Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Advanced-Networking-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1
A retail company is running its service on AWS. The company's architecture includes Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in public subnets. The ALB target groups are configured to send traffic to backend Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets. These backend EC2 instances can call externally hosted services over the internet by using a NAT gateway.
The company has noticed in its billing that NAT gateway usage has increased significantly. A network engineer needs to find out the source of this increased usage.
Which options can the network engineer use to investigate the traffic through the NAT gateway? (Choose two.)

A. Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interfac
B. Publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
C. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
D. Enable NAT gateway access log
E. Publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
F. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
G. Configure Traffic Mirroring on the NAT gateway's elastic network interfac
H. Send the traffic to an additional EC2 instanc
I. Use tools such as tcpdump and Wireshark to query and analyze the mirrored traffic.
J. Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interfac
K. Publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucke
L. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structur
M. Use Athena to query and analyze the logs.
N. Enable NAT gateway access log
O. Publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucke
P. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structur
Q. Use Athena to query and analyze the logs.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
To investigate the increased usage of a NAT gateway in a VPC architecture with ALBs and backend EC2 instances, a network engineer can use the following options:
- Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interface and publish the logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query and analyze the logs.
(Option A)
- Enable VPC flow logs on the NAT gateway's elastic network interface and publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create a custom table for the S3 bucket in Amazon Athena to describe the log structure and use Athena to query and analyze the logs. (Option D)

These options allow for detailed analysis of traffic through the NAT gateway to identify the source of increased usage.

NEW QUESTION 2
A network engineer is designing the architecture for a healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud. All data to and from the on-premises environment must be encrypted in transit. All traffic also must be inspected in the cloud before the traffic is allowed to leave the cloud and travel to the on-premises environment or to the internet.
The company will expose components of the workload to the internet so that patients can reserve appointments. The architecture must secure these components and protect them against DDoS attacks. The architecture also must provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event.
Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet all these requirements for the workload? (Choose three.)

A. Use Traffic Mirroring to copy all traffic to a fleet of traffic capture appliances.
B. Set up AWS WAF on all network components.
C. Configure an AWS Lambda function to create Deny rules in security groups to block malicious IP addresses.
D. Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud.
E. Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection.
F. Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets.

Answer: DEF

Explanation:
To meet the requirements for the healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud, the network engineer should take the following steps:
- Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud to ensure that all data to and from the on-premises environment is encrypted in transit (Option D).
- Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection to inspect all traffic in the cloud before it is allowed to leave (Option E).
- Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets to secure components exposed to the internet against DDoS attacks and provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event (Option F).

These steps will help ensure that all data is encrypted in transit, all traffic is inspected before leaving the cloud, and components exposed to the internet are secured against DDoS attacks.

NEW QUESTION 3
An IoT company sells hardware sensor modules that periodically send out temperature, humidity, pressure, and location data through the MQTT messaging protocol. The hardware sensor modules send this data to the company's on-premises MQTT brokers that run on Linux servers behind a load balancer. The hardware sensor modules have been hardcoded with public IP addresses to reach the brokers.
The company is growing and is acquiring customers across the world. The existing solution can no longer scale and is introducing additional latency because of the company's global presence. As a result, the company decides to migrate its entire infrastructure from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to migrate without reconfiguring the hardware sensor modules that are already deployed across the world. The solution also must minimize latency.
The company migrates the MQTT brokers to run on Amazon EC2 instances. What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

A. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure TCP listener
B. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with the NLB.
C. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure TCP listener

D. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in front of the NLUse Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with Global Accelerator.
E. Place the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure TCP listener
F. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in front of the AL
G. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with Global Accelerator
H. Place the EC2 instances behind an Amazon CloudFront distributio
I. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with CloudFront.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
A company has developed an application on AWS that will track inventory levels of vending machines and initiate the restocking process automatically. The company plans to integrate this application with vending machines and deploy the vending machines in several markets around the world. The application resides in a VPC in the us-east-1 Region. The application consists of an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The communication from the vending machines to the application happens over HTTPS.
The company is planning to use an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator and configure static IP addresses of the accelerator in the vending machines for application endpoint access. The application must be accessible only through the accelerator and not through a direct connection over the internet to the ALB endpoint.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VP
B. Attach an internet gateway without adding routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gatewa
C. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
D. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the internet on the ALB listener port.
E. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VP
F. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
G. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the internet on the ALB listener port.
H. Configure the ALB in a public subnet of the VPAttach an internet gatewa
I. Add routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gatewa
J. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
K. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound traffic from the accelerator's IP addresses on the ALB listener port.
L. Configure the ALB in a private subnet of the VP
M. Attach an internet gatewa
N. Add routes in the subnet route tables to point to the internet gatewa
O. Configure the accelerator with endpoint groups that include the ALB endpoin
P. Configure the ALB's security group to only allow inbound trafficfrom the accelerator's IP addresses on the ALB listener port.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Please read the below link typically describing ELB integration with AWS Global accelator (and the last line of the extract) - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/latest/dg/secure-vpc-connections.html "When you add an internal Application Load Balancer or an Amazon EC2 instance endpoint in AWS Global Accelerator, you enable internet traffic to flow directly to and from the endpoint in Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) by targeting it in a private subnet. The VPC that contains the load balancer or EC2 instance must have an internet gateway attached to it, to indicate that the VPC accepts internet traffic. However, you don't need public IP addresses on the load balancer or EC2 instance. You also don't need an associated internet gateway route for the subnet."

NEW QUESTION 5
A network engineer must develop an AWS CloudFormation template that can create a virtual private gateway, a customer gateway, a VPN connection, and static routes in a route table. During testing of the template, the network engineer notes that the CloudFormation template has encountered an error and is rolling back.
What should the network engineer do to resolve the error?

A. Change the order of resource creation in the CloudFormation template.
B. Add the DependsOn attribute to the resource declaration for the virtual private gatewa
C. Specify the route table entry resource.
D. Add a wait condition in the template to wait for the creation of the virtual private gateway.
E. Add the DependsOn attribute to the resource declaration for the route table entr
F. Specify the virtual private gateway resource.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
A company is planning to use Amazon S3 to archive financial data. The data is currently stored in an
on-premises data center. The company uses AWS Direct Connect with a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway to connect to the on-premises data center.
The data cannot be transported over the public internet and must be encrypted in transit.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a Direct Connect public VI
B. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to access Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
C. Create an IPsec VPN connection over the transit VI
D. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gatewa
E. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
F. Create a VPC and attach the VPC to the transit gatewa
G. In the VPC, provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.
H. Create a Direct Connect public VI
I. Set up an IPsec VPN connection over the public VIF to the transit gatewa
J. Create an attachment for Amazon S3. Use HTTPS for communication.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/private-ip-dx.html

An IPsec VPN connection over the transit VIF can encrypt traffic between the on-premises network and AWS without using public IP addresses or the internet2. A VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 can enable private access to S3 buckets within the same region.HTTPS can provide additional encryption for communication.

NEW QUESTION 7
A company has an AWS Direct Connect connection between its on-premises data center in the United States (US) and workloads in the us-east-1 Region. The connection uses a transit VIF to connect the data center to a transit gateway in us-east-1.
The company is opening a new office in Europe with a new on-premises data center in England. A Direct Connect connection will connect the new data center with some workloads that are running in a single VPC in the eu-west-2 Region. The company needs to connect the US data center and us-east-1 with the Europe data center and eu-west-2. A network engineer must establish full connectivity between the data centers and Regions with the lowest possible latency.
How should the network engineer design the network architecture to meet these requirements?

A. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 with the Europe data center by using a Direct Connect gateway and a private VI
B. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the same Direct Connect gatewa
C. Enable SiteLink for the transit VIF and the private VIF.
D. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 to a new transit gatewa
E. Connect the Europe data center to the new transit gateway by using a Direct Connect gateway and a new transit VI
F. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the same Direct Connect gatewa
G. Enable SiteLink for both transit VIF
H. Peer the two transit gateways.
I. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 to a new transit gatewa
J. Connect the Europe data center to the new transit gateway by using a Direct Connect gateway and a new transit VI
K. Create a new Direct Connect gatewa
L. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the new Direct Connect gatewa
M. Enable SiteLink for both transit VIF
N. Peer the two transit gateways.
O. Connect the VPC in eu-west-2 with the Europe data center by using a Direct Connect gateway and a private VI
P. Create a new Direct Connect gatewa
Q. Associate the transit gateway in us-east-1 with the new Direct Connect gatewa
R. Enable SiteLink for the transit VIF and the private VIF.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
A company is deploying third-party firewall appliances for traffic inspection and NAT capabilities in its VPC. The VPC is configured with private subnets and public subnets. The company needs to deploy the firewall appliances behind a load balancer.
Which architecture will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
B. Configure the firewall appliances with a single network interface in a private subne
C. Use a NAT gateway to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.
D. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
E. Configure the firewall appliances with two network interfaces: one network interface in a private subnet and another network interface in a public subne
F. Use the NAT functionality on the firewall appliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.
G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
H. Configure the firewall appliances with a single network interface in a private subne
I. Use a NAT gateway to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.
J. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as target
K. Configure the firewall appliances with two network interfaces: one network interface in a private subnet and another network interface in a public subne
L. Use the NAT functionality on the firewall appliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
A company's network engineer is designing a hybrid DNS solution for an AWS Cloud workload. Individual teams want to manage their own DNS hostnames for their applications in their development environment. The solution must integrate the application-specific hostnames with the centrally managed DNS hostnames from the on-premises network and must provide bidirectional name resolution. The solution also must minimize 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.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 10
A company is planning a migration of its critical workloads from an on-premises data center to Amazon EC2 instances. The plan includes a new 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect dedicated connection from the on-premises data center to a VPC that is attached to a transit gateway. The migration must occur over encrypted paths between the on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud.
Which solution will meet these requirements while providing the HIGHEST throughput?

A. Configure a public VIF on the Direct Connect connectio
B. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the transit gateway as a VPN attachment.
C. Configure a transit VIF on the Direct Connect connectio
D. Configure an IPsec VPN connection to an EC2 instance that is running third-party VPN software.
E. Configure MACsec for the Direct Connect connectio
F. Configure a transit VIF to a Direct Connect gateway that is associated with the transit gateway.

G. Configure a public VIF on the Direct Connect connectio
H. Configure two AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gatewa
I. Enable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/adding-macsec-security-to-aws-direct-connect-c

NEW QUESTION 10
A company uses a 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to connect its AWS environment to its on-premises data center. The connection provides employees with access to an application VPC that is hosted on AWS. Many remote employees use a company-provided VPN to connect to the data center. These employees are reporting slowness when they access the application during business hours. On-premises users have started to report similar slowness while they are in the office.
The company plans to build an additional application on AWS. On-site and remote employees will use the additional application. After the deployment of this additional application, the company will need 20% more bandwidth than the company currently uses. With the increased usage, the company wants to add resiliency to the AWS connectivity. A network engineer must review the current implementation and must make improvements within a limited budget.
What should the network engineer do to meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Set up a new 1 Gbps Direct Connect dedicated connection to accommodate the additional traffic load from remote employees and the additional applicatio
B. Create a link aggregation group (LAG).
C. Deploy an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection to the application VP
D. Configure the on-premises routing for the remote employees to connect to the Site-to-Site VPN connection.
E. Deploy Amazon Workspaces into the application VPInstruct the remote employees to connect to Workspaces.
F. Replace the existing 1 Gbps Direct Connect connection with two new 2 Gbps Direct Connect hosted connection
G. Create an AWS Client VPN endpoint in the application VP
H. Instruct the remote employees to connect to the Client VPN endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Setting up a new 1 Gbps Direct Connect dedicated connection to accommodate the additional trafficload from remote employees and the additional application would provide more bandwidth and lower latency than a VPN connection over the public internet1. Creating a link aggregation group (LAG) with the existing and new Direct Connect connections would provide resiliency and redundancy for the AWS connectivity2.

