

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions ANS-C01

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam



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 has deployed a software-defined WAN (SD-WAN) solution to interconnect all of its offices. The company is migrating workloads to AWS and needs to extend its SD-WAN solution to support connectivity to these workloads.

A network engineer plans to deploy AWS Transit Gateway Connect and two SD-WAN virtual appliances to provide this connectivity. According to company policies, only a single SD-WAN virtual appliance can handle traffic from AWS workloads at a given time.

How should the network engineer configure routing to meet these requirements?

- A. Add a static default route in the transit gateway route table to point to the secondary SD-WAN virtual appliance
- B. Add routes that are more specific to point to the primary SD-WAN virtual appliance.
- C. Configure the BGP community tag 7224:7300 on the primary SD-WAN virtual appliance for BGP routes toward the transit gateway.
- D. Configure the AS_PATH prepend attribute on the secondary SD-WAN virtual appliance for BGP routes toward the transit gateway.
- E. Disable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing on the transit gateway for Transit Gateway Connect.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

An organization is using a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. When the security group rules for a set of instances were initially configured, access was restricted to allow traffic only to the IP addresses of the Amazon S3 API endpoints in the region from the published JSON file. The application was working properly, but now is logging a growing number of timeouts when connecting with Amazon S3. No internet gateway is configured for the VPC.

Which solution will fix the connectivity failures with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Create a Lambda function to update the security group based on AmazonIPSpaceChanged notifications.
- B. Update the VPC routing to direct Amazon S3 prefix-list traffic to the VPC endpoint using the route table APIs.
- C. Update the application server's outbound security group to use the prefix-list for Amazon S3 in the same region.
- D. Create an additional VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the same route table to scale the concurrent connections to Amazon.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/subscribe-to-aws-public-ip-address-changes-via-amazon-sns/>

NEW QUESTION 4

A company's network engineer is designing a hybrid DNS solution for an AWS Cloud workload. Individual teams want to manage their own DNS hostnames for their applications in their development environment. The solution must integrate the application-specific hostnames with the centrally managed DNS hostnames from the on-premises network and must provide bidirectional name resolution. The solution also must minimize management overhead.

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

- A. Use an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint.
- B. Modify the DHCP options set by setting a custom DNS server value.
- C. Use an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.
- D. Create DNS proxy servers.
- E. Create Amazon Route 53 private hosted zones.
- F. Set up a zone transfer between Amazon Route 53 and the on-premises DNS.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 5

A data analytics company has a 100-node high performance computing (HPC) cluster. The HPC cluster is for parallel data processing and is hosted in a VPC in the AWS Cloud. As part of the data processing workflow, the HPC cluster needs to perform several DNS queries to resolve and connect to Amazon RDS databases, Amazon S3 buckets, and on-premises data stores that are accessible through AWS Direct Connect. The HPC cluster can increase in size by five to seven times during the company's peak event at the end of the year.

The company is using two Amazon EC2 instances as primary DNS servers for the VPC. The EC2 instances are configured to forward queries to the default VPC resolver for Amazon Route 53 hosted domains and to the on-premises DNS servers for other on-premises hosted domain names. The company notices job failures and finds that DNS queries from the HPC cluster nodes failed when the nodes tried to resolve RDS and S3 bucket endpoints.

Which architectural change should a network engineer implement to provide the DNS service in the MOST scalable way?

- A. Scale out the DNS service by adding two additional EC2 instances in the VPC
- B. Reconfigure half of the HPC cluster nodes to use these new DNS server

- C. Plan to scale out by adding additional EC2instance-based DNS servers in the future as the HPC cluster size grows.
- D. Scale up the existing EC2 instances that the company is using as DNS server
- E. Change the instance size to the largest possible instance size to accommodate the current DNS load and the anticipated load in the future.
- F. Create Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint
- G. Create Route 53 Resolver rules to forward queries to on-premises DNS servers for on premises hosted domain name
- H. Reconfigure the HPC cluster nodes to use the default VPC resolver instead of the EC2 instance-based DNS server
- I. Terminate the EC2 instances.
- J. Create Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint
- K. Create rules on the on-premises DNS servers to forward queries to the default VPC resolve
- L. Reconfigure the HPC cluster nodes to forward all DNS queries to the on-premises DNS server
- M. Terminate the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

