AWS CERTIFIED ADVANCED NETWORKING SPECIALTY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **When a user requests content from Amazon CloudFront, what happens at the edge location before serving the content?**

   A. The content is directly retrieved from the cache

   B. The edge location sends a request to the origin server

   C. The user is redirected to another edge location

   D. The content is logged for analytics purposes

2. **What is a primary use case for leveraging the transit VPC architecture?**

   A. To increase storage capacity in AWS

   B. To provide on-premises resources access to AWS resources while ensuring compliance

   C. To improve application development speed

   D. To reduce costs associated with cloud services

3. **What is the key benefit of using AWS Global Accelerator?**

   A. Increases data storage efficiency

   B. Improves the availability and performance of your applications by routing traffic to the optimal endpoint

   C. Reduces costs for data transfer

   D. Provides automatic scaling

4. **Which AWS service can be used to implement a multi-account network architecture?**

   A. AWS VPC

   B. AWS Organizations along with AWS Transit Gateway

   C. AWS CloudFormation

   D. AWS Direct Connect

5. **Which service allows connection between multiple VPCs in AWS?**

   A. AWS Direct Connect

   B. AWS Transit Gateway

   C. AWS VPN

   D. Amazon Route 53

6. When using a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) with AWS Direct Connect, how many IPv4 BGP sessions are required per Virtual Interface (VIF)?

A. One per VIF

B. Two per VIF

C. None per VIF

D. Three per VIF

7. To configure DNSSEC signing for a public hosted zone in Amazon Route 53 using a symmetric key, which type of key must be created?

A. An asymmetric customer managed key

B. A symmetric key in a different region

C. An asymmetric customer managed key with ECC_NIST_P256 key spec

D. A public key

8. What is the primary role of an Internet Gateway in Amazon VPC?

A. To manage domain names

B. To enable communication between the VPC and the internet

C. To optimize internal traffic

D. To secure the VPC against unauthorized access

9. For ensuring best practices in VPC peering architecture, which guideline should be followed?

A. Restrict all access to the peered VPC

B. Avoid needing to share route tables

C. Restrict peering to a maximum of three connections

D. Use route tables to optimize user experience

10. What action should be taken to migrate VPC instances from 192.168.0.0/16 to 10.0.0.0/16?

A. Create a new VPC and migrate existing workloads.

B. Change the CIDR of the existing VPC.

C. Update the routing tables only.

D. Migrate using Amazon VPC peering.

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A

Explanations

1. When a user requests content from Amazon CloudFront, what happens at the edge location before serving the content?

A. The content is directly retrieved from the cache

B. The edge location sends a request to the origin server

C. The user is redirected to another edge location

D. The content is logged for analytics purposes

When a user requests content from Amazon CloudFront, the process at the edge location is designed to optimize content delivery. When the edge location receives the request, it first checks if the requested content is available in the cache. If the content is not cached, or if it has expired, the edge location sends a request to the origin server to retrieve the necessary content. This action ensures that users receive the most up-to-date content and enhances the overall performance of content delivery. This behavior is crucial in the CDN architecture, as it balances between using cached data for efficiency and ensuring that users receive accurate and current information. The edge location manages this cache intelligently, aiming to minimize latency and improve loading times for end-users wherever possible.

2. What is a primary use case for leveraging the transit VPC architecture?

A. To increase storage capacity in AWS

B. To provide on-premises resources access to AWS resources while ensuring compliance

C. To improve application development speed

D. To reduce costs associated with cloud services

Leveraging the transit VPC architecture primarily facilitates secure communication between on-premises networks and AWS resources while ensuring compliance with organizational policies and regulations. This architecture acts as a central hub that enables connectivity to multiple virtual private clouds (VPCs) from an on-premises environment, allowing seamless access to AWS resources. By implementing a transit VPC, organizations can manage their access control and traffic flow effectively, ensuring that data remains secure as it transitions between the on-premises infrastructure and the cloud. This setup is particularly beneficial for enterprises focused on meeting compliance requirements, such as data protection and privacy regulations, while maintaining flexible network design and robust connectivity solutions. In contrast to the other options, which pertain to different goals such as storage capacity, application development speed, or cost reduction, the transit VPC architecture primarily addresses the need for secure and compliant access from on-premises resources to cloud-based services. This added layer of connectivity is essential for organizations striving to integrate their legacy systems with modern cloud environments without compromising security or regulatory standards.

