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QUESTION 1

A global film production company uses the AWS Cloud to encode and store its video content before distribution. The company's three global offices are connected to the us-east-1 Region through AWS Site-to-Site VPN links that terminate on a transit gateway with BGP routing activated. The company recently started to produce content at a higher resolution to support 8K streaming. The size of the content files has increased to three times the size of the content files from the previous format. Uploads of files to Amazon EC2 instances are taking 10 times longer than they did with the previous format. Which actions should a network engineer recommend to reduce the upload times? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a second VPN tunnel from each office location to the transit gateway. Activate equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing.
- B. Modify the transit gateway to activate Jumbo MTU on the VPN tunnels to each office location.
- C. Replace the existing VPN tunnels with new tunnels that have acceleration activated.
- D. Upgrade each EC2 instance to a modern instance type. Activate Jumbo MTU in the operating system.
- E. Replace the existing VPN tunnels with new tunnels that have IGMP activated.

Correct Answer: AC

Like balasmaniam said, internet have an MTU of 1500, so B and D are wrong, IGMP won't help, so AC is the answer

QUESTION 2

A company has developed a new web application on AWS. The application runs on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in the us-east-1 Region. The application uses Amazon Route 53 to host the DNS records for the domain. The content that is served from the website is mostly static images and files that are not updated frequently. Most of the traffic to the website from end users will originate from the United States. Some traffic will originate from Canada and Europe. A network engineer needs to design a solution that will reduce latency for end users at the lowest cost. The solution also must ensure that all traffic is encrypted in transit until the traffic reaches the ALB. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the ALB to use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in us-east-1. Create a secure HTTPS listener. Create an alias record in Amazon Route 53 for the custom domain name. Configure the alias record to route to the DNS name that is assigned to the accelerator for the ALB.
- B. Configure the ALB to use a secure HTTPS listener. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Set the origin domain name to point to the DNS record that is assigned to the ALB. Configure the CloudFront distribution to use an SSL certificate. Set all behaviors to force HTTPS. Create an alias record in Amazon Route 53 for the custom domain name. Configure the alias record to route to the DNS name that is assigned to the ALB.
- C. Configure the ALB to use a secure HTTPS listener. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Set the origin domain name to point to the DNS record that is assigned to the ALB. Configure the CloudFront distribution to use an SSL certificate and redirect HTTP to HTTPS. Create an alias record in Amazon Route 53 for the custom domain name. Configure the alias record to route to the CloudFront distribution.
- D. Configure the ALB to use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in us-east-1. Create a secure HTTPS listener. Create a second application stack on Amazon ECS on Fargate in the eu-west-1 Region. Create another secure HTTPS listener. Create an alias record in Amazon Route 53 for the custom domain name. Configure the alias record to use a latency-based routing policy to route to the DNS name that is assigned to the accelerator for the ALBs.



Correct Answer: C

Route 53 record points to Cloudfront default DNS name.

QUESTION 3

A company has set up a NAT gateway in a single Availability Zone (AZ1) in a VPC (VPC1) to access the internet from Amazon EC2 workloads in the VPC. The EC2 workloads are running in private subnets in three Availability Zones (AZ1, AZ2, AZ3). The route table for each subnet is configured to use the NAT gateway to access the internet.

Recently during an outage, internet access stopped working for the EC2 workloads because of the NAT gateway's unavailability. A network engineer must implement a solution to remove the single point of failure from the architecture and provide built-in redundancy.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up two NAT gateways. Place each NAT gateway in a different public subnet in separate Availability Zones (AZ2 and AZ3). Configure a route table for private subnets to route traffic to the virtual IP addresses of the two NAT gateways.
- B. Set up two NAT gateways. Place each NAT gateway in a different public subnet in separate Availability Zones (AZ2 and AZ3). Configure a route table to point the AZ2 private subnets to the NAT gateway in AZ2. Configure the same route table to point the AZ3 private subnets to the NAT gateway in AZ3.
- C. Create a second VPC (VPC2). Set up two NAT gateways. Place each NAT gateway in a different VPC (VPC1 and VPC2) and in the same Availability Zone (AZ2). Configure a route table in VPC1 to point the AZ2 private subnets to one NAT gateway. Configure a route table in VPC2 to point the AZ2 private subnets to the second NAT gateway.
- D. Set up two NAT gateways. Place each NAT gateway in a different public subnet in separate Availability Zones (AZ2 and AZ3). Configure a route table to point the AZ2 private subnets to the NAT gateway in AZ2. Configure a second route table to point the AZ3 private subnets to the NAT gateway in AZ3.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

A company has 10 web server Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group in a production VPC. The company has 10 other web servers that run in an on-premises data center. The company has a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises datacenter and the production VPC. The company needs to implement a load balancing solution that receives HTTPS traffic from thousands of external users. The solution must distribute the traffic across the web servers on AWS and the web servers in the on-premises data center. Regardless of the location of the web servers, HTTPS requests must go to the same web server throughout the entire session. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in the production VPC. Create a target group. Specify ip as the target type. Register the EC2 instances and the on-premises servers with the target group. Enable connection draining on the NLB.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in the production VPC. Create a target group. Specify ip as the target type. Register the EC2 instances and the on-premises servers with the target group. Enable application-based session affinity (sticky sessions) on the ALB.
- C. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in the production VPC. Create a target group. Specify instance as the target type. Register the EC2 instances and the on-premises servers with the target group. Enable session affinity (sticky



sessions) on the NLB.

D. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in the production VPC. Create a target group. Specify instance as the target type Register the EC2 instances and the on-premises servers with the target group Enable application-based session affinity (sticky sessions) on the ALB.

Correct Answer: B

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-application-load-balancing-via-ip-address-to-aws-on-premises-resources/>

QUESTION 5

A company is moving its record-keeping application to the AWS Cloud. All traffic between the company's on-premises data center and AWS must be encrypted at all times and at every transit device during the migration. The application will reside across multiple Availability Zones in a single AWS Region. The application will use existing 10 Gbps AWS DirectConnect dedicated connections with a MACsec capable port. A network engineer must ensure that the Direct Connect connection is secured accordingly at every transit device. The network engineer creates a Connection Key Name and Connectivity Association Key (CKN/CAK) pair for the MACsec secret key. Which combination of additional steps should the network engineer take to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the on-premises router with the MACsec secret key.
- B. Update the connection's MACsec encryption mode to must_encrypt. Then associate the CKN/CAK pair with the connection.
- C. Update the connection's MACsec encryption mode to should_encrypt. Then associate the CKN/CAK pair with the connection.
- D. Associate the CKN/CAK pair with the connection. Then update the connection's MACsec encryption mode to must_encrypt.
- E. Associate the CKN/CAK pair with the connection. Then update the connection's MACsec encryption mode to should_encrypt.

Correct Answer: AD

According to AWS, you need to do the following 4 steps in order.

1.

Create a new connection with MACsec support

2.

Associate the CKN/CAK with the connection

3.

Verify the connection status

4.

Migrate traffic to new connection as appropriate

When you first create the DX connection, the default encryption mode is should_encrypt. You need to update it to must



encrypt in step 3. There\\'s no way to specify that during the creation of DX.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/adding-macsec-security-to-aws-direct-connect-connections/>

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