

# ANS-C00<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty (ANS-C00)

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### QUESTION 1

You need to create a baseline of normal traffic flow in order to implement some security changes to your organization.

What two items would be best to use? (Choose two.)

- A. Wireshark
- B. CloudTrail
- C. An IDS
- D. CloudWatch

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 2

You are configuring a CloudFront distribution, and when you try to attach an SSL, you do not see your SSL listed. What is the most likely reason for this?

- A. You must configure an https record in Route 53 first.
- B. Sometimes, it won't show, and you need to retrieve the ARN for the SSL and enter it manually.
- C. You requested an SSL for the wrong region.
- D. You didn't wait 48 hours after approving the SSL.

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 3

An organization has ordered a new AWS Direct Connect connection. The AWS Management Console reports that the connection is available and BGP status is up. However, the networking team is not able to reach instances in the VPC using ping on the organization's private IP address.

What could cause this connectivity issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The VGW is not advertising the correct CIDR range back on-premises.
- B. The instance security group does not allow ICMP traffic.
- C. A public virtual interface must be configured for Amazon EC2 connectivity.
- D. The on-premises router is not advertising the correct CIDR range to AWS.

E. There is a misconfiguration of the bi-directional forwarding detection.

Correct Answer: CD

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#### QUESTION 4

A space exploration company owns a series of telescopes that capture a large number of images and data of the night sky. The images and data are processed on an application hosted on AWS Fargate in a target group assigned to an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application is made available through the address <https://space.example.com>.

Scientists require another custom-built application hosted on several Amazon EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group. This application will be made available from the address <https://space.example.com/meteor>. The company needs a solution that can automatically scale from a small number of requests overnight to a large number of requests for a future meteor shower.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

A. Update the existing target group with the new EC2 instances. Update the application's ALB by adding a listener rule that redirects `/meteor` to the newly added EC2 instances.

B. Create a new target group. Configure the Auto Scaling group of the EC2 instances to use the target group. Update the ALB by adding a listener rule that redirects `/meteor` to the new target group.

C. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure the NLB to listen on two ports. Configure a target group for one port to deliver all IP traffic to the Auto Scaling group to process the custom images. Configure a target group for the second port to deliver all IP traffic to Fargate. Use path-based routing in the ALB to route traffic for the URL prefix `/meteor` to the first target group. Route all other paths to the second target group.

D. Place the ALB behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Create a Lambda@Edge function that parses the request URI and adds the path-pattern header with the IP addresses of the EC2 instances to any request for `/meteor`. Add a listener rule to the ALB that looks for the HTTP header and uses the IP addresses of the EC2 instances to forward the traffic.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

What is NOT a benefit of CloudFront?

A. Helps ease the strain on your web servers

B. Distributes traffic evenly to EC2 instances

C. Speeds up distribution of RTMP content

D. Speeds up distribution of static and dynamic web content

Correct Answer: B

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Explanation:

Elastic Load balancers distribute traffic to EC2 instances.

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### QUESTION 6

An AWS account owner has setup multiple IAM users. One of these IAM users, named John, has CloudWatch access, but no access to EC2 services. John has setup an alarm action which stops EC2 instances when their CPU utilization is below the threshold limit. When an EC2 instance's CPU Utilization rate drops below the threshold John has set, what will happen and why?

- A. Nothing will happen. John cannot set an alarm on EC2 since he does not have the permission.
- B. CloudWatch will stop the instance when the action is executed
- C. Nothing will happen because it is not possible to stop the instance using the CloudWatch alarm
- D. Nothing will happen. John can setup the action, but it will not be executed because he does not have EC2 access through IAM policies.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Amazon CloudWatch alarms watch a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The user can setup an action which stops the instances when their CPU utilization is below a certain threshold for a certain period of time. The EC2 action can either terminate or stop the instance as part of the EC2 action. If the IAM user has read/write permissions for Amazon CloudWatch but not for Amazon EC2, he can still create an alarm. However, the stop or terminate actions will not be performed on the Amazon EC2 instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingAlarmActions.html>

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### QUESTION 7

A company hosts several applications in the AWS Cloud across multiple VPCs that are connected to a transit gateway. Redundant AWS Direct Connect connections and a Direct Connect gateway provide private network connectivity to the company's on-premises environment.

During a maintenance window, the networking team adds eight VPCs. The application management team notices that there is no reachability between the newly created VPCs and the on-premises environment. Connectivity between all VPCs through the transit gateway is working as expected.

Which of the following are possible causes of the connectivity issues? (Choose two.)

- A. The prefixes that are advertised from the Direct Connect gateway to the on-premises router are shorter than the CIDR blocks of the newly created VPCs
- B. The route tables for the newly created VPCs do not have the routes to the on-premises environment that point to the transit gateway attachment
- C. The on-premises route tables do not contain the exact CIDR blocks of the newly created VPCs
- D. The route tables for the newly created VPCs have only summary routes for the on-premises environment that point to the transit gateway attachment

E. The prefixes that are advertised from the Direct Connect gateway to the on-premises router do not contain the CIDR blocks of the newly created VPCs

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 8

You are working with a government agency, and you need to choose an encryption standard for their VPN. Which standard should you choose?

