



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 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=fals`
- D. Associate the new DHCP options set with the VPC.
- E. Create a new DHCP options set with parameter `dns_firewall_fail_open=tru`
- F. Associate the new DHCP options set with the VPC.

Answer: B

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 real estate company is building an internal application so that real estate agents can upload photos and videos of various properties. The application will store these photos and videos in an Amazon S3 bucket as objects and will use Amazon DynamoDB to store corresponding metadata. The S3 bucket will be configured to publish all PUT events for new object uploads to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.

A compute cluster of Amazon EC2 instances will poll the SQS queue to find out about newly uploaded objects. The cluster will retrieve new objects, perform proprietary image and video recognition and classification update metadata in DynamoDB and replace the objects with new watermarked objects. The company does not want public IP addresses on the EC2 instances.

Which networking design solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively as application usage increases?

- A. Place the EC2 instances in a public subne
- B. Disable the Auto-assign Public IP option while launching the EC2 instance
- C. Create an internet gatewa
- D. Attach the internet gateway to the VP
- E. In the public subnet's route table, add a default route that points to the internet gateway.
- F. Place the EC2 instances in a private subne
- G. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet in the same Availability Zon
- H. Create an internet gatewa
- I. Attach the internet gateway to the VP
- J. In the public subnet's route table, add a default route that points to the internet gateway
- K. Place the EC2 instances in a private subne
- L. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon SQ
- M. Creategateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB.
- N. Place the EC2 instances in a private subne
- O. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS.Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB.

Answer: C

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 the anticipated 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 plans to deploy a two-tier web application to a new VPC in a single AWS Region. The company has configured the VPC with an internet gateway and four subnets. Two of the subnets are public and have default routes that point to the internet gateway. Two of the subnets are private and share a route table that does not have a default route.

The application will run on a set of Amazon EC2 instances that will be deployed behind an external Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances must not be directly accessible from the internet. The application will use an Amazon S3 bucket in the same Region to store data. The application will invoke S3 GET API operations and S3 PUT API operations from the EC2 instances. A network engineer must design a VPC architecture that minimizes data transfer cost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the EC2 instances in the public subnet
- B. Create an S3 interface endpoint in the VP
- C. Modify the application configuration to use the S3 endpoint-specific DNS hostname.
- D. Deploy the EC2 instances in the private subnet
- E. Create a NAT gateway in the VP
- F. Create default routes in the private subnets to the NAT gatewa
- G. Connect to Amazon S3 by using the NAT gateway.
- H. Deploy the EC2 instances in the private subnet
- I. Create an S3 gateway endpoint in the VPSpecify die route table of the private subnets during endpoint creation to create routes to Amazon S3.
- J. Deploy the EC2 instances in the private subnet
- K. Create an S3 interface endpoint in the VP
- L. Modify the application configuration to use the S3 endpoint-specific DNS hostname.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C is the optimal solution as it involves deploying the EC2 instances in the private subnets, which provides additional security benefits. Additionally, creating an S3 gateway endpoint in the VPC will enable the EC2 instances to communicate with Amazon S3 directly, without incurring data transfer costs. This is because the S3 gateway endpoint uses Amazon's private network to transfer data between the VPC and S3, which is not charged for data transfer. Furthermore, specifying the route table of the private subnets during endpoint creation will create routes to Amazon S3, which is required for the EC2 instances to communicate with S3.

NEW QUESTION 7

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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 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 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. 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 9

A global delivery company is modernizing its fleet management system. The company has several business units. Each business unit designs and maintains applications that are hosted in its own AWS account in separate application VPCs in the same AWS Region. Each business unit's applications are designed to get data from a central shared services VPC.

The company wants the network connectivity architecture to provide granular security controls. The architecture also must be able to scale as more business units consume data from the central shared services VPC in the future.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create a central transit gateway
- B. Create a VPC attachment to each application VPC
- C. Provide full mesh connectivity between all the VPCs by using the transit gateway.
- D. Create VPC peering connections between the central shared services VPC and each application VPC in each business unit's AWS account.
- E. Create VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink in the central shared services VPC. Create VPC endpoints in each application VPC.
- F. Create a central transit VPC with a VPN appliance from AWS Marketplace
- G. Create a VPN attachment from each VPC to the transit VPC
- H. Provide full mesh connectivity among all the VPCs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C provides a secure and scalable solution using VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink. AWS PrivateLink enables private connectivity between VPCs and services without exposing the data to the public internet or using a VPN connection. By creating VPC endpoints in each application VPC, the company can securely access the central shared services VPC without the need for complex network configurations. Furthermore, PrivateLink supports cross-account connectivity, which makes it a scalable solution as more business units consume data from the central shared services VPC in the future.