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 VP
- 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 VP
- F. Create default routes in the private subnets to the NAT gatewa
- 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 VPSpecify die 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 VP
- 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 7

A company is planning to use Amazon S3 to archive financial data. The data is currently stored in an on-premises data center. The company uses AWS Direct Connect with a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway to connect to the on-premises data center. The data cannot be transported over the public internet and must be encrypted in transit.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Direct Connect public VI
- B. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to access Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- C. Create an IPsec VPN connection over the transit VI
- D. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gatewa
- E. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- F. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gatewa
- G. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- H. Create a Direct Connect public VI
- I. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to the transit gatewa
- J. Create an attachment for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

A company has deployed an application in a VPC that uses a NAT gateway for outbound traffic to the internet. A network engineer notices a large quantity of suspicious network traffic that is traveling from the VPC over the internet to IP addresses that are included on a deny list. The network engineer must implement a solution to determine which AWS resources are generating the suspicious traffic. The solution must minimize cost and administrative overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance in the VP
- B. Use Traffic Mirroring by specifying the NAT gateway as the source and the EC2 instance as the destinatio
- C. Analyze the captured traffic by using open-source tools to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.
- D. Use VPC flow log
- E. Launch a security information and event management (SIEM) solution in the VP
- F. Configure the SIEM solution to ingest the VPC flow log
- G. Run queries on the SIEM solution to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.
- H. Use VPC flow log
- I. Publish the flow logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
- J. UseCloudWatch Logs Insights to query the flow logs to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.
- K. Configure the VPC to stream the network traffic directly to an Amazon Kinesis data strea

L. Send the data from the Kinesis data stream to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to store the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query the data to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

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 NLB
- 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 GLB
- 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 ALB
- 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 10

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 traffic, then $0.01 * (IN + OUT)$ will always be lower than $0.02 * OUT$, ergo VPC peering will be cheaper

NEW QUESTION 10

A network engineer must develop an AWS CloudFormation template that can create a virtual private gateway, a customer gateway, a VPN connection, and static routes in a route table. During testing of the template, the network engineer notes that the CloudFormation template has encountered an error and is rolling back. What should the network engineer do to resolve the error?

- A. Change the order of resource creation in the CloudFormation template.
- B. Add the DependsOn attribute to the resource declaration for the virtual private gateway
- C. Specify the route table entry resource.
- D. Add a wait condition in the template to wait for the creation of the virtual private gateway.
- E. Add the DependsOn attribute to the resource declaration for the route table entry
- F. Specify the virtual private gateway resource.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

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 17

An organization launched an IPv6-only web portal to support IPv6-native mobile clients. Front-end instances launch in an Amazon VPC associated with an appropriate IPv6 CIDR. The VPC IPv4 CIDR is fully utilized. A single subnet exists in each of two Availability Zones with appropriately configured IPv6 CIDR associations.

Auto Scaling is properly configured, and no Elastic Load Balancing is used.

Customers say the service is unavailable during peak load times. The network engineer attempts to launch an instance manually and receives the following message: "There are not enough free addresses in subnet 'subnet-12345677' to satisfy the requested number of instances."

What action will resolve the availability problem?

- A. Create a new subnet using a VPC secondary IPv6 CIDR, and associate an IPv6 CID
- B. Include the new subnet in the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Create a new subnet using a VPC secondary IPv4 CIDR, and associate an IPv6 CID
- D. Include the new subnet in the Auto Scaling group.
- E. Resize the IPv6 CIDR on each of the existing subnet
- F. Modify the Auto Scaling group maximum number of instances.
- G. Add a secondary IPv4 CIDR to the Amazon VP
- H. Assign secondary IPv4 address space to each of the existing subnets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

A company has two on-premises data center locations. There is a company-managed router at each data center. Each data center has a dedicated AWS Direct Connect connection to a Direct Connect gateway through a private virtual interface. The router for the first location is advertising 110 routes to the Direct Connect gateway by using BGP, and the router for the second location is advertising 60 routes to the Direct Connect gateway by using BGP. The Direct Connect gateway is attached to a company VPC through a virtual private gateway.

