

AWS-Certified-Advanced-Networking-Specialty Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

A retail company is running its service on AWS. The company's architecture includes Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in public subnets. The ALB target groups are configured to send traffic to backend Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets. These backend EC2 instances can call externally hosted services over the internet by using a NAT gateway.

The company has noticed in its billing that NAT gateway usage has increased significantly. A network engineer needs to find out the source of this increased usage.

Which options can the network engineer use to investigate the traffic through the NAT gateway? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

➤ Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interface and publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
(Option A)

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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 ALB
- B. Configure the Auto Scaling group to register instances with the ALB's target group.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- D. Configure the distribution with a custom SSL/TLS certificate
- E. Set the Auto Scaling group as the distribution's origin.
- F. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add a TCP listener to the NLB
- 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 3

A network engineer is designing the architecture for a healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud. All data to and from the on-premises environment must be encrypted in transit. All traffic also must be inspected in the cloud before the traffic is allowed to leave the cloud and travel to the on-premises environment or to the internet.

The company will expose components of the workload to the internet so that patients can reserve appointments. The architecture must secure these components and protect them against DDoS attacks. The architecture also must provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event.

Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet all these requirements for the workload? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Traffic Mirroring to copy all traffic to a fleet of traffic capture appliances.
- B. Set up AWS WAF on all network components.
- C. Configure an AWS Lambda function to create Deny rules in security groups to block malicious IP addresses.
- D. Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud.
- E. Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection.
- F. Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets.

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

To meet the requirements for the healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud, the network engineer should take the following steps:

- Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud to ensure that all data to and from the on-premises environment is encrypted in transit (Option D).
- Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection to inspect all traffic in the cloud before it is allowed to leave (Option E).
- Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets to secure components exposed to the internet against DDoS attacks and provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event (Option F).

These steps will help ensure that all data is encrypted in transit, all traffic is inspected before leaving the cloud, and components exposed to the internet are secured against DDoS attacks.

NEW QUESTION 4

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 endpoint
- 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 endpoint
- 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 endpoint
- 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 endpoint
- 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 5

A company is planning to use Amazon S3 to archive financial data. The data is currently stored in an on-premises data center. The company uses AWS Direct Connect with a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway to connect to the on-premises data center. The data cannot be transported over the public internet and must be encrypted in transit.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Direct Connect public VI
- B. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to access Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- C. Create an IPsec VPN connection over the transit VI
- D. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gatewa
- E. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- F. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gatewa
- G. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- H. Create a Direct Connect public VI
- I. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to the transit gatewa
- J. Create an attachment for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/private-ip-dx.html>

An IPsec VPN connection over the transit VIF can encrypt traffic between the on-premises network and AWS without using public IP addresses or the internet2. A VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 can enable private access to S3 buckets within the same region.HTTPS can provide additional encryption for communication.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 gateway
- 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 7

A company has hundreds of VPCs on AWS. All the VPCs access the public endpoints of Amazon S3 and AWS Systems Manager through NAT gateways. All the traffic from the VPCs to Amazon S3 and Systems Manager travels through the NAT gateways. The company's network engineer must centralize access to these services and must eliminate the need to use public endpoints.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a central egress VPC that has private NAT gateway
- B. Connect all the VPCs to the central egress VPC by using AWS Transit Gateway
- C. Use the private NAT gateways to connect to Amazon S3 and Systems Manager by using private IP addresses.
- D. Create a central shared services VPC
- E. In the central shared services VPC, create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and Systems Manager to access
- F. Ensure that private DNS is turned off
- G. Connect all the VPCs to the central shared services VPC by using AWS Transit Gateway
- H. Create an Amazon Route 53 forwarding rule for each interface VPC endpoint
- I. Associate the forwarding rules with all the VPC
- J. Forward DNS queries to the interface VPC endpoints in the shared services VPC.
- K. Create a central shared services VPC. In the central shared services VPC, create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and Systems Manager to access
- L. Ensure that private DNS is turned off
- M. Connect all the VPCs to the central shared services VPC by using AWS Transit Gateway
- N. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone with a full service endpoint name for Amazon S3 and Systems Manager
- O. Associate the private hosted zones with all the VPC
- P. Create an alias record in each private hosted zone with the full AWS service endpoint pointing to the interface VPC endpoint in the shared services VPC.
- Q. Create a central shared services VPC
- R. In the central shared services VPC, create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and Systems Manager to access
- S. Connect all the VPCs to the central shared services VPC by using AWS Transit Gateway
- T. Ensure that private DNS is turned on for the interface VPC endpoints and that the transit gateway is created with DNS support turned on.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Interface VPC endpoints enable private connectivity between VPCs and supported AWS services without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Interface VPC endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, a technology that enables private access to AWS services. Amazon S3 and AWS Systems Manager support interface VPC endpoints. By turning off private DNS, the interface VPC endpoints can be accessed by using their private IP addresses. By using Amazon Route 53 forwarding rules, DNS queries can be resolved to the interface VPC endpoints in the shared services VPC.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 subnet
- 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 subnet
- 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 subnet
- 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 subnet
- L. Use the NAT functionality on the firewall appliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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 it
- 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 10

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 than 0.02 * OUT, ergo VPC peering will be cheaper

NEW QUESTION 10

A company uses a 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to connect its AWS environment to its on-premises data center. The connection provides employees with access to an application VPC that is hosted on AWS. Many remote employees use a company-provided VPN to connect to the data center. These employees are reporting slowness when they access the application during business hours. On-premises users have started to report similar slowness while they are in the office.

