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## Free PDF Quiz 2026 Amazon Authoritative ANS-C01: AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam Valid Test Vce Free

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## Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam Sample Questions (Q217-Q222):

### NEW QUESTION # 217

A network engineer is working on a large migration effort from an on-premises data center to an AWS Control Tower based multi-account environment. The environment has a transit gateway that is deployed to a central network services account. The central network services account has been shared with an organization in AWS Organizations through AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM).

A shared services account also exists in the environment. The shared services account hosts workloads that need to be shared with the entire organization.

The network engineer needs to create a solution to automate the deployment of common network components across the environment. The solution must provision a VPC for application workloads to each new and existing member account. The VPCs must be connected to the transit gateway in the central network services account.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an AWSControlTowerBlueprintAccess role in the shared services account.
- B. Update the existing accounts with an Account Factory Customization (AFC). Select the same AFC when provisioning new

accounts.

- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that describes the infrastructure that needs to be created in each account. Upload the template as an AWS Service Catalog product to the shared services account.
- D. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to the shared services account. Program the Lambda function to assume a role in the new and existing member accounts to provision the necessary network infrastructure.
- E. Create an AWSControlTowerBlueprintAccess role in each member account.
- F. Deploy an Amazon EventBridge rule on a default event bus in the shared services account. Configure the EventBridge rule to react to AWS Control Tower CreateManagedAccount lifecycle events and to invoke the AWS Lambda function.

**Answer: F**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A, C, and D. These steps will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because:

\* Step A will deploy an AWS Lambda function to the shared services account that can automate the network infrastructure provisioning in each member account by assuming a role with the necessary permissions.

\* Step C will create an AWS CloudFormation template that describes the VPC and the transit gateway attachment for each account. This template can be uploaded as an AWS Service Catalog product to the shared services account, which can be used by the AWS Lambda function to create the network resources in each member account.

\* Step D will deploy an Amazon EventBridge rule on a default event bus in the shared services account that can react to AWS Control Tower lifecycle events, such as creating a new managed account. This rule can invoke the AWS Lambda function to provision the network infrastructure in the new account.

The other steps are incorrect because:

\* Step B will update the existing accounts with an Account Factory Customization (AFC), which is a feature of AWS Control Tower that allows you to customize the account creation process with AWS CloudFormation templates. However, this step will not automate the network infrastructure provisioning for the existing accounts, as it only applies to the new accounts created through the Account Factory. Moreover, this step will require additional operational overhead to maintain the AFC templates and products.

\* Step E will create an AWSControlTowerBlueprintAccess role in the shared services account, which is a role that allows AWS Control Tower to access the AWS Service Catalog products in the shared services account. However, this step is not necessary for the automation solution, as the AWS Lambda function can access the AWS Service Catalog products directly without using this role.

\* Step F will create an AWSControlTowerBlueprintAccess role in each member account, which is a role that allows AWS Control Tower to access the AWS Service Catalog products in the member accounts. However, this step is not necessary for the automation solution, as the AWS Lambda function can access the AWS Service Catalog products in the shared services account without using this role.

A company ran out of IP address space in one of the Availability Zones in an AWS Region that the company uses. The Availability Zone that is out of space is assigned the

10.10.1.0/24 CIDR block. The company manages its networking configurations in an AWS CloudFormation stack. The company's VPC is assigned the 10.10.0.0/16 CIDR block and has available capacity in the 10.10.1.0/22 CIDR block.

How should a network specialist add more IP address space in the existing VPC with the LEAST operational overhead?

A) Update the AWS :: EC2 :: Subnet resource for the Availability Zone in the CloudFormation stack. Change the CidrBlock property to 10.10.1.0/22.

B) Update the AWS :: EC2 :: VPC resource in the CloudFormation stack. Change the CidrBlock property to 10.10.1.0/22.

C) Copy the CloudFormation stack. Set the AWS :: EC2 :: VPC resource CidrBlock property to 10.10.0.0/16. Set the AWS :: EC2 :: Subnet resource CidrBlock property to 10.10.1.0/22 for the Availability Zone.

D) Create a new AWS :: EC2 :: Subnet resource for the Availability Zone in the CloudFormation stack. Set the CidrBlock property to 10.10.2.0/24.

## NEW QUESTION # 218

What number does the binary number 10101000 correspond to?

Response:

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 219

What should you use if you want Amazon Route 53 to respond to Domain Name System (DNS) queries with up to eight healthy records selected at random?

Response:

- A. Geolocation routing policy
- B. Simple routing policy
- C. Alias record
- **D. Multivalue answer routing policy**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 220

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 total of four private VIFs, and enable VPC peering between all VPCs.**
- C. 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.
- D. Create a private VIF to the Management VPC, and peer this VPC to all other VPCs, enable source/destination NAT in the Management VPC.

**Answer: B**

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 than  $0.02 * OUT$ , ergo VPC peering will be cheaper

### NEW QUESTION # 221

A company needs to temporarily scale out capacity for an on-premises application and wants to deploy new servers on Amazon EC2 instances. A network engineer must design the networking solution for the connectivity and for the application on AWS. The EC2 instances need to share data with the existing servers in the on-premises data center. The servers must not be accessible from the internet. All traffic to the internet must route through the firewall in the on-premises data center. The servers must be able to access a third-party web application.

Which configuration will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create a VPC that has private subnets. Create a customer gateway, a virtual private gateway, and an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. Create a route table, and associate the private subnets with the route table. Add a default route to the virtual private gateway. Deploy the application to the private subnets.**
- B. Create a VPC that has public subnets and private subnets. Create a customer gateway, a virtual private gateway, and an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. Create a route table, and associate the public subnets with the route table. Add a default route to the internet gateway. Create a route table, and associate the private subnets with the route table. Add routes for the on-premises data center subnets to the virtual private gateway. Deploy the application to the private subnets.
- C. Create a VPC that has public subnets. Create a customer gateway, a virtual private gateway, and an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. Create a route table, and associate the public subnets with the route table. Add a default route to the internet gateway. Add routes for the on-premises data center subnets to the virtual private gateway. Deploy the application to the public subnets.
- D. Create a VPC that has public subnets and private subnets. Create a customer gateway, a virtual private gateway, and an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet. Create a route table, and associate the public subnets with the route table. Add a default route to the internet gateway. Create a route table, and associate the private subnets with the route table. Add a default route to the NAT gateway. Add routes for the data center subnets to the virtual private gateway. Deploy the application to the private subnets.

**Answer: A**

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