A network engineer receives reports that resources in the VPC are not reachable from various locations in either data center. The network engineer checks the VPC route table and sees that the routes from the first data center location are not being populated into the route table. The network engineer must resolve this issue in the most operationally efficient manner.

What should the network engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Remove the Direct Connect gateway, and create a new private virtual interface from each company router to the virtual private gateway of the VPC.
- B. Change the router configurations to summarize the advertised routes.
- C. Open a support ticket to increase the quota on advertised routes to the VPC route table.
- D. Create an AWS Transit Gateway
- E. Attach the transit gateway to the VPC, and connect the Direct Connect gateway to the transit gateway.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"If you advertise more than 100 routes each for IPv4 and IPv6 over the BGP session, the BGP session will go into an idle state with the BGP session DOWN." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/limits.html>

NEW QUESTION 26

An ecommerce company is hosting a web application on Amazon EC2 instances to handle continuously changing customer demand. The EC2 instances are part of an Auto Scaling group. The company wants to implement a solution to distribute traffic from customers to the EC2 instances. The company must encrypt all traffic at all stages between the customers and the application servers. No decryption at intermediate points is allowed.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Add an HTTPS listener to the AL
- B. Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the ALB's target group.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distributio
- D. Configure the distribution with a custom SSL/TLS certificat
- E. Set the Auto Scaling group as the distribution's origin.
- F. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add a TCP listener to the NL
- G. Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the NLB's target group.
- H. Create a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB). Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the GLB's target group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To distribute traffic from customers to EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group and encrypt all traffic at all stages between the customers and the application servers without decryption at intermediate points, the company should create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) with a TCP listener and configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the NLB's target group (Option C). This solution allows for end-to-end encryption of traffic without decryption at intermediate points.

NEW QUESTION 31

Your company runs an application for the US market in the us-east-1 AWS region. This application uses proprietary TCP and UDP protocols on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances. End users run a

real-time, front-end application on their local PCs. This front-end application knows the DNS hostname of the service.

You must prepare the system for global expansion. The end users must access the application with lowest latency.

How should you use AWS services to meet these requirements?

- A. Register the IP addresses of the service hosts as "A" records with latency-based routing policy in Amazon Route 53, and set a Route 53 health check for these hosts.
- B. Set the Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer in front of the hosts of the service, and register the ELB name of the main service host as an ALIAS record with a latency-based routing policy in Route 53.
- C. Set Amazon CloudFront in front of the host of the service, and register the CloudFront name of the mainservice as an ALIAS record in Route 53.
- D. Set the Amazon API gateway in front of the service, and register the API gateway name of the main service as an ALIAS record in Route 53.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

A company uses a hybrid architecture and has an AWS Direct Connect connection between its on-premises data center and AWS. The company has production applications that run in the on-premises data center. The company also has production applications that run in a VPC. The applications that run in the on-premises data center need to communicate with the applications that run in the VPC. The company is using corp.example.com as the domain name for the on-premises resources and is using an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.com to host the VPC resources.

The company is using an open-source recursive DNS resolver in a VPC subnet and is using a DNS resolver in the on-premises data center. The company's on-premises DNS resolver has a forwarder that directs requests for the aws.example.com domain name to the DNS resolver in the VPC. The DNS resolver in the VPC has a forwarder that directs requests for the corp.example.com domain name to the DNS resolver in the on-premises data center. The company has decided to replace the open-source recursive DNS resolver with Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints.

Which combination of steps should a network engineer take to make this replacement? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the outbound endpoint.
- B. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the inbound endpoint.
- C. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint and a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.
- D. Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the inbound endpoint.
- E. Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward corp.example.com domain queries to the IP address of the on-premises DNS resolver.
- F. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward aws.example.com queries to the IP addresses of the outbound endpoint.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

To replace the open-source recursive DNS resolver with Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints in a hybrid architecture where on-premises applications need to communicate with applications running in a VPC, a network engineer should take the following steps:

- Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint and a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. (Option C)
- Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the inbound endpoint. (Option B)
- Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward corp.example.com domain queries to the IP address of the on-premises DNS resolver. (Option E)

These steps will allow for seamless replacement of the open-source recursive DNS resolver with Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints and enable communication between on-premises and VPC applications.

