ANS-C01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

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 connectivityinitiated over an SSL connection. Traffic must be able to flow to the application from other AWS accounts over private connectivity. Theapplication 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 service. Create a lifecycle hook to add new tasks to thetarget group from Amazon ECS as required to handle scaling. Specify the GLB in the service definition. Create a VPC peer for external AWSaccounts. Update the route tables so that the AWS accounts can reach the GLB.

B. Choose an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service. Create path-based routing rules to allowthe application to target the containers that are registered in the target group. Specify the ALB in the service definition. Create a VPCendpoint service for the ALB Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.

C. Choose an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service. Create path-based routing rules to allowthe application to target the containers that are registered in the target group. Specify the ALB in the service definition. Create a VPCpeer for the external AWS accounts. Update the route tables so that the AWS accounts can reach the ALB.

D. Choose a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the type of load balancer for the ECS service. Specify the NLB in the service definition.Create a VPC endpoint service for the NLB. Share the VPC endpoint service with other AWS accounts.

Correct Answer: D

Path based routing is not required here. Requirement is "Traffic must be able to flow to the application from other AWS accounts over private connectivity. " - which is a case for PrivateLink.

QUESTION 2

A company is moving its record-keeping application to the AWS Cloud. All traffic between the company\\'s on-premises data center and AWSmust 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 securedaccordingly 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/

QUESTION 3

A company has expanded its network to the AWS Cloud by using a hybrid architecture with multiple AWS accounts. The company has set up ashared AWS account for the connection to its on-premises data centers and the company offices. The workloads consist of private web-basedservices for internal use. These services run in different AWS accounts. Office-based employees consume these services by using a DNS namein 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 processinvolves many teams.The company wants to update the DNS registration process by giving the service creators access that will allow them to register their DNSrecords. A network engineer must design a solution that will achieve this goal. The solution must maximize cost-effectiveness and mustrequire 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 tothe employees who need access.

B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VPC. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain namedaws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS servers. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint\\'s IP addresses that werecreated.

C. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule to forward any queries made to onprem.example.internal to the on-premises DNS servers.

D. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWS account to resolve queries for thisdomain.

E. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances in the shared AWS account. Install BIND on each instance. Create a DNS conditional forwarder oneach BIND server to forward queries for each subdomain under aws.example.internal to the appropriate private hosted zone in each AWSaccount. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS servers. Set the forwarding IPaddresses to the IP addresses of the BIND servers.

F. Create a private hosted zone in the shared AWS account for each account that runs the service. Configure the private hosted zone tocontain aws.example.internal in the domain (account1.aws.example.internal). Associate the private hosted zone with the VPC that runsthe service and the shared account VPC.

Correct Answer: BDF

Inbound resolver endpoint and forwarder rule in on-premises DNS Servers, Private Hosted Zones for aws.example.internal and sub domain delegation to respective services (service.aws.example.internal), and association the sub domain private hosted zones with respective VPCs in other accounts.

QUESTION 4

A company\\'s network engineer is designing a hybrid DNS solution for an AWS Cloud workload. Individual teams want to manage their own DNShostnames for their applications in their development environment. The solution must integrate the application-specific hostnames with thecentrally managed DNS hostnames from the on-premises network and must provide bidirectional name resolution. The solution also mustminimize management overhead.Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Use an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint.

B. Modify the DHCP options set by setting a custom DNS server value.

C. Use an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.

D. Create DNS proxy servers.

E. Create Amazon Route 53 private hosted zones.

F. Set up a zone transfer between Amazon Route 53 and the on-premises DNS.

Correct Answer: ACE

For bidirectional name resolution, both Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoint is required.

QUESTION 5

A software company offers a software-as-a-service (SaaS) accounting application that is hosted in the AWS Cloud The application requiresconnectivity to the company\\'s on-premises network. The company has two redundant 10 GB AWS Direct Connect connections between AWSand 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 AWSand 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 Reroutetraffic 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 newDirect 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