

Exam Questions SCS-C02

AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

An AWS account that is used for development projects has a VPC that contains two subnets. The first subnet is named public-subnet-1 and has the CIDR block 192.168.1.0/24 assigned. The other subnet is named private-subnet-2 and has the CIDR block 192.168.2.0/24 assigned. Each subnet contains Amazon EC2 instances.

Each subnet is currently using the VPC's default network ACL. The security groups that the EC2 instances in these subnets use have rules that allow traffic between each instance where required. Currently, all network traffic flow is working as expected between the EC2 instances that are using these subnets.

A security engineer creates a new network ACL that is named subnet-2-NACL with default entries. The security engineer immediately configures private-subnet-2 to use the new network ACL and makes no other changes to the infrastructure. The security engineer starts to receive reports that the EC2 instances in public-subnet-1 and public-subnet-2 cannot communicate with each other.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in the VPC's default network ACL.
- B. Add an inbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in the VPC's default network ACL.
- C. Add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL.
- D. Add an inbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL.
- E. Add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The AWS documentation states that you can add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL and add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL. This will allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again.

References: : Amazon VPC User Guide

NEW QUESTION 2

A company in France uses Amazon Cognito with the Cognito Hosted UI as an identity broker for sign-in and sign-up processes. The company is marketing an application and expects that all the application's users will come from France.

When the company launches the application the company's security team observes fraudulent sign-ups for the application. Most of the fraudulent registrations are from users outside of France.

The security team needs a solution to perform custom validation at sign-up Based on the results of the validation the solution must accept or deny the registration request.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a pre sign-up AWS Lambda trigger
- B. Associate the Amazon Cognito function with the Amazon Cognito user pool.
- C. Use a geographic match rule statement to configure an AWS WAF web ACL
- D. Associate the web ACL with the Amazon Cognito user pool.
- E. Configure an app client for the application's Amazon Cognito user pool
- F. Use the app client ID to validate the requests in the hosted UI.
- G. Update the application's Amazon Cognito user pool to configure a geographic restriction setting.
- H. Use Amazon Cognito to configure a social identity provider (IdP) to validate the requests on the hosted UI.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/user-pool-lambda-post-authentication.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

A security engineer needs to create an Amazon S3 bucket policy to grant least privilege read access to IAM user accounts that are named User1, User2, and User3. These IAM user accounts are members of the AuthorizedPeople IAM group. The security engineer drafts the following S3 bucket policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "AuthorizedPeoplePolicy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Actions-Authorized-People",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::authorized-people-bucket/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

When the security engineer tries to add the policy to the S3 bucket, the following error message appears: "Missing required field Principal." The security engineer is adding a Principal element to the policy. The addition must provide read access to only User1, User2, and User3. Which solution meets these requirements?

A)

```
{
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": [
      "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User1",
      "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User2",
      "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User3"
    ]
  }
}
```

B)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:root"
  ]
}
```

C)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "*"
  ]
}
```

D)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:group/AuthorizedPeople"
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

A company stores sensitive documents in Amazon S3 by using server-side encryption with an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK. A new requirement mandates that the CMK that is used for these documents can be used only for S3 actions.

Which statement should the company add to the key policy to meet this requirement?

A)

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "kms:*",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:CallerAccount": "s3.amazonaws.com"
    }
  }
}
```

B)

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "s3:*",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:ViaService": "kms.*amazonaws.com"
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

A company has developed a new Amazon RDS database application. The company must secure the RDS database credentials for encryption in transit and encryption at rest. The company also must rotate the credentials automatically on a regular basis.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store to store the database credentials
- B. Configure automatic rotation of the credentials.
- C. Use IAM Secrets Manager to store the database credential
- D. Configure automatic rotation of the credentials
- E. Store the database credentials in an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Rotate the credentials with IAM database authentication.
- F. Store the database credentials in Amazon S3 Glacier, and use S3 Glacier Vault Lock. Configure an IAM Lambda function to rotate the credentials on a scheduled basis.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

A Security Architect has been asked to review an existing security architecture and identify why the application servers cannot successfully initiate a connection to the database servers. The following summary describes the architecture:

- * 1 An Application Load Balancer, an internet gateway, and a NAT gateway are configured in the public subnet
 - * 2. Database, application, and web servers are configured on three different private subnets.
 - * 3 The VPC has two route tables: one for the public subnet and one for all other subnets The route table for the public subnet has a 0 0 0 0/0 route to the internet gateway The route table for all other subnets has a 0 0.0.0/0 route to the NAT gateway. All private subnets can route to each other
 - * 4 Each subnet has a network ACL implemented that limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to only the required ports and protocols
 - * 5 There are 3 Security Groups (SGs) database application and web Each group limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to the minimum required
- Which of the following accurately reflects the access control mechanisms the Architect should verify?

- A. Outbound SG configuration on database servers Inbound SG configuration on application servers inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
- B. Inbound SG configuration on database servers Outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
- C. Inbound and outbound SG configuration on database servers Inbound and outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
- D. Inbound SG configuration on database servers Outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

this is the accurate reflection of the access control mechanisms that the Architect should verify. Access control mechanisms are methods that regulate who can access what resources and how. Security groups and network ACLs are two types of access control mechanisms that can be applied to EC2 instances and subnets. Security groups are stateful, meaning they remember and return traffic that was previously allowed. Network ACLs are stateless, meaning they do not remember or return traffic that was previously allowed. Security groups and network ACLs can have inbound and outbound rules that specify the source, destination, protocol, and port of the traffic. By verifying the outbound security group configuration on database servers, the inbound security group configuration on application servers, and the inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on both the database and application server subnets, the Architect can check if there are any misconfigurations or conflicts that prevent the application servers from initiating a connection to the database servers. The other options are either inaccurate or incomplete for verifying the access control mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 7

A company is implementing new compliance requirements to meet customer needs. According to the new requirements the company must not use any Amazon RDS DB instances or DB clusters that lack encryption of the underlying storage. The company needs a solution that will generate an email alert when an unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster is created. The solution also must terminate the unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted ROS storag
- B. Configure an automatic remediation action to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscriber
- C. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- D. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storag
- E. Configure a manual remediation action to invoke an AWS Lambda functio
- F. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters Configure the rule to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscriber
- H. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB cluster
- J. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda functio
- K. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/rds-storage-encrypted.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

A security engineer wants to forward custom application-security logs from an Amazon EC2 instance to Amazon CloudWatch. The security engineer installs the CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instance and adds the path of the logs to the CloudWatch configuration file. However, CloudWatch does not receive the logs. The security engineer verifies that the awslogs service is running on the EC2 instance. What should the security engineer do next to resolve the issue?

- A. Add AWS CloudTrail to the trust policy of the EC2 instanc
- B. Send the custom logs to CloudTrail instead of CloudWatch.
- C. Add Amazon S3 to the trust policy of the EC2 instanc
- D. Configure the application to write the custom logs to an S3 bucket that CloudWatch can use to ingest the logs.
- E. Add Amazon Inspector to the trust policy of the EC2 instanc
- F. Use Amazon Inspector instead of the CloudWatch agent to collect the custom logs.
- G. Attach the CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy AWS managed policy to the EC2 instance role.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Attach the CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy AWS managed policy to the EC2 instance role. According to the AWS documentation¹, the CloudWatch agent is a software agent that you can install on your EC2 instances to collect system-level metrics and logs. To use the CloudWatch agent, you need to attach an IAM role or user to the EC2 instance that grants permissions for the agent to perform actions on your behalf. The CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy is an AWS managed policy that provides the necessary permissions for the agent to write metrics and logs to CloudWatch². By attaching this policy to the EC2 instance role, the security engineer can resolve the issue of CloudWatch not receiving the custom application-

security logs.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

- A. Adding AWS CloudTrail to the trust policy of the EC2 instance is not relevant, because CloudTrail is a service that records API activity in your AWS account, not custom application logs³. Sending the custom logs to CloudTrail instead of CloudWatch would not meet the requirement of forwarding them to CloudWatch.
- B. Adding Amazon S3 to the trust policy of the EC2 instance is not necessary, because S3 is a storage service that does not require any trust relationship with EC2 instances⁴. Configuring the application to write the custom logs to an S3 bucket that CloudWatch can use to ingest the logs would be an alternative solution, but it would be more complex and costly than using the CloudWatch agent directly.
- C. Adding Amazon Inspector to the trust policy of the EC2 instance is not helpful, because Inspector is a service that scans EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure, not custom application logs⁵. Using Amazon Inspector instead of the CloudWatch agent would not meet the requirement of forwarding them to CloudWatch.

References:

1: Collect metrics, logs, and traces with the CloudWatch agent - Amazon CloudWatch 2: CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy - AWS Managed Policy 3: What Is AWS CloudTrail? - AWS CloudTrail 4: Amazon S3 FAQs - Amazon Web Services 5: Automated Software Vulnerability Management - Amazon Inspector - AWS

NEW QUESTION 9

A company uses an Amazon S3 bucket to store reports Management has mandated that all new objects stored in this bucket must be encrypted at rest using server-side encryption with a client-specified IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK owned by the same account as the S3 bucket. The IAM account number is 111122223333, and the bucket name is report bucket. The company's security specialist must write the S3 bucket policy to ensure the mandate can be implemented

Which statement should the security specialist include in the policy?

- A.

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "s3:PutObject",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::reportbucket/*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "AES256"
    }
  }
}
```
- B.