NEW QUESTION 36

A government contractor is designing a multi-account environment with multiple VPCs for a customer. A network security policy requires all traffic between any two VPCs to be transparently inspected by a third-party appliance.

The customer wants a solution that features AWS Transit Gateway. The setup must be highly available across multiple Availability Zones, and the solution needs to support automated failover. Furthermore, asymmetric routing is not supported by the inspection appliances.

Which combination of steps is part of a solution that meets these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy two clusters that consist of multiple appliances across multiple Availability Zones in a designated inspection VPC
- B. Connect the inspection VPC to the transit gateway by using a VPC attachment
- C. Create a target group, and register the appliances with the target group
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB), and set it up to forward to the newly created target group
- E. Configure a default route in the inspection VPC's transit gateway subnet toward the NLB.
- F. Deploy two clusters that consist of multiple appliances across multiple Availability Zones in a designated inspection VPC
- G. Connect the inspection VPC to the transit gateway by using a VPC attachment
- H. Create a target group, and register the appliances with the target group
- I. Create a Gateway Load Balancer, and set it up to forward to the newly created target group
- J. Configure a default route in the inspection VPC's transit gateway subnet toward the Gateway Load Balancer endpoint.
- K. Configure two route tables on the transit gateway
- L. Associate one route table with all the attachments of the application VPC
- M. Associate the other route table with the inspection VPC's attachments
- N. Propagate all VPC attachments into the inspection route table
- O. Define a static default route in the application route table
- P. Enable appliance mode on the attachment that connects the inspection VPC.
- Q. Configure two route tables on the transit gateway
- R. Associate one route table with all the attachments of the application VPC
- S. Associate the other route table with the inspection VPC's attachments
- T. Propagate all VPC attachments into the application route table
- . Define a static default route in the inspection route table
- . Enable appliance mode on the attachment that connects the inspection VPC.
- . Configure one route table on the transit gateway
- . Associate the route table with all the VPC
- . Propagate all VPC attachments into the route table
- . Define a static default route in the route table.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 38

All IP addresses within a 10.0.0.0/16 VPC are fully utilized with application servers across two Availability Zones. The application servers need to send frequent UDP probes to a single central authentication server on the Internet to confirm that is running up-to-date packages. The network is designed for application servers to use a single NAT gateway for internal access. Testing reveals that a few of the servers are unable to communicate with the authentication server.

- A. The NAT gateway does not support UDP traffic.
- B. The authentication server is not accepting traffic.
- C. The NAT gateway cannot allocate more ports.
- D. The NAT gateway is launched in a private subnet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

"A NAT gateway can support up to 55,000 simultaneous connections to each unique destination. This limit also applies if you create approximately 900 connections per second to a single destination (about 55,000 connections per minute). If the destination IP address, the destination port, or the protocol (TCP/UDP/ICMP) changes, you can create an additional 55,000 connections. For more than 55,000 connections, there is an increased chance of connection errors due to port allocation errors. These errors can be monitored by viewing the ErrorPortAllocation CloudWatch metric for your NAT gateway. For more information, see [Monitoring NAT Gateways Using Amazon CloudWatch](#)."

NEW QUESTION 43

A Network Engineer is provisioning a subnet for a load balancer that will sit in front of a fleet of application servers in a private subnet. There is limited IP space left in the VPC CIDR. The application has few users now but is expected to grow quickly to millions of users.

What design will use the LEAST amount of IP space, while allowing for this growth?

