ANS-C01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A network engineer is working on a private DNS design to integrate AWS workloads and on-premises resources. The AWS deployment consistsof five VPCs in the eu-west-1 Region that connect to the on-premises network over AWS Direct Connect. The VPCs communicate with eachother by using a transit gateway. Each VPC is associated with a private hosted zone that uses the aws.example.internal domain. The networkengineer creates an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in a shared services VPC and attaches the shared services VPC to thetransit gateway.The network engineer is implementing a solution for DNS resolution. Queries for hostnames that end with aws.example.internal must use theprivate hosted zone. Queries for hostnames that end with all other domains must be forwarded to a private on-premises DNS resolver.Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Add a forwarding rule for "*" that targets the on-premises server\\'s DNS IP address. Add a system rule for aws.example.internal thattargets Route 53 Resolver.

B. Add a forwarding rule for aws.example.internal that targets Route 53 Resolver. Add a system rule for "." that targets the Route 53Resolver outbound endpoint.

C. Add a forwarding rule for "*" that targets the Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.

D. Add a forwarding rule for "." that targets the Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.

Correct Answer: D

In this case, a dot (".") is used as a wildcard to match all other domains. So, by adding a forwarding rule for "." that targets the Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint, all DNS queries for hostnames that end with any domain other than aws.example.internal will be forwarded to the on-premises DNS resolver through the outbound endpoint.

Meanwhile, AWS automatically resolves DNS namespaces for VPCs that are associated with private hosted zones, so queries for hostnames that end with aws.example.internal will be resolved using the private hosted zone without requiring any additional configuration.

QUESTION 2

A company has established connectivity between its on-premises data center in Paris. France, and the AWS Cloud by using an AWS Direct Connect connection. The company uses a transit VIF that connects the Direct Connect connection with a transit gateway that is hosted in the Europe (Paris) Region. The company hosts workloads in private subnets in several VPCs that are attached to the transit gateway.

The company recently acquired another corporation that hosts workloads on premises in an office building in Tokyo, Japan. The company needs to migrate the workloads from the Tokyo office to AWS. These workloads must have access to the company\\'s existing workloads in Paris. The company also must establish connectivity between the Tokyo office building and the Paris data center.

In the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region, the company creates a new VPC with private subnets for migration of the workloads. The workload migration must be completed in 5 days. The workloads cannot be directly accessible from the internet.

Which set of steps should a network engineer take to meet these requirements?

A. 1. Create public subnets in the Tokyo VPC to migrate the workloads into.

2.

Configure an internet gateway for the Tokyo office to reach the Tokyo VPC.

3.

Configure security groups on the Tokyo workloads to only allow traffic from the Tokyo office and the Paris workloads.

4.

Create peering connections between the Tokyo VPC and the Paris VPCs.

5.

Configure a VPN connection between the Paris data center and the Tokyo office by using existing routers.

B. 1. Configure a transit gateway in the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region. Associate this transit gateway with the Tokyo VPC.

2.

Create peering connections between the Tokyo transit gateway and the Paris transit gateway.

3.

Set up a new Direct Connect connection from the Tokyo office to the Tokyo transit gateway.

4.

Configure routing on both transit gateways to allow data to flow between sites and the VPCs.

C. 1. Configure a transit gateway in the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region. Associate this transit gateway with the Tokyo VPC.

2.

Create peering connections between the Tokyo transit gateway and the Paris transit gateway.

3.

Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection from the Tokyo office. Set the Tokyo transit gateway as the target.

4.

Configure routing on both transit gateways to allow data to flow between sites and the VPCs.

D. 1. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection from the Tokyo office to the Paris transit gateway.

2.

Create an association between the Paris transit gateway and the Tokyo VPC.

3.

Configure routing on the Paris transit gateway to allow data to flow between sites and the VPC.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

A financial company offers investment forecasts and recommendations to authorized users through the internet. All the services are hosted in the AWS Cloud. A new compliance requirement states that all the internet service traffic from any host must be logged and retained for 2 years. In its development AWS accounts, the company has designed, tested, and verified a solution that uses Amazon VPC Traffic Mirroring with a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the traffic mirror target. While the solution runs in one AWS account, the solution mirrors the traffic to another AWS account.

A network engineer notices that not all traffic is mirrored when the solution is deployed into the production environment. The network engineer also notices that this behavior is random.

Which statements are possible explanations for why not all the traffic is mirrored? (Choose two.)

A. The security groups are misconfigured on the production AWS account that hosts the company\\'s services.

B. The Amazon EC2 instance that is being monitored cannot handle the extra traffic that Traffic Mirroring has introduced.

C. The IAM policy that allows the creation of traffic mirror sessions is misconfigured

D. The mirrored traffic has a lower priority than the production traffic and is being dropped when network congestion occurs.

E. The NLB is experiencing warm-up delay because of sudden and significant increases in traffic.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

A marketing company is using hybrid infrastructure through AWS Direct Connect links and a software-defined wide area network (SD-WAN)overlay to connect its branch offices. The company connects multiple VPCs to a third-party SD-WAN appliance transit VPC within the sameaccount by using AWS Site-to-Site VPNs.The company is planning to connect more VPCs to the SD-WAN appliance transit VPC. However, the company faces challenges of scalability,route table limitations, and higher costs with the existing architecture. A network engineer must design a solution to resolve these issues andremove dependencies.Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Configure a transit gateway to attach the VPCs. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN connection between the transit gateway and the third-partySD-WAN appliance transit VPC. Use the SD-WAN overlay links to connect to the branch offices.

B. Configure a transit gateway to attach the VPCs. Configure a transit gateway Connect attachment for the third-party SD-WAN appliancetransit VPC. Use transit gateway Connect native integration of SD-WAN virtual hubs with AWS Transit Gateway.

C. Configure a transit gateway to attach the VPCs. Configure VPC peering between the VPCs and the third-party SD-WAN appliance transitVPUse the SD-WAN overlay links to connect to the branch offices.

D. Configure VPC peering between the VPCs and the third-party SD-WAN appliance transit VPC. Use transit gateway Connect nativeintegration of SD-WAN virtual hubs with AWS Transit Gateway.

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-vpc-connectivity-options/aws-transit-gateway-sd-wan.html

QUESTION 5

A software-as-a-service (SaaS) company is migrating its private SaaS application to AWS. The company has hundreds of customers thatconnect to multiple data centers by using VPN tunnels. As the number of customers has grown, the company has experienced more difficultyin 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 terminateonpremises 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 VPCvirtual 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-SiteVPN to connect the on-premises customers.

Correct Answer: B

The 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