NEW QUESTION 11
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 VI
B. Migrate the traffic from the public VIF to the private VIF.
C. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN tunnel over the existing public VIF.
D. Implement interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.
E. Implement gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13
A company has expanded its network to the AWS Cloud by using a hybrid architecture with multiple AWS accounts. The company has set up a shared AWS account for the connection to its on-premises data centers and the company offices. The workloads consist of private web-based services for internal use. These services run in different AWS accounts. Office-based employees consume these services by using a DNS name in 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 process involves many teams.
The company wants to update the DNS registration process by giving the service creators access that will allow them to register their DNS records. A network engineer must design a solution that will achieve this goal. The solution must maximize cost-effectiveness and must require 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 to the employees who need access.
B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VP
C. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS server
D. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint's IP addresses that were created.
E. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule to forward any queries made to onprem.example.internal to the on-premises DNS servers.
F. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWSaccount to resolve queries for this domain.
G. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances in the shared AWS accoun
H. Install BIND on each instanc
I. Create a DNS conditional forwarder on each BIND server to forward queries for each subdomain under aws.example.internal to the appropriate private hosted zone in each AWS accoun
J. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS server
K. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the IP addresses of the BIND servers.
L. Create a private hosted zone in the shared AWS account for each account that runs the service.Configure the private hosted zone to contain

aws.example.internal in the domain (account1.aws.example.internal). Associate the private hosted zone with the VPC that runs the service and the shared account VPC.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of updating the DNS registration process while maximizing cost-effectiveness and minimizing configuration changes, the network engineer should take the following steps:

- Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared account VPC. Create a conditional forwarder for a domain named aws.example.internal on the on-premises DNS servers. Set the forwarding IP addresses to the inbound endpoint's IP addresses that were created (Option B).
- Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone named aws.example.internal in the shared AWS account to resolve queries for this domain (Option D).
- Create a record for each service in its local private hosted zone (serviceA.account1.aws.example.internal). Provide this DNS record to the employees who need access (Option A).

These steps will allow service creators to register their DNS records while keeping costs low and minimizing configuration changes.

NEW QUESTION 18
A company is using Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall in a VPC to block all domains except domains that are on an approved list. The company is concerned that if DNS Firewall is unresponsive, resources in the VPC might be affected if the network cannot resolve any DNS queries. To maintain application service level agreements, the company needs DNS queries to continue to resolve even if Route 53 Resolver does not receive a response from DNS Firewall.
Which change should a network engineer implement to meet these requirements?

A. Update the DNS Firewall VPC configuration to disable fail open for the VPC.
B. Update the DNS Firewall VPC configuration to enable fail open for the VPC.
C. Create a new DHCP options set with parameter dns_firewall_fail_open=fals
D. Associate the new DHCP options set with the VPC.
E. Create a new DHCP options set with parameter dns_firewall_fail_open=tru
F. Associate the new DHCP options set with the VPC.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
A company has created three VPCs: a production VPC, a nonproduction VPC, and a shared services VPC. The production VPC and the nonproduction VPC must each have communication with the shared services VPC. There must be no communication between the production VPC and the nonproduction VPC. A transit gateway is deployed to facilitate communication between VPCs.
Which route table configurations on the transit gateway will meet these requirements?

A. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VP
B. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
C. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for each VP
D. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from each VPC.
E. Configure a route table with all the VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VPCreate an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
F. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes disable
G. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25
A company is hosting an application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances are in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Because of a recent change to a security group, external users cannot access the application.
A network engineer needs to prevent this downtime from happening again. The network engineer must implement a solution that remediates noncompliant changes to security groups.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuratio
B. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant security groups.
C. Configure an AWS Config rule to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuratio
D. Configure AWS OpsWorks for Chef to remediate noncompliant security groups.
E. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuratio
F. Configure AWS OpsWorks for Chef to remediate noncompliant security groups.
G. Configure an AWS Config rule to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuratio
H. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant security groups.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Configuring an AWS Config rule to detect inconsistencies between the desired security group configuration and the current security group configuration would enable evaluation of the compliance status of the security groups based on predefined or custom rules3. Creating an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant security groups would enable automation of the remediation process2. Additionally, configuring AWS Config to trigger the runbook when a noncompliant change is detected would enable timely and consistent remediation of security group changes.

NEW QUESTION 26
A company is planning to create a service that requires encryption in transit. The traffic must not be decrypted between the client and the backend of the service. The company will implement the service by using the gRPC protocol over TCP port 443. The service will scale up to thousands of simultaneous connections. The backend of the service will be hosted on an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) duster with the Kubernetes Cluster Autoscaler and the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler configured. The company needs to use mutual TLS for two-way authentication between the client and the backend.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Install the AWS Load Balancer Controller for Kubernete
B. Using that controller, configure a NetworkLoad Balancer with a TCP listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the IP addresses of the backend service Pods.
C. Install the AWS Load Balancer Controller for Kubernete
D. Using that controller, configure an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the IP addresses of the backend service Pods.
E. Create a target grou
F. Add the EKS managed node group's Auto Scaling group as a target Create an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the target group.
G. Create a target grou
H. Add the EKS managed node group’s Auto Scaling group as a targe
I. Create a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener on port 443 to forward traffic to the target group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html#target-gro

NEW QUESTION 27
A company is planning to deploy many software-defined WAN (SD-WAN) sites. The company is using AWS Transit Gateway and has deployed a transit gateway in the required AWS Region. A network engineer needs to deploy the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance into a VPC that is connected to the transit gateway. The solution must support at least 5 Gbps of throughput from the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance to other VPCs that are attached to the transit gateway.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual applianc
B. Create two IPsec VPN connections between the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance and the transit gatewa
C. Configure BGP over the IPsec VPN connections
D. Assign a new CIDR block to the transit gatewa
E. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual applianc
F. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachmen
G. Add a transit gateway Connect attachmen
H. Create a Connect peer and specify the GRE and BGP parameter
I. Create a route in the appropriate VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance to route to the transit gateway.
J. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual applianc
K. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachmen
L. Create two IPsec VPN connections between the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance and the transit gatewa
M. Configure BGP over the IPsec VPN connections.
N. Assign a new CIDR block to the transit gatewa
O. Create a new VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual applianc
P. Attach the new VPC to the transit gateway with a VPC attachmen
Q. Add a transit gateway Connect attachmen
R. Create a Connect peer and specify the VXLAN and BGP parameter
S. Create a route in the appropriate VPC for the SD-WAN hub virtual appliance to route to the transit gateway.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32
A company is deploying a new application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants a highly available web server that will sit behind an Elastic Load Balancer. The load balancer will route requests to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. All traffic must use HTTPS. TLS processing must be offloaded to the load balancer. The web server must know the user’s IP address so that the company can keep accurate logs for security purposes.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listene
B. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target grou
C. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
D. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener for each domai
E. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domai
F. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listene
H. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target grou
I. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.
J. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener for each domai
K. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domai
L. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Application Load Balancer (ALB) can be used to route traffic to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. The ALB can be configured with an HTTPS listener to ensure all traffic uses HTTPS. TLS processing can be offloaded to the ALB, which reduces the load on the web server. Path-based routing rules can be used to route traffic to the correct target group based on the URL in the request. The X-Forwarded-For request header can be included with traffic to the targets, which will allow the web server to know the user's IP address and keep accurate logs for security purposes.

