

## AWS-Certified-Advanced-Networking-Specialty Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

A network engineer is designing the architecture for a healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud. All data to and from the on-premises environment must be encrypted in transit. All traffic also must be inspected in the cloud before the traffic is allowed to leave the cloud and travel to the on-premises environment or to the internet.

The company will expose components of the workload to the internet so that patients can reserve appointments. The architecture must secure these components and protect them against DDoS attacks. The architecture also must provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event. Which combination of steps should the network engineer take to meet all these requirements for the workload? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Traffic Mirroring to copy all traffic to a fleet of traffic capture appliances.
- B. Set up AWS WAF on all network components.
- C. Configure an AWS Lambda function to create Deny rules in security groups to block malicious IP addresses.
- D. Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud.
- E. Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection.
- F. Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets.

**Answer:** DEF

**Explanation:**

To meet the requirements for the healthcare company's workload that is moving to the AWS Cloud, the network engineer should take the following steps:

- Use AWS Direct Connect with MACsec support for connectivity to the cloud to ensure that all data to and from the on-premises environment is encrypted in transit (Option D).
- Use Gateway Load Balancers to insert third-party firewalls for inline traffic inspection to inspect all traffic in the cloud before it is allowed to leave (Option E).
- Configure AWS Shield Advanced and ensure that it is configured on all public assets to secure components exposed to the internet against DDoS attacks and provide protection against financial liability for services that scale out during a DDoS event (Option F).

These steps will help ensure that all data is encrypted in transit, all traffic is inspected before leaving the cloud, and components exposed to the internet are secured against DDoS attacks.

**NEW QUESTION 2**

A software-as-a-service (SaaS) provider hosts its solution on Amazon EC2 instances within a VPC in the AWS Cloud. All of the provider's customers also have their environments in the AWS Cloud.

A recent design meeting revealed that the customers have IP address overlap with the provider's AWS deployment. The customers have stated that they will not share their internal IP addresses and that they do not want to connect to the provider's SaaS service over the internet.

Which combination of steps is part of a solution that meets these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy the SaaS service endpoint behind a Network Load Balancer.
- B. Configure an endpoint service, and grant the customers permission to create a connection to the endpoint service.
- C. Deploy the SaaS service endpoint behind an Application Load Balancer.
- D. Configure a VPC peering connection to the customer VPC
- E. Route traffic through NAT gateways.
- F. Deploy an AWS Transit Gateway, and connect the SaaS VPC to i
- G. Share the transit gateway with the customer
- H. Configure routing on the transit gateway.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

NLB for creating the private link which solves the overlapping IP address issue and the SaaS service endpoint behind it. (the SaaS endpoint could be an ALB)  
<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2021/09/application-load-balancer-aws-privatelink-static-ip>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

A company is building its website on AWS in a single VPC. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets in two Availability Zones. The website has static content such as images. The company is using Amazon S3 to store the content.

The company has deployed a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances as web servers in a private subnet. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances will serve traffic, and they must pull content from an S3 bucket to render the webpages. The company is using AWS Direct Connect with a public VIF for on-premises connectivity to the S3 bucket.

A network engineer notices that traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3 is routing through a NAT gateway. As traffic increases, the company's costs are increasing. The network engineer needs to change the connectivity to reduce the NAT gateway costs that result from the traffic between the EC2 instances and Amazon S3.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Direct Connect private VI
- B. Migrate the traffic from the public VIF to the private VIF.
- C. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN tunnel over the existing public VIF.
- D. Implement interface VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.
- E. Implement gateway VPC endpoints for Amazon S3. Update the VPC route table.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 4**

An IoT company sells hardware sensor modules that periodically send out temperature, humidity, pressure, and location data through the MQTT messaging protocol. The hardware sensor modules send this data to the company's on-premises MQTT brokers that run on Linux servers behind a load balancer. The hardware sensor modules have been hardcoded with public IP addresses to reach the brokers.

The company is growing and is acquiring customers across the world. The existing solution can no longer scale and is introducing additional latency because of the company's global presence. As a result, the company decides to migrate its entire infrastructure from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to migrate without reconfiguring the hardware sensor modules that are already deployed across the world. The solution also must minimize latency.

The company migrates the MQTT brokers to run on Amazon EC2 instances. What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure TCP listener
- B. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with the NLB.
- C. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Configure TCP listener
- D. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in front of the NLB. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with Global Accelerator.
- E. Place the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure TCP listener
- F. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator in front of the ALB
- G. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with Global Accelerator
- H. Place the EC2 instances behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- I. Use Bring Your Own IP (BYOIP) from the on-premises network with CloudFront.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

An AWS CloudFormation template is being used to create a VPC peering connection between two existing operational VPCs, each belonging to a different AWS account. All necessary components in the 'Remote' (receiving) account are already in place.

