

Exam Questions ANS-C01

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company has an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between its existing VPC and on-premises network. The default DHCP options set is associated with the VPC. The company has an application that is running on an Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instance in the VPC. The application must retrieve an Amazon RDS database secret that is stored in AWS Secrets Manager through a private VPC endpoint. An on-premises application provides internal RESTful API service that can be reached by URL (<https://api.example.internal>). Two on-premises Windows DNS servers provide internal DNS resolution. The application on the EC2 instance needs to call the internal API service that is deployed in the on-premises environment. When the application on the EC2 instance attempts to call the internal API service by referring to the hostname that is assigned to the service, the call fails. When a network engineer tests the API service call from the same EC2 instance by using the API service's IP address, the call is successful. What should the network engineer do to resolve this issue and prevent the same problem from affecting other resources in the VPC?

- A. Create a new DHCP options set that specifies the on-premises Windows DNS server
- B. Associate the new DHCP options set with the existing VP
- C. Reboot the Amazon Linux 2 EC2 instance.
- D. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rul
- E. Associate the rule with the VP
- F. Configure the rule to forward DNS queries to the on-premises Windows DNS servers if the domain name matches example.internal.
- G. Modify the local host file in the Amazon Linux 2 EC2 instance in the VPC to map the service domain name (api.example.internal) to the IP address of the internal API service.
- H. Modify the local /etc/resolv.conf file in the Amazon Linux 2 EC2 instance in the VP
- I. Change the IP addresses of the name servers in the file to the IP addresses of the company's on-premises Windows DNS servers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule and associating it with the VPC would enable forwarding of DNS queries for a specified domain name (example.internal) to a specified IP address (the on-premises Windows DNS servers)³. This would allow EC2 instances in the VPC to resolve the internal API service by using its hostname. Configuring the rule to forward DNS queries only if the domain name matches example.internal would also allow EC2 instances to use the Amazon Route 53 Resolver server for other DNS queries, such as those for AWS services through private VPC endpoints².

NEW QUESTION 2

A company has deployed Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets in a VPC. The EC2 instances must initiate any requests that leave the VPC, including requests to the company's on-premises data center over an AWS Direct Connect connection. No resources outside the VPC can be allowed to open communications directly to the EC2 instances. The on-premises data center's customer gateway is configured with a stateful firewall device that filters for incoming and outgoing requests to and from multiple VPCs. In addition, the company wants to use a single IP match rule to allow all the communications from the EC2 instances to its data center from a single IP address. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Create a VPN connection over the Direct Connect connection by using the on-premises firewall
- B. Use the firewall to block all traffic from on premises to AW
- C. Allow a stateful connection from the EC2 instances to initiate the requests.
- D. Configure the on-premises firewall to filter all requests from the on-premises network to the EC2 instance
- E. Allow a stateful connection if the EC2 instances in the VPC initiate the traffic.
- F. Deploy a NAT gateway into a private subnet in the VPC where the EC2 instances are deployed
- G. Specify the NAT gateway type as privat
- H. Configure the on-premises firewall to allow connections from the IP address that is assigned to the NAT gateway.
- I. Deploy a NAT instance into a private subnet in the VPC where the EC2 instances are deployed. Configure the on-premises firewall to allow connections from the IP address that is assigned to the NAT instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

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 entr
- F. Specify the virtual private gateway resource.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A company is deploying third-party firewall appliances for traffic inspection and NAT capabilities in its VPC. The VPC is configured with private subnets and public subnets. The company needs to deploy the firewall appliances behind a load balancer. Which architecture will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
- B. Configure the firewall appliances with a single network interface in a private subne
- C. Use a NAT gateway to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.
- D. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
- E. Configure the firewall appliances with two network interfaces: one network interface in a private subnet and another network interface in a public subne
- F. Use the NAT functionality on the firewall appliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.
- G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
- H. Configure the firewall appliances with a single network interface in a private subne
- I. Use a NAT gateway to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.
- J. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
- K. Configure the firewall appliances with two network interfaces: one network interface in a private subnet and another network interface in a public subne
- L. Use the NAT functionality on the firewall appliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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

Which design should be recommended?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 address
- B. Create a new VPN connection that supports IPv6 connectivity
- C. Add an egress-only internet gateway
- 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 address
- F. Update the existing VPN connection to support IPv6 connectivity
- G. Add an egress-only internet gateway
- 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.
- I. Create a Direct Connect transit VIF and configure BGP peering with the AWS assigned IPv6 peering address
- J. Create a new VPN connection that supports IPv6 connectivity
- K. Add an egress-only internet gateway
- 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 address
- N. Create a new VPN connection that supports IPv6 connectivity
- O. Add a NAT gateway
- 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 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 VIF
- 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 12

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 gateway
- B. Create a VPC attachment to each application VPC
- 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 VPC. Create VPC endpoints in each application VPC.
- F. Create a central transit VPC with a VPN appliance from AWS Marketplace
- G. Create a VPN attachment from each VPC to the transit VPC
- 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 16

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 21

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

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

- A. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VPC

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28

A company is hosting an application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances are in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Because of a recent change to a security group, external users cannot access the application.

