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QUESTION 1

A company's security guidelines state that all outbound traffic from a VPC to the company's on-premises data center must pass through a security appliance. The security appliance runs on an Amazon EC2 instance. A network engineer needs to improve the network performance between the on-premises data center and the security appliance. Which actions should the network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use an EC2 instance that supports enhanced networking.
- B. Send outbound traffic through a transit gateway.
- C. Increase the EC2 instance size.
- D. Place the EC2 instance in a placement group within the VPC.
- E. Attach multiple elastic network interfaces to the EC2 instance.

Correct Answer: AC

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-networking.html>

QUESTION 2

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 connections. Reroute traffic through the new public VIF.
- B. 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.
- C. Deploy a new pair of 10 GB Direct Connect connections with MACsec. Configure MACsec on the edge routers. Reroute traffic to the new Direct Connect connections. Decommission the original Direct Connect connections.
- D. Deploy a new pair of 10 GB Direct Connect connections with MACsec. Deploy a new public VIF on the new Direct Connect connections. Deploy two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections on top of the new public VIF. Reroute traffic from the existing private VIF to the new Site-to-Site connections. Decommission the original Direct Connect connections.

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/MACsec.html>

QUESTION 3

A company has a 2 Gbps AWS Direct Connect hosted connection from the company's office to a VPC in the ap-



southeast-2 Region. A network engineer adds a 5 Gbps Direct Connect hosted connection from a different Direct Connect location in the same Region. The hosted connections are connected to different routers from the office with an iBGP session running in between the routers. The network engineer wants to ensure that the VPC uses the 5 Gbps hosted connection to route traffic to the office. Failover to the 2 Gbps hosted connection must occur when the 5 Gbps hosted connection is down. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an outbound BGP policy from the router that is connected to the 2 Gbps connection. Advertise routes with a longer AS_PATH attribute to AWS.
- B. Advertise a longer prefix route from the router that is connected to the 2 Gbps connection.
- C. Advertise a less specific route from the router that is connected to the 5 Gbps connection.
- D. Configure an outbound BGP policy from the router that is connected to the 5 Gbps connection. Advertise routes with a longer AS_PATH attribute to AWS.

Correct Answer: A

BGP prefers routes with a shorter AS_PATH over routes with a longer AS_PATH.

By advertising routes with a longer AS_PATH attribute from the 2 Gbps connection, you can make those routes less preferable than the routes advertised from the 5 Gbps connection. This way, the VPC will use the 5 Gbps connection to route

traffic to the office, as long as it is available. If the 5 Gbps connection goes down, BGP will fail over to the 2 Gbps connection.

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: B

Only possible solution here is TGW peering and adding static routes for peering connection.

**QUESTION 5**

A company wants to migrate its DNS registrar and DNS hosting to Amazon Route 53. The company website receives tens of thousands of visits each day, and the company's current DNS provider cannot keep up. The company wants to migrate as quickly as possible but cannot tolerate any downtime. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Transfer the domain name to Route 53. Create a Route 53 private hosted zone, and copy all the existing DNS records. Update the nameservers on the domain to use the name servers that are specified in the newly created private hosted zone.

B. Copy all DNS records from the existing DNS servers to a Route 53 private hosted zone. Update the name servers with the existing registrar to use the private hosted zone name servers. Transfer the domain name to Route 53. Ensure that all the changes have propagated.

C. Transfer the domain name to Route 53. Create a Route 53 public hosted zone, and copy all the existing DNS records. Set the TTL value on each record to 1 second. Update the name servers on the domain to use the name servers that are specified in the newly created public hosted zone.

D. Copy all DNS records from the existing DNS servers to a Route 53 public hosted zone. Update the name servers with the existing registrar to use the Route 53 name servers for the hosted zone. When the changes have propagated, perform a domain name transfer to Route 53.

Correct Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/migrate-dns-domain-in-use.html>

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