ANS-C01 Dumps

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

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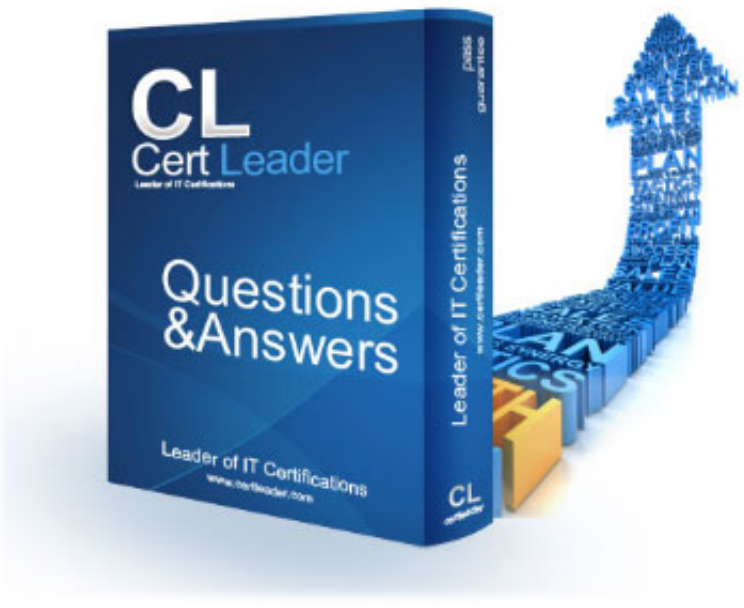

NEW QUESTION 1
A company has developed an application on AWS that will track inventory levels of vending machines and initiate the restocking process automatically. The company plans to integrate this application with vending machines and deploy the vending machines in several markets around the world. The application resides in a VPC in the us-east-1 Region. The application consists of an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The communication from the vending machines to the application happens over HTTPS.
The company is planning to use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator and configure static IP addresses of the accelerator in the vending machines for application endpoint access. The application must be accessible only through the accelerator and not through a direct connection over the internet to the ALB endpoint.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VP
B. Attach an internet gateway without adding routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gatewa
C. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
D. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the internet on the ALB listener port.
E. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VP
F. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
G. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the internet on the ALB listener port.
H. Configure the ALB in a public subnet of the VPAttach an internet gatewa
I. Add routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gatewa
J. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
K. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the accelerator's IP addresses on the ALB listener port.
L. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VP
M. Attach an internet gatewa
N. Add routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gatewa
O. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
P. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound trafficfrom the accelerator's IP addresses on the ALB listener port.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Please read the below link typically describing ELB integration with AWS Global accelator (and the last line of the extract) - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/latest/dg/secure-vpc-connections.html "When you add an internal Application Load Balancer or an Amazon EC2 instance endpoint in AWS Global Accelerator, you enable internet traffic to flow directly to and from the endpoint in Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) by targeting it in a private subnet. The VPC that contains the load balancer or EC2 instance must have an internet gateway attached to it, to indicate that the VPC accepts internet traffic. However, you don't need public IP addresses on the load balancer or EC2 instance. You also don't need an associated internet gateway route for the subnet."

NEW QUESTION 2
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 gatewa
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 3
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 4
An insurance company is planning the migration of workloads from its on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company requires end-to-end domain name resolution. Bi-directional DNS resolution between AWS and the existing on-premises environments must be established. The workloads will be migrated into multiple VPCs. The workloads also have dependencies on each other, and not all the workloads will be migrated at the same time.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Configure a private hosted zone for each application VPC, and create the requisite record
B. Create a set of Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in an egress VP
C. Define Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolve
D. Associate the application VPC private hosted zones with the egress VPC, and share the Route 53 Resolver rules with the application accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manage
E. Configure the on-premises DNS servers to forward the cloud domains to the Route 53 inboundendpoints.
F. Configure a public hosted zone for each application VPC, and create the requisite record
G. Create a set of Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in an egress VP
H. Define Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolve
I. Associate the application VPC private hosted zones with the egress VP
J. and share the Route 53 Resolver rules with the application accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manage
K. Configure the on-premises DNS servers to forward the cloud domains to the Route 53 inbound endpoints.
L. Configure a private hosted zone for each application VPC, and create the requisite record
M. Create a set of Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in an egress VPDefine Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolve
N. Associate the application VPC private hosted zones with the egress VPand s

