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QUESTION 1

A development team is building a new web application in the AWS Cloud. The main company domain, example.com, is currently hosted in an Amazon Route 53 public hosted zone in one of the company's production AWS accounts. The developers want to test the web application in the company's staging AWS account by using publicly resolvable subdomains under the example.com domain with the ability to create and delete DNS records as needed. Developers have full access to Route 53 hosted zones within the staging account, but they are prohibited from accessing resources in any of the production AWS accounts. Which combination of steps should a network engineer take to allow the developers to create records under the example.com domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a public hosted zone for example.com in the staging account
- B. Create a staging example.com NS record in the example.com domain. Populate the value with the name servers from the staging.example.com domain. Set the routing policy type to simple routing.
- C. Create a private hosted zone for staging example.com in the staging account.
- D. Create an example.com NS record in the staging example.com domain. Populate the value with the name servers from the example.com domain. Set the routing policy type to simple routing.
- E. Create a public hosted zone for staging.example.com in the staging account.

Correct Answer: BE

When a client queries a DNS server for a domain name, the DNS server typically starts by looking for NS records to determine which name servers are authoritative for the domain. The DNS server then queries the authoritative name servers to obtain the information about the domain that the client requested.

For example, suppose you own the domain example.com, but you want to delegate control of the subdomain sub.example.com to a different set of name servers. You would create NS records in the example.com zone file that point to the name servers for sub.example.com. This tells DNS servers that the name servers for sub.example.com are authoritative for that subdomain, and they should query those name servers for any requests related to sub.example.com.

QUESTION 2

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 (AmazonSQS) 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 subnet. Disable the Auto-assign Public IP option while launching the EC2 instances. Create an internet gateway. Attach the internet gateway to the VPC. In the public subnet's route table, add a default route that points to the internet gateway.
- B. Place the EC2 instances in a private subnet. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet in the same Availability Zone. Create an internet gateway. Attach the internet gateway to the VPC. In the public subnet's route table, add a default route that points to the internet gateway.



C. Place the EC2 instances in a private subnet. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS. Create gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB.

D. Place the EC2 instances in a private subnet. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS. Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

A company has set up hybrid connectivity between its VPCs and its on-premises data center. The company has the on-premises.example.com subdomain configured at its DNS server in the on-premises data center. The company is using the aws.example.com subdomain for workloads that run on AWS across different VPCs and accounts. Resources in both environments can access each other by using IP addresses. The company wants workloads in the VPCs to be able to access resources on premises by using the on-premises.example.com DNS names. Which solution will meet these requirements with MINIMUM management of resources?

A. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Configure a Resolver rule that conditionally forwards DNS queries for on-premises.example.com to the on-premises DNS server. Associate the rule with the VPCs.

B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint and a Resolver outbound endpoint. Configure a Resolver rule that conditionally forwards DNS queries for on-premises.example.com to the on-premises DNS server. Associate the rule with the VPCs.

C. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance. Install and configure BIND software to conditionally forward DNS queries for on-premises.example.com to the on-premises DNS server. Configure the EC2 instance's IP address as a custom DNS server in each VPC.

D. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance in each VPC. Install and configure BIND software to conditionally forward DNS queries for on-premises.example.com to the on-premises DNS server. Configure the EC2 instance's IP address as a custom DNS server in each VPC.

Correct Answer: A

we need an outbound endpoint because we want to resolve it with an on-premises DNS query

QUESTION 4

A company has an AWS environment that includes multiple VPCs that are connected by a transit gateway. The company has decided to use AWS Site-to-Site VPN to establish connectivity between its on-premises network and its AWS environment. The company does not have a static public IP address for its on-premises network. A network engineer must implement a solution to initiate the VPN connection on the AWS side of the connection for traffic from the AWS environment to the on-premises network. Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to establish VPN connectivity between the transit gateway and the on-premises network? (Choose three.)

A. Configure the Site-to-Site VPN tunnel options to use Internet Key Exchange version 1 (IKEv1).

B. Configure the Site-to-Site VPN tunnel options to use Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2).

C. Use a private certificate authority (CA) from AWS Private Certificate Authority to create a certificate.



- D. Use a public certificate authority (CA) from AWS Private Certificate Authority to create a certificate.
- E. Create a customer gateway. Specify the current dynamic IP address of the customer gateway device's external interface.
- F. Create a customer gateway without specifying the IP address of the customer gateway device.

Correct Answer: BCF

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/cgw-options.html#:~:text=\(Optional\)%20The%20IP,for%20more%20info](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/cgw-options.html#:~:text=(Optional)%20The%20IP,for%20more%20info).

QUESTION 5

A company deploys an internal website behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in a VPC. The VPC has a CIDR block of 172.31.0.0/16. The company creates a private hosted zone for the domain example.com for the website in Amazon Route 53. The company establishes an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between its office network and the VPC. A network engineer needs to set up a DNS solution so that employees can visit the internal webpage by accessing a private domain URL (<https://example.com>) from the office network. Which combination of steps will meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an alias record that points to the ALB in the Route 53 private hosted zone.
- B. Create a CNAME record that points to the ALB internal domain in the Route 53 private hosted zone.
- C. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. On the office DNS server, configure a conditional forwarder to forward the DNS queries to the Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint.
- D. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. On the office DNS server, configure a conditional forwarder to forward the DNS queries to the Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.
- E. On the office DNS server, configure a conditional forwarder for the private domain to the VPC DNS at 172.31.0.2.

Correct Answer: AC

Alias record in Route 53 and conditional forwarding from on premise DNS to INBOUND endpoint

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