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No	1
Domain	Other
Total Question	10
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Unattempted	0
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Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	10
Correct	9
Incorrect	1
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Review the Answers

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Question 1

Incorrect

Domain : Other

Topic - Designing highly available, cost-efficient, fault-tolerant, scalable systems

Which of the following is false with regards to VPC Peering

- A. This can be used to route traffic between 2 VPC's
- ✓ B. This can be used with either IPv4 or IPv6 address scheme 
- C. The VPC's can only be from same region. 
- D. The VPC's can be from different AWS accounts

Explanation:

Answer - C

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account. The VPCs can be in different regions (also known as an *inter-region* VPC peering connection).

For more information on VPC Peering, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/Welcome.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/11/announcing-support-for-inter-region-vpc-peering/>

Note: VPC Peering can be done between different regions as well. This question is about "Which of the following is **false with regards** to VPC Peering?"

However, the option C says that "It can be done **only** from the same region". So, this statement considered as wrong. Because of inter-region connection is also possible.

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Question 2

Correct

Domain : Other

Topic – Implementation and Deployment

You are establishing a VPC Peering connection with a VPC which has a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/16.

Which of the following are valid destinations that can be put in the Route table when configuring the Route table for the source VPC.

Select 3 options.

- ✓ A. 10.0.0.0/28 ✓
- B. 10.0.0.0/14
- ✓ C. 10.0.0.7/32 ✓
- ✓ D. 10.0.0.0/27 ✓

Explanation:

Answer - A , C and D

It's clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation that you can mention different CIDR blocks which are subset of the main CIDR block of the destination VPC

5. For **Destination**, enter the IPv4 address range to which the network traffic in the VPC peering connection must be directed. You can specify the entire IPv4 CIDR block of the peer VPC, a specific range, or an individual IPv4 address, such as the IP address of the instance with which to communicate. For example, if the CIDR block of the peer VPC is `10.0.0.0/16`, you can specify a portion `10.0.0.0/28`, or a specific IP address `10.0.0.7/32`.
6. Select the VPC peering connection from **Target**, and then choose **Save**.

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Remove
192.168.0.0/28	local	Active	No	
10.0.0.0/28	pcx-c37b9faa	Active	No	✗

Buttons: Cancel, Save

Link: Add another route

For more information on VPC Peering Routing, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/vpc-peering-routing.html>

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Question 3

Correct

Domain : Other

Topic - Designing highly available, cost-efficient, fault-tolerant, scalable systems

You have 3 VPC's , VPCA, VPCB, VPCC to be configured for VPC Peering. Which of the following is the right implementation for a full mesh configuration of the VPC's

- A. VPCA Peered to VPCB and VPCA Peered to VPCC
- B. VPCA Peered to VPCB and VPCB Peered to VPCC
- ✓ C. VPCA Peered to VPCB and VPCB Peered to VPCC and VPCA peered to VPCC ✓
- D. VPCA Peered to VPCB and VPCB Peered to VPCC and VPCC connected via Route tables to VPCA

Explanation:

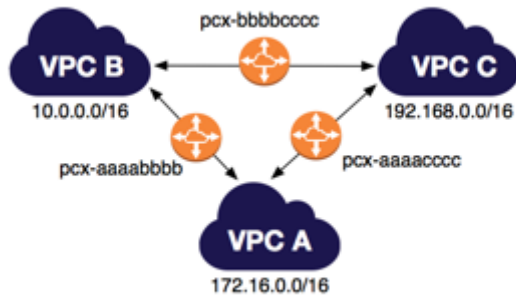
Answer – C

This is how a full mesh configuration will look like when you have 3 VPC's

VPC A is peered to VPC B

VPC A is peered to VPC C

VPC B is peered to VPC C



For more information on VPC Peering Mesh configuration, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/peering-configurations-full-access.html#three-vpcs-full-access>

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Question 4

Correct

Domain : Other

Topic – Implementation and Deployment

You have 2 VPC's peered to each other, VPCA and VPCB. You are planning on connecting VPCA to your on-premise environment via a VPN Connection. Which of the following is false with regards to this configuration?

- A. VPCA need to have a Virtual Private Gateway setup
- B. Your Corporate environment needs to have a customer gateway setup
- ✓ C. VPCB can route traffic to your on-premise environment because it is already peered to VPCA



D. You need to edit the Route tables in VPCA accordingly to route traffic to your on-premise environment**Explanation:**

Answer – C

If either VPC in a peering relationship has one of the following connections, you cannot extend the peering relationship to that connection:

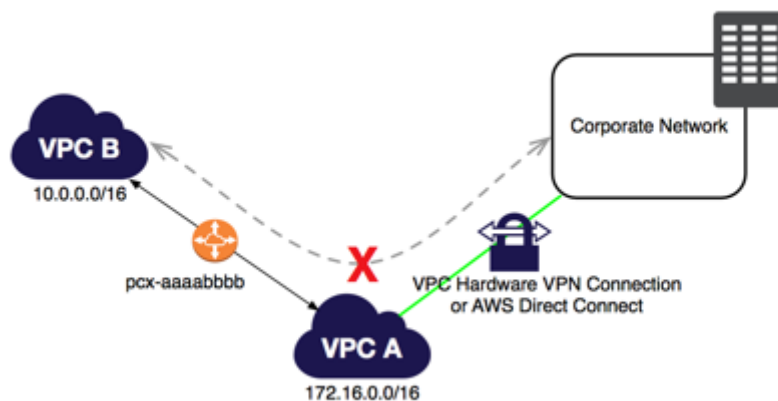
A VPN connection or an AWS Direct Connect connection to a corporate network

An Internet connection through an Internet gateway

An Internet connection in a private subnet through a NAT device

A VPC endpoint to an AWS service; for example, an endpoint to Amazon S3.