- A. Use two /29 subnets for an Application Load Balancer in different Availability Zones.
- B. Use one /29 subnet for the Network Load Balance
- C. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.
- D. Use two /28 subnets for a Network Load Balancer in different Availability Zones.
- E. Use one /28 subnet for an Application Load Balance
- F. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

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 50

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 52

A company is deploying an application. The application is implemented in a series of containers in an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. The company will use the Fargate launch type for its tasks. The containers will run workloads that require connectivity initiated over an SSL connection. Traffic must be able to flow to the application from other AWS accounts over private connectivity. The application must scale in a manageable way as more consumers use the application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Choose a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS servic
- B. Create a lifecycle hook to add new tasks to the target group from Amazon ECS as required to handle scalin
- C. Specify the GLB in the service definitio
- D. Create a VPC peer for external AWS account
- E. Update the route tables so that the AWS accounts can reach the GLB.

- F. Choose an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- G. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target group
- H. Specify the ALB in the service definition
- I. Create a VPC endpoint service for the ALB. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.
- J. Choose an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- K. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target group
- L. Specify the ALB in the service definition
- M. Create a VPC peer for the external AWS account
- N. Update the route tables so that the AWS accounts can reach the ALB.
- O. Choose a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- P. Specify the NLB in the service definition
- Q. Create a VPC endpoint service for the NLB
- R. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55

A company is using a NAT gateway to allow internet connectivity for private subnets in a VPC in the us-west-2 Region. After a security audit, the company needs to remove the NAT gateway.

In the private subnets, the company has resources that use the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent. A network engineer must create a solution to ensure that the unified CloudWatch agent continues to work after the removal of the NAT gateway.

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

- A. Validate that private DNS is enabled on the VPC by setting the enableDnsHostnames VPC attribute and the enableDnsSupport VPC attribute to true.
- B. Create a new security group with an entry to allow outbound traffic that uses the TCP protocol on port 443 to destination 0.0.0.0/0
- C. Create a new security group with entries to allow inbound traffic that uses the TCP protocol on port 443 from the IP prefixes of the private subnets.
- D. Create the following interface VPC endpoints in the VPC: com.amazonaws.us-west-2.logs and com.amazonaws.us-west-2.monitoring
- E. Associate the new security group with the endpoint network interfaces.
- F. Create the following interface VPC endpoint in the VPC: com.amazonaws.us-west-2.cloudwatch. Associate the new security group with the endpoint network interfaces.
- G. Associate the VPC endpoint or endpoints with route tables that the private subnets use.

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 56

A company has two AWS accounts one for Production and one for Connectivity. A network engineer needs to connect the Production account VPC to a transit gateway in the Connectivity account. The feature to auto accept shared attachments is not enabled on the transit gateway.

Which set of steps should the network engineer follow in each AWS account to meet these requirements?

- A. * 1. In the Production account: Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager for the transit gateway
- B. Provide the Connectivity account ID
- C. Enable the feature to allow external accounts * 2. In the Connectivity account: Accept the resource * 3. In the Connectivity account: Create an attachment to the VPC subnets * 4. In the Production account: Accept the attachment
- D. Associate a route table with the attachment.
- E. * 1. In the Production account: Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager for the VPC subnet
- F. Provide the Connectivity account ID
- G. Enable the feature to allow external accounts * 2. In the Connectivity account: Accept the resource * 3. In the Production account: Create an attachment on the transit gateway to the VPC subnets * 4. In the Connectivity account: Accept the attachment
- H. Associate a route table with the attachment.
- I. * 1. In the Connectivity account: Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager for the VPC subnet
- J. Provide the Production account ID
- K. Enable the feature to allow external accounts * 2. In the Production account: Accept the resource * 3. In the Connectivity account: Create an attachment on the transit gateway to the VPC subnets * 4. In the Production account: Accept the attachment
- L. Associate a route table with the attachment.
- M. * 1. In the Connectivity account: Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager for the transit gateway
- N. Provide the Production account ID Enable the feature to allow external accounts * 2. In the Production account: Accept the resource * 3. In the Production account: Create an attachment to the VPC subnets * 4. In the Connectivity account: Accept the attachment
- O. Associate a route table with the attachment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

step 1: In the Production account, create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager for the transit gateway and provide the Connectivity account ID. Enabling the feature to allow external accounts is also required to share resources between accounts. Step 2: In the Connectivity account, accept the shared resource. This action will allow the Production account to use the transit gateway in the Connectivity account. Step 3: In the Connectivity account, create an attachment to the VPC subnets. This attachment will enable communication between the VPC in the Production account and the transit gateway in the Connectivity account. Step 4: In the Production account, accept the attachment and associate a route table with the attachment. This will enable the VPC to route traffic through the transit gateway to other resources in the Connectivity account.

