

ANS-C01 Dumps

AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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
- B. Add the required VPC peering route
- C. Add the VPC-B CIDR block in the allowed prefixes on the Direct Connect gateway association.
- D. Associate TGW-B with the Direct Connect gateway
- E. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes.
- F. Configure another transit VIF on the Direct Connect connection and associate TGW-B
- G. Advertise the VPC-B CIDR block under the allowed prefixes.
- H. Configure inter-Region transit gateway peering between TGW-A and TGW-B
- 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 3

A company has hundreds of VPCs on AWS. All the VPCs access the public endpoints of Amazon S3 and AWS Systems Manager through NAT gateways. All the traffic from the VPCs to Amazon S3 and Systems Manager travels through the NAT gateways. The company's network engineer must centralize access to these services and must eliminate the need to use public endpoints. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

A customer has set up multiple VPCs for Dev, Test, Prod, and Management. You need to set up AWS Direct Connect to enable data flow from on-premises to each VPC. The customer has monitoring software running in the Management VPC that collects metrics from the instances in all the other VPCs. Due to budget requirements, data transfer charges should be kept at minimum. Which design should be recommended?

- A. Create a total of four private VIFs, one for each VPC owned by the customer, and route traffic between VPCs using the Direct Connect link.
- B. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs.
- C. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs, enable source/destination NAT in the Management VPC.
- D. Create a total of four private VIFs, and enable VPC peering between all VPCs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- creating VPC peering is free of charge - traffic costs ~0.01€/GB for VPC peering (IN + OUT) and ~0.02€/GB for direct connect (OUT only). As the communication involved in monitoring will never have IN == OUT, then 0.01 * (IN + OUT) will always be lower than 0.02 * OUT, ergo VPC peering will be cheaper

NEW QUESTION 5

A global company runs business applications in the us-east-1 Region inside a VPC. One of the company's regional offices in London uses a virtual private gateway for an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the VPC. The company has configured a transit gateway and has set up peering between the VPC and other VPCs that various departments in the company use. Employees at the London office are experiencing latency issues when they connect to the business applications. What should a network engineer do to reduce this latency?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

A network engineer must provide additional safeguards to protect encrypted data at Application Load Balancers (ALBs) through the use of a unique random session key.

What should the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Change the ALB security policy to a policy that supports TLS 1.2 protocol only
- B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt session keys
- C. Associate an AWS WAF web ACL with the ALB
- D. and create a security rule to enforce forward secrecy (FS)
- E. Change the ALB security policy to a policy that supports forward secrecy (FS)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 VP Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 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 11

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 failover
- B. Create an origin group for each Region where the solution is deployed.
- C. Set up Route 53 latency-based routing
- 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 Accelerator
- G. Configure Regional endpoint groups and health checks.
- H. Set up Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) addresses
- 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 13

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 17

A company operates its IT services through a multi-site hybrid infrastructure. The company deploys resources on AWS in the us-east-1 Region and in the eu-west-2 Region. The company also deploys resources in its own data centers that are located in the United States (US) and in the United Kingdom (UK). In both AWS Regions, the company uses a transit gateway to connect 15 VPCs to each other. The company has created a transit gateway peering connection between the two transit gateways. The VPC CIDR blocks do not overlap with each other or with IP addresses used within the data centers. The VPC CIDR prefixes can also be aggregated either on a Regional level or for the company's entire AWS environment.

The data centers are connected to each other by a private WAN connection. IP routing information is exchanged dynamically through Interior BGP (iBGP) sessions. The data centers maintain connectivity to AWS through one AWS Direct Connect connection in the US and one Direct Connect connection in the UK. Each Direct Connect connection is terminated on a Direct Connect gateway and is associated with a local transit gateway through a transit VIF.

Traffic follows the shortest geographical path from source to destination. For example, packets from the UK data center that are targeted to resources in eu-west-2 travel across the local Direct Connect connection. In cases of cross-Region data transfers, such as from the UK data center to VPCs in us-east-1, the private WAN connection must be used to minimize costs on AWS. A network engineer has configured each transit gateway association on the Direct Connect gateway to advertise VPC-specific CIDR IP prefixes only from the local Region. The routes toward the other Region must be learned through BGP from the routers in the other data center in the original, non-aggregated form.

The company recently experienced a problem with cross-Region data transfers because of issues with its private WAN connection. The network engineer needs to modify the routing setup to prevent similar interruptions in the future. The solution cannot modify the original traffic routing goal when the network is operating normally.

Which modifications will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove all the VPC CIDR prefixes from the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection
- B. Add the company's entire AWS environment aggregate route to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection.
- C. Add the CIDR prefixes from the other Region VPCs and the local VPC CIDR blocks to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection
- D. Configure data center routers to make routing decisions based on the BGP communities received.
- E. Add the aggregate IP prefix for the other Region and the local VPC CIDR blocks to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection.
- F. Add the aggregate IP prefix for the company's entire AWS environment and the local VPC CIDR blocks to the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct

Connect connection.

