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**QUESTION 1**

A company's network engineer builds and tests network designs for VPCs in a development account. The company needs to monitor the changes that are made to network resources and must ensure strict compliance with network security policies. The company also needs access to the historical configurations of network resources. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with a custom pattern to monitor the account for changes. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to identify noncompliant resources. Update an Amazon DynamoDB table with the changes that are identified.
- B. Create custom metrics from Amazon CloudWatch logs. Use the metrics to invoke an AWS Lambda function to identify noncompliant resources. Update an Amazon DynamoDB table with the changes that are identified.
- C. Record the current state of network resources by using AWS Config. Create rules that reflect the desired configuration settings. Set remediation for noncompliant resources.
- D. Record the current state of network resources by using AWS Systems Manager Inventory. Use Systems Manager State Manager to enforce the desired configuration settings and to carry out remediation for noncompliant resources.

Correct Answer: C

AWS Config = Compliance

QUESTION 2

A company recently started using AWS Client VPN to give its remote users the ability to access resources in multiple peered VPCs and resources in the company's on-premises data center. The Client VPN endpoint route table has a single entry of 0.0.0.0/0. The Client VPN endpoint is using a new security group that has no inbound rules and a single outbound rule that allows all traffic to 0.0.0.0/0. Multiple remote users report that web search results are showing incorrect geographic location information for the users. Which combination of steps should a network engineer take to resolve this issue with the LEAST amount of service interruption? (Choose three.)

- A. Switch users to AWS Site-to-Site VPNs.
- B. Enable the split-tunnel option on the Client VPN endpoint.
- C. Add routes for the peered VPCs and for the on-premises data center to the Client VPN route table.
- D. Remove the 0.0.0.0/0 outbound rule from the security group that the Client VPN endpoint uses.
- E. Delete and recreate the Client VPN endpoint in a different VPC.
- F. Remove the 0.0.0.0/0 entry from the Client VPN endpoint route table.

Correct Answer: BCF

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/clientvpn-admin/split-tunnel-vpn.html>

QUESTION 3



A network engineer is designing hybrid connectivity with AWS Direct Connect and AWS Transit Gateway. A transit gateway is attached to a Direct Connect gateway and 19 VPCs across different AWS accounts. Two new VPCs are being attached to the transit gateway. The IP address administrator has assigned 10.0.32.0/21 to the first VPC and 10.0.40.0/21 to the second VPC. The prefix list has one CIDR block remaining before the prefix list reaches the quota for the maximum number of entries. What should the network engineer do to advertise the routes from AWS to on-premises to meet these requirements?

- A. Add 10.0.32.0/21 and 10.0.40.0/21 to both AWS managed prefix lists.
- B. Add 10.0.32.0/21 and 10.0.40.0/21 to the allowed prefix list.
- C. Add 10.0.32.0/20 to both AWS managed prefix lists.
- D. Add 10.0.32.0/20 to the allowed prefix list.

Correct Answer: D

The VPC route to send to on-premises is sent by entering the allowed prefix value of DXGW. Since only one remaining frame is used for route information, it is necessary to aggregate two routes

QUESTION 4

A company has critical VPC workloads that connect to an on-premises data center through two redundant active-passive AWS Direct Connect connections. However, a recent outage on one Direct Connect connection revealed that it takes more than a minute for traffic to fail over to the secondary Direct Connect connection. The company wants to reduce the failover time from minutes to seconds. Which solution will provide the LARGEST reduction in the BGP failover time?

- A. Reduce the BGP hold-down timer that is configured on the BGP sessions on the Direct Connect connection VIFs.
- B. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the Direct Connect connection state to invoke an AWS Lambda function to fail over the traffic.
- C. Configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the Direct Connect connections on the AWS side.
- D. Configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the Direct Connect connections on the on-premises router.

Correct Answer: D

Asynchronous BFD is automatically turned on for all AWS Direct Connect interfaces on the AWS side. You can't configure BFD settings on the AWS side. When creating a BFD session, the BFD protocol always selects the longer and slower timer.

QUESTION 5

A company is deploying a new stateless web application on AWS. The web application will run on Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group. The web application has a stateful management application for administration that will run on EC2 instances that are in a separate Auto Scaling group. The company wants to access the management application by using the same URL as the web application, with a path prefix of /management. The protocol, hostname, and port number must be the same for the web application and the management application. Access to the management application must be restricted to the company's on-premises IP address space. An SSL/TLS certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) will protect the web application. Which combination of steps should a network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose



two.)

A. Insert a rule for the load balancer HTTPS listener. Configure the rule to check the path-pattern condition type for the /managementprefix and to check the source-ip condition type for the on-premises IP address space. Forward requests to the management applicationtarget group if there is a match. Edit the management application target group and enable stickiness.

B. Modify the default rule for the load balancer HTTPS listener. Configure the rule to check the path-pattern condition type for the /management prefix and to check the source-ip condition type for the on-premises IP address space. Forward requests to the managementapplication target group if there is not a match. Enable group-level stickiness in the rule attributes.

C. Insert a rule for the load balancer HTTPS listener. Configure the rule to check the path-pattern condition type for the /managementprefix and to check the X-Forwarded-For HTTP header for the on-premises IP address space. Forward requests to the managementapplication target group if there is a match. Enable group-level stickiness in the rule attributes.

D. Modify the default rule for the load balancer HTTPS listener. Configure the rule to check the path-pattern condition type for the /management prefix and to check the source-ip condition type for the on-premises IP address space. Forward requests to the webapplication target group if there is not a match.

E. Forward all requests to the web application target group. Edit the web application target group and disable stickiness.

Correct Answer: AE

A to forward people to management with stickiness E to forward people to the web application without stickiness

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-listeners.html>

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