



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions ANS-C01

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company has deployed a web application on AWS. The web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) across multiple Availability Zones. The targets of the ALB are AWS Lambda functions. The web application also uses Amazon CloudWatch metrics for monitoring.

Users report that parts of the web application are not loading properly. A network engineer needs to troubleshoot the problem. The network engineer enables access logging for the ALB.

What should the network engineer do next to determine which errors the ALB is receiving?

- A. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- B. Review the ALB logs in CloudWatch Insights to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.
- C. Configure the Amazon S3 bucket destination
- D. Use Amazon Athena to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.
- E. Configure the Amazon S3 bucket destination
- F. After Amazon CloudWatch Logs pulls the ALB logs from the S3 bucket automatically, review the logs in CloudWatch Logs to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.
- G. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- H. Use the Amazon Athena CloudWatch Connector to determine which error messages the ALB is receiving.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

A company has deployed a software-defined WAN (SD-WAN) solution to interconnect all of its offices. The company is migrating workloads to AWS and needs to extend its SD-WAN solution to support connectivity to these workloads.

A network engineer plans to deploy AWS Transit Gateway Connect and two SD-WAN virtual appliances to provide this connectivity. According to company policies, only a single SD-WAN virtual appliance can handle traffic from AWS workloads at a given time.

How should the network engineer configure routing to meet these requirements?

- A. Add a static default route in the transit gateway route table to point to the secondary SD-WAN virtual appliance
- B. Add routes that are more specific to point to the primary SD-WAN virtual appliance.
- C. Configure the BGP community tag 7224:7300 on the primary SD-WAN virtual appliance for BGP routes toward the transit gateway.
- D. Configure the AS_PATH prepend attribute on the secondary SD-WAN virtual appliance for BGP routes toward the transit gateway.
- E. Disable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing on the transit gateway for Transit Gateway Connect.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

An organization is using a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. When the security group rules for a set of instances were initially configured, access was restricted to allow traffic only to the IP addresses of the Amazon S3 API endpoints in the region from the published JSON file. The application was working properly, but now is logging a growing number of timeouts when connecting with Amazon S3. No internet gateway is configured for the VPC.

Which solution will fix the connectivity failures with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Create a Lambda function to update the security group based on AmazonIPSpaceChanged notifications.
- B. Update the VPC routing to direct Amazon S3 prefix-list traffic to the VPC endpoint using the route table APIs.
- C. Update the application server's outbound security group to use the prefix-list for Amazon S3 in the same region.
- D. Create an additional VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the same route table to scale the concurrent connections to Amazon.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/subscribe-to-aws-public-ip-address-changes-via-amazon-sns/>

NEW QUESTION 4

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Edit the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection by enabling acceleration
- B. Stop and start the VPN service on the customer gateway for the new setting to take effect.
- C. Configure a transit gateway in the same AWS Region as the existing virtual private gateway
- D. Create a new accelerated Site-to-Site VPN connection
- E. Connect the new connection to the transit gateway by using a VPN attachment
- F. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Site-to-Site VPN connection
- G. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection
- H. Create a new accelerated Site-to-Site VPN connection
- I. Connect the new Site-to-Site VPN connection to the existing virtual private gateway
- J. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Site-to-Site VPN connection
- K. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.
- L. Create a new AWS Direct Connect connection with a private VIF between the on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud
- M. Update the customer gateway device to use the new Direct Connect connection
- N. Delete the existing Site-to-Site VPN connection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

A data analytics company has a 100-node high performance computing (HPC) cluster. The HPC cluster is for parallel data processing and is hosted in a VPC in the AWS Cloud. As part of the data processing workflow, the HPC cluster needs to perform several DNS queries to resolve and connect to Amazon RDS databases, Amazon S3 buckets, and on-premises data stores that are accessible through AWS Direct Connect. The HPC cluster can increase in size by five to

seven times during the company's peak event at the end of the year.

The company is using two Amazon EC2 instances as primary DNS servers for the VPC. The EC2 instances are configured to forward queries to the default VPC resolver for Amazon Route 53 hosted domains and to the on-premises DNS servers for other on-premises hosted domain names. The company notices job failures and finds that DNS queries from the HPC cluster nodes failed when the nodes tried to resolve RDS and S3 bucket endpoints.

