

## AWS-Certified-Advanced-Networking-Specialty Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

From the following options, select the answer that correctly describes the implementation of the HTTP protocol

- A. By definition, HTTP is a connection-less oriented protocol and therefore utilises TCP
- B. By definition, HTTP is a connection orientated protocol and therefore utilises TCP
- C. By definition, HTTP is a connection-less oriented protocol and therefore utilises UDP
- D. By definition, HTTP can be configured to be either connection or connection-less oriented - by specifying the appropriate HTTP header.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext\\_Transfer\\_Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol)

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Select the VPC Peering statement below that is NOT true

- A. VPC peering supports transitive peering relationships for IPv6 traffic but not IPv4
- B. VPC peering can be performed between VPCs in different AWS accounts in the same region
- C. TCP connections can be performed between peered VPCs
- D. UDP connections can be performed between peered VPCs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/vpc-peering-basics.html#vpcpeering-limitations>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Select the answer/s that correctly state how Jumbo Frames work

- A. Jumbo Frames assist with application disk storage
- B. Jumbo Frames can assist with application performance
- C. Jumbo Frames are supported across Virtual Private Gateway connections
- D. Jumbo Frames are enabled by increasing the MTU size to 9000 kilobytes

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/network\\_mtu.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/network_mtu.html)

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You are your company's AWS cloud architect. You have created a VPC topology that consists of 3 VPCs. You have a centralised VPC (VPC-Shared) that provides shared services to the remaining 2 departmental dedicated VPCs (VPC-Dept1 and VPC-Dept2). The centralised VPC is VPC peered to both of the departmental VPCs, that is a VPC peering connection exists between VPC-Shared and VPC-Dept1, and a VPC peering connection exists between VPC-Shared and VPC-Dept2. Select the correct option from the list below.

- A. Network traffic is possible between VPC-Shared instances and VPC-Dept1 and VPC-Dept2 instances as long as the appropriate routes and security groups are in place, but only for communication that is initiated from VPC1-Shared instances as the default peering bi-directional communication flag has been disabled.
- B. Instances within VPC-Dept1 can communicate directly with instances in VPC-Shared, as long as the appropriate routes and security groups are in place, and vice versa regardless of who initiates communication
- C. All network communication remains blocked between all VPCs until the respective peering bidirectional communication flags are set to the appropriate setting that allows traffic to flow.
- D. Network traffic is possible between VPC-Shared instances and VPC-Dept1 and VPC-Dept2 instances as long as the appropriate routes and security groups are in place, but only for communication that is initiated from VPC1-Shared instances as the default peering bi-directional communication flag has been enabled.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/peering-configurations-partialaccess.html#one-to-two-vpcs-instances>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Within the TCP/IP model what is the name of the Packet Data Unit (PDU) used between Transport Layers for communication between sender and receiver

- A. Frames
- B. Packets
- C. Data
- D. Segments

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission\\_Control\\_Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol)

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Considering the rules of IPv4 subnetting, how many subnets and hosts per subnet are possible given the following network 192.168.130.130/28? (in this question ignore the fact that AWS reserves 5 IP addresses)

- A. 8 subnets and 30 hosts per subnet
- B. 16 subnets and 14 hosts per subnet
- C. 32 subnets and 30 hosts per subnet
- D. 8 subnets and 14 hosts per subnet

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4\\_subnetting\\_reference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4_subnetting_reference)

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Fill in the blanks: One of the basic characteristics of security groups for your VPC is that you \_\_\_\_\_. .

- A. can specify allow rules, but not deny rules
- B. can specify deny rules, but not allow rules
- C. can specify allow rules as well as deny rules
- D. can neither specify allow rules nor deny rules

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_SecurityGroups.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html)

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which of the following physical layer standards is required for connection to AWS Direct Connect over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable?

- A. Single mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-ER for 10 gigabit Ethernet
- B. Multi mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-ER for 10 gigabit Ethernet
- C. Single mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-LR for 10 gigabit Ethernet
- D. Multi mode fiber, 1000BASE-SX for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-SR for 10 gigabit Ethernet

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

In the "start using the AWS Direct Connect steps," when can you complete the Cross Connect step?