Answer: A

Explanation:
Creating a private hosted zone for each application VPC and creating the requisite records would enable end-to-end domain name resolution for the resources. Creating a set of Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in an egress VPC would enable bi-directional DNS resolution between AWS and the existing on-premises environments. Defining Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolver would enable DNS queries from AWS resources to on-premises resources. Associating the application VPC private hosted zones with the egress VPC and sharing the Route 53 Resolver rules with the application accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager would enable DNS queries among different VPCs and accounts. Configuring the on-premises DNS servers to forward the cloud domains to the Route 53 inbound endpoints would enable DNS queries from on-premises resources to AWS resources1.

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
A company is using a NAT gateway to allow internet connectivity for private subnets in a VPC in the us-west-2 Region. After a security audit, the company needs to remove the NAT gateway.
In the private subnets, the company has resources that use the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent. A network engineer must create a solution to ensure that the unified CloudWatch agent continues to work after the removal of the NAT gateway.
Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 7
A company is using an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection from the company's on-premises data center to a virtual private gateway in the AWS Cloud Because of congestion, the company is experiencing availability and performance issues as traffic travels across the internet before the traffic reaches AWS. A network engineer must reduce these issues for the connection as quickly as possible with minimum administration effort.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Edit the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection by enabling acceleratio
B. Stop and start the VPN service on the customer gateway for the new setting to take effect.

C. Configure a transit gateway in the same AWS Region as the existing virtual private gatewa
D. Create a new accelerated Site-to-Site VPN connectio
E. Connect the new connection to the transit gateway by using a VPN attachmen
F. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Site to Site VPN connectio
G. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection
H. Create a new accelerated Site-to-Site VPN connectio
I. Connect the new Site-to-Site VPN connection to the existing virtual private gatewa
J. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Site-to-Site VPN connectio
K. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.
L. Create a new AWS Direct Connect connection with a private VIF between the on-premises data center and the AWS Clou
M. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Direct Connect connectio
N. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
A company has a hybrid cloud environment. The company's data center is connected to the AWS Cloud by an AWS Direct Connect connection. The AWS environment includes VPCs that are connected together in a hub-and-spoke model by a transit gateway. The AWS environment has a transit VIF with a Direct Connect gateway for on-premises connectivity.
The company has a hybrid DNS model. The company has configured Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints in the hub VPC to allow bidirectional DNS traffic flow. The company is running a backend application in one of the VPCs.
The company uses a message-oriented architecture and employs Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to receive messages from other applications over a private network. A network engineer wants to use an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS for this architecture. Client services must be able to access the endpoint service from on premises and from multiple VPCs within the company's AWS infrastructure.
Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to ensure that the client applications can resolve DNS for the interface endpoint? (Choose three.)

A. Create the interface endpoint for Amazon SQS with the option for private DNS names turned on.
B. Create the interface endpoint for Amazon SQS with the option for private DNS names turned off.
C. Manually create a private hosted zone for sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.co
D. Add necessary records that point to the interface endpoin
E. Associate the private hosted zones with other VPCs.
F. Use the automatically created private hosted zone for sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com with previously created necessary records that point to the interface endpoin
G. Associate the private hosted zones with other VPCs.
H. Access the SQS endpoint by using the public DNS name sqs.us-east-1 amazonaws.com in VPCs and on premises.
I. Access the SQS endpoint by using the private DNS name of the interface endpoint.sqs.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com in VPCs and on premises.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 10
A company is planning to create a service that requires encryption in transit. The traffic must not be decrypted between the client and the backend of the service. The company will implement the service by using the gRPC protocol over TCP port 443. The service will scale up to thousands of simultaneous connections. The backend of the service will be hosted on an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) duster with the Kubernetes Cluster Autoscaler and the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler configured. The company needs to use mutual TLS for two-way authentication between the client and the backend.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Install the AWS Load Balancer Controller for Kubernete
B. Using that controller, configure a NetworkLoad Balancer with a TCP listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the IP addresses of the backend service Pods.
C. Install the AWS Load Balancer Controller for Kubernete
D. Using that controller, configure an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the IP addresses of the backend service Pods.
E. Create a target grou
F. Add the EKS managed node group's Auto Scaling group as a target Create an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the target group.