Which architectural change should a network engineer implement to provide the DNS service in the MOST scalable way?

- A. Scale out the DNS service by adding two additional EC2 instances in the VP
- B. Reconfigure half of the HPC cluster nodes to use these new DNS server
- C. Plan to scale out by adding additional EC2instance-based DNS servers in the future as the HPC cluster size grows.
- D. Scale up the existing EC2 instances that the company is using as DNS server
- E. Change the instance size to the largest possible instance size to accommodate the current DNS load and theanticipated load in the future.
- F. Create Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint
- G. Create Route 53 Resolver rules to forward queries to on-premises DNS servers for on premises hosted domain name
- H. Reconfigure the HPC cluster nodes to use the default VPC resolver instead of the EC2 instance-based DNS server
- I. Terminate the EC2 instances.
- J. Create Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint
- K. Create rules on the on-premises DNS servers to forward queries to the default VPC resolve
- L. Reconfigure the HPC cluster nodes to forward all DNS queries to the on-premises DNS server
- M. Terminate the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

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 VP
- B. Use Traffic Mirroring by specifying the NAT gateway as the source and the EC2 instance as the destinatio
- 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 VP
- 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. UseCloudWatch 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 strea
- 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 7

An international company provides early warning about tsunamis. The company plans to use IoT devices to monitor sea waves around the world. The data that is collected by the IoT devices must reach the company's infrastructure on AWS as quickly as possible. The company is using three operation centers around the world. Each operation center is connected to AWS through Its own AWS Direct Connect connection. Each operation center is connected to the internet through at least two upstream internet service providers.

The company has its own provider-independent (PI) address space. The IoT devices use TCP protocols for reliable transmission of the data they collect. The IoT devices have both landline and mobile internet connectivity. The infrastructure and the solution will be deployed in multiple AWS Regions. The company will use Amazon Route 53 for DNS services.

A network engineer needs to design connectivity between the IoT devices and the services that run in the AWS Cloud.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the HIGHEST availability?

- A. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution with origin failove
- B. Create an origin group for each Region where the solution is deployed.
- C. Set up Route 53 latency-based routin
- D. Add latency alias record
- E. For the latency alias records, set the value of Evaluate Target Health to Yes.
- F. Set up an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerato
- G. Configure Regional endpoint groups andhealth checks.
- H. Set up Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) adresse
- I. Use the same PI addresses for each Region where the solution is deployed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/iot/automate-global-device-provisioning-with-aws-iot-core-and-amazon-route-53>

NEW QUESTION 8

A company is using custom DNS servers that run BIND for name resolution in its VPCs. The VPCs are deployed across multiple AWS accounts that are part of the same organization in AWS Organizations. All the VPCs are connected to a transit gateway. The BIND servers are running in a central VPC and are configured to forward all queries for an on-premises DNS domain to DNS servers that are hosted in an on-premises data center. To ensure that all the VPCs use the custom DNS servers, a network engineer has configured a VPC DHCP options set in all the VPCs that specifies the custom DNS servers to be used as domain name servers.

Multiple development teams in the company want to use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). A development team has created a new EFS file system but cannot mount the file system to one of its Amazon EC2 instances. The network engineer discovers that the EC2 instance cannot resolve the IP address for the EFS mount point fs-33444567d.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. The network engineer needs to implement a solution so that development teams throughout the organization can mount EFS file systems.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the BIND DNS servers in the central VPC to forward queries forefs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com to the Amazon provided DNS server (169.254.169.253).
- B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the central VP
- C. Update all the VPC DHCP options sets to use AmazonProvidedDNS for name resolution.
- D. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the central VPCUpdate all the VPC DHCP options sets to use the Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the central VPC for name resolution.
- E. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule to forward queries for the on-premises domain to the on-premises DNS server
- F. Share the rule with the organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Associate the rule with all the VPCs.
- G. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com domain.Associate the private hosted zone with the VPC where the EC2 instance is deploye
- H. Create an A record for fs-33444567d.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com in the private hosted zon
- I. Configure the A record to return the mount target of the EFS mount point.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Option B suggests using Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint, which would replace the existing BIND DNS servers with the AmazonProvidedDNS for name resolution. However, the scenario specifically mentions that the company is using custom DNS servers that run BIND for name resolution in its VPCs, so this solution would not work. Option D suggests creating a Route 53 Resolver rule to forward queries for the on-premises domain to the on-premises DNS servers, which would not address the issue of resolving the EFS mount point. The problem is not with resolving queries for the on-premises domain, but rather with resolving the IP address for the EFS mount point.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 interfac
- 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 interfac
- H. Send the traffic to an additional EC2 instanc
- 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 interfac
- K. Publish the logs to an AmazonS3 bucke
- L. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structur
- M. Use Athena to query and analyze the logs.
- N. Enable NAT gateway access log
- O. Publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucke
- P. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structur
- 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 10