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "s3:PutObject",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::reportbucket/*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotLike": {
      "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    }
  }
}
```
- C.

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "s3:PutObject",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::reportbucket/*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotLike": {
      "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
    }
  }
}
```
- D.

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "s3:PutObject",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::reportbucket/*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotLikeIfExists": {
      "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id": "arn:aws:kms:*:111122223333:key/*"
    }
  }
}
```

- E. Option A
- F. Option B
- G. Option C
- H. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has several workloads running on AWS. Employees are required to authenticate using on-premises ADFS and SSO to access the AWS Management Console. Developers migrated an existing legacy web application to an Amazon EC2 instance. Employees need to access this application from anywhere on the internet, but currently, there is no authentication system built into the application.

How should the Security Engineer implement employee-only access to this system without changing the application?

- A. Place the application behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Use Amazon Cognito as authentication for the AL
- B. Define a SAML-based Amazon Cognito user pool and connect it to ADFS.
- C. Implement AWS SSO in the master account and link it to ADFS as an identity provide

- D. Define the EC2 instance as a managed resource, then apply an IAM policy on the resource.
- E. Define an Amazon Cognito identity pool, then install the connector on the Active Directory serve
- F. Use the Amazon Cognito SDK on the application instance to authenticate the employees using their Active Directory user names and passwords.
- G. Create an AWS Lambda custom authorizer as the authenticator for a reverse proxy on Amazon EC2. Ensure the security group on Amazon EC2 only allows access from the Lambda function.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/listener-authenticate-users.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

A development team is attempting to encrypt and decode a secure string parameter from the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store using an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK. However, each attempt results in an error message being sent to the development team.

Which CMK-related problems possibly account for the error? (Select two.)

- A. The CMK is used in the attempt does not exist.
- B. The CMK is used in the attempt needs to be rotated.
- C. The CMK is used in the attempt is using the CMK's key ID instead of the CMK ARN.
- D. The CMK is used in the attempt is not enabled.
- E. The CMK is used in the attempt is using an alias.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-parameter-store.html#parameter-store-cmk-fa>

NEW QUESTION 12

An Incident Response team is investigating an IAM access key leak that resulted in Amazon EC2 instances being launched. The company did not discover the incident until many months later. The Director of Information Security wants to implement new controls that will alert when similar incidents happen in the future. Which controls should the company implement to achieve this? (Select TWO.)

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs in all VPCs. Create a scheduled IAM Lambda function that downloads and parses the logs, and sends an Amazon SNS notification for violations.
- B. Use IAM CloudTrail to make a trail, and apply it to all Regions. Specify an Amazon S3 bucket to receive all the CloudTrail log files.
- C. Add the following bucket policy to the company's IAM CloudTrail bucket to prevent log tampering: {"Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [{"Effect": "Deny", "Action": "s3:PutObject", "Principal": "-", "Resource": "arn:iam:s3:::cloudtrail/IAMLogs/111122223333/*"}]} Create an Amazon S3 data event for an PutObject attempts, which sends notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
- D. Create a Security Auditor role with permissions to access Amazon CloudWatch Logs in all Regions. Ship the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket and make a lifecycle policy to ship the logs to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- E. Verify that Amazon GuardDuty is enabled in all Regions, and create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule for Amazon GuardDuty findings. Add an Amazon SNS topic as the rule's target.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 15

A company is designing a multi-account structure for its development teams. The company is using AWS Organizations and AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO). The company must implement a solution so that the development teams can use only specific AWS Regions and so that each AWS account allows access to only specific AWS services.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS SSO to set up service-linked roles with IAM policy statements that include the Condition, Resource, and NotAction elements to allow access to only the Regions and services that are needed.
- B. Deactivate AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) in Regions that the developers are not allowed to use.
- C. Create SCPs that include the Condition, Resource, and NotAction elements to allow access to only the Regions and services that are needed.
- D. For each AWS account, create tailored identity-based policies for AWS SS
- E. Use statements that include the Condition, Resource, and NotAction elements to allow access to only the Regions and services that are needed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_syntax.html#scp-eleme

NEW QUESTION 19

A company is building an application on AWS that will store sensitive information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated.

What should the security engineer recommend?

- A. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot
- B. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
- C. Include the database credential in the EC2 user data field
- D. Use an AWS Lambda function to rotate database credential
- E. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- F. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 instance
- G. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- H. Store the database credentials in AWS CloudHSM with automatic rotation
- I. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- J. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot

- K. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
- L. Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager with automatic rotation
- M. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- N. Set up an AWS CloudHSM cluster with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to store KMS key
- O. Set up Amazon RDS encryption using AWS KSM to encrypt the databases
- P. Store the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotation
- Q. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

A company is attempting to conduct forensic analysis on an Amazon EC2 instance, but the company is unable to connect to the instance by using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. The company has installed AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on the EC2 instance. The EC2 instance is in a subnet in a VPC that does not have an internet gateway attached. The company has associated a security group with the EC2 instance. The security group does not have inbound or outbound rules. The subnet's network ACL allows all inbound and outbound traffic. Which combination of actions will allow the company to conduct forensic analysis on the EC2 instance without compromising forensic data? (Select THREE.)

- A. Update the EC2 instance security group to add a rule that allows outbound traffic on port 443 for 0.0.0.0/0.
- B. Update the EC2 instance security group to add a rule that allows inbound traffic on port 443 to the VPC's CIDR range.
- C. Create an EC2 key pair
- D. Associate the key pair with the EC2 instance.
- E. Create a VPC interface endpoint for Systems Manager in the VPC where the EC2 instance is located.
- F. Attach a security group to the VPC interface endpoint
- G. Allow inbound traffic on port 443 to the VPC's CIDR range.
- H. Create a VPC interface endpoint for the EC2 instance in the VPC where the EC2 instance is located.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following are valid configurations for using SSL certificates with Amazon CloudFront? (Select THREE)

- A. Default AWS Certificate Manager certificate
- B. Custom SSL certificate stored in AWS KMS
- C. Default CloudFront certificate
- D. Custom SSL certificate stored in AWS Certificate Manager
- E. Default SSL certificate stored in AWS Secrets Manager
- F. Custom SSL certificate stored in AWS IAM

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The key length for an RSA certificate that you use with CloudFront is 2048 bits, even though ACM supports larger keys. If you use an imported certificate with CloudFront, your key length must be 1024 or 2048 bits and cannot exceed 2048 bits. You must import the certificate in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. You must have permission to use and import the SSL/TLS certificate
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/cnames-and-https-requirements.html>

NEW QUESTION 30

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage a multi-account AWS environment in a single AWS Region. The organization's management account is named management-01. The company has turned on AWS Config in all accounts in the organization. The company has designated an account named security-01 as the delegated administrator for AWS Config.

All accounts report the compliance status of each account's rules to the AWS Config delegated administrator account by using an AWS Config aggregator. Each account administrator can configure and manage the account's own AWS Config rules to handle each account's unique compliance requirements.

A security engineer needs to implement a solution to automatically deploy a set of 10 AWS Config rules to all existing and future AWS accounts in the organization. The solution must turn on AWS Config automatically during account creation.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that contains the 10 required AWS Config rules
- B. Deploy the template by using CloudFormation StackSets in the security-01 account.
- C. Create a conformance pack that contains the 10 required AWS Config rules
- D. Deploy the conformance pack from the security-01 account.
- E. Create a conformance pack that contains the 10 required AWS Config rules
- F. Deploy the conformance pack from the management-01 account.
- G. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that will activate AWS Config
- H. Deploy the template by using CloudFormation StackSets in the security-01 account.
- I. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that will activate AWS Config
- J. Deploy the template by using CloudFormation StackSets in the management-01 account.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 34

A security engineer is configuring a mechanism to send an alert when three or more failed sign-in attempts to the AWS Management Console occur during a 5-minute period. The security engineer creates a trail in AWS CloudTrail to assist in this work. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In CloudTrail, turn on Insights events on the trail
