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Question & Answers

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QUESTION: 1

Considering your knowledge of both the OSI and TCP/IP models - select the following statement which you consider to NOT be true.

- A. The TCP/IP Application layer maps to 2 of the OSI Layers B.
The top layer in the OSI model is named the Application layer C.
The TCP/IP Application layer maps to 3 of the OSI Layers
- D. The top layer in the TCP/IP model is named the Application layer

Answer: A

Explanation:

The OSI model is a 7 layered model. The TCP/IP model is a 4 layered model. The top layer in both models is called the Application layer. The TCP/IP Application layer maps to the top 3 OSI layers (Application, Presentation, and Session layers).

Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model

QUESTION: 2

From the following options, select the answer that correctly describes the implementation of the HTTP protocol

- A. By definition, HTTP is a connection-less oriented protocol and therefore utilises TCP
- B. By definition, HTTP is a connection orientated protocol and therefore utilises TCP C.
- By definition, HTTP is a connection-less oriented protocol and therefore utilises UDP
- D. By definition, HTTP can be configured to be either connection or connection-less oriented - by specifying the appropriate HTTP header.

Answer: B

Explanation:

HTTP is a connection orientated protocol and therefore utilises TCP

Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol

QUESTION: 3

You have just provisioned a new VPC a with a CIDR block of 172.16.12.0/24. The entire CIDR block is fully utilised by subdividing it into 6 subnets, we will refer to these as Subnet1 through to Subnet6. The first 2 subnets (Subnet1 and Subnet2) are the same size. The last 4 subnets (Subnet3, Subnet4, Subnet5, Subnet6) are also the same size. Subnet5 is half the size of Subnet2. The address space as occupied by the first two subnets is contiguous, as is the address space occupied by the last 4 subnets. Within Subnet3 AWS reserves the address 172.16.12.129 for the VPC router. Select the correct IP address reserved by AWS for DNS in the Subnet2.

- A. 172.16.64.1
- B. 172.16.64.65
- C. 172.16.12.66
- D. 172.16.12.64

Answer: C**Explanation:**

From the documentation above - we know AWS reserves the address x.x.x.1 for the VPC router, and x.x.x.2 for DNS from within each subnet. This question states that Subnet 3 reserves 172.16.12.130 for the VPC router. Given that we now know that the Subnet3 (the 1st of the last 4 Subnets) starts at 172.16.12.128 - then it must follow that Subnet2 ends at 172.16.12.127. From here we know we have 128 addresses that are halved evenly between Subnet1 and Subnet2 - $128/2 = 64$ or /26 in CIDR form. Therefore it follows that the address reserved by AWS for DNS in the Subnet2 must be 172.16.12.66

Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html

QUESTION: 4

Select the VPC Peering statement below that is NOT true

- A. VPC peering supports transitive peering relationships for IPv6 traffic but not IPv4
- B. VPC peering can be performed between VPCs in different AWS accounts in the same region
- C. TCP connections can be performed between peered VPCs
- D. UDP connections can be performed between peered VPCs

Answer: A

Explanation:

VPC peering supports transitive peering relationships for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/vpc-peering-basics.html#vpcpeering-limitations>

QUESTION: 5

Select the answer/s that correctly state how Jumbo Frames work

- A. Jumbo Frames assist with application disk storage
- B. Jumbo Frames can assist with application performance
- C. Jumbo Frames are supported across Virtual Private Gateway connections
- D. Jumbo Frames are enabled by increasing the MTU size to 9000 kilobytes

Answer: B

Explanation:

We know by definition that Jumbo Frames support 9000 byte MTU - therefore Answer 1 is incorrect (the stated unit is kilobytes). Jumbo Frames is a data transmission unit configuration option - it does not change or alter anything related to security - therefore Answer 2 is incorrect. Answer 3 is correct - we can get improved application performance when used within appropriate scenarios. Jumbo Frames are not supported over VPG IPsec VPN connections - therefore Answer 4 is incorrect. Answer 5 is nonsensical - Jumbo Frames is a networking construct and has nothing to do with disk storage.

Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/network_mtu.html