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In traditional views, ANS-C01 practice materials need you to spare a large amount of time on them to accumulate the useful knowledge may appearing in the real exam. However, our ANS-C01 learning questions are not doing that way. According to data from former exam candidates, the passing rate has up to 98 to 100 percent. There are adequate content to help you pass the ANS-C01 Exam with least time and money.

Earning the AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty certification can help IT professionals advance their careers and increase their earning potential. AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam certification is recognized by employers around the world as a sign of expertise in AWS networking. It can also help IT professionals stand out in a competitive job market and demonstrate their commitment to ongoing professional development.

Amazon ANS-C01 certification exam is an excellent way for IT professionals to demonstrate their expertise in AWS networking. ANS-C01 Exam covers a wide range of networking topics, and candidates must have significant experience in network architecture, design, and administration. By passing this certification exam, candidates can demonstrate their ability to design and implement advanced networking solutions on the AWS platform, which can help them advance their careers and increase their earning potential.

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The Amazon ANS-C01 certification exam is one of the hottest and career-oriented AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam (ANS-C01) exams. With the AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam (ANS-C01) exam you can validate your skills and upgrade your knowledge level. By doing this you can learn new in-demand skills and gain multiple career opportunities. To do this you just need to enroll in the Amazon ANS-C01 Certification Exam and put all your efforts to pass this important Amazon ANS-C01 Exam Questions.

Amazon ANS-C01 Certification Exam consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that must be completed within

170 minutes. To prepare for ANS-C01 exam, candidates can take advantage of various study resources provided by AWS, such as training courses, practice exams, and whitepapers. Upon passing the exam, candidates will receive the AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty certification, which is valid for three years and demonstrates their proficiency in advanced networking technologies on the AWS platform.

Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking Specialty Exam Sample Questions (Q274-Q279):

NEW QUESTION # 274

A company is growing rapidly. Data transfers between the company's on-premises systems and Amazon EC2 instances that run in VPCs are limited by the throughput of a single AWS Site-to- Site VPN connection between the company's on-premises data center firewall and an AWS Transit Gateway.

A network engineer must resolve the throttling by designing a solution that is highly available and secure. The solution also must scale the VPN throughput from on premises to the VPC resources to support the increase in traffic.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure multiple dynamic BGP-based Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gateway.
Configure equal-cost multi-path routing (ECMP).
- B. Configure a new Site-to-Site VPN connection to the transit gateway. Enable acceleration for the Site-to-Site VPN connection.
- C. Configure multiple static routing-based Site-to-Site VPN connections to the transit gateway.
Configure equal-cost multi-path routing (ECMP).
- D. Configure a software appliance-based VPN connection over the internet from the on-premises firewall to an EC2 instance that has a large instance size and networking capabilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/scaling-vpn-throughput-using- aws-transit-gateway/>

NEW QUESTION # 275

You currently use a single security group assigned to all nodes in a clustered NoSQL database. Only your cluster members in one region must be able to connect to each other.

This security group uses a self-referencing rule using the cluster security group's group-id to make it easier to add or remove nodes from the cluster.

You need to make this database comply with out-of-region disaster recovery requirements and ensure that the network traffic between the nodes is encrypted when travelling between regions.

How should you enable secure cluster communication while deploying additional cluster members in another AWS region?

Response:

- A. Use public IP addresses and TLS to securely communicate between cluster nodes in each AWS region, and create cluster security group rules that reference each other's security group-id in each region.
- B. Use public IP addresses and TLS to securely communicate between cluster nodes in each AWS region, and create cluster security group CIDR-based rules that correspond with the VPC CIDR in the other region.
- C. Create an IPsec VPN between AWS regions, use private IP addresses to route traffic, and create cluster security group rules that reference each other's security group-id in each region.
- D. Create an IPsec VPN between AWS regions, use private IP addresses to route traffic, and create cluster security group CIDR-based rules that correspond with the VPC CIDR in the other region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 276

An Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) is configured with an Auto Scaling Group (ASG) having a minimum of 4, a maximum of 10, and a desired value of 4 instances. The ASG cooldown and the termination policies are configured to the default values.

Monitoring reports indicate a general usage requirement of 4 instances, while any traffic spikes result in an additional 7-8 instances. Customers have been complaining of request timeouts and partially loaded pages.