NEW QUESTION 37
A company’s network engineer needs to design a new solution to help troubleshoot and detect network anomalies. The network engineer has configured Traffic Mirroring. However, the mirrored traffic is overwhelming the Amazon EC2 instance that is the traffic mirror target. The EC2 instance hosts tools that the company’s security team uses to analyze the traffic. The network engineer needs to design a highly available solution that can scale to meet the demand of the mirrored traffic.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Deploy a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the traffic mirror targe

B. Behind the NL
C. deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling grou
D. Use Traffic Mirroring as necessary.
E. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the traffic mirror targe
F. Behind the ALB, deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling grou
G. Use Traffic Mirroring only during non-business hours.
H. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB) as the traffic mirror targe
I. Behind the GL
J. deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling grou
K. Use Traffic Mirroring as necessary.
L. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) with an HTTPS listener as the traffic mirror targe
M. Behind the AL
N. deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling grou
O. Use Traffic Mirroring only during active events or business hours.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39
A company has deployed a new web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances are in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Enterprise customers from around the world will use the application. Employees of these enterprise customers will connect to the application over HTTPS from office locations.
The company must configure firewalls to allow outbound traffic to only approved IP addresses. The employees of the enterprise customers must be able to access the application with the least amountof latency.
Which change should a network engineer make in the infrastructure to meet these requirements?

A. Create a new Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add the ALB as a target of the NLB.
B. Create a new Amazon CloudFront distributio
C. Set the ALB as the distribution's origin.
D. Create a new accelerator in AWS Global Accelerato
E. Add the ALB as an accelerator endpoint.
F. Create a new Amazon Route 53 hosted zon
G. Create a new record to route traffic to the ALB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that can speed up the delivery of static and dynamic web content, such as images, videos, and APIs2. CloudFront can also provide end-to-end encryption for HTTPS traffic by using SSL certificates from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) or other sources2. CloudFron can also support session affinity (sticky sessions) with a load balancer-generated cookie or an application-based cookie policy2.

NEW QUESTION 44
A bank built a new version of its banking application in AWS using containers that content to an on-premises database over VPN connection. This application version requires users to also update their client application. The bank plans to deprecate the earlier client version. However, the company wants to keep supporting earlier clients through their on-premises version of the application to serve a small portion of the customers who haven't yet upgraded.
What design will allow the company to serve both newer and earlier clients in the MOST efficient way?

A. Use an Amazon Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy to route older client traffic to the on-premises application version and the rest of the traffic to the new AWS based version.
B. Use a Classic Load Balancer for the new applicatio
C. Route all traffic to the new application by using an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer DN
D. Define a user-agent-based rule on the backend servers to redirect earlier clients to the on-premises application.
E. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new applicatio
F. Register both the new and earlier applications as separate target groups and use path-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.
G. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new applicatio
H. Register both the new and earlier application backends as separate target group
I. Use header-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
A company's AWS architecture consists of several VPCs. The VPCs include a shared services VPC and several application VPCs. The company has established network connectivity from all VPCs to the
on-premises DNS servers.
Applications that are deployed in the application VPCs must be able to resolve DNS for internally hosted domains on premises. The applications also must be able to resolve local VPC domain names and domains that are hosted in Amazon Route 53 private hosted zones.
What should a network engineer do to meet these requirements?

A. Create a new Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared services VP
B. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
C. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VP
D. Update each application VPC's DHCP configuration to point DNS resolution to the new Resolver endpoint.
E. Create a new Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the shared services VP
F. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
G. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC.
H. Create a new Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the shared services VPCreate forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
I. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPUpdate each application VPC's DHCP configuration to point DNS resolution to the new Resolver endpoint.
J. Create a new Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the shared services VP
K. Create forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domain
L. Associate the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating a new Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the shared services VPC would enable forwarding of DNS queries from the VPC to on-premises1. Creating forwarding rules for the on-premises hosted domains would enable specifying which domain names are forwarded to the on-premises DNS servers2. Associating the rules with the new Resolver endpoint and each application VPC would enable applying the rules to the VPCs2. This solution would not affect the default DNS resolution behavior of Route 53 Resolver for local VPC domain names and domains that are hosted in Route 53 private hosted zones3.

NEW QUESTION 53
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