- A. After verifying your virtual interface
- B. After you have received your Letter of Authorization and Connecting Facility Assignment (LOA-CFA) from AWS
- C. 72 hours after submitting your request for AWS Direct Connect Connection
- D. Immediately after submitting your request for AWS Direct Connect Connection

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Colocation.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 with only a private subnet and VPN connection using the VPC wizard. The user wants to connect to the instance in a private subnet over SSH. How should the user define the security rule for SSH?

- A. The user can connect to a instance in a private subnet using the NAT instance
- B. The user has to create an instance in EC2 Classic with an elastic IP and configure the security group of a private subnet to allow SSH from that elastic IP
- C. Allow Inbound traffic on port 22 from the user's network
- D. Allow Inbound traffic on port 80 and 22 to allow the user to connect to a private subnet over the internet

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Scenario4.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario4.html)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

In Amazon CloudFront, you cannot configure CloudFront to process cookies for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. HTTPS web distributions

- B. Web and RTMP distributions
- C. RTMP distributions
- D. HTTP web distributions

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Cookies.html>

**NEW QUESTION 12**

For \_\_\_\_ distributions, CloudFront does not cache cookies in edge caches.

- A. AMI
- B. Web
- C. RTMP
- D. Web and RTMP

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Cookies.html>

**NEW QUESTION 16**

With respect to Amazon CloudFront, which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. For HTTPS web distributions, you cannot forward cookies to your origin.
- B. For both HTTP and HTTPS web distributions, you can choose to forward cookies to your origin.
- C. For HTTP web distributions, you cannot forward cookies to your origin.
- D. For Real Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP) distributions, you can configure CloudFront to process cookies.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Cookies.html>

**NEW QUESTION 17**

For web distributions in Amazon CloudFront, your origin can be either an Amazon S3 bucket or \_\_\_\_\_. .

- A. a DNS server
- B. a proxy server
- C. an FTP server
- D. an HTTP server

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/distribution-overview.html>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

In the context of Amazon CloudFront, when you configure the media player, the path you specify to the media file must contain the characters \_\_\_\_\_. .

- A. flv/std just before the domain name
- B. flv/std immediately after the domain name
- C. cfx/st just before the domain name
- D. cfx/st immediately after the domain name

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Streaming\\_URLs.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Streaming_URLs.html)

**NEW QUESTION 21**

What is the maximum size of a response body that Amazon CloudFront will return to the viewer?

- A. Unlimited
- B. 5 GB
- C. 100 MB
- D. 20 GB

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/RequestAndResponseBehaviorS3Origin.html#ResponseBehaviorS3Origin>

**NEW QUESTION 26**

Which of the following does not configure Amazon CloudFront cache behaviors to forward cookies to an origin for web distributions?

- A. Origin server
- B. AWS CLI
- C. Amazon EMR
- D. Amazon S3

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Cookies.html>

**NEW QUESTION 31**

In Amazon CloudFront, which of the following is true of Smooth Streaming?

- A. It is a Microsoft format for streaming of media files.
- B. It is a CloudFront format for streaming of media files in RTMP distribution.
- C. It is the Adobe format for streaming of media files.
- D. It is a CloudFront format for streaming of media files in web distribution.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/on-demand-streamingsmooth.html>

**NEW QUESTION 36**

Which service is used by default to store the CloudTrail log files?

- A. Elastic Block Store (EBS)
- B. Redshift
- C. Simple Storage Service (S3)
- D. Glacier

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-working-with-log-files.html>

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Use \_\_\_\_\_ to get more visibility into the health of your AWS Elastic Beanstalk application and take appropriate actions in case of hardware failure or performance degradation.

- A. Amazon Elastic Beanstalk command line
- B. Amazon EC2 log files
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. Amazon Load balancing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/concepts.concepts.design.html>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

In AWS, which tool records API calls for a specific AWS account and also delivers the log files for that account?

- A. CloudTrail
- B. Redshift
- C. Beanstalk
- D. Cognito

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

In AWS, which service provides a reliable and inexpensive way to backup and archive CloudTrail log files?

- A. Amazon Archiver
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Which of the following statements is true of AWS Elastic Beanstalk?

