

# Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Advanced-Networking-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

You are the AWS cloud architect and have been tasked with designing an appropriate subnetting design for your production VPC. Your production VPC requires secure communications back to the corporate private network. Quality of Service (QoS) is very important 24x7 for this particular connection, as real-time data is passed continually backwards and forwards between your on-prem bioinformatics enterprise application, and the number crunching servers deployed in the cloud. Any potential latency incurred on this connection will have a direct impact on the company's ability to attract investors and expansion into new markets. Select the correct network configuration that best facilitates your company's continued growth plans.

- A. Provision a Direct Connect connection - between your service provider's data center and the AWS region that your cloud compute resources exist in . Configure just a Private VirtualInterface
- B. As this is a Direct Connection, a Virtual Private Gateway is not required
- C. Configure a site-to-site layer 2 software router using OpenVPN within your VPC and ensure that QoS enabled - this is a secure and cheap option
- D. Configure a site-to-site layer 3 software router using OpenVPN within your VPC and ensure that QoS enabled - this is a secure and cheap option
- E. Provision a Direct Connect connection - between your existing service provider's data center and the AWS region that your cloud compute resources exist i
- F. Configure a Virtual Private Gateway and Private Virtual Interface

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements does not describe Jumbo Frames in an AWS VPC environment?

- A. For instances that are colocated inside a placement group, jumbo frames help to achieve the maximum network throughput possible
- B. Jumbo Frames are not supported for traffic that exits the Virtual Private Gateway
- C. Jumbo Frames are not supported for traffic that exits the Internet Gateway
- D. T2.micro instances do not support Jumbo Frames

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

An unfortunate situation has just come to your attention. A business critical application with sensitive data running on-prem will run out of storage disk space in 24hrs. This business critical application is dependent a very large set of routes - required for integration with other system. You make a quick but well informed decision to migrate this application quickly to AWS. You are able to quickly launch a new VPC and within it equivalent infrastructure to re-home the application. In order to complete the replication of application data and ensure the application remains operational beyond the next 24hrs, select the best implementation.

- A. Within the new VPC - establish a Direct Connect connection with max 10Gbps port speed for data replicatio
- B. Establish a 802.1Q VLAN and configure a Virtual Private Gateway and Private Virtual Interface, and ensure Jumbo Frames is enabled.
- C. Within the new VPC - deploy a Virtual Private Gateway, Customer Gateway, and establish a new IPsec VPN Connection with BGP dynamic routing
- D. Within the new VPC - deploy a Virtual Private Gateway, Customer Gateway, and establish a new IPsec VPN Connection with static routing, and ensure Jumbo Frames is enabled.
- E. Within the new VPC - deploy a software based virtual router (for example a Cisco CSR). Configure with dual ENIs (external and internal), create and attach an EIP to the external ENI, Configure and setup IPsec VPN tunnels, and ensure Jumbo Frames is enabled.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/NetworkAdminGuide/GenericConfig.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which statement is NOT true about accessing remote AWS region in the US by your AWS Direct Connect which is located in the US?

- A. To connect to a VPC in a remote region, you can use a virtual private network (VPN) connection over your public virtual interface.
- B. To access public resources in a remote region, you must set up a public virtual interface and establish a border gateway protocol (BGP) session.

- C. If you have a public virtual interface and established a BGP session to it, your router learns the routes of the other AWS regions in the US.
- D. Any data transfer out of a remote region is billed at the location of your AWS Direct Connect data transfer rate.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/remote\\_regions.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/remote_regions.html)

**NEW QUESTION 6**

To connect to public AWS products such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3 through the AWS Direct Link, which step is NOT required?

- A. Provide public IP address (/31) for each Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session.
- B. Allocate a Private IP address to your network in 172.x.x.x range.
- C. Provide the public routes that you will advertise over Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).
- D. Provide a public Autonomous System Number (ASN) that you own or a private one to identify your network on the Internet.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

In AWS Direct Connect, to provide for failover, AWS recommends that you request and configure two dedicated connections to AWS. These connections can terminate on one or two routers in your network. You can do this while \_\_\_\_\_ with AWS Direct Connect step.