NEW QUESTION 61

A company is deploying a new application on AWS. The application uses dynamic multicasting. The company has five VPCs that are all attached to a transit gateway. Amazon EC2 instances in each VPC need to be able to register dynamically to receive a multicast transmission.

How should a network engineer configure the AWS resources to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a static source multicast domain within the transit gateway
- B. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicast domain
- C. Register the multicast senders' network interface with the multicast domain
- D. Adjust the network ACLs to allow UDP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow UDP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.
- E. Create a static source multicast domain within the transit gateway
- F. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicast domain

- G. Register the multicast senders' network interface with the multicast domain.
- H. Adjust the network ACLs to allow TCP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow TCP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.
- I. Create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) multicast domain within the transit gateway. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicast domain.
- J. Register the multicast senders' network interface with the multicast domain.
- K. Adjust the network ACLs to allow UDP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow UDP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.
- L. Create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) multicast domain within the transit gateway. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicast domain.
- M. Register the multicast senders' network interface with the multicast domain.
- N. Adjust the network ACLs to allow TCP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow TCP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 65

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 69

A company is planning to deploy many software-defined WAN (SD-WAN) sites. The company is using AWS Transit Gateway and has deployed a transit gateway in the required AWS Region. A network engineer needs to deploy the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance into a VPC that is connected to the transit gateway. The solution must support at least 5 Gbps of throughput from the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance to other VPCs that are attached to the transit gateway. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance.
- B. Create two IPsec VPN connections between the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance and the transit gateway.
- C. Configure BGP over the IPsec VPN connections.
- D. Assign a new CIDR block to the transit gateway.
- E. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance.
- F. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachment.
- G. Add a transit gateway Connect attachment.
- H. Create a Connect peer and specify the GRE and BGP parameters.
- I. Create a route in the appropriate VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance to route to the transit gateway.
- J. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance.
- K. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachment.
- L. Create two IPsec VPN connections between the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance and the transit gateway.
- M. Configure BGP over the IPsec VPN connections.
- N. Assign a new CIDR block to the transit gateway.
- O. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance.
- P. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachment.
- Q. Add a transit gateway Connect attachment.
- R. Create a Connect peer and specify the VXLAN and BGP parameters.
- S. Create a route in the appropriate VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance to route to the transit gateway.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

A network engineer needs to standardize a company's approach to centralizing and managing interface VPC endpoints for private communication with AWS services. The company uses AWS Transit Gateway for inter-VPC connectivity between AWS accounts through a hub-and-spoke model. The company's network services team must manage all Amazon Route 53 zones and interface endpoints within a shared services AWS account. The company wants to use this centralized model to provide AWS resources with access to AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) without sending traffic over the public internet. What should the network engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. In the shared services account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KMS.
- B. Modify the interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS name.
- C. Create a private hosted zone in the shared services account with an alias record that points to the interface endpoint.
- D. Associate the private hosted zone with the spoke VPCs in each AWS account.
- E. In the shared services account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KMS.
- F. Modify the interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS name.
- G. Create a private hosted zone in each spoke AWS account with an alias record that points to the interface endpoint.
- H. Associate each private hosted zone with the shared services AWS account.
- I. In each spoke AWS account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KMS.
- J. Modify each interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS name.
- K. Create a private hosted zone in each spoke AWS account with an alias record that points to each interface endpoint.
- L. Associate each private hosted zone with the shared services AWS account.
- M. In each spoke AWS account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KMS.
- N. Modify each interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS name.

- O. Create a private hosted zone in the shared services account with an alias record that points to each interface endpoint
- P. Associate the private hosted zone with the spoke VPCs in each AWS account.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73

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