(IPv6) A ClassicLink connection. You can enable IPv4 communication between a linked EC2-Classic instance and instances in a VPC on the other side of a VPC peering connection; however, IPv6 is not supported in EC2-Classic, so you cannot extend this connection for IPv6 communication.



For more information on Invalid Peering configurations, please refer to the below URL:


<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/invalid-peering-configurations.html>

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Topic – Implementation and Deployment

You have 2 VPC's , VPCA with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/16 and VPCB also with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/16. You want to enable VPC peering between the VPC's. How can you implement this.

- A. Create a VPC Peering connection from VPCA to VPCB
- B. Create a VPC Peering connection from VPCB to VPCA
- C. Create a VPC Peering connection from VPCA to VPCB and update the route tables
- ✓ D. You cannot create a VPC Peering connection between these VPC's 

Explanation:

Answer – D

You cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs with matching or overlapping IPv4 CIDR blocks

For more information on Invalid Peering configurations, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/invalid-peering-configurations.html>

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Question 6


Correct

Domain : Other

Topic - Designing highly available, cost-efficient, fault-tolerant, scalable systems

You have a VPC which has a private and public subnet. You want the EC2 Instances in the private subnet to access updates from the internet. Which of the following can be used to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Create a bastion host in the public subnet and route the requests via the bastion host.

- B. Create a bastion host in the private subnet and route the requests via the bastion host.
- ✓ C. Use a NAT gateway to route requests from the private subnet 
- D. Attach the internet gateway to the private subnet

Explanation:

Answer - C

You can use a network address translation (NAT) gateway to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the Internet or other AWS services, but prevent the Internet from initiating a connection with those instances.

For more information on NAT gateways, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

NOTE:

There is a difference between NAT gateway and bastion host.

Bastion hosts are instances that sit within your public subnet and are typically accessed using SSH or RDP. It acts as a 'jump' server, allowing you to use SSH or RDP to login to other instances in private subnet.

A NAT instance also resides in your public subnet. A NAT instance, however, allows your private instances outgoing connectivity to the Internet, while at the same time blocking inbound traffic from the Internet.

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Question 7



Correct

Domain : Other

Topic – Implementation and Deployment

When creating a NAT gateway in your AWS environment, which of the following is required to ensure that it works to its intended purposes. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Assign a Private IP to the NAT Gateway

- ✓ B. Assign an Elastic IP to the NAT Gateway 
- ✓ C. Modify the Route tables of the private subnet 
- D. Modify the Route tables of the public subnet

Explanation:

Answer - B and C

An Elastic IP needs to be assigned to the NAT gateway. After you've created a NAT gateway, you must update the route table associated with one or more of your private subnets to point Internet-bound traffic to the NAT gateway. This enables instances in your private subnets to communicate with the Internet.

For more information on NAT gateways, please refer to the below URL:


<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

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Question 8**Correct****Domain : Other****Topic – Implementation and Deployment**

Which of the following statements is false with regards to the NAT Gateway

- ✓ A. You can route traffic to a NAT gateway through a VPC peering connection, a VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect 
- B. If you already have a NAT instance , you can replace that with the NAT gateway
- C. The NAT gateway needs to have an Elastic IP assigned to it
- D. A NAT gateway supports the following protocols: TCP, UDP, and ICMP.

Explanation:

Answer - A

You cannot route traffic to a NAT gateway through a VPC peering connection, a VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect. A NAT gateway cannot be used by resources on the other side of these connections.

For more information on NAT gateways, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

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Question 9

Correct

Domain : Other

Topic - Troubleshooting

You created a NAT Gateway, but after an hour the NAT gateway is no longer visible in the VPC. What could be the reason for this

- A. The NAT gateway did not have an Elastic IP assigned
- B. The NAT gateway has the wrong security groups defined
- ✓ C. The NAT gateway got created with the failed status ✓
- D. The NAT gateway had different route table.

Explanation:

Answer - C

The AWS Documentation specifies

There may have been an error when your NAT gateway was being created, and it failed. A NAT gateway with a status of failed is visible in the VPC console for a short while (usually an hour), after which it's automatically deleted

For more information on NAT gateways, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

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Question 10

Correct

Domain : Other

You are planning to create an IAM Policy to control the NAT gateway resource you have in your VPC. Which of the following is incorrect when it comes to what actions can be controlled in an IAM policy with regards to the NAT gateway

- A. You can grant a user permission to create a NAT gateway
- B. You can grant a user permission to describe a NAT gateway
- C. You can grant a user permission to delete a NAT gateway
- ✓ D. You can grant a user permission to perform specific API operations on the NAT gateway ✓

Explanation:

Answer - D

The AWS Documentation specifies

By default, IAM users do not have permission to work with NAT gateways. You can create an IAM user policy that grants users permission to create, describe, and delete NAT gateways. We currently do not support resource-level permissions for any of the `ec2:*NatGateway*` API operations

For more information on NAT gateways, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

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