G. Create a target grou
H. Add the EKS managed node group's Auto Scaling group as a targe
I. Create a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the target group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html#target-gro

NEW QUESTION 10
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 tabl
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 tabl
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 tabl
I. Propagate the shared services VPC attachment and the VPNattachment 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 tabl
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 tabl
O. Propagate all application VPC attachments to this transit gateway route table.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 13
A company has deployed a critical application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application must always be reachable on port 443 from the public internet. The application recently had an outage that resulted from an incorrect change to the EC2 security group.
A network engineer needs to automate a way to verify the network connectivity between the public internet and the EC2 instances whenever a change is made to the security group. The solution also must notify the network engineer when the change affects the connection.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interface of each EC2 instance to capture REJECT traffic on port 443. Publish the flow log records to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
B. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter for the log group for rejected traffi
C. Create an alarm to notify the network engineer.
D. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interface of each EC2 instance to capture all traffic on port 443. Publish the flow log records to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
E. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter for the log group for all traffi
F. Create an alarm to notify the network engineer
G. Create a VPC Reachability Analyzer path on port 443. Specify the security group as the sourc
H. Specify the EC2 instances as the destinatio
I. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify the network engineer when a change to the security group affects the connectio
J. Create an AWS Lambda function to start Reachability Analyzer and to publish a message to the SNS topic in case the analyses fail Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke the Lambda function when a change to the security groupoccurs.
K. Create a VPC Reachability Analyzer path on port 443. Specify the internet gateway of the VPC as the sourc
L. Specify the EC2 instances as the destinatio
M. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify the network engineer when a change to the security group affects the connectio
N. Create an AWS Lambda function to start Reachability Analyzer and to publish a message to the SNS topic in case the analyses fai
O. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke the Lambda function when a change to the security group occurs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15
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 16
A company's network engineer builds and tests network designs for VPCs in a development account. The company needs to monitor the changes that are made to network resources and must ensure strict compliance with network security policies. The company also needs access to the historical configurations of network resources.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with a custom pattern to monitor the account for change
B. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to identify noncompliant resource
C. Update an Amazon DynamoDB table with the changes that are identified.
D. Create custom metrics from Amazon CloudWatch log
E. Use the metrics to invoke an AWS Lambda function to identify noncompliant resource
F. Update an Amazon DynamoDB table with the changes that are identified.
G. Record the current state of network resources by using AWS Confi
H. Create rules that reflect the desired configuration setting
I. Set remediation for noncompliant resources.
J. Record the current state of network resources by using AWS Systems Manager Inventor
K. Use Systems Manager State Manager to enforce the desired configuration settings and to carry out remediation for noncompliant resources.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Recording the current state of network resources by using AWS Config would enable auditing and assessment of resource configurations and compliance3. Creating rules that reflect the desired configuration settings would enable evaluation of whether the network resources comply with network security policies3. Setting remediation for noncompliant resources would enable automatic correction of undesired configurations3.

NEW QUESTION 17
A company is developing an application in which IoT devices will report measurements to the AWS Cloud. The application will have millions of end users. The company observes that the IoT devices cannot support DNS resolution. The company needs to implement an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling solution so that the IoT devices can connect to an application endpoint without using DNS.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Use an Application Load Balancer (ALB)-type target group for a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Create an EC2 Auto Scaling grou
B. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the AL
C. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the NLB.
D. Use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator with an Application Load Balancer (ALB) endpoin
E. Create an EC2 Auto Scaling grou
F. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the ALSet up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the accelerator.
G. Use a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Create an EC2 Auto Scaling grou
H. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the NL
I. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the NLB.
J. Use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator with a Network Load Balancer (NLB) endpoin
K. Create anEC2 Auto Scaling grou
L. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the NL
M. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the accelerator.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Global Accelerator can provide static IP addresses that the IoT devices can connect to without using DNS2. It can also route traffic over the AWS global network and improve performance and availability for the IoT devices2. An NLB can provide end-to-end encryption for HTTPS traffic by using TLS as a target group protocol and terminating SSL connections at the load balancer level1. An NLB can also support session affinity (sticky sessions) with TCP connections1.