The template below creates the VPC peering connection in the Originating account. It contains these components:

AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09 Parameters:

Originating VPCId: Type: String RemoteVPCId: Type: String

RemoteVPCAccountId: Type: String Resources:

newVPCPeeringConnection:

Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection'

Properties:

VpcId: !Ref OriginatingVPCId PeerVpcId: !Ref RemoteVPCId PeerOwnerId: !Ref RemoteVPCAccountId

Which additional AWS CloudFormation components are necessary in the Originating account to create an operational cross-account VPC peering connection with AWS CloudFormation? (Select two.)

- A. Resources:NewEC2SecurityGroup:Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
- B. Resources:NetworkInterfaceToRemoteVPC:Type: "AWS::EC2::NetworkInterface"
- C. Resources:newEC2Route:Type: AWS::EC2::Route
- D. Resources:VPCGatewayToRemoteVPC:Type: "AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment"
- E. Resources:newVPCPeeringConnection:Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection'PeerRoleArn: !Ref PeerRoleArn

**Answer: CE**

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/AWS\\_EC2.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/AWS_EC2.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A company has created three VPCs: a production VPC, a nonproduction VPC, and a shared services VPC. The production VPC and the nonproduction VPC must each have communication with the shared services VPC. There must be no communication between the production VPC and the nonproduction VPC. A transit gateway is deployed to facilitate communication between VPCs.

Which route table configurations on the transit gateway will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VPC
- B. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
- C. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for each VPC
- D. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from each VPC.
- E. Configure a route table with all the VPC attachments associated with propagated routes for only the shared services VPC. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.
- F. Configure a route table with the production and nonproduction VPC attachments associated with propagated routes disabled
- G. Create an additional route table with only the shared services VPC attachment associated with propagated routes from the production and nonproduction VPCs.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A company manages resources across VPCs in multiple AWS Regions. The company needs to connect to the resources by using its internal domain name. A network engineer needs to apply the aws.example.com DNS suffix to all resources.

What must the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.com in each Region that has resource
- B. Associate the private hosted zone with that Region's VPC
- C. In the appropriate private hosted zone, create DNS records for the resources in each Region.
- D. Create one Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.com
- E. Configure the private hosted zone to allow zone transfers with every VPC.
- F. Create one Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for example.com
- G. Create a single resource record for aws.example.com in the private hosted zone
- H. Apply a multivalue answer routing policy to the record
- I. Add all VPC resources as separate values in the routing policy.
- J. Create one Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for aws.example.com
- K. Associate the private hosted zone with every VPC that has resource
- L. In the private hosted zone, create DNS records for all resources.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Creating one private hosted zone for aws.example.com and associating it with every VPC that has resources would enable DNS resolution for all resources by using their internal domain name. Creating an alias record in each private hosted zone with the full AWS service endpoint pointing to the interface VPC endpoint in the shared services VPC would enable private connectivity to Amazon S3 and AWS Systems Manager without using public endpoints.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

A company is using a NAT gateway to allow internet connectivity for private subnets in a VPC in the us-west-2 Region. After a security audit, the company needs to remove the NAT gateway.

In the private subnets, the company has resources that use the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent. A network engineer must create a solution to ensure that the unified CloudWatch agent continues to work after the removal of the NAT gateway.

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

- A. Validate that private DNS is enabled on the VPC by setting the enableDnsHostnames VPC attribute and the enableDnsSupport VPC attribute to true.
- B. Create a new security group with an entry to allow outbound traffic that uses the TCP protocol on port 443 to destination 0.0.0.0/0
- C. Create a new security group with entries to allow inbound traffic that uses the TCP protocol on port 443 from the IP prefixes of the private subnets.
- D. Create the following interface VPC endpoints in the VPC: com.amazonaws.us-west-2.logs and com.amazonaws.us-west-2.monitorin
- E. Associate the new security group with the endpoint network interfaces.
- F. Create the following interface VPC endpoint in the VPC: com.amazonaws.us-west-2.cloudwatch. Associate the new security group with the endpoint network interfaces.
- G. Associate the VPC endpoint or endpoints with route tables that the private subnets use.

**Answer:** BDF

**NEW QUESTION 9**

A company hosts an application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company recently experienced a network security breach. A network engineer must collect and analyze logs that include the client IP address, target IP address, target port, and user agent of each user that accesses the application.

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

- A. Configure the ALB to store logs in an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Download the files from Amazon S3, and use a spreadsheet application to analyze the logs.
- C. Configure the ALB to push logs to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to analyze the logs.
- E. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream data from the ALB to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service). Use search operations in Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) to analyze the data.
- F. Configure the ALB to store logs in an Amazon S3 bucket
- G. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the logs in Amazon S3.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The most operationally efficient solution to collect and analyze logs that include the client IP address, target IP address, target port, and user agent of each user that accesses the application would be to configure the ALB to store logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and use Amazon Athena to analyze the logs in Amazon S3 (Option D). This solution allows for quick and easy analysis of log data without requiring manual download or manipulation of log files.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A network engineer must provide additional safeguards to protect encrypted data at Application Load Balancers (ALBs) through the use of a unique random session key.

