



# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions ANS-C01

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

#### NEW QUESTION 1

An IoT company sells hardware sensor modules that periodically send out temperature, humidity, pressure, and location data through the MQTT messaging protocol. The hardware sensor modules send this data to the company's on-premises MQTT brokers that run on Linux servers behind a load balancer. The hardware sensor modules have been hardcoded with public IP addresses to reach the brokers.

The company is growing and is acquiring customers across the world. The existing solution can no longer scale and is introducing additional latency because of the company's global presence. As a result, the company decides to migrate its entire infrastructure from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to migrate without reconfiguring the hardware sensor modules that are already deployed across the world. The solution also must minimize latency.

The company migrates the MQTT brokers to run on Amazon EC2 instances. What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure TCP listener
- B. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with the NLB.
- C. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure TCP listener
- D. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in front of the NLB. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with Global Accelerator.
- E. Place the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure TCP listener
- F. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in front of the ALB
- G. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with Global Accelerator
- H. Place the EC2 instances behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- I. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with CloudFront.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

A company has deployed Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets in a VPC. The EC2 instances must initiate any requests that leave the VPC, including requests to the company's on-premises data center over an AWS Direct Connect connection. No resources outside the VPC can be allowed to open communications directly to the EC2 instances.

The on-premises data center's customer gateway is configured with a stateful firewall device that filters for incoming and outgoing requests to and from multiple VPCs. In addition, the company wants to use a single IP match rule to allow all the communications from the EC2 instances to its data center from a single IP address.

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

A network engineer must develop an AWS CloudFormation template that can create a virtual private gateway, a customer gateway, a VPN connection, and static routes in a route table. During testing of the template, the network engineer notes that the CloudFormation template has encountered an error and is rolling back. What should the network engineer do to resolve the error?

- A. Change the order of resource creation in the CloudFormation template.
- B. Add the DependsOn attribute to the resource declaration for the virtual private gateway
- C. Specify the route table entry resource.
- D. Add a wait condition in the template to wait for the creation of the virtual private gateway.
- E. Add the DependsOn attribute to the resource declaration for the route table entry
- F. Specify the virtual private gateway resource.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 VIF
- 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 VIF
- D. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gateway
- 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 gateway
- G. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
- H. Create a Direct Connect public VIF
- I. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to the transit gateway
- 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 internet. 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 5

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 VPC
- C. Define Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolver
- 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 Manager
- E. Configure the on-premises DNS servers to forward the cloud domains to the Route 53 inbound endpoints.
- 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 VPC
- H. Define Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolver
- I. Associate the application VPC private hosted zones with the egress VPC
- J. and share the Route 53 Resolver rules with the application accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager
- 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 VPC. Define Route 53 Resolver rules to forward requests for the on-premises domains to the on-premises DNS resolver
- N. 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 Manager

**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 resources.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Your company runs an application for the US market in the us-east-1 AWS region. This application uses proprietary TCP and UDP protocols on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances. End users run a real-time, front-end application on their local PCs. This front-end application knows the DNS hostname of the service. You must prepare the system for global expansion. The end users must access the application with lowest latency. How should you use AWS services to meet these requirements?

- A. Register the IP addresses of the service hosts as "A" records with latency-based routing policy in Amazon Route 53, and set a Route 53 health check for these hosts.
- B. Set the Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer in front of the hosts of the service, and register the ELB name of the main service host as an ALIAS record with a latency-based routing policy in Route 53.
- C. Set Amazon CloudFront in front of the host of the service, and register the CloudFront name of the main service as an ALIAS record in Route 53.
- D. Set the Amazon API gateway in front of the service, and register the API gateway name of the main service as an ALIAS record in Route 53.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A company is planning a migration of its critical workloads from an on-premises data center to Amazon EC2 instances. The plan includes a new 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect dedicated connection from the on-premises data center to a VPC that is attached to a transit gateway. The migration must occur over encrypted paths between the on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. Which solution will meet these requirements while providing the HIGHEST throughput?

