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QUESTION 1

A company has hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances that are running in two production VPCs across all Availability Zones in the us-east-1 Region. The production VPCs are named VPC A and VPC B. A new security regulation requires all traffic between production VPCs to be inspected before the traffic is routed to its final destination. The company deploys a new shared VPC that contains a stateful firewall appliance and a transit gateway with a VPC attachment across all VPCs to route traffic between VPC A and VPC B through the firewall appliance for inspection. During testing, the company notices that the transit gateway is dropping the traffic whenever the traffic is between two Availability Zones. What should a network engineer do to fix this issue with the LEAST management overhead?

- A. In the shared VPC, replace the VPC attachment with a VPN attachment. Create a VPN tunnel between the transit gateway and the firewall appliance. Configure BGP.
- B. Enable transit gateway appliance mode on the VPC attachment in VPC A and VPC B.
- C. Enable transit gateway appliance mode on the VPC attachment in the shared VPC.
- D. In the shared VPC, configure one VPC peering connection to VPC A and another VPC peering connection to VPC B.

Correct Answer: C

Following this document: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/transit-gateway-appliance-scenario.html>

the appliance mode must be enabled to keep the traffic in the same firewall appliance, regardless of the AZ where are the source and destination.

When appliance mode is not enabled, a transit gateway attempts to keep traffic routed between VPC attachments in the originating Availability Zone until it reaches its destination.

QUESTION 2

A company is running an online game on AWS. The game is played globally and is gaining popularity. Users are reporting problems with the game's responsiveness. Replay rates are dropping, and the company is losing subscribers. Game servers are located in the us-west-2 Region and use an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute client traffic. The company has decided to deploy game servers to 11 additional AWS Regions to reduce the round-trip times of network traffic to game clients. A network engineer must design a DNS solution that uses Amazon Route 53 to ensure that user traffic is delivered to game servers with an optimal response time. What should the network engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create Route 53 records for the Elastic Load Balancers in each Region. Specify a weighted routing policy. Calculate the weight by using the number of clients in each Region.
- B. Create Route 53 records for the Elastic Load Balancers in each Region. Specify a latency routing policy. Set the Region to the Region where the Elastic Load Balancer is deployed.
- C. Create Route 53 records for the Elastic Load Balancers in each Region. Specify a multivalue answer routing policy. Test latency from the game client, and connect to the server with the best response.
- D. Create Route 53 records for the Elastic Load Balancers in each Region. Specify a geolocation routing policy. Set the location to the Region where the Elastic Load Balancer is deployed.

Correct Answer: B

Route 53 multivalued answer option allows for checking for health status of backend resources, it can't test latencies.

QUESTION 3

A network engineer is designing the DNS architecture for a new AWS environment. The environment must be able to resolve DNS names of endpoints on premises, and the on-premises systems must be able to resolve the names of AWS endpoints. The DNS architecture must give individual accounts the ability to manage subdomains. The network engineer needs to create a single set of rules that will work across multiple accounts to control this behavior. In addition, the network engineer must use AWS native services whenever possible. Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the overall cloud domain. Plan to create subdomains that align to other AWS accounts that are associated with the central Route 53 private hosted zone.
- B. Create AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory server endpoints in the central AWS account that hosts the private hosted zone for the overall cloud domain. Create a conditional forwarding rule in Microsoft Active Directory DNS to forward traffic to a DNS resolver endpoint on premises. Create another rule to forward traffic between subdomains to the VPC resolver.
- C. Create Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in the central AWS account that hosts the private hosted zone for the overall cloud domain. Create a forwarding rule to forward traffic to a DNS resolver endpoint on premises. Create another rule to forward traffic between subdomains to the Resolver inbound endpoint.
- D. Ensure that networking exists between the other accounts and the central account so that traffic can reach the AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory DNS endpoints.
- E. Ensure that networking exists between the other accounts and the central account so that traffic can reach the Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints.
- F. Share the Amazon Route 53 Resolver rules between accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Ensure that networking exists between the other accounts and the central account so that traffic can reach the Route 53 Resolver endpoints.

Correct Answer: ACF

C can't be true. can't create rules for the Resolver Inbound endpoint at the same time, E can't be False if F is true. they state the same thing

QUESTION 4

A financial trading company is using Amazon EC2 instances to run its trading platform. Part of the company's trading platform includes a third-party pricing service that the EC2 instances communicate with over UDP on port 50000. Recently, the company has had problems with the pricing service. Some of the responses from the pricing service appear to be incorrectly formatted and are not being processed successfully. The third-party vendor requests access to the data that the pricing service is returning. The third-party vendor wants to capture request and response data for debugging by logging in to an EC2 instance that accesses the pricing service. The company prohibits direct access to production systems and requires all log analysis to be performed in a dedicated monitoring account. Which set of steps should a network engineer take to capture the data and meet these requirements?

- A. 1. Configure VPC flow logs to capture the data that flows in the VPC. 2. Send the data to an Amazon S3 bucket. 3. In the monitoring account, extract the data that flows to the EC2 instance's IP address and filter the traffic for the UDP data. 4. Provide the data to the third-party vendor.

B. 1. Configure a traffic mirror filter to capture the UDP data.2. Configure Traffic Mirroring to capture the traffic for the EC2 instance's elastic network interface.3. Configure a packet inspection package on a new EC2 instance in the production environment. Use the elastic network interface of the new EC2 instance as the target for the traffic mirror.4. Extract the data by using the packet inspection package.5. Provide the data to the third-party vendor.

C. 1. Configure a traffic mirror filter to capture the UDP data.2. Configure Traffic Mirroring to capture the traffic for the EC2 instance's elastic network interface.3. Configure a packet inspection package on a new EC2 instance in the monitoring account. Use the elastic network interface of the new EC2 instance as the target for the traffic mirror.4. Extract the data by using the packet inspection package.5. Provide the data to the third-party vendor.

D. 1. Create a new Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Attach the EBS volume to the EC2 instance.2. Log in to the EC2 instance in the production environment. Run the tcpdump command to capture the UDP data on the EBS volume.3. Export the data from the EBS volume to Amazon S3.4. Provide the data to the third-party vendor.

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/mirroring/traffic-mirroring-how-it-works.html>

QUESTION 5

A company recently started using AWS Client VPN to give its remote users the ability to access resources in multiple peered VPCs and resources in the company's on-premises data center. The Client VPN endpoint route table has a single entry of 0.0.0.0/0. The Client VPN endpoint is using a new security group that has no inbound rules and a single outbound rule that allows all traffic to 0.0.0.0/0. Multiple remote users report that web search results are showing incorrect geographic location information for the users. Which combination of steps should a network engineer take to resolve this issue with the LEAST amount of service interruption? (Choose three.)

- A. Switch users to AWS Site-to-Site VPNs.
- B. Enable the split-tunnel option on the Client VPN endpoint.
- C. Add routes for the peered VPCs and for the on-premises data center to the Client VPN route table.
- D. Remove the 0.0.0.0/0 outbound rule from the security group that the Client VPN endpoint uses.
- E. Delete and recreate the Client VPN endpoint in a different VPC.
- F. Remove the 0.0.0.0/0 entry from the Client VPN endpoint route table.

Correct Answer: BCF

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/clientvpn-admin/split-tunnel-vpn.html>

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