NEW QUESTION 22
A company is deploying a new application on AWS. The application uses dynamic multicasting. The company has five VPCs that are all attached to a transit gateway Amazon EC2 instances in each VPC need to be able to register dynamically to receive a multicast transmission.
How should a network engineer configure the AWS resources to meet these requirements?

A. Create a static source multicast domain within the transit gatewa
B. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicast domai
C. Register the multicast senders' network interface with the multicast domai
D. Adjust the network ACLs to allow UDP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow UDP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.
E. Create a static source multicast domain within the transit gatewa
F. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicast domai
G. Register the multicast senders' network interface with the multicast domai
H. Adjust the network ACLs to allow TCP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow TCP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.
I. Create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) multicast domain within the transit gateway.Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
A company's AWS architecture consists of several VPCs. The VPCs include a shared services VPC and several application VPCs. The company has established network connectivity from all VPCs to the
on-premises DNS servers.
Applications that are deployed in the application VPCs must be able to resolve DNS for internally hosted domains on premises. The applications also must be able to resolve local VPC domain names and domains that are hosted in Amazon Route 53 private hosted zones.
What should a network engineer do to meet these requirements?

A. Create a new Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared services VP
B. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
C. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VP
D. Update each application VPC's DHCP configuration to point DNS resolution to the new Resolver endpoint.
E. Create a new Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the shared services VP
F. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
G. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC.
H. Create a new Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the shared services VPCreate forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
I. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPUpdate each application VPC's DHCP configuration to point DNS resolution to the new Resolver endpoint.
J. Create a new Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared services VP
K. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
L. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating a new Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the shared services VPC would enable forwarding of DNS queries from the VPC to on-premises1. Creating forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domains would enable specifying which domain names are forwarded to the on-premises DNS servers2. Associating the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC would enable applying the rules to the VPCs2. This solution would not affect the default DNS resolution behavior of Route 53 Resolver for local VPC domain names and domains that are hosted in Route 53 private hosted zones3.

NEW QUESTION 25
A company is migrating an application from on premises to AWS. The company will host the application on Amazon EC2 instances that are deployed in a single VPC. During the migration period, DNS queries from the EC2 instances must be able to resolve names of on-premises servers. The migration is expected to take 3 months After the 3-month migration period, the resolution of on-premises servers will no longer be needed.
What should a network engineer do to meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of configuration?

A. Set up an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between on premises and AW
B. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the Region that is hosting the VPC.
C. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection with a private VI
D. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint and a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the Region that is hosting the VPC.
E. Set up an AWS Client VPN connection between on premises and AW
F. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the VPC.
G. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection with a public VI
H. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the Region that is hosting the VP
I. Use the IP address that is assigned to the endpoint for connectivity to the on-premises DNS servers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Setting up an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between on premises and AWS would enable a secure and encrypted connection over the public internet1. Deploying an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the Region that is hosting the VPC would enable forwarding of DNS queries for on-premises servers to the on-premises DNS servers2. This would allow EC2 instances in the VPC to resolve names of on-premises servers during the migration period. After the migration period, the Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint can be deleted with minimal configuration changes.

NEW QUESTION 30
A company is hosting an application on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). A solutions architect added EC2 instances in a second Availability Zone to improve the availability of the application. The solutions architect added the instances to the NLB target group.
The company's operations team notices that traffic is being routed only to the instances in the first Availability Zone.
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution to resolve this issue?

A. Enable the new Availability Zone on the NLB
B. Create a new NLB for the instances in the second Availability Zone
C. Enable proxy protocol on the NLB
D. Create a new target group with the instances in both Availability Zones

Answer: A

Explanation:
When adding instances in a new Availability Zone to an existing Network Load Balancer (NLB), it is important to ensure that the new Availability Zone is enabled on the NLB. This will allow traffic to be routed to instances in both Availability Zones. This can be done by editing the settings of the NLB and selecting the new

Availability Zone from the list of available zones.

NEW QUESTION 34
A company uses AWS Direct Connect to connect its corporate network to multiple VPCs in the same AWS account and the same AWS Region. Each VPC uses its own private VIF and its own virtual LAN on the Direct Connect connection. The company has grown and will soon surpass the limit of VPCs and private VIFs for each connection.
What is the MOST scalable way to add VPCs with on-premises connectivity?