Which configuration change will you suggest as the first line of troubleshooting to fix this issue?

Response:

- A. Enable Sticky Sessions on ELB
- B. Configure termination policies on ASG to determine which instances it terminates first during scale-in events
- C. **Configure connection draining on ELB**
- D. Add a lifecycle hook on scale-out event to your ASG, making sure that the instance is fully ready before it starts receiving traffic

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 277

A logistics company has multiple VPCs in an AWS Region. The company uses a transit gateway to connect the VPCs. The company has several on-premises offices that connect to the transit gateway by using AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections over the internet. The company has configured one transit gateway VPN attachment for each office.

Route propagation is enabled on all route tables. Each Site-to-Site VPN connection uses two tunnels in an active-passive configuration. The company configured each office with appropriate static routes on both the Site-to-Site VPN connection and the office's customer gateway.

The company wants to use both IPsec tunnels of every office to maximize the overall VPN connection bandwidth.

Which design changes are necessary to meet these requirements?

- A. **Enable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing on the transit gateway. (Ensure ECMP is supported by and enabled on the customer gateways. Change the routing configuration between the transit gateway and the customer gateways from static routing to BGP. Remove related static routes from the customer gateways.)**
- B. Create an AWS Transit Gateway Connect attachment for each office. Use the existing VPN attachments as the transport for the new Connect attachments. Set up a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel on each customer gateway that terminates on the Connect attachment for each office. Move the static routes from the transit gateway VPN attachment to the customer gateway for the transit gateway Connect attachment.
- C. Enable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing on the transit gateway. Ensure ECMP is supported by and enabled on the customer gateways. Change the routing configuration between the transit gateway and the customer gateways from static routing to BGP. Ensure the customer gateway applies the correct community strings to give the transit gateway the ability to perform ECMP forwarding.
- D. Enable equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing on the transit gateway. Ensure ECMP is supported by and enabled on the customer gateways. Enable ECMP on the Site-to-Site VPN connection. Ensure static routes on the customer gateways have equal metrics and administrative distance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To use both IPsec tunnels for maximizing bandwidth, equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing must be enabled.

ECMP allows the transit gateway to load balance traffic across multiple paths (in this case, both IPsec tunnels). For ECMP to work:

* **Transit Gateway ECMP Support:** The transit gateway must have ECMP routing enabled to distribute traffic across multiple VPN tunnels.

* **BGP Configuration:** Static routing cannot support ECMP. Switching to BGP allows dynamic route advertisements and supports ECMP. Removing static routes ensures that the BGP-learned routes take precedence.

* **Customer Gateway ECMP Support:** The customer gateway must also support ECMP for the configuration to work end-to-end. By implementing these changes, both tunnels can be utilized simultaneously, effectively increasing the available bandwidth for the Site-to-Site VPN connections.

NEW QUESTION # 278

A network engineer is designing the DNS architecture for a new AWS environment. The environment must be able to resolve DNS names of endpoints on premises, and the on-premises systems must be able to resolve the names of AWS endpoints. The DNS architecture must give individual accounts the ability to manage subdomains.

The network engineer needs to create a single set of rules that will work across multiple accounts to control this behavior. In addition, the network engineer must use AWS native services whenever possible.

Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. **Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the overall cloud domain. Plan to create subdomains that align to other AWS accounts that are associated with the central Route 53 private hosted zone.**
- B. Ensure that networking exists between the other accounts and the central account so that traffic can reach the Amazon Route 53 Resolver endpoints.
- C. **Create Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in the central AWS account that hosts the private**

hosted zone for the overall cloud domain. Create a forwarding rule to forward traffic to a DNS resolver endpoint on-premises. Create another rule to forward traffic between subdomains to the Resolver inbound endpoint.

- D. Share the Amazon Route 53 Resolver rules between accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Ensure that networking exists between the other accounts and the central account so that traffic can reach the Route 53 Resolver endpoints.
- E. Ensure that networking exists between the other accounts and the central account so that traffic can reach the AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory DNS endpoints.
- F. Create AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory server endpoints in the central AWS account that hosts the private hosted zone for the overall cloud domain. Create a conditional forwarding rule in Microsoft Active Directory DNS to forward traffic to a DNS resolver endpoint on premises.
Create another rule to forward traffic between subdomains to the VPC resolver.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 279

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