NEW QUESTION 10

A security team is performing an audit of a company's AWS deployment. The security team is concerned that two applications might be accessing resources that should be blocked by network ACLs and security groups. The applications are deployed across two Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters that use the Amazon VPC Container Network Interface (CNI) plugin for Kubernetes. The clusters are in separate subnets within the same VPC and have a Cluster Autoscaler configured.

The security team needs to determine which POD IP addresses are communicating with which services throughout the VPC. The security team wants to limit the number of flow logs and wants to examine the traffic from only the two applications.

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

- A. Create VPC flow logs in the default format
- B. Create a filter to gather flow logs only from the EKS nodes. Include the srcaddr field and the dstaddr field in the flow logs.
- C. Create VPC flow logs in a custom format
- D. Set the EKS nodes as the resource. Include the pkt-srcaddr field and the pkt-dstaddr field in the flow logs.
- E. Create VPC flow logs in a custom format
- F. Set the application subnets as resource
- G. Include the pkt-srcaddr field and the pkt-dstaddr field in the flow logs.
- H. Create VPC flow logs in a custom format
- I. Create a filter to gather flow logs only from the EKS nodes. Include the pkt-srcaddr field and the pkt-dstaddr field in the flow logs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Which configuration change should a network engineer implement to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 13

An organization launched an IPv6-only web portal to support IPv6-native mobile clients. Front-end instances launch in an Amazon VPC associated with an appropriate IPv6 CIDR. The VPC IPv4 CIDR is fully utilized. A single subnet exists in each of two Availability Zones with appropriately configured IPv6 CIDR associations.

Auto Scaling is properly configured, and no Elastic Load Balancing is used.

Customers say the service is unavailable during peak load times. The network engineer attempts to launch an instance manually and receives the following message: "There are not enough free addresses in subnet 'subnet-12345677' to satisfy the requested number of instances."

What action will resolve the availability problem?

- A. Create a new subnet using a VPC secondary IPv6 CIDR, and associate an IPv6 CID
- B. Include the new subnet in the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Create a new subnet using a VPC secondary IPv4 CIDR, and associate an IPv6 CID
- D. Include the new subnet in the Auto Scaling group.
- E. Resize the IPv6 CIDR on each of the existing subnet
- F. Modify the Auto Scaling group maximum number of instances.
- G. Add a secondary IPv4 CIDR to the Amazon VP
- H. Assign secondary IPv4 address space to each of the existing subnets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

A company has deployed a critical application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application must always be reachable on port 443 from the public internet. The application recently had an outage that resulted from an incorrect change to the EC2 security group.

A network engineer needs to automate a way to verify the network connectivity between the public internet and the EC2 instances whenever a change is made to the security group. The solution also must notify the network engineer when the change affects the connection.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 21

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 25

An Australian ecommerce company hosts all of its services in the AWS Cloud and wants to expand its customer base to the United States (US). The company is targeting the western US for the expansion.

The company's existing AWS architecture consists of four AWS accounts with multiple VPCs deployed in the ap-southeast-2 Region. All VPCs are attached to a

transit gateway in ap-southeast-2. There are dedicated VPCs for each application service. The company also has VPCs for centralized security features such as proxies, firewalls, and logging.

The company plans to duplicate the infrastructure from ap-southeast-2 to the us-west-1 Region. A network engineer must establish connectivity between the various applications in the two Regions. The solution must maximize bandwidth, minimize latency and minimize operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

A banking company is successfully operating its public mobile banking stack on AWS. The mobile banking stack is deployed in a VPC that includes private subnets and public subnets. The company is using IPv4 networking and has not deployed or supported IPv6 in the environment. The company has decided to adopt a third-party service provider's API and must integrate the API with the existing environment. The service provider's API requires the use of IPv6.

A network engineer must turn on IPv6 connectivity for the existing workload that is deployed in a private subnet. The company does not want to permit IPv6 traffic from the public internet and mandates that the company's servers must initiate all IPv6 connectivity. The network engineer turns on IPv6 in the VPC and in the private subnets.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an internet gateway and a NAT gateway in the VP
- B. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create an internet gateway and a NAT instance in the VP
- D. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the NAT instance.
- E. Create an egress-only Internet gateway in the VPAdd a route to the existing subnet route tables topointIPv6 traffic to the egress-only internet gateway.
- F. Create an egress-only internet gateway in the VP
- G. Configure a security group that denies all inbound traffi
- H. Associate the security group with the egress-only internet gateway.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

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 bucke
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to load logs into the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluste
- C. Enable Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications on the S3 bucket to invoke the Lambda functio
- D. Configure flow logs for the firewal
- 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 destinatio
- 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 firewal
- 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 destinatio
- K. Configure flow logs for the firewal
- 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-usin>

NEW QUESTION 35

A company has its production VPC (VPC-A) in the eu-west-1 Region in Account 1. VPC-A is attached to a transit gateway (TGW-A) that is connected to an on-premises data center in Dublin, Ireland, by an AWS Direct Connect transit VIF that is configured for an AWS Direct Connect gateway. The company also has a staging VPC (VPC-B) that is attached to another transit gateway (TGW-B) in the eu-west-2 Region in Account 2.