A company uses AWS Direct Connect to connect its corporate network to multiple VPCs in the same AWS account and the same AWS Region. Each VPC uses its own private VIF and its own virtual LAN on the Direct Connect connection. The company has grown and will soon surpass the limit of VPCs and private VIFs for each connection.

What is the MOST scalable way to add VPCs with on-premises connectivity?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 AW
- 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 13

A company delivers applications over the internet. An Amazon Route 53 public hosted zone is the authoritative DNS service for the company and its internet applications, all of which are offered from the same domain name.

A network engineer is working on a new version of one of the applications. All the application's components are hosted in the AWS Cloud. The application has a three-tier design. The front end is delivered through Amazon EC2 instances that are deployed in public subnets with Elastic IP addresses assigned. The backend components are deployed in private subnets from RFC1918.

Components of the application need to be able to access other components of the application within the application's VPC by using the same host names as the host names that are used over the public internet. The network engineer also needs to accommodate future DNS changes, such as the introduction of new host names or the retirement of DNS entries.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a geoproximity routing policy in Route 53.
- B. Create a Route 53 private hosted zone for the same domain name. Associate the application's VPC with the new private hosted zone.
- C. Enable DNS hostnames for the application's VPC.
- D. Create entries in the private hosted zone for each name in the public hosted zone by using the corresponding private IP addresses.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs when AWS CloudTrail logs a Route 53 API call to the public hosted zone.
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function as the target of the rule.
- G. Configure the function to use the event information to update the private hosted zone.
- H. Add the private IP addresses in the existing Route 53 public hosted zone.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 16

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 19

All IP addresses within a 10.0.0.0/16 VPC are fully utilized with application servers across two Availability Zones. The application servers need to send frequent UDP probes to a single central authentication server on the Internet to confirm that it is running up-to-date packages. The network is designed for application servers to use a single NAT gateway for internal access. Testing reveals that a few of the servers are unable to communicate with the authentication server.

- A. The NAT gateway does not support UDP traffic.
- B. The authentication server is not accepting traffic.

- C. The NAT gateway cannot allocate more ports.
- D. The NAT gateway is launched in a private subnet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

"A NAT gateway can support up to 55,000 simultaneous connections to each unique destination. This limit also applies if you create approximately 900 connections per second to a single destination (about 55,000 connections per minute). If the destination IP address, the destination port, or the protocol (TCP/UDP/ICMP) changes, you can create an additional 55,000 connections. For more than 55,000 connections, there is an increased chance of connection errors due to port allocation errors. These errors can be monitored by viewing the ErrorPortAllocation CloudWatch metric for your NAT gateway. For more information, see Monitoring NAT Gateways Using Amazon CloudWatch."

NEW QUESTION 24

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 25

A company has an AWS Direct Connect connection between its on-premises data center in the United States (US) and workloads in the us-east-1 Region. The connection uses a transit VIF to connect the data center to a transit gateway in us-east-1.

The company is opening a new office in Europe with a new on-premises data center in England. A Direct Connect connection will connect the new data center with some workloads that are running in a single VPC in the eu-west-2 Region. The company needs to connect the US data center and us-east-1 with the Europe data center and eu-west-2. A network engineer must establish full connectivity between the data centers and Regions with the lowest possible latency.

How should the network engineer design the network architecture to meet these requirements?

