# ANS-C01 Dumps

# AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

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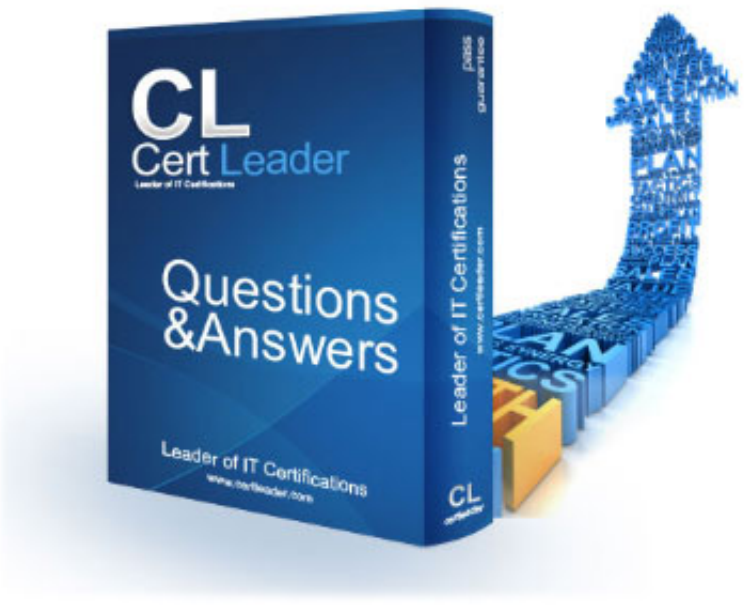

**NEW QUESTION 1**
A data analytics company has a 100-node high performance computing (HPC) cluster. The HPC cluster is for parallel data processing and is hosted in a VPC in the AWS Cloud. As part of the data processing workflow, the HPC cluster needs to perform several DNS queries to resolve and connect 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 VP
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 theanticipated 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 2**
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 gatewa
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 3**
A real estate company is building an internal application so that real estate agents can upload photos and videos of various properties. The application will store these photos and videos in an Amazon S3 bucket as objects and will use Amazon DynamoDB to store corresponding metadata. The S3 bucket will be configured to publish all PUT events for new object uploads to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
A compute cluster of Amazon EC2 instances will poll the SQS queue to find out about newly uploaded objects. The cluster will retrieve new objects, perform proprietary image and video recognition and classification update metadata in DynamoDB and replace the objects with new watermarked objects. The company does not want public IP addresses on the EC2 instances.
Which networking design solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively as application usage increases?

A. Place the EC2 instances in a public subne
B. Disable the Auto-assign Public IP option while launching the EC2 instance
C. Create an internet gatewa
D. Attach the internet gateway to the VP
E. In the public subnet's route table, add a default route that points to the internet gateway.
F. Place the EC2 instances in a private subne
G. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet in the same Availability Zon
H. Create an internet gatewa
I. Attach the internet gateway to the VP
J. In the public subnet's route table, add a default route that points to the internet gateway
K. Place the EC2 instances in a private subne
L. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon SQ
M. Create gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB.
N. Place the EC2 instances in a private subne
O. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS.Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**
A network engineer needs to set up an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to run a Linux-based network appliance in a highly available architecture. The network engineer is configuring the new launch template for the Auto Scaling group.
In addition to the primary network interface the network appliance requires a second network interface that will be used exclusively by the application to exchange traffic with hosts over the internet. The company has set up a Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) pool that includes an Elastic IP address that should be used as the public IP address for the second network interface.
How can the network engineer implement the required architecture?

A. Configure the two network interfaces in the launch templat
B. Define the primary network interface to be created in one of the private subnet
C. For the second network interface, select one of the public subnet
D. Choose the BYOIP pool ID as the source of public IP addresses.
E. Configure the primary network interface in a private subnet in the launch templat
F. Use the user data option to run a cloud-init script after boot to attach the second network interface from a subnet with auto-assign public IP addressing enabled.
G. Create an AWS Lambda function to run as a lifecycle hook of the Auto Scaling group when an instance is launchin
H. In the Lambda function, assign a network interface to an AWS Global Accelerator endpoint.
I. During creation of the Auto Scaling group, select subnets for the primary network interfac
J. Use the user data option to run a cloud-init script to allocate a second network interface and to associate anElastic IP address from the BYOIP pool.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
During creation of the Auto Scaling group, select subnets for the primary network interface. Use the user data option to run a cloud-init script to allocate a second network interface and to associate an Elastic IP address from the BYOIP pool.
This solution meets all of the requirements stated in the question. The primary network interface can be configured in a private subnet during creation of the Auto Scaling group. The user data option can be used to run a cloud-init script that will allocate a second network interface and associate an Elastic IP address from the BYOIP pool with it.