A network engineer needs to prevent this downtime from happening again. The network engineer must implement a solution that remediates noncompliant changes to security groups.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuration
- B. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant security groups.
- C. Configure an AWS Config rule to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuration
- D. Configure AWS OpsWorks for Chef to remediate noncompliant security groups.
- E. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuration
- F. Configure AWS OpsWorks for Chef to remediate noncompliant security groups.
- G. Configure an AWS Config rule to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuration
- H. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant security groups.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configuring an AWS Config rule to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuration would enable evaluation of the compliance status of the security groups based on predefined or custom rules³. Creating an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant security groups would enable automation of the remediation process². Additionally, configuring AWS Config to trigger the runbook when a noncompliant change is detected would enable timely and consistent remediation of security group changes.

NEW QUESTION 30

A company has deployed its AWS environment in a single AWS Region. The environment consists of a few hundred application VPCs, a shared services VPC, and a VPN connection to the company's on-premises environment. A network engineer needs to implement a transit gateway with the following requirements:

- Application VPCs must be isolated from each other.
 - Bidirectional communication must be allowed between the application VPCs and the on-premises network.
 - Bidirectional communication must be allowed between the application VPCs and the shared services VPC. The network engineer creates the transit gateway with options disabled for default route table association and default route table propagation. The network engineer also creates the VPN attachment for the on-premises network and creates the VPC attachments for the application VPCs and the shared services VPC.
- The network engineer must meet all the requirements for the transit gateway by designing a solution that needs the least number of transit gateway route tables. Which combination of actions should the network engineer perform to accomplish this goal?(Choose two.)

- A. Configure a separate transit gateway route table for on premise
- B. Associate the VPN attachment with this transit gateway route table
- C. Propagate all application VPC attachments to this transit gateway route table.
- D. Configure a separate transit gateway route table for each application VP
- E. Associate each application VPC attachment with its respective transit gateway route table
- F. Propagate the shared services VPC attachment and the VPN attachment to this transit gateway route table.
- G. Configure a separate transit gateway route table for all application VPC
- H. Associate all application VPCs with this transit gateway route table
- I. Propagate the shared services VPC attachment and the VPN attachment to this transit gateway route table.
- J. Configure a separate transit gateway route table for the shared services VP
- K. Associate the shared services VPC attachment with this transit gateway route table
- L. Propagate all application VPC attachments to this transit gateway route table.
- M. Configure a separate transit gateway route table for on premises and the shared services VP
- N. Associate the VPN attachment and the shared services VPC attachment with this transit gateway route table
- O. Propagate all application VPC attachments to this transit gateway route table.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

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

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

- I. Deploy a new public VIF on the new Direct Connect connection
- J. Deploy two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections on top of the new public VI
- K. Reroute traffic from the existing private VIF to the new Site-to-Site connection
- L. Decommission the original Direct Connect connections.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

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 applianc
- B. Create two IPsec VPN connections between the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance and the transit gatewa
- C. Configure BGP over the IPsec VPN connections
- D. Assign a new CIDR block to the transit gatewa
- E. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual applianc
- F. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachmen
- G. Add a transit gateway Connect attachmen
- H. Create a Connect peer and specify the GRE and BGP parameter
- 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 applianc
- K. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachmen
- L. Create two IPsec VPN connections between the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance and the transit gatewa
- M. Configure BGP over the IPsec VPN connections.
- N. Assign a new CIDR block to the transit gatewa
- O. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual applianc
- P. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachmen
- Q. Add a transit gateway Connect attachmen
- R. Create a Connect peer and specify the VXLAN and BGP parameter
- 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 40

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

A company has deployed a new web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances are in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Enterprise customers from around the world will use the application. Employees of these enterprise customers will connect to the application over HTTPS from office locations. The company must configure firewalls to allow outbound traffic to only approved IP addresses. The employees of the enterprise customers must be able to access the application with the least amount of latency. Which change should a network engineer make in the infrastructure to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add the ALB as a target of the NLB.
- B. Create a new Amazon CloudFront distribution.
- C. Set the ALB as the distribution's origin.
- D. Create a new accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator.
- E. Add the ALB as an accelerator endpoint.
- F. Create a new Amazon Route 53 hosted zone.
- G. Create a new record to route traffic to the ALB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that can speed up the delivery of static and dynamic web content, such as images, videos, and APIs. CloudFront can also provide end-to-end encryption for HTTPS traffic by using SSL certificates from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) or other sources. CloudFront can also support session affinity (sticky sessions) with a load balancer-generated cookie or an application-based cookie policy.

