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**QUESTION 1**

A company has agreed to collaborate with a partner for a research project. The company has multiple VPCs in the us-east-1 Region that use CIDR blocks within 10.10.0.0/16. The VPCs are connected by a transit gateway that is named TGW-C in us-east-1. TGW-C has an Autonomous System Number (ASN) configuration value of 64520.

The partner has multiple VPCs in us-east-1 that use CIDR blocks within 172.16.0.0/16. The VPCs are connected by a transit gateway that is named TGW-P in us-east-1. TGW-P has an ASN configuration value of 64530.

A network engineer needs to establish network connectivity between the company's VPCs and the partner's VPCs in us-east-1.

Which solution will meet these requirements with MINIMUM changes to both networks?

A. Create a new VPC in a new account. Deploy a router from AWS Marketplace. Share TGW-C and TGW-P with the new account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Associate TGW-C and TGW-P with the new VPC. Configure the router in the new VPC to route between TGW-C and TGW-P.

B. Create an IPsec VPN connection between TGW-C and TGW-P. Configure the routing between the transit gateways to use the IPsec VPN connection.

C. Configure a cross-account transit gateway peering attachment between TGW-C and TGW-P. Configure the routing between the transit gateways to use the peering attachment.

D. Share TGW-C with the partner account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Associate the partner VPCs with TGW-C. Configure routing in the partner VPCs and TGW-C.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A company is running a hybrid cloud environment. The company has multiple AWS accounts as part of an organization in AWS Organizations. The company needs a solution to manage a list of IPv4 on-premises hosts that will be allowed to access resources in AWS. The solution must provide version control for the list of IPv4 addresses and must make the list available to the AWS accounts in the organization. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a customer-managed prefix list. Add entries for the initial list of on-premises IPv4 hosts. Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager. Add the managed prefix list to the resource share. Share the resource with the organization.

B. Create a customer-managed prefix list. Add entries for the initial list of on-premises IPv4 hosts. Use AWS Firewall Manager to share the managed prefix list with the organization.

C. Create a security group. Add inbound rule entries for the initial list of on-premises IPv4 hosts. Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager. Add the security group to the resource share. Share the resource with the organization.

D. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table. Add entries for the initial list of on-premises IPv4 hosts. Create an AWS Lambda function that assumes a role in each AWS account in the organization to authorize inbound rules on security groups based on entries from the DynamoDB table.

Correct Answer: A



<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ram/latest/userguide/getting-started-sharing.html>

QUESTION 3

A software-as-a-service (SaaS) company is migrating its private SaaS application to AWS. The company has hundreds of customers that connect to multiple data centers by using VPN tunnels. As the number of customers has grown, the company has experienced more difficulty in its effort to manage routing and segmentation of customers with complex NAT rules. After the migration to AWS is complete, the company's AWS customers must be able to access the SaaS application directly from their VPCs. Meanwhile, the company's on-premises customers still must be able to connect through IPsec encrypted tunnels. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Connect the AWS customer VPCs to a shared transit gateway. Use AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gateway for the on-premises customers
- B. Use AWS PrivateLink to connect the AWS customers. Use a third-party routing appliance in the SaaS application VPC to terminate on-premises Site-to-Site VPN connections.
- C. Peer each AWS customer's VPCs to the VPC that hosts the SaaS application. Create AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections on the SaaS VPC virtual private gateway.
- D. Use Site-to-Site VPN tunnels to connect each AWS customer's VPCs to the VPC that hosts the SaaS application. Use AWS Site-to-Site VPN to connect the on-premises customers.

Correct Answer: B

There is an adjustable limit of 50 with S2S VPN connections and customer gateways per Region.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/vpn-limits.html> Private link for connecting from customer's VPC and third party appliances for multiple S2S VPN connections with customers data centers seems to be the best solution

QUESTION 4

A company is building its website on AWS in a single VPC. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets in two Availability Zones. The website has static content such as images. The company is using Amazon S3 to store the content. The company has deployed a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances as web servers in a private subnet. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances will serve traffic, and they must pull content from an S3 bucket to render the webpages. The company is using AWS Direct Connect with a public VIF for on-premises connectivity to the S3 bucket. A network engineer notices that traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3 is routing through a NAT gateway. As traffic increases, the company's costs are increasing. The network engineer needs to change the connectivity to reduce the NAT gateway costs that result from the traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Direct Connect private VIF. Migrate the traffic from the public VIF to the private VIF.
- B. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN tunnel over the existing public VIF.
- C. Implement interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.
- D. Implement gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.

Correct Answer: D

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/vpc-reduce-nat-gateway-transfer-costs/>



Determine whether the majority of your NAT gateway charges are from traffic to Amazon Simple Storage Service or Amazon DynamoDB in the same Region. If they are, then set up a gateway VPC endpoint. Route traffic to and from the AWS

resource through the gateway VPC endpoint, rather than through the NAT gateway. There's no processing or hourly charges for using gateway VPC endpoints.

QUESTION 5

A company has a hybrid IT setup that includes services that run in an on-premises data center and in the AWS Cloud. The company is using AWS Direct Connect to connect its data center to AWS. The company is using one AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection as backup and requires a backup connectivity option to always be present. The company is transitioning to IPv6 by implementing dual-stack architectures.

Which combination of steps will transition the data center's connectivity to AWS in the LEAST amount of time? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new Site-to-Site VPN tunnel for the IPv6 traffic.
- B. Create a new dual-stack Site-to-Site VPN connection between the data center and AWS. Provision routing. Delete the original Site-to-Site VPN connection.
- C. Associate a new dual-stack public VIF with the Direct Connect connection. Migrate the Direct Connect traffic to the new VIF.
- D. Add a new IPv6 peer in the existing VIF. Use the IPv6 address provided by Amazon on the peer router.
- E. Send IPv6 traffic between the data center and AWS in a tunnel inside the existing IPv4 tunnels.

Correct Answer: AD

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