**NEW QUESTION 5**
Your organization has a newly installed 1-Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection. You order the cross-connect from the Direct Connect location provider to the port on your router in the same facility. To enable the use of your first virtual interface, your router must be configured appropriately.
What are the minimum requirements for your router?

A. 1-Gbps Multi Mode Fiber Interface, 802.1Q VLAN, Peer IP Address, BGP Session with MD5.
B. 1-Gbps Single Mode Fiber Interface, 802.1Q VLAN, Peer IP Address, BGP Session with MD5.
C. IPsec Parameters, Pre-Shared key, Peer IP Address, BGP Session with MD5
D. BGP Session with MD5, 802.1Q VLAN, Route-Map, Prefix List, IPsec encrypted GRE Tunnel

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 6**
A software-as-a-service (SaaS) provider hosts its solution on Amazon EC2 instances within a VPC in the AWS Cloud. All of the provider's customers also have their environments in the AWS Cloud.
A recent design meeting revealed that the customers have IP address overlap with the provider's AWS deployment. The customers have stated that they will not share their internal IP addresses and that they do not want to connect to the provider's SaaS service over the internet.
Which combination of steps is part of a solution that meets these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy the SaaS service endpoint behind a Network Load Balancer.
B. Configure an endpoint service, and grant the customers permission to create a connection to the endpoint service.
C. Deploy the SaaS service endpoint behind an Application Load Balancer.
D. Configure a VPC peering connection to the customer VPC
E. Route traffic through NAT gateways.
F. Deploy an AWS Transit Gateway, and connect the SaaS VPC to i
G. Share the transit gateway with the customer
H. Configure routing on the transit gateway.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**
NLB for creating the private link which solves the overlapping IP address issue and the SaaS service endpoint behind it. (the SaaS endpoint could be an ALB)https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2021/09/application-load-balancer-aws-privatelink-static-ip

**NEW QUESTION 7**
A network engineer needs to update a company's hybrid network to support IPv6 for the upcoming release of a new application. The application is hosted in a VPC in the AWS Cloud. The company's current AWS infrastructure includes VPCs that are connected by a transit gateway. The transit gateway is connected to the on-premises network by AWS Direct Connect and AWS Site-to-Site VPN. The company's on-premises devices have been updated to support the new IPv6 requirements.
The company has enabled IPv6 for the existing VPC by assigning a new IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and by assigning IPv6 to the subnets for dual-stack support. The company has launched new Amazon EC2 instances for the new application in the updated subnets.
When updating the hybrid network to support IPv6 the network engineer must avoid making any changes to the current infrastructure. The network engineer also must block direct access to the instances' new IPv6 addresses from the internet. However, the network engineer must allow outbound internet access from the instances.
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

A. Update the Direct Connect transit VIF and configure BGP peering with the AWS assigned IPv6 peering addres
B. Create a new VPN connection that supports IPv6 connectivit
C. Add an egress-only internet gatewa

D. Update any affected VPC security groups and route tables to provide connectivity within the VPC and between the VPC and the on-premises devices
E. Update the Direct Connect transit VIF and configure BGP peering with the AWS assigned IPv6 peering addres
F. Update the existing VPN connection to support IPv6 connectivit
G. Add an egress-only internet gatewa
H. Update any affected VPC security groups and route tables to provide connectivity within the VPC and between the VPC and the on-premises devices.
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K. Add an egress-only internet gatewa
L. Update any affected VPC security groups and route tables to provide connectivity within the VPC and between the VPC and the on-premises devices.
M. Create a Direct Connect transit VIF and configure BGP peering with the AWS assigned IPv6 peering addres
N. Create a new VPN connection that supports IPv6 connectivit
O. Add a NAT gatewa
P. Update any affected VPC security groups and route tables to provide connectivity within the VPC and between the VPC and the on-premises devices.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 8**
A company is building its website on AWS in a single VPC. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets in two Availability Zones. The website has static content such as images. The company is using Amazon S3 to store the content.
The company has deployed a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances as web servers in a private subnet. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances will serve traffic, and they must pull content from an S3 bucket to render the webpages. The company is using AWS Direct Connect with a public VIF for on-premises connectivity to the S3 bucket.
A network engineer notices that traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3 is routing through a NAT gateway. As traffic increases, the company's costs are increasing. The network engineer needs to change the connectivity to reduce the NAT gateway costs that result from the traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a Direct Connect private VI
B. Migrate the traffic from the public VIF to the private VIF.
C. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN tunnel over the existing public VIF.
D. Implement interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.
E. Implement gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 9**
A global company runs business applications in the us-east-1 Region inside a VPC. One of the company's regional offices in London uses a virtual private gateway for an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection tom the VPC. The company has configured a transit gateway and has set up peering between the VPC and other VPCs that various departments in the company use.
Employees at the London office are experiencing latency issues when they connect to the business applications.
What should a network engineer do to reduce this latency?

