ANS-C01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A company\\'s application team is unable to launch new resources into its VPC. A network engineer discovers that the VPC has run out ofusable IP addresses. The VPC CIDR block is 172.16.0.0/16.Which additional CIDR block can the network engineer attach to the VPC?

A. 172.17.0.0/29

B. 10.0.0.0/16

C. 172.17.0.0/16

D. 192.168.0.0/16

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-cidr-blocks.html#add-cidr-block-restrictions Only it will also us to add 172.17.0.0/16

QUESTION 2

A company is deploying a new application on AWS. The application uses dynamic multicasting. The company has five VPCs that are allattached to a transit gateway Amazon EC2 instances in each VPC need to be able to register dynamically to receive a multicast transmission.How should a network engineer configure the AWS resources to meet these requirements?

A. Create a static source multicast domain within the transit gateway. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicastdomain. Register the multicast senders\\' network interface with the multicast domain. Adjust the network ACLs to allow UDP traffic fromthe source to all receivers and to allow UDP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.

B. Create a static source multicast domain within the transit gateway. Associate the VPCs and applicable subnets with the multicastdomain. Register the multicast senders\\' network interface with the multicast domain. Adjust the network ACLs to allow TCP traffic fromthe source to all receivers and to allow TCP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.

C. Create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) multicast domain within the transit gateway. Associate the VPCs and applicablesubnets with the multicast domain. Register the multicast senders\\' network interface with the multicast domain. Adjust the network ACLsto allow UDP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow UDP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.

D. Create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) multicast domain within the transit gateway. Associate the VPCs and applicablesubnets with the multicast domain. Register the multicast senders\\' network interface with the multicast domain. Adjust the network ACLsto allow TCP traffic from the source to all receivers and to allow TCP traffic that is sent to the multicast group address.

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/how-multicast-works.html

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/working-with-multicast.html#multicast-configurations-igmp

QUESTION 3

A company is migrating its containerized application to AWS. For the architecture the company will have an ingress VPC with a Network LoadBalancer (NLB) to distribute the traffic to front-end pods in an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. The front end of theapplication will determine which user is requesting access and will send traffic to 1 of 10 services VPCs. Each services VPC will include anNLB that distributes traffic to the services pods in an EKS cluster.The company is concerned about overall cost. User traffic will be responsible for more than 10 TB of data transfer from the ingress VPC toservices VPCs every month. A network engineer needs to recommend how to design the communication between the VPCs.Which solution will meet these requirements at the LOWEST cost?

A. Create a transit gateway. Peer each VPC to the transit gateway. Use zonal DNS names for the NLB in the services VPCs to minimizecross-AZ traffic from the ingress VPC to the services VPCs.

B. Create an AWS PrivateLink endpoint in every Availability Zone in the ingress VPC. Each PrivateLink endpoint will point to the zonal DNSentry of the NLB in the services VPCs.

C. Create a VPC peering connection between the ingress VPC and each of the 10 services VPCs. Use zonal DNS names for the NLB in theservices VPCs to minimize cross-AZ traffic from the ingress VPC to the services VPCs.

D. Create a transit gateway. Peer each VPC to the transit gateway. Turn off cross-AZ load balancing on the transit gateway. Use RegionalDNS names for the NLB in the services VPCs.

Correct Answer: C

VPC peering offers the lowest overall cost when compared to other options for inter-VPC connectivity. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/building-scalable-secure-multi-vpc-network-infrastructure/vpc-to-vpc-connectivity.html

There is no such thing as "TG peering"; there are VPC peering and TG attachments.

QUESTION 4

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to host a public hosted zone for example.com. A network engineer recently reduced the TTL on severalrecords to 60 seconds. The network engineer wants to assess whether the change has increased the number of queries to Route 53 beyondthe expected levels that the company identified before the change. The network engineer must obtain the number of queries that have beenmade to the example.com public hosted zone.Which solution will provide this information?

A. Create a new trail in AWS CloudTrail to include Route 53 data events. Send logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Set up a CloudWatchmetric filter to count the number of queries and create graphs.

B. Use Amazon CloudWatch to access the AWS/Route 53 namespace and to check the DNSQueries metric for the public hosted zone.

C. Use Amazon CloudWatch to access the AWS/Route 53 Resolver namespace and to check the InboundQueryVolume metric for a specificendpoint.

D. Configure logging to Amazon CloudWatch for the public hosted zone. Set up a CloudWatch metric filter to count the number of queriesand create graphs.

Correct Answer: B

CloudWatch metric for Route 53 public hosted zones The AWS/Route53 namespace includes the following metric for Route 53 hosted zones: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/monitoring-hosted-zones-with-cloudwatch.html

QUESTION 5

A company has an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between its office and its VPC. Users report occasional failure of the connection to theapplication that is hosted inside the VPC. A network engineer discovers in the customer gateway logs that the Internet Key Exchange (IKE)session ends when the connection to the application fails.What should the network engineer do to bring up the IKE session if the IKE session goes down?

A. Set the dead peer detection (DPD) timeout action to Clear. Initiate traffic from the VPC to on premises.

B. Set the dead peer detection (DPD) timeout action to Restart. Initiate traffic from on premises to the VPC.

C. Set the dead peer detection (DPD) timeout action to None. Initiate traffic from the VPC to on premises.

D. Set the dead peer detection (DPD) timeout action to Cancel. Initiate traffic from on premises to the VPC.

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/initiate-vpn-tunnels.html