- A. creating a Virtual Interface
- B. configuring redundant connections
- C. completing the cross-connect
- D. verifying your Virtual Interface

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/getstarted.html#RedundantConnections>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

After setting an AWS Direct Connect, which of the following cannot be done with an AWS Direct Connect Virtual Interface?

- A. You can delete a virtual interface; if its connection has no other virtual interfaces, you can delete the connection.
- B. You can change the region of your virtual interface.
- C. You can create a hosted virtual interface.
- D. You can exchange traffic between the two ports in the same region connecting to different Virtual Private Gateways (VGWs) if you have more than one virtual interface.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

By default, all AWS accounts are limited to EIPs, because public (IPv4) Internet addresses are a scarce public resource.

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 2

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which of the following types of contents cannot serve over HTTP or HTTPS in Amazon CloudFront?

- A. Apple HTTP Live Streaming
- B. Static and dynamic download content
- C. Adobe Flash multimedia content
- D. CloudFront RTMP distribution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 13**

In Amazon CloudFront, while creating a web distribution, which of the following can be used as origin servers?

- A. Any combination AWS Glacier archives and Oracle server
- B. Any combination of Amazon DB instances and XML servers
- C. Any combination of Amazon S3 buckets and HTTP servers
- D. Any combination of Amazon Data Insights and PHP servers

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

With AWS CloudTrail, creating multiple trails in one region allows \_\_\_\_\_ to focus on one aspect of AWS operation.

- A. callers
- B. events
- C. buckets
- D. stakeholders

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 24**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 27

You would like to automate the monitoring of changes in the configurations of your AWS resources and respond programmatically to configurations of only a certain type. To do this, you could use Amazon \_\_\_\_\_ as the endpoint for the Amazon SNS topics that generate messages from AWS Config.

- A. Kinesis
- B. Simple Email Service (SES)
- C. Simple Storage Service (S3)
- D. Simple Queue Service (SQS)

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/monitor-resource-changes.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 32

Non-compliant resources identified through the use of AWS Config Rules are automatically removed from operational service.

- A. It depends on the Rule configuration
- B. Only if it remains non-compliant for more than 6 hours
- C. True
- D. False

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config\\_view-compliance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config_view-compliance.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 33

AWS Config flags a resource as \_\_\_\_\_ if a resource violates any conditions of an AWS Config rule that it evaluates on the resource in question.

- A. corrupted
- B. noncompliant
- C. invalid
- D. misconfigured

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 36

A user is having data generated randomly based on a certain event. The user wants to upload that data to CloudWatch. It may happen that event may not have data generated for some period due to randomness. Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended option for this case?

- A. For the period when there is no data, the user should not send the data at all
- B. The user must upload the data to CloudWatch as having no data for some period will cause an error at CloudWatch monitoring
- C. For the period when there is no data the user should send the value as 0
- D. For the period when there is no data the user should send a blank value

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 40

A user is trying to send custom metrics to CloudWatch using the PutMetricData APIs. Which of the below mentioned points should the user needs to take care while sending the data to CloudWatch?

- A. The size of a request is limited to 128KB for HTTP GET requests and 64KB for HTTP POST requests

- B. The size of a request is limited to 40KB for HTTP GET requests and 8KB for HTTP POST requests
- C. The size of a request is limited to 16KB for HTTP GET requests and 80KB for HTTP POST requests
- D. The size of a request is limited to 8KB for HTTP GET requests and 40KB for HTTP POST requests

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/cloudwatch\\_concepts.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/cloudwatch_concepts.html)

**NEW QUESTION 42**

An AWS account owner has setup multiple IAM users. One of these IAM users, named John, has CloudWatch access, but no access to EC2 services. John has setup an alarm action which stops EC2 instances when their CPU utilization is below the threshold limit. When an EC2 instance's CPU Utilization rate drops below the threshold John has set, what will happen and why?

- A. Nothing will happen
- B. John cannot set an alarm on EC2 since he does not have the permission.
- C. CloudWatch will stop the instance when the action is executed
- D. Nothing will happen because it is not possible to stop the instance using the CloudWatch alarm
- E. Nothing will happen
- F. John can setup the action, but it will not be executed because he does not have EC2 access through IAM policies.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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