3. What is the key benefit of using AWS Global Accelerator?

A. Increases data storage efficiency

B. Improves the availability and performance of your applications by routing traffic to the optimal endpoint

C. Reduces costs for data transfer

D. Provides automatic scaling

The key benefit of AWS Global Accelerator is that it improves the availability and performance of applications by intelligently routing user traffic to the optimal endpoint. This service leverages the AWS global network backbone, which routes traffic to the nearest edge location for improved latency and transfer times. By using Global Accelerator, a user can define multiple endpoints such as an Application Load Balancer, EC2 instances, or IP addresses across different AWS Regions. The service continuously monitors the health of these endpoints and directs traffic away from unhealthy endpoints to ensure that users experience minimal disruptions. This dynamic routing capability enhances both performance and availability, making Global Accelerator an effective solution for globally distributed applications that require high performance and resilience. The other options do not capture the primary function of Global Accelerator. While it does not specifically focus on data storage efficiency, cost reduction for data transfer, or automatic scaling, it significantly enhances the user experience by optimizing traffic management through its intelligent routing mechanism. This core capability directly impacts the way applications perform on a global scale, ensuring efficient access to resources.

4. Which AWS service can be used to implement a multi-account network architecture?

A. AWS VPC

B. AWS Organizations along with AWS Transit Gateway

C. AWS CloudFormation

D. AWS Direct Connect

The use of AWS Organizations combined with AWS Transit Gateway is the most effective way to implement a multi-account network architecture. AWS Organizations enables you to manage multiple AWS accounts centrally and provides organization-wide policies and governance. This is essential for managing access, security, and billing across various business units within an organization, allowing for a structured hierarchical account setup. When AWS Transit Gateway is integrated with AWS Organizations, it acts as a centralized hub that can connect multiple Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) across different AWS accounts. This simplifies network architecture, as you can route traffic between multiple VPCs with a single, scalable gateway rather than creating complex peering connections. As a result, Transit Gateway helps to minimize latency and management overhead, while also enhancing overall network performance. The combination of these services not only streamlines connectivity between accounts but also provides a robust framework for implementing policies and governance across your multi-account strategy, making it the optimal choice for the scenario described. The other options do not provide the same level of comprehensive connectivity and management capabilities tailored for multi-account environments.

5. Which service allows connection between multiple VPCs in AWS?

A. AWS Direct Connect

B. AWS Transit Gateway

C. AWS VPN

D. Amazon Route 53

The service that allows connection between multiple Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) in AWS is AWS Transit Gateway. This service simplifies your network architecture by providing a single gateway that interconnects VPCs and on-premises networks. With AWS Transit Gateway, you can manage traffic between thousands of VPCs and on-premises networks more effectively, enabling a hub-and-spoke model. This centralizes your network routing, making it easier to scale and manage the connectivity between various network environments. In contrast, AWS Direct Connect is primarily used to create a dedicated network connection from your on-premises data center to AWS, which doesn't directly facilitate managed connectivity between multiple VPCs. AWS VPN allows you to create secure connections between your on-premises network and an AWS VPC but does not provide the connectivity management between multiple VPCs like Transit Gateway does. Amazon Route 53 is a scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service designed to route end-user requests to the appropriate AWS resources, rather than connecting VPCs. Therefore, the role of AWS Transit Gateway in providing a tailored solution for interconnecting multiple VPCs clearly distinguishes it as the correct answer.

6. When using a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) with AWS Direct Connect, how many IPv4 BGP sessions are required per Virtual Interface (VIF)?

A. One per VIF

B. Two per VIF

C. None per VIF

D. Three per VIF

In the context of AWS Direct Connect and Link Aggregation Groups (LAG), the requirement is to have one IPv4 BGP session per Virtual Interface (VIF). A Virtual Interface allows for the creation of a connection over AWS Direct Connect to your VPC or on-premises network. When configuring BGP for routing traffic, each VIF establishes a separate BGP session that is responsible for exchanging routing and reachability information. Thus, for each VIF you create, you need a dedicated BGP session to ensure proper communication and routing capabilities are functioning as expected. This setup provides clarity in routing and aids in the differentiation of traffic flows through the respective VIFs, leveraging the benefits of a reliable and efficient connection. Since each VIF operates independently, even with link aggregation combined, only one session is necessary for each VIF to establish its routes and manage traffic appropriately.

7. To configure DNSSEC signing for a public hosted zone in Amazon Route 53 using a symmetric key, which type of key must be created?