- A. Twofish
- B. Blowfish
- C. TripleDES
- D. AES

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

AES is the US Government standard

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### QUESTION 9

Which service would you use to see CPU usage?

- A. CloudTrail
- B. Config
- C. CloudWatch
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 10

In the context of Amazon CloudFront Actions, you use the \_\_\_\_\_ when specifying APIs in IAM policies.

- A. object names
- B. class names
- C. entity names
- D. action names

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

In an AWS IAM policy, you can specify any and all API actions that Amazon CloudFront offers. The action name must be prefixed with the lowercase string `cloudfront`. For example:

`cloudfront:GetDistributionConfig`

`cloudfront:ListInvalidations`

`cloudfront:*` (for all CloudFront actions).

In the reference link, there are tables that list the canonical names for all CloudFront actions. Use these canonical names when specifying APIs in IAM policies.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingWithIAM.html>

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#### QUESTION 11

Your company is connecting one data center with one router to several VPCs and needs to access them transitively. What should you do?

- A. Create a VPN to one VPC and peer the others.
- B. This is not possible.
- C. Use a transit VPC with a VPN running on one or more EC2 instances to route traffic between the VPCs.
- D. Just connect; VPCs are transitive in nature.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

VPCs are not transitive, so you will need a "transit VPN" in order to route between the VPCs.

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#### QUESTION 12

You have several VPCs that are peered. Each VPC has several routes to different subnets. Over the years, your company has acquired many companies. You find that traffic destined for one VPC ends up going to another.

What is the best way to remedy this?

- A. Move the route table entry for the proper VPC higher in the list.
- B. Adjust your routes so the proper VPC has a higher CIDR.
- C. Move the route table entry for the proper VPC lower in the list.
- D. Adjust your routes so the proper VPC has a lower CIDR.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The higher CIDR or more specific route will always take precedence.

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### QUESTION 13

You are a network admin of a US company called Webby Widgets that is expanding to Europe. The company has a website that serves dynamic and static content.

You have been instructed to ensure the European clients receive the least latency possible, no matter where in Europe they live, while still allowing the US clients to receive the same user experience and performance they have been accustomed to. You have also been instructed to ensure both countries use the same URL to access the site and keep costs low.

What two things should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy three VPCs; one for the US, one for the EU, and one as a central VPC that hosts an Elastic Load Balancer that will distribute traffic between the US and EU VPCs.
- B. Create two A records: eu.webbywidgets.com that points to the EU resources and us.webbywidgets.com that points to the US resources.
- C. Use the Traffic Flow policy creator to create the perfect routing policy.
- D. Create a CloudFront distribution to serve the static content from an S3 bucket.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation:

The Traffic Flow policy creator costs \$50/mo. per policy and Elastic Load Balancers cannot distribute traffic between VPCs.

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### QUESTION 14

Your website is under attack and a malicious party is stealing large amounts of data. You have default NACL rules. Stopping the attack is the ONLY priority in this case. Which two commands should you use? (Choose two.)

- A. `aws ec2 delete-network-acl-entry -network-acl-id acl-5fb84d47 -ingress -rule-number 32768`
- B. `aws ec2 delete-network-acl-entry -network-acl-id acl-5fb84d47 -egress rule-number 100`
- C. `aws ec2 delete-network-acl-entry -network-acl-id acl-5fb84d47 -ingress rule-number 100`
- D. `aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry -network-acl-id acl-5fb84d47 -ingress rule-number 100 -protocol -1 port-range From =-1,To =-1 -cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0 -rule-action deny`

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation:

You should remove the default allow rules in your NACL and a default deny will be the only rule left for inbound and outbound. If you attempt to create a rule number 100, it will encounter an error as there is already a rule 100.

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#### QUESTION 15

Your company just acquired a new company. You have two VPCs ?one is 172.31.0.0/16 and one is 10.111.0.0/16. The acquired company uses 10.111.0.0/16 for their VPC. Your VPC "A" has a group of 12 servers in the range 10.111.2.101 ?10.111.2.112. Their VPC "B" has 20 servers from 10.111.2.171 ?

10.111.2.190. You need to access both VPCs from the 172.31.0.0/16 VPC "C".

What is the best way to approach this problem?

- A. From VPC C, create a peering connection and add a route to VPC A's peering connection for 10.111.2.96/27 and a route to VPC B's peering connection for 10.111.2.0/24.
- B. From VPC C, create a peering connection and add a route to VPC A's peering connection for 10.111.2.96/28 and a route to VPC B's peering connection for 10.111.2.0/24.
- C. From VPC C, create a peering connection and adjust the route tables to direct traffic to the individual servers by exact IP address of the servers.
- D. Invest the money and change the CIDR of one of the VPCs since one VPC cannot be peered to two VPCs with the same CIDR block.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: You can peer VPCs with the same CIDR block to a third VPC, so changing the CIDR block is not necessary. You can adjust the route tables to point to individual servers, but this would be very inefficient. 10.111.2.96/28 does not provide enough addresses for the AWS required addresses. AWS reserves 5 addresses per subnet and this only allows 11 addresses. 10.111.2.96/27 provides 32 addresses with 27 usable. Since it is a /27, it will take precedence over the /24 and route the traffic destined for these instances correctly.

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