A network engineer must implement connectivity between VPC-B and the on-premises data center in Dublin. Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure inter-Region VPC peering between VPC-A and VPC-
- B. Add the required VPC peering route
- C. Add the VPC-B CIDR block in the allowed prefixes on the Direct Connect gateway association.
- D. Associate TGW-B with the Direct Connect gatewa
- E. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes.
- F. Configure another transit VIF on the Direct Connect connection and associate TGW-
- G. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes.
- H. Configure inter-Region transit gateway peering between TGW-A and TGW-

- I. Add the peering routes in the transit gateway route table
- J. Add both the VPC-A and the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefix list in the Direct Connect gateway association.
- K. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection over the transit VIF to TGW-B as a VPN attachment.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

* B. Associate TGW-B with the Direct Connect gateway. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes. This will allow traffic from VPC-B to be sent over the Direct Connect connection to the on-premises data center via TGW-B. C. Configure another transit VIF on the Direct Connect connection and associate TGW-B. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes. This will enable the use of the Direct Connect connection for VPC-B's traffic by connecting TGW-B to the Direct Connect gateway.

NEW QUESTION 36

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 41

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 46

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 48

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 53

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 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 56

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 58

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 60

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 65

An AWS CloudFormation template is being used to create a VPC peering connection between two existing operational VPCs, each belonging to a different AWS account. All necessary components in the 'Remote' (receiving) account are already in place.

The template below creates the VPC peering connection in the Originating account. It contains these components:

AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09 Parameters:

Originating VPCId: Type: String RemoteVPCId: Type: String

RemoteVPCAccountId: Type: String Resources:

newVPCPeeringConnection:

Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection' Properties:

VpcId: !Ref OriginatingVPCId PeerVpcId: !Ref RemoteVPCId PeerOwnerId: !Ref RemoteVPCAccountId

Which additional AWS CloudFormation components are necessary in the Originating account to create an operational cross-account VPC peering connection with AWS CloudFormation? (Select two.)

- A. Resources:NewEC2SecurityGroup:Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
- B. Resources:NetworkInterfaceToRemoteVPC:Type: "AWS::EC2::NetworkInterface"
- C. Resources:newEC2Route:Type: AWS::EC2::Route
- D. Resources:VPCGatewayToRemoteVPC:Type: "AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment"
- E. Resources:newVPCPeeringConnection:Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection'PeerRoleArn: !Ref PeerRoleArn

Answer: CE

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/AWS_EC2.html

NEW QUESTION 68

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 73

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 connectio
- 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 connectio
- D. Configure an IPsec VPN connection to an EC2 instance that is running third-party VPN software.
- E. Configure MACsec for the Direct Connect connectio
- 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 connectio
- H. Configure two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gatewa
- 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 78

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 servic
- B. Create a lifecycle hook to add new tasks to the target group from Amazon ECS as required to handle scalin
- C. Specify the GLB in the service definitio
- 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 servic
- G. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target grou
- H. Specify the ALB in the service definitio
- 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 servic
- K. Create path-based routing rules to allow the application to target the containers that are registered in the target grou
- L. Specify the ALB in the service definitio
- 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 servic
- P. Specify the NLB in the service definitio
- Q. Create a VPC endpoint service for the NL
- R. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

A company is using a NAT gateway to allow internet connectivity for private subnets in a VPC in the us-west-2 Region. After a security audit, the company needs to remove the NAT gateway.

In the private subnets, the company has resources that use the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent. A network engineer must create a solution to ensure that the unified CloudWatch agent continues to work after the removal of the NAT gateway.

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

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

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 85

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 86

Your security team implements a host-based firewall on all of your Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances to block all outgoing traffic. Exceptions must be requested for each specific requirement. Until you request a new rule, you cannot access the instance metadata service. Which firewall rule should you request to be added to your instances to allow instance metadata access?

- A. Inbound; Protocol tcp; Source [Instance's EIP]; Destination 169.254.169.254
- B. Inbound; Protocol tcp; Destination 169.254.169.254; Destination port 80
- C. Outbound; Protocol tcp; Destination 169.254.169.254; Destination port 80
- D. Outbound; Protocol tcp; Destination 169.254.169.254; Destination port 443

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instancedata-data-retrieval.html>

To view all categories of instance metadata from within a running instance, use the following URI.