A. Create a new Site-to-Site VPN connectio
B. Set the transit gateway as the target gatewa
C. Enable acceleration on the new Site-to-Site VPN connectio
D. Update the VPN device in the London office with the new connection details.
E. Modify the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection by setting the transit gateway as the target gateway.Enable acceleration on the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.
F. Create a new transit gateway in the eu-west-2 (London) Regio
G. Peer the new transit gateway with the existing transit gatewa
H. Modify the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection by setting the new transit gateway as the target gateway.
I. Create a new AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has an endpoint of the Site-to-Site VPN connectio
J. Update the VPN device in the London office with the new connection details.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Enabling acceleration for a Site-to-Site VPN connection uses AWS Global Accelerator to route traffic from the on-premises network to an AWS edge location that is closest to the customer gateway device1. AWS Global Accelerator optimizes the network path, using the congestion-free AWS global network to route traffic to the endpoint that provides the best application performance2. Setting the transit gateway as the target gateway enables connectivity between the on-premises network and multiple VPCs that are attached to the transit gateway3.

**NEW QUESTION 10**
A global delivery company is modernizing its fleet management system. The company has several business units. Each business unit designs and maintains applications that are hosted in its own AWS account in separate application VPCs in the same AWS Region. Each business unit's applications are designed to get data from a central shared services VPC.
The company wants the network connectivity architecture to provide granular security controls. The architecture also must be able to scale as more business units consume data from the central shared services VPC in the future.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

A. Create a central transit gatewa
B. Create a VPC attachment to each application VP
C. Provide full mesh connectivity between all the VPCs by using the transit gateway.
D. Create VPC peering connections between the central shared services VPC and each application VPC in each business unit's AWS account.
E. Create VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink in the central shared services VPCreate VPC endpoints in each application VPC.
F. Create a central transit VPC with a VPN appliance from AWS Marketplac
G. Create a VPN attachment from each VPC to the transit VP
H. Provide full mesh connectivity among all the VPCs.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Option C provides a secure and scalable solution using VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink. AWS PrivateLink enables private connectivity between VPCs and services without exposing the data to the public internet or using a VPN connection. By creating VPC endpoints in each application VPC, the company can securely access the central shared services VPC without the need for complex network configurations. Furthermore, PrivateLink supports cross-account connectivity, which makes it a scalable solution as more business units consume data from the central shared services VPC in the future.

**NEW QUESTION 10**
A company is using Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall in a VPC to block all domains except domains that are on an approved list. The company is concerned that if DNS Firewall is unresponsive, resources in the VPC might be affected if the network cannot resolve any DNS queries. To maintain application service level agreements, the company needs DNS queries to continue to resolve even if Route 53 Resolver does not receive a response from DNS Firewall.
Which change should a network engineer implement to meet these requirements?

A. Update the DNS Firewall VPC configuration to disable fail open for the VPC.
B. Update the DNS Firewall VPC configuration to enable fail open for the VPC.
C. Create a new DHCP options set with parameter dns_firewall_fail_open=fals
D. Associate the new DHCP options set with the VPC.
E. Create a new DHCP options set with parameter dns_firewall_fail_open=tru
F. Associate the new DHCP options set with the VPC.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 12**
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 servic
G. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target grou
H. Specify the ALB in the service definitio
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 servic
K. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target grou
L. Specify the ALB in the service definitio
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 servic
P. Specify the NLB in the service definitio
Q. Create a VPC endpoint service for the NL
R. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 13**
A company manages resources across VPCs in multiple AWS Regions. The company needs to connect to the resources by using its internal domain name. A network engineer needs to apply the aws.example.com DNS suffix to all resources.
What must the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

A. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.com in each Region that has resource
B. Associate the private hosted zone with that Region's VP
C. In the appropriate private hosted zone, create DNS records for the resources in each Region.
D. Create one Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.co
E. Configure the private hosted zone to allow zone transfers with every VPC.
F. Create one Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for example.co
G. Create a single resource record for aws.example.com in the private hosted zon
H. Apply a multivalue answer routing policy to the recor
I. Add all VPC resources as separate values in the routing policy.
J. Create one Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.co
K. Associate the private hosted zone with every VPC that has resource
L. In the private hosted zone, create DNS records for all resources.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Creating one private hosted zone for aws.example.com and associating it with every VPC that has resources would enable DNS resolution for all resources by using their internal domain name. Creating an alias record in each private hosted zone with the full AWS service endpoint pointing to the interface VPC endpoint in the shared services VPC would enable private connectivity to Amazon S3 and AWS Systems Manager without using public endpoints.

**NEW QUESTION 18**
A network engineer must provide additional safeguards to protect encrypted data at Application Load Balancers (ALBs) through the use of a unique random session key.
What should the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

A. Change the ALB security policy to a policy that supports TLS 1.2 protocol only
B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt session keys
C. Associate an AWS WAF web ACL with the ALB
D. and create a security rule to enforce forward secrecy (FS)
E. Change the ALB security policy to a policy that supports forward secrecy (FS)

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 20**
A global company operates all its non-production environments out of three AWS Regions: eu-west-1, us-east-1, and us-west-1. The company hosts all its production workloads in two on-premises data centers. The company has 60 AWS accounts and each account has two VPCs in each Region. Each VPC has a virtual private gateway where two VPN connections terminate for resilient connectivity to the data centers. The company has 360 VPN tunnels to each data center, resulting in high management overhead. The total VPN throughput for each Region is 500 Mbps.
The company wants to migrate the production environments to AWS. The company needs a solution that will simplify the network architecture and allow for future growth. The production environments will generate an additional 2 Gbps of traffic per Region back to the data centers. This traffic will increase over time.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection from each data center to AWS in each Regio
B. Create and attach private VIFs to a single Direct Connect gatewa
C. Attach the Direct Connect gateway to all the VPC
D. Remove the existing VPN connections that are attached directly to the virtual private gateways.
E. Create a single transit gateway with VPN connections from each data cente
F. Share the transit gateway with each account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Attach the transit gateway to each VP
G. Remove the existing VPN connections that are attached directly to the virtual private gateways.
H. Create a transit gateway in each Region with multiple newly commissioned VPN connections from each data cente
I. Share the transit gateways with each account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). In each Region, attach the transit gateway to each VPRemove the existing VPN connections that are attached directly to the virtual private gateways.
J. Peer all the VPCs in each Region to a new VPC in each Region that will function as a centralized transit VP
K. Create new VPN connections from each data center to the transit VPC
L. Terminate the original VPN connections that are attached to all the original VPC
M. Retain the new VPN connection to the new transit VPC in each Region.

**Answer:** C

**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 Gatewa
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 23**
A company has a global network and is using transit gateways to connect AWS Regions together. The company finds that two Amazon EC2 instances in different Regions are unable to communicate with each other. A network engineer needs to troubleshoot this connectivity issue.
What should the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

A. Use AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables and in the VPC route table
B. Use VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.
C. Use AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables.Verify that the VPC route tables are correc
D. Use AWS Firewall Manager to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.
E. Use AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables.Verify that the VPC route tables are correc
F. Use VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.
G. Use VPC Reachability Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route table
H. Verify that the VPC route tables are correc
I. Use VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Using AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables would enable identification of routing issues between VPCs and transit gateways1. Verifying that the VPC route tables are correct would enable identification of routing issues within a VPC. Using VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC would enable identification of traffic filtering issues within a VPC2. Additionally, using VPC Reachability Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables would enable identification of routing issues between transit gateways in different Regions. VPC Reachability Analyzer is a configuration analysis tool that enables connectivity testing between a source resource and a destination resource in your VPCs.