What should the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Change the ALB security policy to a policy that supports TLS 1.2 protocol only
- B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt session keys
- C. Associate an AWS WAF web ACL with the ALB
- D. and create a security rule to enforce forward secrecy (FS)
- E. Change the ALB security policy to a policy that supports forward secrecy (FS)

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A company has deployed an AWS Network Firewall firewall into a VPC. A network engineer needs to implement a solution to deliver Network Firewall flow logs to the company's Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster in the shortest possible time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to load logs into the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster
- C. Enable Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications on the S3 bucket to invoke the Lambda function
- D. Configure flow logs for the firewall
- E. Set the S3 bucket as the destination.
- F. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that includes the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster as the destination
- G. Configure flow logs for the firewall Set the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream as the destination for the Network Firewall flow logs.
- H. Configure flow logs for the firewall
- I. Set the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster as the destination for the Network Firewall flow logs.
- J. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream that includes the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) cluster as the destination
- K. Configure flow logs for the firewall
- L. Set the Kinesis data stream as the destination for the Network Firewall flow logs.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/how-to-analyze-aws-network-firewall-logs-using>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

A company has deployed a critical application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application must always be



reachable on port 443 from the public internet. The application recently had an outage that resulted from an incorrect change to the EC2 security group. A network engineer needs to automate a way to verify the network connectivity between the public internet and the EC2 instances whenever a change is made to the security group. The solution also must notify the network engineer when the change affects the connection. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interface of each EC2 instance to capture REJECT traffic on port 443. Publish the flow log records to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
- B. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter for the log group for rejected traffic
- C. Create an alarm to notify the network engineer.
- D. Enable VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interface of each EC2 instance to capture all traffic on port 443. Publish the flow log records to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
- E. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter for the log group for all traffic
- F. Create an alarm to notify the network engineer
- G. Create a VPC Reachability Analyzer path on port 443. Specify the security group as the source
- H. Specify the EC2 instances as the destination
- I. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify the network engineer when a change to the security group affects the connection
- J. Create an AWS Lambda function to start Reachability Analyzer and to publish a message to the SNS topic in case the analyses fail
- K. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke the Lambda function when a change to the security group occurs
- L. Create a VPC Reachability Analyzer path on port 443. Specify the internet gateway of the VPC as the source
- M. Specify the EC2 instances as the destination
- N. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify the network engineer when a change to the security group affects the connection
- O. Create an AWS Lambda function to start Reachability Analyzer and to publish a message to the SNS topic in case the analyses fail
- P. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke the Lambda function when a change to the security group occurs

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 17

A company has a global network and is using transit gateways to connect AWS Regions together. The company finds that two Amazon EC2 instances in different Regions are unable to communicate with each other. A network engineer needs to troubleshoot this connectivity issue. What should the network engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Use AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables and in the VPC route table
- B. Use VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.
- C. Use AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables. Verify that the VPC route tables are correct
- D. Use AWS Firewall Manager to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.
- E. Use AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables. Verify that the VPC route tables are correct
- F. Use VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.
- G. Use VPC Reachability Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route table
- H. Verify that the VPC route tables are correct
- I. Use VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Using AWS Network Manager Route Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables would enable identification of routing issues between VPCs and transit gateways<sup>1</sup>. Verifying that the VPC route tables are correct would enable identification of routing issues within a VPC. Using VPC flow logs to analyze the IP traffic that security group rules and network ACL rules accept or reject in the VPC would enable identification of traffic filtering issues within a VPC<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, using VPC Reachability Analyzer to analyze routes in the transit gateway route tables would enable identification of routing issues between transit gateways in different Regions. VPC Reachability Analyzer is a configuration analysis tool that enables connectivity testing between a source resource and a destination resource in your VPCs.

#### NEW QUESTION 19

A banking company is successfully operating its public mobile banking stack on AWS. The mobile banking stack is deployed in a VPC that includes private subnets and public subnets. The company is using IPv4 networking and has not deployed or supported IPv6 in the environment. The company has decided to adopt a third-party service provider's API and must integrate the API with the existing environment. The service provider's API requires the use of IPv6.