NEW QUESTION 44

A company wants to improve visibility into its AWS environment. The AWS environment consists of multiple VPCs that are connected to a transit gateway. The transit gateway connects to an on-premises data center through an AWS Direct Connect gateway and a pair of redundant Direct Connect connections that use transit VIFs. The company must receive notification each time a new route is advertised to AWS from on premises over Direct Connect. What should a network engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon CloudWatch metrics on Direct Connect to track the received route.
- B. Configure a CloudWatch alarm to send notifications when routes change.
- C. Onboard Transit Gateway Network Manager to Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insight.
- D. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to send notifications when routes change.
- E. Configure an AWS Lambda function to periodically check the routes on the Direct Connect gateway and to send notifications when routes change.
- F. Enable Amazon CloudWatch Logs on the transit VIFs to track the received route.
- G. Create a metric filter. Set an alarm on the filter to send notifications when routes change.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/network-manager/latest/cloudwan/cloudwan-cloudwatch-events.html>

To receive notification each time a new route is advertised to AWS from on premises over Direct Connect, a network engineer should onboard Transit Gateway Network Manager to Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights and use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to send notifications when routes change (Option B). This solution allows for real-time monitoring of route changes and automatic notification when new routes are advertised.

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50

A media company is implementing a news website for a global audience. The website uses Amazon CloudFront as its content delivery network. The backend runs on Amazon EC2 Windows instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances are part of an Auto Scaling group. The company's customers access the website by using service.example.com as the CloudFront custom domain name. The CloudFront origin points to an ALB that uses service-alb.example.com as the domain name.

The company's security policy requires the traffic to be encrypted in transit at all times between the users and the backend. Which combination of changes must the company make to meet this security requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a self-signed certificate for service.example.com.
- B. Import the certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Configure CloudFront to use this imported SSL/TLS certificate.
- C. Change the default behavior to redirect HTTP to HTTPS.
- D. Create a certificate for service.example.com by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Configure CloudFront to use this custom SSL/TLS certificate.
- E. Change the default behavior to redirect HTTP to HTTPS.
- F. Create a certificate with any domain name by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) for the EC2 instance.
- G. Configure the backend to use this certificate for its HTTPS listener.
- H. Specify the instance target type during the creation of a new target group that uses the HTTPS protocol for its target.
- I. Attach the existing Auto Scaling group to this new target group.
- J. Create a public certificate from a third-party certificate provider with any domain name for the EC2 instance.
- K. Configure the backend to use this certificate for its HTTPS listener.
- L. Specify the instance target type during the creation of a new target group that uses the HTTPS protocol for its target.
- M. Attach the existing Auto Scaling group to this new target group.
- N. Create a certificate for service-alb.example.com by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). On the ALB add a new HTTPS listener that uses the new target group and the service-alb.example.com ACM certificate.
- O. Modify the CloudFront origin to use the HTTPS protocol only.

- P. Delete the HTTP listener on the ALB.
- Q. Create a self-signed certificate for service-alb.example.co
- R. Import the certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). On the ALB add a new HTTPS listener that uses the new target group and the imported service-alb.example.com ACM certificate
- S. Modify the CloudFront origin to use the HTTPS protocol only
- T. Delete the HTTP listener on the ALB.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 52

A company has several production applications across different accounts in the AWS Cloud. The company operates from the us-east-1 Region only. Only certain partner companies can access the applications. The applications are running on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The EC2 instances are in private subnets and allow traffic only from the ALB. The ALB is in a public subnet and allows inbound traffic only from partner network IP address ranges over port 80.

When the company adds a new partner, the company must allow the IP address range of the partner network in the security group that is associated with the ALB in each account. A network engineer must implement a solution to centrally manage the partner network IP address ranges.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to maintain all IP address ranges and security groups that need to be updated
- B. Update the DynamoDB table with the new IP address range when the company adds a new partner
- C. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to read new IP address ranges and security groups from the DynamoDB table to update the security group
- D. Deploy this solution in all accounts.
- E. Create a new prefix list
- F. Add all allowed IP address ranges to the prefix list
- G. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rules to invoke an AWS Lambda function to update security groups whenever a new IP address range is added to the prefix list
- H. Deploy this solution in all accounts.
- I. Create a new prefix list
- J. Add all allowed IP address ranges to the prefix list
- K. Share the prefix list across different accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Update security groups to use the prefix list instead of the partner IP address range
- L. Update the prefix list with the new IP address range when the company adds a new partner.
- M. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to maintain all IP address ranges and security groups that need to be updated
- N. Update the S3 bucket with the new IP address range when the company adds a new partner
- O. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to read new IP address ranges and security groups from the S3 bucket to update the security group
- P. Deploy this solution in all accounts.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Creating a new prefix list and adding all allowed IP address ranges to the prefix list would enable grouping of CIDR blocks that can be referenced in security group rules. Sharing the prefix list across different accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) would enable central management of the partner network IP address ranges. Updating security groups to use the prefix list instead of the partner IP address range would enable simplification of security group rules. Updating the prefix list with the new IP address range when the company adds a new partner would enable automatic propagation of the changes to all security groups that use the prefix list.

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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