A. Provision a new Direct Connect connection to handle the additional VPC
B. Use the new connection to connect additional VPCs.
C. Create virtual private gateways for each VPC that is over the service quot
D. Use AWS Site-to-Site VPNto connect the virtual private gateways to the corporate network.
E. Create a Direct Connect gateway, and add virtual private gateway associations to the VPC
F. Configure a private VIF to connect to the corporate network.
G. Create a transit gateway, and attach the VPC
H. Create a Direct Connect gateway, and associate it with the transit gatewa
I. Create a transit VIF to the Direct Connect gateway.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a company requires connectivity to multiple VPCs over AWS Direct Connect, a scalable solution is to use a transit gateway. A transit gateway is a hub that can interconnect multiple VPCs and VPN connections. The VPCs can communicate with each other over the transitgateway, and on-premises networks can communicate with the VPCs through the Direct Connect gateway. This solution provides a central point of management and simplifies the configuration of network routing. By associating the Direct Connect gateway with the transit gateway, traffic between the VPCs and the on-premises network can be routed through the Direct Connect connection.

NEW QUESTION 35
A company recently migrated its Amazon EC2 instances to VPC private subnets to satisfy a security compliance requirement. The EC2 instances now use a NAT gateway for internet access. After the migration, some long-running database queries from private EC2 instances to a publicly accessible third-party database no longer receive responses. The database query logs reveal that the queries successfully completed after 7 minutes but that the client EC2 instances never received the response.
Which configuration change should a network engineer implement to resolve this issue?

A. Configure the NAT gateway timeout to allow connections for up to 600 seconds.
B. Enable enhanced networking on the client EC2 instances.
C. Enable TCP keepalive on the client EC2 instances with a value of less than 300 seconds.
D. Close idle TCP connections through the NAT gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a TCP connection is idle for a long time, it may be terminated by network devices, including the NAT gateway. By enabling TCP keepalive, the client EC2 instances can periodically send packets to the third-party database to indicate that the connection is still active, preventing it from being terminated prematurely.

NEW QUESTION 39
An Australian ecommerce company hosts all of its services in the AWS Cloud and wants to expand its customer base to the United States (US). The company is targeting the western US for the expansion.
The company's existing AWS architecture consists of four AWS accounts with multiple VPCs deployed in the ap-southeast-2 Region. All VPCs are attached to a transit gateway in ap-southeast-2. There are dedicated VPCs for each application service. The company also has VPCs for centralized security features such as proxies, firewalls, and logging.
The company plans to duplicate the infrastructure from ap-southeast-2 to the us-west-1 Region. A network engineer must establish connectivity between the various applications in the two Regions. The solution must maximize bandwidth, minimize latency and minimize operational overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create VPN attachments between the two transit gateway
B. Configure the VPN attachments to use BGP routing between the two transit gateways.
C. Peer the transit gateways in each Regio
D. Configure routing between the two transit gateways for each Region's IP addresses.
E. Create a VPN server in a VPC in each Regio
F. Update the routing to point to the VPN servers for the IP addresses in alternate Regions.
G. Attach the VPCs in us-west-1 to the transit gateway in ap-southeast-2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Peering the transit gateways in each region would establish a private network connection between the two regions, allowing the company to route traffic between the VPCs in different regions without going over the public internet. This would help minimize latency and maximize bandwidth while reducing the operational overhead of managing multiple VPN connections.

NEW QUESTION 41
An ecommerce company is hosting a web application on Amazon EC2 instances to handle continuously changing customer demand. The EC2 instances are part of an Auto Scaling group. The company wants to implement a solution to distribute traffic from customers to the EC2 instances. The company must encrypt all traffic at all stages between the customers and the application servers. No decryption at intermediate points is allowed.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Add an HTTPS listener to the AL
B. Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the ALB's target group.
C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distributio

D. Configure the distribution with a custom SSL/TLS certificat
E. Set the Auto Scaling group as the distribution's origin.
F. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add a TCP listener to the NL
G. Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the NLB's target group.
H. Create a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB). Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the GLB's target group.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 43
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