- B. Configure an alarm on the insight with eventName matching ConsoleLogin and errorMessage matching "Failed authentication". Configure a threshold of 3 and a period of 5 minutes.
- C. Configure CloudTrail to send events to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- D. Create a metric filter for the relevant log group

- E. Create a filter pattern with eventName matching ConsoleLogin and errorMessage matching “Failed authentication”. Create a CloudWatch alarm with a threshold of 3 and a period of 5 minutes.
- F. Create an Amazon Athena table from the CloudTrail event
- G. Run a query for eventName matching ConsoleLogin and for errorMessage matching “Failed authentication”. Create a notification action from the query to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when the count equals 3 within a period of 5 minutes.
- H. In AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer, create a new analyze
- I. Configure the analyzer to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when a failed sign-in event occurs 3 times for any IAM user within a period of 5 minutes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Configure CloudTrail to send events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter for the relevant log group. Create a filter pattern with eventName matching ConsoleLogin and errorMessage matching “Failed authentication”. Create a CloudWatch alarm with a threshold of 3 and a period of 5 minutes.

This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of sending an alert when three or more failed sign-in attempts to the AWS Management Console occur during a 5-minute period. By configuring CloudTrail to send events to CloudWatch Logs, the security engineer can create a metric filter that matches the desired pattern of failed sign-in events. Then, by creating a CloudWatch alarm based on the metric filter, the security engineer can set a threshold of 3 and a period of 5 minutes, and choose an action such as sending an email or an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message when the alarm is triggered¹².

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Turning on Insights events on the trail and configuring an alarm on the insight is not a solution, because Insights events are used to analyze unusual activity in management events, such as spikes in API call volume or error rates. Insights events do not capture failed sign-in attempts to the AWS Management Console³.
- C. Creating an Amazon Athena table from the CloudTrail events and running a query for failed sign-in events is not a solution, because it does not provide a mechanism to send an alert based on the query results. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that allows analyzing data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL, but it does not support creating notifications or alarms from queries⁴.
- D. Creating an analyzer in AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer and configuring it to send an Amazon SNS notification when a failed sign-in event occurs 3 times for any IAM user within a period of 5 minutes is not a solution, because IAM Access Analyzer is not a service that monitors sign-in events, but a service that helps identify resources that are shared with external entities. IAM Access Analyzer does not generate findings for failed sign-in attempts to the AWS Management Console⁵.

References:

1: Sending CloudTrail Events to CloudWatch Logs - AWS CloudTrail 2: Creating Alarms Based on Metric Filters - Amazon CloudWatch 3: Analyzing unusual activity in management events - AWS CloudTrail 4: What is Amazon Athena? - Amazon Athena 5: Using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management

NEW QUESTION 35

An international company wants to combine AWS Security Hub findings across all the company's AWS Regions and from multiple accounts. In addition, the company wants to create a centralized custom dashboard to correlate these findings with operational data for deeper analysis and insights. The company needs an analytics tool to search and visualize Security Hub findings. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Designate an AWS account as a delegated administrator for Security Hub
- B. Publish events to Amazon CloudWatch from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings.
- C. Designate an AWS account in an organization in AWS Organizations as a delegated administrator for Security Hub
- D. Publish events to Amazon EventBridge from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings.
- E. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- F. Configure the Kinesis data streams to output the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket.
- G. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream
- H. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams to deliver the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket.
- I. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to crawl the Amazon S3 bucket and build the schema
- J. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes
- K. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards by using Amazon Athena.
- L. Partition the Amazon S3 data
- M. Use AWS Glue to crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema
- N. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes
- O. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, D, and F. Designate an AWS account in an organization in AWS Organizations as a delegated administrator for Security Hub. Publish events to Amazon EventBridge from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams to deliver the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket. Partition the Amazon S3 data. Use AWS Glue to crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views.

According to the AWS documentation, AWS Security Hub is a service that provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state across your AWS accounts, and helps you check your environment against security standards and best practices. You can use Security Hub to aggregate security findings from various sources, such as AWS services, partner products, or your own applications.

To use Security Hub with multiple AWS accounts and Regions, you need to enable AWS Organizations with all features enabled. This allows you to centrally manage your accounts and apply policies across your organization. You can also use Security Hub as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you designate a delegated administrator account for Security Hub. The delegated administrator account can enable Security Hub automatically in all existing and future accounts in your organization, and can view and manage findings from all accounts.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus that makes it easy to connect applications using data from your own applications, integrated software as a service (SaaS) applications, and AWS services. You can use EventBridge to create rules that match events from various sources and route them to targets for processing.

To use EventBridge with Security Hub findings, you need to enable Security Hub as an event source in EventBridge. This will allow you to publish events from Security Hub to EventBridge in the same Region. You can then create EventBridge rules that match Security Hub findings based on criteria such as severity, type, or resource. You can also specify targets for your rules, such as Lambda functions, SNS topics, or Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as

Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), and Splunk. You can use Kinesis Data Firehose to transform and enrich your data before delivering it to your destination.

To use Kinesis Data Firehose with Security Hub findings, you need to create a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream in each Region where you have enabled Security Hub. You can then configure the delivery stream to receive events from EventBridge as a source, and deliver the logs to a single S3 bucket as a destination. You can also enable data transformation or compression on the delivery stream if needed.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers scalability, data availability, security, and performance. You can use S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web. You can also use S3 features such as lifecycle management, encryption, versioning, and replication to optimize your storage.

To use S3 with Security Hub findings, you need to create an S3 bucket that will store the logs from Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams. You can then partition the data in the bucket by using prefixes such as account ID or Region. This will improve the performance and cost-effectiveness of querying the data.

According to the AWS documentation, AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy to prepare and load your data for analytics. You can use Glue to crawl your data sources, identify data formats, and suggest schemas and transformations. You can also use Glue Data Catalog as a central metadata repository for your data assets.

To use Glue with Security Hub findings, you need to create a Glue crawler that will crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema for the data. The crawler will create tables in the Glue Data Catalog that you can query using standard SQL.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage, and you pay only for the queries that you run. You can use Athena with Glue Data Catalog as a metadata store for your tables.

To use Athena with Security Hub findings, you need to create views in Athena that will flatten nested attributes in the data. For example, you can create views that extract fields such as account ID, Region, resource type, resource ID, finding type, finding title, and finding description from the JSON data. You can then query the views using SQL and join them with other tables if needed.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon QuickSight is a fast, cloud-powered business intelligence service that makes it easy to deliver insights to everyone in your organization. You can use QuickSight to create and publish interactive dashboards that include machine learning insights. You can also use QuickSight to connect to various data sources, such as Athena, S3, or RDS.

To use QuickSight with Security Hub findings, you need to create QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views as data sources. You can then visualize and analyze the findings using charts, graphs, maps, or tables. You can also apply filters, calculations, or aggregations to the data. You can then share the dashboards with your users or embed them in your applications.

NEW QUESTION 38

A Network Load Balancer (NLB) target instance is not entering the InService state. A security engineer determines that health checks are failing. Which factors could cause the health check failures? (Select THREE.)

- A. The target instance's security group does not allow traffic from the NLB.
- B. The target instance's security group is not attached to the NLB.
- C. The NLB's security group is not attached to the target instance.
- D. The target instance's subnet network ACL does not allow traffic from the NLB.
- E. The target instance's security group is not using IP addresses to allow traffic from the NLB.
- F. The target network ACL is not attached to the NLB.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 40

A security engineer is troubleshooting an AWS Lambda function that is named MyLambdaFunction. The function is encountering an error when the function attempts to read the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET. The S3 bucket has the following bucket policy:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
  },
  "Action": "s3:GetObject",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
  "Condition": {
    "ArnLike": {
      "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:lambda:::function:MyLambdaFunction"
    }
  }
}
```