A. An asymmetric customer managed key

B. A symmetric key in a different region

C. An asymmetric customer managed key with ECC_NIST_P256 key spec

D. A public key

To configure DNSSEC signing for a public hosted zone in Amazon Route 53 using a symmetric key, the specific requirement is to use a key that allows for the signing process to occur securely and effectively. The correct answer involves creating an asymmetric customer managed key with the ECC_NIST_P256 key specification. In DNSSEC, signing a zone file requires a public/private key pair, where the private key is used to create digital signatures for the DNS records, and the public key is published in the DNS records for validating those signatures. Using an asymmetric key allows for secure signing, while still enabling anyone who has access to the public key to verify the signatures without needing the private key. The selection of the ECC_NIST_P256 key spec is to ensure that the key provides a balance between strong security and performance, adhering to modern cryptographic standards. This particular key type is well-supported in cryptographic libraries and offers adequate security levels for DNSSEC purposes. By using an asymmetric key rather than a symmetric key, the DNSSEC implementation allows for greater flexibility and security, making this key type the correct choice when configuring DNSSEC for a hosted zone in Amazon Route 53.

8. What is the primary role of an Internet Gateway in Amazon VPC?

A. To manage domain names

B. To enable communication between the VPC and the internet

C. To optimize internal traffic

D. To secure the VPC against unauthorized access

The primary role of an Internet Gateway in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is to enable communication between the VPC and the internet. This gateway acts as a bridge connecting the resources within a VPC to external networks, allowing instances with public IP addresses to send and receive traffic from the internet. When an Internet Gateway is attached to a VPC, it allows the instances in that VPC to connect with the world outside and facilitates inbound and outbound internet access. This functionality is essential for applications that require a public-facing component, such as web servers, which need to be reachable by users on the internet. The gateway also handles the network address translation (NAT) for instances with public IP addresses, enabling them to communicate with the internet while maintaining the security provided by being within a VPC. In contrast, managing domain names, optimizing internal traffic, and securing the VPC are roles associated with other AWS services and features, such as Route 53 for domain name management, Elastic Load Balancers or internal routing for traffic optimization, and Security Groups or Network Access Control Lists (ACLs) for security measures.

9. For ensuring best practices in VPC peering architecture, which guideline should be followed?

A. Restrict all access to the peered VPC

B. Avoid needing to share route tables

C. Restrict peering to a maximum of three connections

D. Use route tables to optimize user experience

The guideline emphasizing the use of route tables to optimize user experience is sound because route tables are crucial in defining how traffic is directed within a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and between peered VPCs. When utilizing VPC peering, configuring route tables correctly ensures that the peered networks can communicate efficiently and effectively. By appropriately setting up route tables, you can control traffic flow, improve network performance, and minimize latency, thereby enhancing the user experience. Proper use of route tables can help manage traffic and enable connectivity to specific resources within the network, ensuring that users can access necessary services while maintaining an organized architecture. Additionally, managing route tables allows for greater flexibility and scalability within the VPC architecture. As your network grows or changes, you can easily adjust the routing policies to accommodate new requirements without fundamentally changing the peering connections themselves. This is essential for maintaining performance and usability in an evolving cloud environment. Considering these factors, focusing on route tables as a means to optimize user experience aligns perfectly with best practices in VPC peering architecture.

10. What action should be taken to migrate VPC instances from 192.168.0.0/16 to 10.0.0.0/16?

A. Create a new VPC and migrate existing workloads.

B. Change the CIDR of the existing VPC.

C. Update the routing tables only.

D. Migrate using Amazon VPC peering.

Creating a new VPC and migrating existing workloads is the appropriate action for migrating instances from one CIDR block (192.168.0.0/16) to another (10.0.0.0/16). This is because AWS does not allow you to change the CIDR block of an existing VPC once it has been created. Therefore, if you need to move resources from one IP address range to another, the most effective way is to set up a new VPC that utilizes the desired CIDR block. After creating the new VPC, the workloads can be migrated through various methods such as creating AMIs of the instances and launching them in the new VPC, or using services like AWS Application Migration Service or AWS DataSync, depending on the workload type. The other approaches outlined in the choices would not achieve the goal of changing the IP address range of the VPC effectively. For example, attempting to update routing tables alone does not address the underlying CIDR change. Similarly, while VPC peering can connect multiple VPCs, it does not facilitate the transfer of workloads between CIDR blocks and is not applicable for a migration scenario where the goal is to change the IP address space of the existing resources.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://awscertifiedadvancednetworkingspecialty.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!