A network engineer must turn on IPv6 connectivity for the existing workload that is deployed in a private subnet. The company does not want to permit IPv6 traffic from the public internet and mandates that the company's servers must initiate all IPv6 connectivity. The network engineer turns on IPv6 in the VPC and in the private subnets.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an internet gateway and a NAT gateway in the VPC
- B. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create an internet gateway and a NAT instance in the VPC
- D. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the NAT instance.
- E. Create an egress-only Internet gateway in the VPC. Add a route to the existing subnet route tables to point IPv6 traffic to the egress-only internet gateway.
- F. Create an egress-only internet gateway in the VPC
- G. Configure a security group that denies all inbound traffic
- H. Associate the security group with the egress-only internet gateway.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 24

A company is deploying a new application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants a highly available web server that will sit behind an Elastic Load Balancer. The load balancer will route requests to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. All traffic must use HTTPS. TLS processing must be offloaded to the load balancer. The web server must know the user's IP address so that the company can keep accurate logs for security purposes.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener
- B. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group
- C. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.

- D. Deploy an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener for each domain
- E. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domain
- F. Include the X-Forwarded-For request header with traffic to the targets.
- G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener
- H. Use path-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group
- I. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.
- J. Deploy a Network Load Balancer with a TLS listener for each domain
- K. Use host-based routing rules to forward the traffic to the correct target group for each domain
- L. Configure client IP address preservation for traffic to the targets.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An Application Load Balancer (ALB) can be used to route traffic to multiple target groups based on the URL in the request. The ALB can be configured with an HTTPS listener to ensure all traffic uses HTTPS. TLS processing can be offloaded to the ALB, which reduces the load on the web server. Path-based routing rules can be used to route traffic to the correct target group based on the URL in the request. The X-Forwarded-For request header can be included with traffic to the targets, which will allow the web server to know the user's IP address and keep accurate logs for security purposes.

**NEW QUESTION 29**

A company's network engineer needs to design a new solution to help troubleshoot and detect network anomalies. The network engineer has configured Traffic Mirroring. However, the mirrored traffic is overwhelming the Amazon EC2 instance that is the traffic mirror target. The EC2 instance hosts tools that the company's security team uses to analyze the traffic. The network engineer needs to design a highly available solution that can scale to meet the demand of the mirrored traffic.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a Network Load Balancer (NLB) as the traffic mirror target
- B. Behind the NLB
- C. Deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- D. Use Traffic Mirroring as necessary.
- E. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the traffic mirror target
- F. Behind the ALB, deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- G. Use Traffic Mirroring only during non-business hours.
- H. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer (GLB) as the traffic mirror target
- I. Behind the GLB
- J. Deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- K. Use Traffic Mirroring as necessary.
- L. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) with an HTTPS listener as the traffic mirror target
- M. Behind the ALB
- N. Deploy a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group
- O. Use Traffic Mirroring only during active events or business hours.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 33**

A Network Engineer is provisioning a subnet for a load balancer that will sit in front of a fleet of application servers in a private subnet. There is limited IP space left in the VPC CIDR. The application has few users now but is expected to grow quickly to millions of users.

What design will use the LEAST amount of IP space, while allowing for this growth?

- A. Use two /29 subnets for an Application Load Balancer in different Availability Zones.
- B. Use one /29 subnet for the Network Load Balance
- C. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.
- D. Use two /28 subnets for a Network Load Balancer in different Availability Zones.
- E. Use one /28 subnet for an Application Load Balance
- F. Add another VPC CIDR to the VPC to allow for future growth.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 35**

A bank built a new version of its banking application in AWS using containers that connect to an on-premises database over VPN connection. This application version requires users to also update their client application. The bank plans to deprecate the earlier client version. However, the company wants to keep supporting earlier clients through their on-premises version of the application to serve a small portion of the customers who haven't yet upgraded.

What design will allow the company to serve both newer and earlier clients in the MOST efficient way?

- A. Use an Amazon Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy to route older client traffic to the on-premises application version and the rest of the traffic to the new AWS based version.
- B. Use a Classic Load Balancer for the new application
- C. Route all traffic to the new application by using an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer
- D. Define a user-agent-based rule on the backend servers to redirect earlier clients to the on-premises application.
- E. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new application
- F. Register both the new and earlier applications as separate target groups and use path-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.
- G. Use an Application Load Balancer for the new application
- H. Register both the new and earlier application backends as separate target groups
- I. Use header-based routing to route traffic based on the application version.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 38**

A company is hosting an application on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). A solutions architect added EC2 instances in a second Availability Zone to improve the availability of the application. The solutions architect added the instances to the NLB target group.

The company's operations team notices that traffic is being routed only to the instances in the first Availability Zone. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable the new Availability Zone on the NLB
- B. Create a new NLB for the instances in the second Availability Zone
- C. Enable proxy protocol on the NLB
- D. Create a new target group with the instances in both Availability Zones

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When adding instances in a new Availability Zone to an existing Network Load Balancer (NLB), it is important to ensure that the new Availability Zone is enabled on the NLB. This will allow traffic to be routed to instances in both Availability Zones. This can be done by editing the settings of the NLB and selecting the new Availability Zone from the list of available zones.

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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