Which change should the security engineer make to the policy to ensure that the Lambda function can read the bucket objects?

- A. Remove the Condition element
- B. Change the Principal element to the following: {"AWS": "arn \"aws\" ::: lambda ::: function:MyLambdaFunction"}
- C. Change the Action element to the following: " s3:GetObject*" " s3:GetBucket*"
- D. Change the Resource element to "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*".
- E. Change the Resource element to "arn:aws:lambda:::function:MyLambdaFunction". Change the Principal element to the following: {"Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"}

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Change the Resource element to "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*".

The reason is that the Resource element in the bucket policy specifies which objects in the bucket are affected by the policy. In this case, the policy only applies to the bucket itself, not the objects inside it. Therefore, the Lambda function cannot access the objects with the s3:GetObject permission. To fix this, the Resource element should include a wildcard (*) to match all objects in the bucket. This way, the policy grants the Lambda function permission to read any object in the bucket.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

- A. Removing the Condition element would not help, because it only restricts access based on the source IP address of the request. The Principal element should not be changed to the Lambda function ARN, because it specifies who is allowed or denied access by the policy. The policy should allow access to any principal ("*") and rely on IAM roles or policies to control access to the Lambda function.
- B. Changing the Action element to include s3:GetBucket* would not help, because it would grant additional permissions that are not needed by the Lambda function, such as s3:GetBucketAcl or s3:GetBucketPolicy. The s3:GetObject* permission is sufficient for reading objects in the bucket.
- D. Changing the Resource element to the Lambda function ARN would not make sense, because it would mean that the policy applies to the Lambda function itself, not the bucket or its objects. The Principal element should not be changed to s3.amazonaws.com, because it would grant access to any AWS service that uses S3, not just Lambda.

