ANS-C01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to register a public domain, example.com, in an AWS account. A central services group manages theaccount. The company wants to create a subdomain, test.example.com, in another AWS account to offer name services for Amazon EC2instances that are hosted in the account. The company does not want to migrate the parent domain to the subdomain account.A network engineer creates a new Route 53 hosted zone for the subdomain in the second account.Which combination of steps must the network engineer take to complete the task? (Choose two.)

A. Add records for the hosts of the new subdomain to the new Route 53 hosted zone.

B. Update the DNS service for the parent domain by adding name server (NS) records for the subdomain.

C. Update the DNS service for the subdomain by adding name server (NS) records for the parent domain.

D. Create an alias record from the parent domain that points to the hosted zone for the subdomain in the second account.

E. Add a start of authority (SOA) record in the parent domain for the subdomain.

Correct Answer: AB

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/CreatingNewSubdomain.html

QUESTION 2

A company has critical VPC workloads that connect to an on-premises data center through two redundant active-passive AWS Direct Connectconnections. However, a recent outage on one Direct Connect connection revealed that it takes more than a minute for traffic to fail over tothe secondary Direct Connect connection. The company wants to reduce the failover time from minutes to seconds.Which solution will provide the LARGEST reduction in the BGP failover time?

A. Reduce the BGP hold-down timer that is configured on the BGP sessions on the Direct Connect connection VIFs.

B. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the Direct Connect connection state to invoke an AWS Lambda function to fail over thetraffic.

C. Configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the Direct Connect connections on the AWS side.

D. Configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the Direct Connect connections on the on-premises router.

Correct Answer: D

Asynchronous BFD is automatically turned on for all AWS Direct Connect interfaces on the AWS side. You can\\'t configure BFD settings on the AWS side. When creating a BFD session, the BFD protocol always selects the longer and slower timer.

QUESTION 3

Two companies are merging. The companies have a large AWS presence with multiple VPCs and are designing connectivity between their AWSnetworks. Both companies are using AWS Direct Connect with a Direct Connect

gateway. Each company also has a transit gateway andmultiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections from its transit gateway to on-premises resources. The new solution must optimize networkvisibility, throughput, logging, and monitoring.Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN connection between each company\\'s transit gateway to establish reachability between the respectivenetworks. Configure VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs. Publish the flow logs to Amazon CloudWatch. Use VPC Reachability Analyzer to monitorconnectivity.

B. Configure a Site-to-Site VPN connection between each company\\'s transit gateway to establish reachability between the respectivenetworks. Configure VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs. Publish the flow logs to Amazon CloudWatch. Use AWS Transit Gateway Network Managerto monitor the transit gateways and their respective connections.

C. Configure transit gateway peering between each company\\'s transit gateway. Configure VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs. Publish the flowlogs to Amazon CloudWatch. Use VPC Reachability Analyzer to monitor connectivity.

D. Configure transit gateway peering between each company\\'s transit gateway. Configure VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs. Publish the flow logsto Amazon CloudWatch. Use AWS Transit Gateway Network Manager to monitor the transit gateways, their respective connections, and thetransit gateway peering link.

Correct Answer: D

transit gateway peering will allow the communication between all networks. To monitor the overall infrastructure, AWS Transit Gateway Network Manager is utilized for this purpose. https://aws.amazon.com/transit-gateway/network-manager/

QUESTION 4

A company is deploying third-party firewall appliances for traffic inspection and NAT capabilities in its VPC. The VPC is configured with privatesubnets and public subnets. The company needs to deploy the firewall appliances behind a load balancer.Which architecture will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as targets. Configure the firewall appliances with a single networkinterface in a private subnet. Use a NAT gateway to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

B. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as targets. Configure the firewall appliances with two network interfaces:one network interface in a private subnet and another network interface in a public subnet. Use the NAT functionality on the firewallappliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

C. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as targets. Configure the firewall appliances with a single networkinterface in a private subnet. Use a NAT gateway to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

D. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with the firewall appliances as targets. Configure the firewall appliances with two network interfaces:one network interface in a private subnet and another network interface in a public subnet. Use the NAT functionality on the firewallappliances to send the traffic to the internet after inspection.

Correct Answer: B

Gateway Load balancer, use the built in NAT functionality of the firewall to save money and two network interfaces to inspect both private and public subnets.

QUESTION 5

A company is using custom DNS servers that run BIND for name resolution in its VPCs. The VPCs are deployed across

multiple AWS accountsthat are part of the same organization in AWS Organizations. All the VPCs are connected to a transit gateway. The BIND servers are running ina central VPC and are configured to forward all queries for an on-premises DNS domain to DNS servers that are hosted in an on-premises datacenter. To ensure that all the VPCs use the custom DNS servers, a network engineer has configured a VPC DHCP options set in all the VPCsthat specifies the custom DNS servers to be used as domain name servers.Multiple development teams in the company want to use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). A development team has created a newEFS file system but cannot mount the file system to one of its Amazon EC2 instances. The network engineer discovers that the EC2 instancecannot resolve the IP address for the EFS mount point fs-33444567d.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. The network engineer needs to implementa solution so that development teams throughout the organization can mount EFS file systems.Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Configure the BIND DNS servers in the central VPC to forward queries for efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com to the Amazon provided DNSserver (169.254.169.253).

B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint in the central VPC. Update all the VPC DHCP options sets to useAmazonProvidedDNS for name resolution.

C. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint in the central VPUpdate all the VPC DHCP options sets to use the Route 53Resolver inbound endpoint in the central VPC for name resolution.

D. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver rule to forward queries for the on-premises domain to the on-premises DNS servers. Share therule with the organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Associate the rule with all the VPCs.

E. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com domain. Associate the private hosted zone withthe VPC where the EC2 instance is deployed. Create an A record for fs-33444567d.efs.us-east1.amazonaws.com in the private hostedzone. Configure the A record to return the mount target of the EFS mount point.

Correct Answer: BD

https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/simplify-dns-management-in-a-multiaccount-environment-with-route-53-resolver/

"You can mount an Amazon EFS file system on an Amazon EC2 instance using DNS names. The file system DNS name automatically resolves to the mount target\\'s IP address in the Availability Zone of the connecting Amazon EC2 instance. To be able to do that, the VPC must use the default DNS provided by Amazon to resolve EFS DNS names.

If you plan to use EFS in your environment, I recommend that you resolve EFS DNS names locally and avoid sending these queries to central DNS because clients in that case would not receive answers optimized for their availability zone, which might result in higher operation latencies and less durability."

So, option B) answers EFS resolution from VPC. Combination of Option B) and D) explains resolution from on-prem