- A. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 with the Europe data center by using a Direct Connect gateway and a private VIF
- B. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the same Direct Connect gateway
- C. Enable SiteLink for the transit VIF and the private VIF.
- D. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 to a new transit gateway
- E. Connect the Europe data center to the new transit gateway by using a Direct Connect gateway and a new transit VIF
- F. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the same Direct Connect gateway
- G. Enable SiteLink for both transit VIF
- H. Peer the two transit gateways.
- I. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 to a new transit gateway
- J. Connect the Europe data center to the new transit gateway by using a Direct Connect gateway and a new transit VIF
- K. Create a new Direct Connect gateway
- L. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the new Direct Connect gateway
- M. Enable SiteLink for both transit VIF
- N. Peer the two transit gateways.
- O. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 with the Europe data center by using a Direct Connect gateway and a private VIF
- P. Create a new Direct Connect gateway
- Q. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the new Direct Connect gateway
- R. Enable SiteLink for the transit VIF and the private VIF.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

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 VPC
- B. Attach an internet gateway without adding routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gateway
- 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 VPC
- 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 VPC
- I. Attach an internet gateway
- J. Add routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gateway
- K. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoint
- L. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the accelerator's IP addresses on the ALB listener port.
- M. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VPC
- N. Attach an internet gateway
- O. Add routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gateway

- O. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoint
- P. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from 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 accelerator (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 29

You deploy an Amazon EC2 instance that runs a web server into a subnet in a VPC. An Internet gateway is attached, and the main route table has a default route (0.0.0.0/0) configured with a target of the Internet gateway.

The instance has a security group configured to allow as follows:

- > Protocol: TCP
- > Port: 80 inbound, nothing outbound

The Network ACL for the subnet is configured to allow as follows:

- > Protocol: TCP
- > Port: 80 inbound, nothing outbound

When you try to browse to the web server, you receive no response. Which additional step should you take to receive a successful response?

- A. Add an entry to the security group outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 80
- B. Add an entry to the security group outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 1024-65535
- C. Add an entry to the Network ACL outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 80
- D. Add an entry to the Network ACL outbound rules for Protocol: TCP, Port Range: 1024-65535

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enable the connection to a service running on an instance, the associated network ACL must allow both inbound traffic on the port that the service is listening on as well as allow outbound traffic from ephemeral ports. When a client connects to a server, a random port from the ephemeral port range (1024-65535) becomes the client's source port. The designated ephemeral port then becomes the destination port for return traffic from the service, so outbound traffic from the ephemeral port must be allowed in the network ACL. <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/resolve-connection-sg-acl-inbound/>

NEW QUESTION 32

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 application
- 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 application
- 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 application
- 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 37

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 38

A company is deploying a new application on AWS. The application uses dynamic multicasting. The company has five VPCs that are all attached to a transit gateway. Amazon EC2 instances in each VPC need to be able to register dynamically to receive a multicast transmission.

How should a network engineer configure the AWS resources to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

A company hosts a web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB is the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company wants to implement a custom authentication system that will provide a token for its authenticated customers. The web application must ensure that the GET/POST requests come from authenticated customers before it delivers the content. A network engineer must design a solution that gives the web application the ability to identify authorized customers. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Use the ALB to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.
- C. Integrate AWS WAF with the ALB to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- D. Configure the ALB listener to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.
- E. Use an AWS Lambda@Edge function to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- F. Use the Lambda@Edge function also to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.
- G. Set up an EC2 instance that has a third-party packet inspection tool to inspect the authorized token inside the GET/POST request payload
- H. Configure the tool to insert a customized header to inform the web application of an authenticated customer request.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46

A company is building its website on AWS in a single VPC. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets in two Availability Zones. The website has static content such as images. The company is using Amazon S3 to store the content. The company has deployed a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances as web servers in a private subnet. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances will serve traffic, and they must pull content from an S3 bucket to render the webpages. The company is using AWS Direct Connect with a public VIF for on-premises connectivity to the S3 bucket. A network engineer notices that traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3 is routing through a NAT gateway. As traffic increases, the company's costs are increasing. The network engineer needs to change the connectivity to reduce the NAT gateway costs that result from the traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Direct Connect private VIF
- B. Migrate the traffic from the public VIF to the private VIF.
- C. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN tunnel over the existing public VIF.
- D. Implement interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.
- E. Implement gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47

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