The company plans to build an additional application on AWS. On-site and remote employees will use the additional application. After the deployment of this additional application, the company will need 20% more bandwidth than the company currently uses. With the increased usage, the company wants to add resiliency to the AWS connectivity. A network engineer must review the current implementation and must make improvements within a limited budget.

What should the network engineer do to meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Set up a new 1 Gbps Direct Connect dedicated connection to accommodate the additional traffic load from remote employees and the additional application
- B. Create a link aggregation group (LAG).
- C. Deploy an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the application VPC
- D. Configure the on-premises routing for the remote employees to connect to the Site-to-Site VPN connection.
- E. Deploy Amazon Workspaces into the application VPC and instruct the remote employees to connect to Workspaces.
- F. Replace the existing 1 Gbps Direct Connect connection with two new 2 Gbps Direct Connect hosted connections
- G. Create an AWS Client VPN endpoint in the application VPC
- H. Instruct the remote employees to connect to the Client VPN endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Setting up a new 1 Gbps Direct Connect dedicated connection to accommodate the additional traffic load from remote employees and the additional application would provide more bandwidth and lower latency than a VPN connection over the public internet. Creating a link aggregation group (LAG) with the existing and new Direct Connect connections would provide resiliency and redundancy for the AWS connectivity.

NEW QUESTION 15

A global company runs business applications in the us-east-1 Region inside a VPC. One of the company's regional offices in London uses a virtual private gateway for an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the VPC. The company has configured a transit gateway and has set up peering between the VPC and other VPCs that various departments in the company use.

Employees at the London office are experiencing latency issues when they connect to the business applications.

What should a network engineer do to reduce this latency?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

A company is deploying an application. The application is implemented in a series of containers in an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. The company will use the Fargate launch type for its tasks. The containers will run workloads that require connectivity initiated over an SSL connection. Traffic must be able to flow to the application from other AWS accounts over private connectivity. The application must scale in a manageable way as more consumers use the application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Choose a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- B. Create a lifecycle hook to add new tasks to the target group from Amazon ECS as required to handle scaling
- C. Specify the GLB in the service definition
- D. Create a VPC peer for external AWS account
- E. Update the route tables so that the AWS accounts can reach the GLB.
- F. Choose an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- G. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target group
- H. Specify the ALB in the service definition
- I. Create a VPC endpoint service for the ALB. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.
- J. Choose an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- K. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target group
- L. Specify the ALB in the service definition
- M. Create a VPC peer for the external AWS account
- N. Update the route tables so that the AWS accounts can reach the ALB.
- O. Choose a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service
- P. Specify the NLB in the service definition
- Q. Create a VPC endpoint service for the NLB
- R. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

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 VPC
- 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. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
- F. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes disabled
- G. 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 25

A company manages resources across VPCs in multiple AWS Regions. The company needs to connect to the resources by using its internal domain name. A network engineer needs to apply the `aws.example.com` DNS suffix to all resources.

What must the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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 an AWS Network Firewall firewall into a VPC. A network engineer needs to implement a solution to deliver Network Firewall flow logs to the company's Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster in the shortest possible time. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to load logs into the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster
- C. Enable Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications on the S3 bucket to invoke the Lambda function
- D. Configure flow logs for the firewall
- E. Set the S3 bucket as the destination.
- F. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that includes the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster as the destination
- G. Configure flow logs for the firewall Set the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream as the destination for the Network Firewall flow logs.
- H. Configure flow logs for the firewall
- I. Set the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster as the destination for the Network Firewall flow logs.
- J. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream that includes the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster as the destination
- K. Configure flow logs for the firewall
- L. Set the Kinesis data stream as the destination for the Network Firewall flow logs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/how-to-analyze-aws-network-firewall-logs-using-aws-lambda/>

NEW QUESTION 32

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 Region
- B. Create and attach private VIFs to a single Direct Connect gateway
- C. Attach the Direct Connect gateway to all the VPCs
- 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 center
- F. Share the transit gateway with each account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Attach the transit gateway to each VPC
- 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 center
- 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 VPC
- J. Peer all the VPCs in each Region to a new VPC in each Region that will function as a centralized transit VPC
- 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 VPCs
- M. Retain the new VPN connection to the new transit VPC in each Region.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