**NEW QUESTION 27**
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 payloa
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 payloa
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 payloa
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 payloa
H. Configure the tool to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 29**
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 connectio
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 connectio
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 connectio
H. Add both Regional aggregate IP prefixes to the list of subnets advertised through the Direct Connect connection on both sides of the networ
I. Configure data center routers to make routing decisions based on the BGP communities received.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 33**
A company has been using an outdated application layer protocol for communication among applications. The company decides not to use this protocol anymore and must migrate all applications to support a new protocol. The old protocol and the new protocol are TCP-based, but the protocols use different port numbers.
After several months of work, the company has migrated dozens of applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances and in containers. The company believes that all the applications have been migrated, but the company wants to verify this belief. A network engineer needs to verify that no application is still using the old protocol.
Which solution will meet these requirements without causing any downtime?

A. Use Amazon Inspector and its Network Reachability rules packag
B. Wait until the analysis has finished running to find out which EC2 instances are still listening to the old port.
C. Enable Amazon GuardDut
D. Use the graphical visualizations to filter for traffic that uses the port of the old protoco
E. Exclude all internet traffic to filter out occasions when the same port is used as an ephemeral port.
F. Configure VPC flow logs to be delivered into an Amazon S3 bucke
G. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and to filter for the port number that is used by the old protocol.
H. Inspect all security groups that are assigned to the EC2 instances that host the application
I. Remove the port of the old protocol if that port is in the list of allowed port
J. Verify that the applications are operating properly after the port is removed from the security groups.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Configuring VPC flow logs to be delivered into an Amazon S3 bucket would enable capture of information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces within the VPC3. Using Amazon Athena to query the data and to filter for the port number that is used by the old protocol would enable identification of applications that are still using the old protocol.

**NEW QUESTION 38**
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. Use CloudWatch 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 43**
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 48**
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 50**
A retail company is running its service on AWS. The company's architecture includes Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in public subnets. The ALB target groups are configured to send traffic to backend Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets. These backend EC2 instances can call externally hosted services over the internet by using a NAT gateway.
The company has noticed in its billing that NAT gateway usage has increased significantly. A network engineer needs to find out the source of this increased usage.
Which options can the network engineer use to investigate the traffic through the NAT gateway? (Choose two.)

A. Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interfac
B. Publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
C. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
D. Enable NAT gateway access log
E. Publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
F. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
G. Configure Traffic Mirroring on the NAT gateway's elastic network interfac
H. Send the traffic to an additional EC2 instanc
I. Use tools such as tcpdump and Wireshark to query and analyze the mirrored traffic.
J. Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interfac
K. Publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucke
L. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structur

M. Use Athena to query and analyze the logs.
N. Enable NAT gateway access log
O. Publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucke
P. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structur
Q. Use Athena to query and analyze the logs.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**
To investigate the increased usage of a NAT gateway in a VPC architecture with ALBs and backend EC2 instances, a network engineer can use the following options:

- Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interface and publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
(Option A)
- Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interface and publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structure and use Athena to query and analyze the logs. (Option D)

These options allow for detailed analysis of traffic through the NAT gateway to identify the source of increased usage.

**NEW QUESTION 54**
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 VP
B. Connect the inspection VPC to the transit gateway by using a VPCattachmen
C. Create a target group, and register the appliances with the target grou
D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB), and set it up to forward to the newly created target grou
E. Configure a default route in the inspection VPCs transit gateway subnet toward the NLB.
F. Deploy two clusters that consist of multiple appliances across multiple Availability Zones in a designated inspection VP
G. Connect the inspection VPC to the transit gateway by using a VPC attachmen
H. Create a target group, and register the appliances with the target grou
I. Create a Gateway Load Balancer, and set it up to forward to the newly created target grou
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 gatewa
L. Associate one route table with all the attachments of the application VPC
M. Associate the other route table with the inspection VPC's attachmen
N. Propagate all VPC attachments into the inspection route tabl
O. Define a static default route in the application route tabl
P. Enable appliance mode on the attachment that connects the inspection VPC.
Q. Configure two route tables on the transit gatewa
R. Associate one route table with all the attachments of the application VPC
S. Associate the other route table with the inspection VPCs attachmen
T. Propagate all VPC attachments into the application route tabl
. Define a static default route in the inspection route tabl
. Enable appliance mode on the attachment that connects the inspection VPC.
. Configure one route table on the transit gatewa
. Associate the route table with all the VPC
. Propagate all VPC attachments into the route tabl
. Define a static default route in the route table.

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 58**
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 59**

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