NEW QUESTION 42

A company has a single AWS account and uses an Amazon EC2 instance to test application code. The company recently discovered that the instance was compromised. The instance was serving up malware. The analysis of the instance showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago.

A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the company's security team about compromised instances through an email distribution list for high severity findings. The security engineer must implement the solution as soon as possible.

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

- A. Enable AWS Security Hub in the AWS account.
- B. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in the AWS account.
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the topic.
- E. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
- F. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the queue.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for GuardDuty findings of high severity.
- H. Configure the rule to publish a message to the topic.
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for Security Hub findings of high severity.
- J. Configure the rule to publish a message to the queue.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 47

A company uses an external identity provider to allow federation into different IAM accounts. A security engineer for the company needs to identify the federated user that terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance a week ago.

What is the FASTEST way for the security engineer to identify the federated user?

- A. Review the IAM CloudTrail event history logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and look for the TerminateInstances event to identify the federated user from the role session name.
- B. Filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role.
- C. Review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username.
- D. Search the IAM CloudTrail logs for the TerminateInstances event and note the event time.
- E. Review the IAM Access Advisor tab for all federated roles.
- F. The last accessed time should match the time when the instance was terminated.
- G. Use Amazon Athena to run a SQL query on the IAM CloudTrail logs stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and filter on the TerminateInstances event.
- H. Identify the corresponding role and run another query to filter the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event for the user name.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The fastest way to identify the federated user who terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance is to filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Then, review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username. This method does not require any additional tools or queries, and it directly links the IAM role with the federated user.

Option A is incorrect because the role session name may not be the same as the federated user name, and it may not be unique or descriptive enough to identify the user.

Option C is incorrect because the IAM Access Advisor tab only shows when a role was last accessed, not by whom or for what purpose. It also does not show the specific time of access, only the date.

Option D is incorrect because using Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the IAM CloudTrail logs is not the fastest way to identify the federated user, as it requires creating a table schema and running multiple queries. It also assumes that the federation is done using web identity providers, not SAML providers, as indicated by the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event.

References:

- [AWS Identity and Access Management](#)
- [Logging AWS STS API Calls with AWS CloudTrail](#)
- [\[Using Amazon Athena to Query S3 Data for CloudTrail Analysis\]](#)

NEW QUESTION 49

A security engineer is checking an AWS CloudFormation template for vulnerabilities. The security engineer finds a parameter that has a default value that exposes an application's API key in plaintext. The parameter is referenced several times throughout the template. The security engineer must replace the parameter while maintaining the ability to reference the value in the template. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure way?

{resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName}}.

- A. Store the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store.
- B. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:ssm:MySSMParameterName:1}}.
- C. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager.
- D. In the template, replace all references to the value with { {resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}.
- E. Store the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB.
- F. In the template, replace all references to the value with{{resolve:dynamodb:MyTableName:MyPrimaryKey}}.
- G. Store the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket.
- H. In the template, replace all references to the value with {

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with

`{{resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}`.

This answer is correct because AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets that are needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. You can store and manage secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive data in Secrets Manager. You can also use Secrets Manager to rotate, manage, and retrieve your secrets throughout their lifecycle¹. Secrets Manager integrates with AWS CloudFormation, which allows you to reference secrets from your templates using the

`{{resolve:secretsmanager:...}}` syntax². This way, you can avoid exposing your secrets in plaintext and still

use them in your resources.

The other options are incorrect because:

➤ A. Storing the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to SecureString parameters. This means that you cannot use the `{{resolve:ssm:...}}` syntax to retrieve encrypted parameter values from Parameter Store³. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to decrypt the parameter value, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

➤ C. Storing the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to DynamoDB items. This means that you cannot use the

`{{resolve:dynamodb:...}}` syntax to retrieve item values from DynamoDB tables⁴. You would have to

use a custom resource or a Lambda function to query the DynamoDB table, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

➤ D. Storing the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to S3 objects. This means that you cannot use the

`{{resolve:s3:...}}` syntax to retrieve object values from S3 buckets⁵. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to download the object from S3, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

References:

1: What is AWS Secrets Manager? 2: Referencing AWS Secrets Manager secrets from Parameter Store parameters 3: Using dynamic references to specify template values 4: Amazon DynamoDB 5: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

NEW QUESTION 52

A security engineer must use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to design a key management solution for a set of Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that contain sensitive data. The solution needs to ensure that the key material automatically expires in 90 days.

Which solution meets these criteria?

A. A customer managed CMK that uses customer provided key material

B. A customer managed CMK that uses AWS provided key material

C. An AWS managed CMK

D. Operation system-native encryption that uses GnuPG

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/kms/import-key-material.html> `aws kms import-key-material \`

`--key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \`

`--encrypted-key-material fileb://EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin \`

`--import-token fileb://ImportToken.bin \`

`--expiration-model KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES \`

`--valid-to 2021-09-21T19:00:00Z`

The correct answer is A. A customer managed CMK that uses customer provided key material.

A customer managed CMK is a KMS key that you create, own, and manage in your AWS account. You have full control over the key configuration, permissions, rotation, and deletion. You can use a customer managed CMK to encrypt and decrypt data in AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS, such as Amazon EBS¹.

A customer managed CMK can use either AWS provided key material or customer provided key material. AWS provided key material is generated by AWS KMS and never leaves the service unencrypted. Customer provided key material is generated outside of AWS KMS and imported into a customer managed CMK. You can specify an expiration date for the imported key material, after which the CMK becomes unusable until you reimport new key material².

To meet the criteria of automatically expiring the key material in 90 days, you need to use customer provided key material and set the expiration date accordingly.

This way, you can ensure that the data encrypted with the CMK will not be accessible after 90 days unless you reimport new key material and re-encrypt the data.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

* B. A customer managed CMK that uses AWS provided key material does not expire automatically. You can enable automatic rotation of the key material every year, but this does not prevent access to the data encrypted with the previous key material. You would need to manually delete the CMK and its backing key material to make the data inaccessible³.