<http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/>

NEW QUESTION 88

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 92

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 96

A network engineer needs to standardize a company's approach to centralizing and managing interface VPC endpoints for private communication with AWS services. The company uses AWS Transit Gateway for inter-VPC connectivity between AWS accounts through a hub-and-spoke model. The company's network services team must manage all Amazon Route 53 zones and interface endpoints within a shared services AWS account. The company wants to use this centralized model to provide AWS resources with access to AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) without sending traffic over the public internet. What should the network engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. In the shared services account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KM
- B. Modify the interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS nam
- C. Create a private hosted zone in the shared services account with an alias record that points to the interface endpoint
- D. Associate the private hosted zone with the spoke VPCs in each AWS account.

- E. In the shared services account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KM
- F. Modify the interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS nam
- G. Create a private hosted zone in each spoke AWS account with an alias record that points to the interface endpoint
- H. Associate each private hosted zone with the shared services AWS account.
- I. In each spoke AWS account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KM
- J. Modify each interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS nam
- K. Create a private hosted zone in each spoke AWS account with an alias record that points to each interface endpoint
- L. Associate each private hosted zone with the shared services AWS account.
- M. In each spoke AWS account, create an interface endpoint for AWS KM
- N. Modify each interface endpoint by disabling the private DNS nam
- O. Create a private hosted zone in the shared services account with an alias record that points to each interface endpoint
- P. Associate the private hosted zone with the spoke VPCs in each AWS account.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 100

A company wants to improve visibility into its AWS environment. The AWS environment consists of multiple VPCs that are connected to a transit gateway. The transit gateway connects to an on-premises data center through an AWS Direct Connect gateway and a pair of redundant Direct Connect connections that use transit VIFs. The company must receive notification each time a new route is advertised to AWS from on premises over Direct Connect. What should a network engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon CloudWatch metrics on Direct Connect to track the received route
- B. Configure a CloudWatch alarm to send notifications when routes change.
- C. Onboard Transit Gateway Network Manager to Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insight
- D. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to send notifications when routes change.
- E. Configure an AWS Lambda function to periodically check the routes on the Direct Connect gateway and to send notifications when routes change.
- F. Enable Amazon CloudWatch Logs on the transit VIFs to track the received route
- G. Create a metric filter Set an alarm on the filter to send notifications when routes change.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/network-manager/latest/cloudwan/cloudwan-cloudwatch-events.html>

To receive notification each time a new route is advertised to AWS from on premises over Direct Connect, a network engineer should onboard Transit Gateway Network Manager to Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights and use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to send notifications when routes change (Option B). This solution allows for real-time monitoring of route changes and automatic notification when new routes are advertised.

NEW QUESTION 102

A company has expanded its network to the AWS Cloud by using a hybrid architecture with multiple AWS accounts. The company has set up a shared AWS account for the connection to its on-premises data centers and the company offices. The workloads consist of private web-based services for internal use. These services run in different AWS accounts. Office-based employees consume these services by using a DNS name in an on-premises DNS zone that is named example.internal.

The process to register a new service that runs on AWS requires a manual and complicated change request to the internal DNS. The process involves many teams.

The company wants to update the DNS registration process by giving the service creators access that will allow them to register their DNS records. A network engineer must design a solution that will achieve this goal. The solution must maximize cost-effectiveness and must require the least possible number of configuration changes.

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

- A. Create a record for each service in its local private hosted zone (serviceA.account1.aws.example.internal). Provide this DNS record to the employees who need access.
- B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VPC
- C. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS server
- D. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint's IP addresses that were created.
- E. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule to forward any queries made to onprem.example.internal to the on-premises DNS servers.
- F. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWS account to resolve queries for this domain.
- G. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances in the shared AWS account
- H. Install BIND on each instance
- I. Create a DNS conditional forwarder on each BIND server to forward queries for each subdomain under aws.example.internal to the appropriate private hosted zone in each AWS account
- J. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS server
- K. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the IP addresses of the BIND servers.
- L. Create a private hosted zone in the shared AWS account for each account that runs the service. Configure the private hosted zone to contain aws.example.internal in the domain (account1.aws.example.internal). Associate the private hosted zone with the VPC that runs the service and the shared account VPC.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of updating the DNS registration process while maximizing cost-effectiveness and minimizing configuration changes, the network engineer should take the following steps:

- Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VPC. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS servers. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint's IP addresses that were created (Option B).
- Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWS account to resolve queries for this domain (Option D).
- Create a record for each service in its local private hosted zone (serviceA.account1.aws.example.internal). Provide this DNS record to the employees who need access (Option A).

These steps will allow service creators to register their DNS records while keeping costs low and minimizing configuration changes.

NEW QUESTION 104

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 VP
- 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 VP
- 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
- F. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
- G. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes disable
- 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 106

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