each specific requirement. Until you request a new rule, you cannot access the instance metadata service. Which firewall rule should you request to be added to your instances to allow instance metadata access?

- A. Inbound; Protocol tcp; Source [Instance's EIP]; Destination 169.254.169.254
- B. Inbound; Protocol tcp; Destination 169.254.169.254; Destination port 80
- C. Outbound; Protocol tcp; Destination 169.254.169.254; Destination port 80
- D. Outbound; Protocol tcp; Destination 169.254.169.254; Destination port 443

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instancedata-data-retrieval.html>

To view all categories of instance metadata from within a running instance, use the following URI.

<http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/>

NEW QUESTION 48

A company hosts a web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB is the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company wants to implement a custom authentication system that will provide a token for its authenticated customers.

The web application must ensure that the GET/POST requests come from authenticated customers before it delivers the content. A network engineer must design a solution that gives the web application the ability to identify authorized customers.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Use the ALB to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.
- C. Integrate AWS WAF with the ALB to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- D. Configure the ALB listener to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.
- E. Use an AWS Lambda@Edge function to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- F. Use the Lambda@Edge function also to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.
- G. Set up an EC2 instance that has a third-party packet inspection tool to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- H. Configure the tool to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

A company has expanded its network to the AWS Cloud by using a hybrid architecture with multiple AWS accounts. The company has set up a shared AWS account for the connection to its on-premises data centers and the company offices. The workloads consist of private web-based services for internal use. These services run in different AWS accounts. Office-based employees consume these services by using a DNS name in an on-premises DNS zone that is named example.internal.

The process to register a new service that runs on AWS requires a manual and complicated change request to the internal DNS. The process involves many teams.

The company wants to update the DNS registration process by giving the service creators access that will allow them to register their DNS records. A network engineer must design a solution that will achieve this goal. The solution must maximize cost-effectiveness and must require the least possible number of configuration changes.

Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a record for each service in its local private hosted zone (serviceA.account1.aws.example.internal). Provide this DNS record to the employees who need access.
- B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VPC
- C. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS server
- D. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint's IP addresses that were created.
- E. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule to forward any queries made to onprem.example.internal to the on-premises DNS servers.
- F. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWS account to resolve queries for this domain.
- G. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances in the shared AWS account
- H. Install BIND on each instance
- I. Create a DNS conditional forwarder on each BIND server to forward queries for each subdomain under aws.example.internal to the appropriate private hosted zone in each AWS account
- J. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS server
- K. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the IP addresses of the BIND servers.
- L. Create a private hosted zone in the shared AWS account for each account that runs the service. Configure the private hosted zone to contain aws.example.internal in the domain (account1.aws.example.internal). Associate the private hosted zone with the VPC that runs the service and the shared account

VPC.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of updating the DNS registration process while maximizing cost-effectiveness and minimizing configuration changes, the network engineer should take the following steps:

- Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VPC. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS servers. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint's IP addresses that were created (Option B).
- Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWS account to resolve queries for this domain (Option D).
- Create a record for each service in its local private hosted zone (serviceA.account1.aws.example.internal). Provide this DNS record to the employees who need access (Option A).

These steps will allow service creators to register their DNS records while keeping costs low and minimizing configuration changes.

NEW QUESTION 52

A company operates its IT services through a multi-site hybrid infrastructure. The company deploys resources on AWS in the us-east-1 Region and in the eu-west-2 Region. The company also deploys resources in its own data centers that are located in the United States (US) and in the United Kingdom (UK). In both AWS Regions, the company uses a transit gateway to connect 15 VPCs to each other. The company has created a transit gateway peering connection between the two transit gateways. The VPC CIDR blocks do not overlap with each other or with IP addresses used within the data centers. The VPC CIDR prefixes can also be aggregated either on a Regional level or for the company's entire AWS environment.

The data centers are connected to each other by a private WAN connection. IP routing information is exchanged dynamically through Interior BGP (iBGP) sessions. The data centers maintain connectivity to AWS through one AWS Direct Connect connection in the US and one Direct Connect connection in the UK. Each Direct Connect connection is terminated on a Direct Connect gateway and is associated with a local transit gateway through a transit VIF.

Traffic follows the shortest geographical path from source to destination. For example, packets from the UK data center that are targeted to resources in eu-west-2 travel across the local Direct Connect connection. In cases of cross-Region data transfers, such as from the UK data center to VPCs in us-east-1, the private WAN connection must be used to minimize costs on AWS. A network engineer has configured each transit gateway association on the Direct Connect gateway to advertise VPC-specific CIDR IP prefixes only from the local Region. The routes toward the other Region must be learned through BGP from the routers in the other data center in the original, non-aggregated form.

The company recently experienced a problem with cross-Region data transfers because of issues with its private WAN connection. The network engineer needs to modify the routing setup to prevent similar interruptions in the future. The solution cannot modify the original traffic routing goal when the network is operating normally.

Which modifications will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove all the VPC CIDR prefixes from the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection
- B. Add the company's entire AWS environment aggregate route to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection.
- C. Add the CIDR prefixes from the other Region VPCs and the local VPC CIDR blocks to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection
- D. Configure data center routers to make routing decisions based on the BGP communities received.
- E. Add the aggregate IP prefix for the other Region and the local VPC CIDR blocks to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection.
- F. Add the aggregate IP prefix for the company's entire AWS environment and the local VPC CIDR blocks to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection.
- G. Remove all the VPC CIDR prefixes from the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection
- H. Add both Regional aggregate IP prefixes to the list of subnets advertised through the Direct Connect connection on both sides of the network
- I. Configure data center routers to make routing decisions based on the BGP communities received.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 53

A company has created three VPCs: a production VPC, a nonproduction VPC, and a shared services VPC. The production VPC and the nonproduction VPC must each have communication with the shared services VPC. There must be no communication between the production VPC and the nonproduction VPC. A transit gateway is deployed to facilitate communication between VPCs.

Which route table configurations on the transit gateway will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VPC
- B. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
- C. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for each VPC
- D. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from each VPC.
- E. Configure a route table with all the VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VPC
- F. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
- G. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes disabled
- H. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55

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