* C. An AWS managed CMK is a KMS key that is created, owned, and managed by an AWS service on your behalf. You have limited control over the key configuration, permissions, rotation, and deletion. You cannot use an AWS managed CMK to encrypt data in other AWS services or applications. You also cannot set an expiration date for the key material of an AWS managed CMK⁴.

* D. Operation system-native encryption that uses GnuPG is not a solution that uses AWS KMS. GnuPG is a command line tool that implements the OpenPGP standard for encrypting and signing data. It does not integrate with Amazon EBS or other AWS services. It also does not provide a way to automatically expire the key material used for encryption⁵.

References:

1: Customer Managed Keys - AWS Key Management Service 2: [Importing Key Material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) - AWS Key Management Service] 3: [Rotating Customer Master Keys - AWS Key Management Service] 4: [AWS Managed Keys - AWS Key Management Service] 5: The GNU Privacy Guard

NEW QUESTION 54

A security engineer has enabled IAM Security Hub in their IAM account, and has enabled the Center for internet Security (CIS) IAM Foundations compliance standard. No evaluation results on compliance are returned in the Security Hub console after several hours. The engineer wants to ensure that Security Hub can evaluate their resources for CIS IAM Foundations compliance.

Which steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements?

A. Add full Amazon Inspector IAM permissions to the Security Hub service role to allow it to perform the CIS compliance evaluation

B. Ensure that IAM Trusted Advisor Is enabled in the account and that the Security Hub service role has permissions to retrieve the Trusted Advisor security-related recommended actions

- C. Ensure that IAM Config is enabled in the account.
- D. is enabled in the account, and that the required IAM Config rules have been created for the CIS compliance evaluation
- E. Ensure that the correct trail in IAM CloudTrail has been configured for monitoring by Security Hub and that the Security Hub service role has permissions to perform the GetObject operation on CloudTrails Amazon S3 bucket

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure that Security Hub can evaluate their resources for CIS AWS Foundations compliance, the security engineer should do the following:

- Ensure that AWS Config is enabled in the account. This is a service that enables continuous assessment and audit of your AWS resources for compliance.
- Ensure that the required AWS Config rules have been created for the CIS compliance evaluation. These are rules that represent your desired configuration settings for specific AWS resources or for an entire AWS account.

NEW QUESTION 58

A company purchased a subscription to a third-party cloud security scanning solution that integrates with AWS Security Hub. A security engineer needs to implement a solution that will remediate the findings from the third-party scanning solution automatically. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Set up an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to new Security Hub findings.
- B. Configure an AWS Lambda function as the target for the rule to remediate the findings.
- C. Set up a custom action in Security Hub.
- D. Configure the custom action to call AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks to remediate the findings.
- E. Set up a custom action in Security Hub.
- F. Configure an AWS Lambda function as the target for the custom action to remediate the findings.
- G. Set up AWS Config rules to use AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks to remediate the findings.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59

A company's security engineer is developing an incident response plan to detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources. The security engineer needs to provide visibility for as many AWS Regions as possible. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO.)

- A. Turn on VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs in the account.
- B. Activate Amazon GuardDuty across all AWS Regions.
- C. Activate Amazon Detective across all AWS Regions.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that responds to findings and publishes the findings to the SNS topic.
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes the Lambda function to publish findings to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources, the security engineer needs to use a service that can monitor network traffic and API calls across all AWS Regions. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that can do this by analyzing VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail event logs, and DNS logs. By activating GuardDuty across all AWS Regions, the security engineer can provide visibility for as many regions as possible. GuardDuty generates findings that contain details about the potential threats detected in the account. To respond to these findings, the security engineer needs to create a mechanism that can notify the relevant stakeholders or take remedial actions. One way to do this is to use Amazon EventBridge, which is a serverless event bus service that can connect AWS services and third-party applications. By creating an EventBridge rule that responds to GuardDuty findings and publishes them to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic, the security engineer can enable subscribers of the topic to receive notifications via email, SMS, or other methods. This is a cost-effective solution that does not require any additional infrastructure or code.

NEW QUESTION 64

What are the MOST secure ways to protect the AWS account root user of a recently opened AWS account? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use the AWS account root user access keys instead of the AWS Management Console.
- B. Enable multi-factor authentication for the AWS IAM users with the AdministratorAccess managed policy attached to them.
- C. Enable multi-factor authentication for the AWS account root user.
- D. Use AWS KMS to encrypt all AWS account root user and AWS IAM access keys and set automatic rotation to 30 days.
- E. Do not create access keys for the AWS account root user; instead, create AWS IAM users.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 66

A company is building an application on IAM that will store sensitive information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated. What should the security engineer recommend?

- A. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot.
- B. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance.
- C. Include the database credential in the EC2 user data field.
- D. Use an IAM Lambda function to rotate database credential.
- E. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- F. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 instance.
- G. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume.
- H. Store the database credentials in IAM CloudHSM with automatic rotation.

- I. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- J. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot
- K. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
- L. Store the database credentials in IAM Secrets Manager with automatic rotation
- M. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- N. Set up an IAM CloudHSM cluster with IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to store KMS keys. Set up Amazon RDS encryption using IAM KMS to encrypt the databases
- O. Store database credentials in the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotation
- P. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To protect the sensitive data against any data breach and minimize management overhead, the security engineer should recommend the following solution:

- Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. This allows the security engineer to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt data at rest for the database and any backups or replicas.
- Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. This allows the security engineer to use AWS KMS to encrypt data at rest for the EC2 instances and any snapshots or volumes.
- Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager with automatic rotation. This allows the security engineer to encrypt and manage secrets centrally, and to configure automatic rotation schedules for them.
- Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database. This allows the security engineer to encrypt data in transit between the EC2 instances and the database.

NEW QUESTION 68

A company's public Application Load Balancer (ALB) recently experienced a DDoS attack. To mitigate this issue, the company deployed Amazon CloudFront in front of the ALB so that users would not directly access the Amazon EC2 instances behind the ALB.

The company discovers that some traffic is still coming directly into the ALB and is still being handled by the EC2 instances.

Which combination of steps should the company take to ensure that the EC2 instances will receive traffic only from CloudFront? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure CloudFront to add a cache key policy to allow a custom HTTP header that CloudFront sends to the ALB.
- B. Configure CloudFront to add a custom: HTTP header to requests that CloudFront sends to the ALB.
- C. Configure the ALB to forward only requests that contain the custom HTTP header.
- D. Configure the ALB and CloudFront to use the X-Forwarded-For header to check client IP addresses.
- E. Configure the ALB and CloudFront to use the same X.509 certificate that is generated by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).