- A. Configure a public VIF on the Direct Connect connection
- B. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the transit gateway as a VPN attachment.
- C. Configure a transit VIF on the Direct Connect connection
- D. Configure an IPsec VPN connection to an EC2 instance that is running third-party VPN software.
- E. Configure MACsec for the Direct Connect connection
- F. Configure a transit VIF to a Direct Connect gateway that is associated with the transit gateway.
- G. Configure a public VIF on the Direct Connect connection
- H. Configure two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gateway
- I. Enable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/adding-macsec-security-to-aws-direct-connect-c>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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. 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<sup>1</sup>. Creating a link aggregation group (LAG) with the existing and new Direct Connect connections would provide resiliency and redundancy for the AWS connectivity<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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.monitoring`.
- 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 10**

A company is deploying a non-web application on an AWS load balancer. All targets are servers located on-premises that can be accessed by using AWS Direct Connect. The company wants to ensure that the source IP addresses of clients connecting to the application are passed all the way to the end server.

How can this requirement be achieved?

- A. Use a Network Load Balancer to automatically preserve the source IP address.
- B. Use a Network Load Balancer and enable the `X-Forwarded-For` attribute.
- C. Use a Network Load Balancer and enable the `ProxyProtocol v2` attribute.
- D. Use an Application Load Balancer to automatically preserve the source IP address in the `X-Forwarded-For` header.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/network/load-balancer-target-groups.html#proxy-protocol>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

A company hosts an application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company recently experienced a network security breach. A network engineer must collect and analyze logs that include the client IP address, target IP address, target port, and user agent of each user that accesses the application.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Configure the ALB to store logs in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Download the files from Amazon S3, and use a spreadsheet application to analyze the logs.
- C. Configure the ALB to push logs to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream.

- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to analyze the logs.
- E. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream data from the ALB to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service). Use search operations in Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) to analyze the data.
- F. Configure the ALB to store logs in an Amazon S3 bucket
- G. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the logs in Amazon S3.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The most operationally efficient solution to collect and analyze logs that include the client IP address, target IP address, target port, and user agent of each user that accesses the application would be to configure the ALB to store logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and use Amazon Athena to analyze the logs in Amazon S3 (Option D). This solution allows for quick and easy analysis of log data without requiring manual download or manipulation of log files.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

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

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

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 22**

A company is deploying a new application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants a highly available web server that will sit behind an Elastic Load Balancer. The load balancer will route requests to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. All traffic must use HTTPS. TLS processing must be offloaded to the load balancer. The web server must know the user's IP address so that the company can keep accurate logs for security purposes.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener
- B. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group
- C. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
- D. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener for each domain
- E. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domain
- F. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
- G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener
- H. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group

- I. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.
- J. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener for each domain.
- K. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domain.
- L. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An Application Load Balancer (ALB) can be used to route traffic to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. The ALB can be configured with an HTTPS listener to ensure all traffic uses HTTPS. TLS processing can be offloaded to the ALB, which reduces the load on the web server. Path-based routing rules can be used to route traffic to the correct target group based on the URL in the request. The X-Forwarded-For request header can be included with traffic to the targets, which will allow the web server to know the user's IP address and keep accurate logs for security purposes.

**NEW QUESTION 26**

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 Balance
- 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 Balance
- F. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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 VPC
- B. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
- C. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC
- 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 VPC
- 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 VPC
- I. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC
- J. Create a new Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared services VPC
- 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-premises DNS servers. Creating forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domains would enable specifying which domain names are forwarded to the on-premises DNS servers. Associating the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC would enable applying the rules to the VPCs. 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 zones.

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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 38**

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 Region
- D. Configure routing between the two transit gateways for each Region's IP addresses.
- E. Create a VPN server in a VPC in each Region
- 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**

A network engineer has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance in a private subnet in a VPC. The VPC has no public subnet. The EC2 instance hosts application code that sends messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. The subnet has the default network ACL with no modification applied. The EC2 instance has the default security group with no modification applied.

The SQS queue is not receiving messages.

Which of the following are possible causes of this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The EC2 instance is not attached to an IAM role that allows write operations to Amazon SQS.
- B. The security group is blocking traffic to the IP address range used by Amazon SQS
- C. There is no interface VPC endpoint configured for Amazon SQS
- D. The network ACL is blocking return traffic from Amazon SQS
- E. There is no route configured in the subnet route table for the IP address range used by Amazon SQS

**Answer: CE**

**NEW QUESTION 43**

A government contractor is designing a multi-account environment with multiple VPCs for a customer. A network security policy requires all traffic between any two VPCs to be transparently inspected by a third-party appliance.

The customer wants a solution that features AWS Transit Gateway. The setup must be highly available across multiple Availability Zones, and the solution needs to support automated failover. Furthermore, asymmetric routing is not supported by the inspection appliances.

Which combination of steps is part of a solution that meets these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 44**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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