- G. Remove all the VPC CIDR prefixes from the list of subnets advertised through the local Direct Connect connection
- H. Add both Regional aggregate IP prefixes to the list of subnets advertised through the Direct Connect connection on both sides of the network
- I. Configure data center routers to make routing decisions based on the BGP communities received.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 21

A company has been using an outdated application layer protocol for communication among applications. The company decides not to use this protocol anymore and must migrate all applications to support a new protocol. The old protocol and the new protocol are TCP-based, but the protocols use different port numbers. After several months of work, the company has migrated dozens of applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances and in containers. The company believes that all the applications have been migrated, but the company wants to verify this belief. A network engineer needs to verify that no application is still using the old protocol.

Which solution will meet these requirements without causing any downtime?

- A. Use Amazon Inspector and its Network Reachability rules package
- B. Wait until the analysis has finished running to find out which EC2 instances are still listening to the old port.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty
- D. Use the graphical visualizations to filter for traffic that uses the port of the old protocol
- E. Exclude all internet traffic to filter out occasions when the same port is used as an ephemeral port.
- F. Configure VPC flow logs to be delivered into an Amazon S3 bucket
- G. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and to filter for the port number that is used by the old protocol.
- H. Inspect all security groups that are assigned to the EC2 instances that host the application
- I. Remove the port of the old protocol if that port is in the list of allowed ports
- J. Verify that the applications are operating properly after the port is removed from the security groups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configuring VPC flow logs to be delivered into an Amazon S3 bucket would enable capture of information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces within the VPC. Using Amazon Athena to query the data and to filter for the port number that is used by the old protocol would enable identification of applications that are still using the old protocol.

NEW QUESTION 22

A network engineer is designing a hybrid architecture that uses a 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the company's data center and two AWS Regions: us-east-1 and eu-west-1. The VPCs in us-east-1 are connected by a transit gateway and need to access several on-premises databases. According to company policy, only one VPC in eu-west-1 can be connected to one on-premises server. The on-premises network segments the traffic between the databases and the server.

How should the network engineer set up the Direct Connect connection to meet these requirements?

- A. Create one hosted connection
- B. Use a transit VIF to connect to the transit gateway in us-east-1. Use a private VIF to connect to the VPC in eu-west-1. Use one Direct Connect gateway for both VIFs to route from the Direct Connect locations to the corresponding AWS Region along the path that has the lowest latency.
- C. Create one dedicated connection
- D. Create one hosted connection
- E. Use a transit VIF to connect to the transit gateway in us-east-1. Use a private VIF to connect to the VPC in eu-west-1. Use two Direct Connect gateways, one for each VIF, to route from the Direct Connect locations to the corresponding AWS Region along the path that has the lowest latency.
- F. Create one dedicated connection
- G. Use a transit VIF to connect to the transit gateway in us-east-1. Use a private VIF to connect to the VPC in eu-west-1. Use one Direct Connect gateway for both VIFs to route from the Direct Connect locations to the corresponding AWS Region along the path that has the lowest latency.
- H. Create one dedicated connection
- I. Use a transit VIF to connect to the transit gateway in us-east-1. Use a private VIF to connect to the VPC in eu-west-1. Use two Direct Connect gateways, one for each VIF, to route from the Direct Connect locations to the corresponding AWS Region along the path that has the lowest latency.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirements of the company by using a single Direct Connect connection with two VIFs, one connected to the transit gateway in us-east-1 and the other connected to the VPC in eu-west-1. Two Direct Connect gateways are used, one for each VIF, to route traffic from the Direct Connect location to the corresponding AWS Region along the path that has the lowest latency. This setup ensures that traffic between the VPCs in us-east-1 and on-premises databases is routed through the transit gateway, while traffic between the VPC in eu-west-1 and the on-premises server is routed directly through the private VIF.

NEW QUESTION 24

A company is developing an application in which IoT devices will report measurements to the AWS Cloud. The application will have millions of end users. The company observes that the IoT devices cannot support DNS resolution. The company needs to implement an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling solution so that the IoT devices can connect to an application endpoint without using DNS.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use an Application Load Balancer (ALB)-type target group for a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group
- B. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the ALB
- C. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the NLB.
- D. Use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator with an Application Load Balancer (ALB) endpoint
- E. Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group
- F. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the ALB. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the accelerator.
- G. Use a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group
- H. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the NLB
- I. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the NLB.
- J. Use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator with a Network Load Balancer (NLB) endpoint
- K. Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group
- L. Attach the Auto Scaling group to the NLB
- M. Set up the IoT devices to connect to the IP addresses of the accelerator.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator can provide static IP addresses that the IoT devices can connect to without using DNS2. It can also route traffic over the AWS global network and improve performance and availability for the IoT devices2. An NLB can provide end-to-end encryption for HTTPS traffic by using TLS as a target group protocol and terminating SSL connections at the load balancer level1. An NLB can also support session affinity (sticky sessions) with TCP connections1.

NEW QUESTION 26

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 forma
- 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 forma
- 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 forma
- 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 forma
- 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 29

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

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