Answer: BC

Explanation:

To prevent users from directly accessing an Application Load Balancer and allow access only through CloudFront, complete these high-level steps: Configure CloudFront to add a custom HTTP header to requests that it sends to the Application Load Balancer. Configure the Application Load Balancer to only forward requests that contain the custom HTTP header. (Optional) Require HTTPS to improve the security of this solution.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/restrict-access-to-load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION 71

A company's Security Team received an email notification from the Amazon EC2 Abuse team that one or more of the company's Amazon EC2 instances may have been compromised

Which combination of actions should the Security team take to respond to (be current modem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Open a support case with the IAM Security team and ask them to remove the malicious code from the affected instance
- B. Respond to the notification and list the actions that have been taken to address the incident
- C. Delete all IAM users and resources in the account
- D. Detach the internet gateway from the VPC remove all rules that contain 0.0.0.0/0 from the security groups, and create a NACL rule to deny all traffic Inbound from the internet
- E. Delete the identified compromised instances and delete any associated resources that the Security team did not create.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

these are the recommended actions to take when you receive an abuse notice from AWS. You should review the abuse notice to see what content or activity was reported and detach the internet gateway from the VPC to isolate the affected instances from the internet. You should also remove any rules that allow inbound traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 from the security groups and create a network access control list (NACL) rule to deny all traffic inbound from the internet. You should then delete the compromised instances and any associated resources

that you did not create. The other options are either inappropriate or unnecessary for responding to the abuse notice.

NEW QUESTION 72

A company uses AWS Organizations. The company wants to implement short-term credentials for third-party AWS accounts to use to access accounts within the company's organization. Access is for the AWS Management Console and third-party software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications. Trust must be enhanced to prevent two external accounts from using the same credentials. The solution must require the least possible operational effort.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a bearer token authentication with OAuth or SAML to manage and share a central Amazon Cognito user pool across multiple Amazon API Gateway APIs.
- B. Implement AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On), and use an identity source of choice. Grant access to users and groups from other accounts by using permission sets that are assigned by account.
- C. Create a unique IAM role for each external account
- D. Create a trust policy
- E. Use AWS Secrets Manager to create a random external key.
- F. Create a unique IAM role for each external account
- G. Create a trust policy that includes a condition that uses the sts:ExternalId condition key.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D.

To implement short-term credentials for third-party AWS accounts, you can use IAM roles and trust policies. A trust policy is a JSON policy document that defines who can assume the role. You can specify the AWS account ID of the third-party account as a principal in the trust policy, and use the sts:ExternalId condition key to enhance the security of the role. The sts:ExternalId condition key is a unique identifier that is agreed upon by both parties and included in the AssumeRole request. This way, you can prevent the “confused deputy” problem, where an unauthorized party can use the same role as a legitimate party.

Option A is incorrect because bearer token authentication with OAuth or SAML is not suitable for granting access to AWS accounts and resources. Amazon Cognito and API Gateway are used for building web and mobile applications that require user authentication and authorization.

Option B is incorrect because AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is a service that simplifies the management of access to multiple AWS accounts and cloud applications for your workforce users. It does not support granting access to third-party AWS accounts.

Option C is incorrect because using AWS Secrets Manager to create a random external key is not necessary and adds operational complexity. You can use the sts:ExternalId condition key instead to provide a unique identifier for each external account.

NEW QUESTION 75

A company is using IAM Organizations to develop a multi-account secure networking strategy. The company plans to use separate centrally managed accounts for shared services, auditing, and security inspection. The company plans to provide dozens of additional accounts to application owners for production and development environments.

Company security policy requires that all internet traffic be routed through a centrally managed security inspection layer in the security inspection account. A security engineer must recommend a solution that minimizes administrative overhead and complexity.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use IAM Control Tower
- B. Modify the default Account Factory networking template to automatically associate new accounts with a centrally managed VPC through a VPC peering connection and to create a default route to the VPC peer in the default route table
- C. Create an SCP that denies the CreateInternetGateway action
- D. Attach the SCP to all accounts except the security inspection account.
- E. Create a centrally managed VPC in the security inspection account
- F. Establish VPC peering connections between the security inspection account and other accounts
- G. Instruct account owners to create default routes in their account route tables that point to the VPC peer
- H. Create an SCP that denies the AttachInternetGateway action
- I. Attach the SCP to all accounts except the security inspection account.
- J. Use IAM Control Tower
- K. Modify the default Account Factory networking template to automatically associate new accounts with a centrally managed transit gateway and to create a default route to the transit gateway in the default route table
- L. Create an SCP that denies the AttachInternetGateway action
- M. Attach the SCP to all accounts except the security inspection account.
- N. Enable IAM Resource Access Manager (IAM RAM) for IAM Organization
- O. Create a shared transit gateway, and make it available by using an IAM RAM resource share
- P. Create an SCP that denies the CreateInternetGateway action
- Q. Attach the SCP to all accounts except the security inspection account
- R. Create routes in the route tables of all accounts that point to the shared transit gateway.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

A security engineer needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket policy to restrict access to an S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET. The policy must allow access to only DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET from only the following endpoint: vpce-1a2b3c4d. The policy must deny all access to DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET if the specified endpoint is not used.

Which bucket policy statement meets these requirements?

- A. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "Access-to-specific-VPCE-only",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:*",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                 "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"],
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "aws:sourceVpce": "vpce-1a2b3c4d"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

- B. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```

    "Statement": [
      {
        "Sid": "Access-to-specific-VPCE-only",
        "Principal": "*",
        "Action": "s3:*",
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                     "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"],
        "Condition": {
          "StringNotEquals": {
            "aws:sourceVpce": "vpce-la2b3c4d"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

C. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```

    "Statement": [
      {
        "Sid": "Access-to-specific-VPCE-only",
        "Principal": "*",
        "Action": "s3:*",
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                     "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"],
        "Condition": {
          "StringEquals": {
            "aws:sourceVpce": "vpce-la2b3c4d"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

D. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```

    "Statement": [
      {
        "Sid": "Access-to-specific-VPCE-only",
        "Principal": "*",
        "Action": "s3:*",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                     "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"],
        "Condition": {
          "StringEquals": {
            "aws:sourceVpce": "vpce-la2b3c4d"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/example-bucket-policies-vpce-endpoint.html>

NEW QUESTION 79

A company is building a data processing application that uses AWS Lambda functions. The application's Lambda functions need to communicate with an Amazon RDS DB instance that is deployed within a VPC in the same AWS account. Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Configure the DB instance to allow public access. Update the DB instance security group to allow access from the Lambda public address space for the AWS Region.
- B. Deploy the Lambda functions inside the VPC. Attach a network ACL to the Lambda subnet. Provide outbound rule access to the VPC CIDR range only. Update the DB instance security group to allow traffic from 0.0.0.0/0.
- C. Deploy the Lambda functions inside the VPC. Attach a security group to the Lambda functions. Provide outbound rule access to the VPC CIDR range only. Update the DB instance security group to allow traffic from the Lambda security group.
- D. Peer the Lambda default VPC with the VPC that hosts the DB instance to allow direct network access without the need for security groups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS documentation states that you can deploy the Lambda functions inside the VPC and attach a security group to the Lambda functions. You can then provide outbound rule access to the VPC CIDR range only and update the DB instance security group to allow traffic from the Lambda security group. This method is the most secure way to meet the requirements.

