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To pass the ANS-C01 Exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to design and implement complex networking solutions using AWS services. This requires a deep understanding of AWS networking services such as VPC, Direct Connect, VPN, Route 53, and Elastic Load Balancing. Candidates must also have a comprehensive understanding of network security principles and best practices to secure AWS resources.

Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam Sample Questions (Q277-Q282):

NEW QUESTION # 277
Hosted Virtual Interfaces (VIFs) on AWS Direct Connect describe which of the following scenarios?
Response:

- A. A partner providing a VIF on their interconnect to a customer
- B. A customer providing a new connection on their connection to another customer

- C. A partner providing a new connection on their interconnect to a customer
- D. A customer providing a Virtual Interface (VIF) to another customer on their connection

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 278

A customer has set up multiple VPCs for Dev, Test, Prod, and Management. You need to set up AWS Direct Connect to enable data flow from on-premises to each VPC. The customer has monitoring software running in the Management VPC that collects metrics from the instances in all the other VPCs. Due to budget requirements, data transfer charges should be kept at minimum. Which design should be recommended?

- A. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs.
- B. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs, enable source /destination NAT in the Management VPC.
- C. Create a total of four private VIFs, and enable VPC peering between all VPCs.
- D. Create a total of four private VIFs, one for each VPC owned by the customer, and route traffic between VPCs using the Direct Connect link.

Answer: C

Explanation:
- creating VPC peering is free of charge - traffic costs ~0.01€/GB for VPC peering (IN + OUT) and ~0.02€ /GB for direct connect (OUT only). As the communication involved in monitoring will never have IN == OUT, then 0.01 * (IN + OUT) will always be lower the 0.02 * OUT, ergo VPC peering will be cheaper

NEW QUESTION # 279

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 280

An EC2 instance is configured with multiple interfaces. One interface is an ENI with a public IP address.
The second interface is on a private subnet. A DNS record for the public IP address should be configured in Route 53. Instances on the private subnet should get a DNS result that points to the internal private IP address. How can I configure this?
(Choose two.)
Response:

- A. Enable DNS host names in the VPC
- B. Create a private hosted zone and configure DNS relay
- C. Create public and private hosted zones in Route 53
- D. Configure DNS relay for the private subnet
- E. Create a public hosted zone and use the default DNS inside the VPC

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 281
An organization is using a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. When the security group rules for a set of instances were initially configured, access was restricted to allow traffic only to the IP addresses of the Amazon S3 API endpoints in the region from the published JSON file. The application was working properly, but now is logging a growing number of timeouts when connecting with Amazon S3. No internet gateway is configured for the VPC.
Which solution will fix the connectivity failures with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Create an additional VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the same route table to scale the concurrent connections to Amazon.
- B. Create a Lambda function to update the security group based on AmazonIPSpaceChanged notifications.
- C. Update the application server's outbound security group to use the prefix-list for Amazon S3 in the same region.
- D. Update the VPC routing to direct Amazon S3 prefix-list traffic to the VPC endpoint using the route table APIs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/ec2/describe-prefix-lists.html A prefix list ID is required for creating an outbound security group rule that allows traffic from a VPC to access an AWS service through a gateway VPC endpoint. Currently, the services that support this action are Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB.

NEW QUESTION # 282
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