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk uses CloudWatch for monitoring and alarms, meaning CloudWatch costs are applied to your AWS account for any alarms that you use.
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk uses CloudWatch for monitoring and alarms, and both are free of charge.
- C. AWS Elastic Beanstalk doesn't use CloudWatch for monitoring and alarms, but you pay extra for any AWS Elastic Beanstalk Alarm you set in the monitoring tool.
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk has its own free-of-charge monitoring tool, and you are not charged for the alarm you set.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.alarms.html>

**NEW QUESTION 51**

To determine whether a log file was modified, deleted, or unchanged after CloudTrail delivered it, you can use \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trusted signers
- B. optimistic locking
- C. integrity validation
- D. root credentialing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>

**NEW QUESTION 54**

When an AWS Config rule is triggered a JSON object known as an AWS Config Event is created. This object contains another JSON string in its \_\_\_\_\_ parameter, which describes the event that triggered the rule.

- A. resultToken
- B. eventLeftScope
- C. invokingEvent
- D. configRuleName

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config\\_developrules\\_\\_example-events.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config_developrules__example-events.html)

**NEW QUESTION 56**

When an AWS Config rule is triggered a JSON object known as an AWS Config Event is created. This object contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ attribute, which is a JSON-formatted set of key/value pairs the receiving AWS Lambda function processes as part of its evaluation logic.

- A. inputParameters
- B. invokingEvent
- C. ruleConfiguration
- D. mappingTemplate

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config\\_developrules\\_\\_example-events.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config_developrules__example-events.html)

**NEW QUESTION 61**

An AWS Config rule can be set to be evaluated if a certain set of resources undergoes a configuration change. The set of resources to which the rule applies can be restricted by the rule's \_\_\_\_\_, which can include a combination of a resource type and a resource ID, for example.

- A. trigger
- B. domain



- C. manifest
- D. scope

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config-rules.html>

**NEW QUESTION 62**

Which element of AWS Config can be used to help maintain internal and external compliance controls?

- A. Configuration Item
- B. Configuration Recorder
- C. Configuration Streams
- D. Config Rules

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<https://aws.amazon.com/config/>

**NEW QUESTION 65**

A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services does not provide detailed monitoring with CloudWatch?

- A. AWS Route53
- B. AWS EMR
- C. AWS ELB
- D. AWS RDS

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/supported\\_services.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/supported_services.html)

**NEW QUESTION 69**

A user is collecting 1000 records per second. The user wants to send the data to CloudWatch using a custom namespace, Which of the below mentioned options is recommended for this activity?

- A. Aggregate the data with statistics, such as Min, max, Average, Sum and Sample data and send the data to CloudWatch
- B. Send all the data values to CloudWatch in a single command by separating them with a comm
- C. CloudWatch will parse automatically
- D. It is not possible to send all the data in one cal
- E. Thus, it should be sent one by on
- F. CloudWatch will aggregate the data automatically
- G. Create one csv file of all the data and send a single file to CloudWatch

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/publishingMetrics.html>

**NEW QUESTION 72**

When an AWS Config rule is triggered a JSON object known as an AWS Config Event is created. This object contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ attribute, which is a JSON-formatted set of key/value pairs the receiving AWS Lambda function processes as part of its evaluation logic.

- A. invokingEvent
- B. mappingTemplate
- C. ruleConfiguration
- D. inputParameters

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config\\_developrules\\_example-events.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config_developrules_example-events.html)

**NEW QUESTION 73**

In order to change the name of the AWS Config \_\_\_\_\_, you must stop the configuration recorder, delete the current one, and create a new one with a new name, since there can only be one of these per AWS account.

- A. SNS topic
- B. configuration history

- C. delivery channel
- D. S3 bucket path

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/update-dc.html>

**NEW QUESTION 77**

A user is running a batch process on EBS backed EC2 instances. The batch process launches few EC2 instances to process hadoop Map reduce jobs which can run between 50 – 600 minutes or sometimes for even more time. The user wants a configuration that can terminate the instance only when the process is completed. How can the user configure this with CloudWatch?

- A. Configure a job which terminates all instances after 600 minutes
- B. It is not possible to terminate instances automatically
- C. Set up the CloudWatch with Auto Scaling to terminate all the instances
- D. Configure the CloudWatch action to terminate the instance when the CPU utilization falls below 5%

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingAlarmActions.html>

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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