A company's network engineer is designing an active-passive connection to AWS from two on-premises data centers. The company has set up AWS Direct Connect connections between the on-premises data centers and AWS. From each location, the company is using a transit VIF that connects to a Direct Connect gateway that is associated with a transit gateway. The network engineer must ensure that traffic from AWS to the data centers is routed first to the primary data center. The traffic should be routed to the failover data center only in the case of an outage. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the primary data center to 7224:7100. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the failover data center to 7224:7300
- B. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the primary data center to 7224:7300. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the failover data center to 7224:7100
- C. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the primary data center to 7224:9300. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the failover data center to 7224:9100
- D. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the primary data center to 7224:9100. Set the BGP community tag for all prefixes from the failover data center to 7224:9300

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

A Network Engineer is provisioning a subnet for a load balancer that will sit in front of a fleet of application servers in a private subnet. There is limited IP space left in the VPC CIDR. The application has few users now but is expected to grow quickly to millions of users.

What design will use the LEAST amount of IP space, while allowing for this growth?

- A. Use two /29 subnets for an Application Load Balancer in different Availability Zones.
- B. Use one /29 subnet for the Network Load Balancer
- C. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.
- D. Use two /28 subnets for a Network Load Balancer in different Availability Zones.
- E. Use one /28 subnet for an Application Load Balancer
- F. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

A company has deployed an application in a VPC that uses a NAT gateway for outbound traffic to the internet. A network engineer notices a large quantity of suspicious network traffic that is traveling from the VPC over the internet to IP addresses that are included on a deny list. The network engineer must implement a solution to determine which AWS resources are generating the suspicious traffic. The solution must minimize cost and administrative overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance in the VPC
- B. Use Traffic Mirroring by specifying the NAT gateway as the source and the EC2 instance as the destination
- C. Analyze the captured traffic by using open-source tools to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.
- D. Use VPC flow log
- E. Launch a security information and event management (SIEM) solution in the VPC
- F. Configure the SIEM solution to ingest the VPC flow log
- G. Run queries on the SIEM solution to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.
- H. Use VPC flow log
- I. Publish the flow logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
- J. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the flow logs to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.
- K. Configure the VPC to stream the network traffic directly to an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- L. Send the data from the Kinesis data stream to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to store the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query the data to identify the AWS resources that are generating the suspicious traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

A bank built a new version of its banking application in AWS using containers that connect to an on-premises database over VPN connection. This application version requires users to also update their client application. The bank plans to deprecate the earlier client version. However, the company wants to keep supporting earlier clients through their on-premises version of the application to serve a small portion of the customers who haven't yet upgraded.

What design will allow the company to serve both newer and earlier clients in the MOST efficient way?

- A. Use an Amazon Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy to route older client traffic to the on-premises application version and the rest of the traffic to the new

AWS based version.

- B. Use a Classic Load Balancer for the new applicatio
- C. Route all traffic to the new application by using an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer DN
- D. Define a user-agent-based rule on the backend servers to redirect earlier clients to the on-premises application.
- E. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new applicatio
- F. Register both the new and earlier applications as separate target groups and use path-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.
- G. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new applicatio
- H. Register both the new and earlier application backends as separate target group
- I. Use header-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

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) endpoint
- 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) endpoint
- 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 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 53

A company uses a hybrid architecture and has an AWS Direct Connect connection between its on-premises data center and AWS. The company has production applications that run in the on-premises data center. The company also has production applications that run in a VPC. The applications that run in the on-premises data center need to communicate with the applications that run in the VPC. The company is using corp.example.com as the domain name for the on-premises resources and is using an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.com to host the VPC resources.

The company is using an open-source recursive DNS resolver in a VPC subnet and is using a DNS resolver in the on-premises data center. The company's on-premises DNS resolver has a forwarder that directs requests for the aws.example.com domain name to the DNS resolver in the VPC. The DNS resolver in the VPC has a forwarder that directs requests for the corp.example.com domain name to the DNS resolver in the on-premises data center. The company has decided to replace the open-source recursive DNS resolver with Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints.

Which combination of steps should a network engineer take to make this replacement? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the outbound endpoint.
- B. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the inbound endpoint.
- C. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint and a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.
- D. Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the inbound endpoint.
- E. Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward corp.example.com domain queries to the IP address of the on-premises DNS resolver.
- F. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward aws.example.com queries to the IP addresses of the outbound endpoint.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

To replace the open-source recursive DNS resolver with Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints in a hybrid architecture where on-premises applications need to communicate with applications running in a VPC, a network engineer should take the following steps:

- Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint and a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. (Option C)
- Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward aws.example.com domain queries to the IP addresses of the inbound endpoint. (Option B)
- Create a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward corp.example.com domain queries to the IP address of the on-premises DNS resolver. (Option E)

These steps will allow for seamless replacement of the open-source recursive DNS resolver with Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints and enable communication between on-premises and VPC applications.

NEW QUESTION 56

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 57

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