References: : AWS Lambda Developer Guide

NEW QUESTION 84

A company needs a forensic logging solution for hundreds of applications running in Docker on Amazon EC2. The solution must perform real-time analytics on the logs. The logs must support the replay of messages and must persist the logs. Which IAM services should be used to meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon Kinesis
- C. Amazon SQS
- D. Amazon Elasticsearch
- E. Amazon EMR

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Amazon Kinesis and Amazon Elasticsearch are both suitable for forensic-logging solutions. Amazon Kinesis can collect, process, and analyze streaming data in real time. Amazon Elasticsearch can store, search, and analyze log data using the popular open-source tool Elasticsearch. The other options are not designed for forensic-logging purposes. Amazon Athena is a query service that can analyze data in S3, Amazon SQS is a message queue service that can decouple and scale microservices, and Amazon EMR is a big data platform that can run Apache Spark and Hadoop clusters.

NEW QUESTION 86

A company has an AWS account that includes an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket uses server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt all the objects at rest by using a customer managed key. The S3 bucket does not have a bucket policy.

An IAM role in the same account has an IAM policy that allows s3 List* and s3 Get* permissions for the S3 bucket. When the IAM role attempts to access an object in the S3 bucket the role receives an access denied message.

Why does the IAM role not have access to the objects that are in the S3 bucket?

- A. The IAM role does not have permission to use the KMS CreateKey operation.
- B. The S3 bucket lacks a policy that allows access to the customer managed key that encrypts the objects.
- C. The IAM role does not have permission to use the customer managed key that encrypts the objects that are in the S3 bucket.
- D. The ACL of the S3 objects does not allow read access for the objects when the objects are encrypted at rest.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When using server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS), the requester must have both Amazon S3 permissions and AWS KMS permissions to access the objects. The Amazon S3 permissions are for the bucket and object operations, such as s3:ListBucket and s3:GetObject. The AWS KMS permissions are for the key operations, such as kms:GenerateDataKey and kms:Decrypt. In this case, the IAM role has the necessary Amazon S3 permissions, but not the AWS KMS permissions to use the customer managed key that encrypts the objects. Therefore, the IAM role receives an access denied message when trying to access the objects. Verified References:

- > <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/troubleshoot-403-errors.html>
- > <https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/s3-access-denied-error-kms>
- > <https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-denied-error-s3>

NEW QUESTION 91

A company is using AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts for its human resources, finance, software development, and production departments. All the company's developers are part of the software development AWS account.

The company discovers that developers have launched Amazon EC2 instances that were preconfigured with software that the company has not approved for use. The company wants to implement a solution to ensure that developers can launch EC2 instances with only approved software applications and only in the software development AWS account.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the software development account, create AMIs of preconfigured instances that include only approved software
- B. Include the AMI IDs in the condition section of an AWS CloudFormation template to launch the appropriate AMI based on the AWS Region
- C. Provide the developers with the CloudFormation template to launch EC2 instances in the software development account.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs when any EC2 RunInstances API event occurs in the software development account
- E. Specify AWS Systems Manager Run Command as a target of the rule
- F. Configure Run Command to run a script that will install all approved software onto the instances that the developers launch.
- G. Use an AWS Service Catalog portfolio that contains EC2 products with appropriate AMIs that include only approved software
- H. Grant the developers permission to portfolio access only the Service Catalog to launch a product in the software development account.
- I. In the management account, create AMIs of preconfigured instances that include only approved software
- J. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to launch the AMIs across any AWS account in the organization
- K. Grant the developers permission to launch the stack sets within the management account.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 96

A company's IAM account consists of approximately 300 IAM users. Now there is a mandate that an access change is required for 100 IAM users to have unlimited privileges to S3. As a system administrator, how can you implement this effectively so that there is no need to apply the policy at the individual user level? Please select:

- A. Create a new role and add each user to the IAM role
- B. Use the IAM groups and add users, based upon their role, to different groups and apply the policy to group
- C. Create a policy and apply it to multiple users using a JSON script
- D. Create an S3 bucket policy with unlimited access which includes each user's IAM account ID

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect since you don't add a user to the IAM Role. Option C is incorrect since you don't assign multiple users to a policy. Option D is incorrect since this is not an ideal approach.

An IAM group is used to collectively manage users who need the same set of permissions. By having groups, it becomes easier to manage permissions. So if you change the permissions on the group scale, it will affect all the users in that group.

For more information on IAM Groups, just browse to the below URL: https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_groups.html

The correct answer is: Use the IAM groups and add users, based upon their role, to different groups and apply the policy to group.

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NEW QUESTION 97

A company is using AWS WAF to protect a customized public API service that is based on Amazon EC2 instances. The API uses an Application Load Balancer. The AWS WAF web ACL is configured with an AWS Managed Rules rule group. After a software upgrade to the API and the client application, some types of requests are no longer working and are causing application stability issues. A security engineer discovers that AWS WAF logging is not turned on for the web ACL. The security engineer needs to immediately return the application to service, resolve the issue, and ensure that logging is not turned off in the future. The security engineer turns on logging for the web ACL and specifies Amazon Cloud-Watch Logs as the destination. Which additional set of steps should the security engineer take to meet the re-quirements?

- A. Edit the rules in the web ACL to include rules with Count action
- B. Review the logs to determine which rule is blocking the reques
- C. Modify the IAM policy of all AWS WAF administrators so that they cannot remove the log-ging configuration for any AWS WAF web ACLs.
- D. Edit the rules in the web ACL to include rules with Count action
- E. Review the logs to determine which rule is blocking the reques
- F. Modify the AWS WAF resource policy so that AWS WAF administrators cannot remove the log-ging configuration for any AWS WAF web ACLs.
- G. Edit the rules in the web ACL to include rules with Count and Challenge action
- H. Review the logs to determine which rule is blocking the reques
- I. Modify the AWS WAF resource policy so that AWS WAF administrators cannot remove the logging configuration for any AWS WAF web ACLs.
- J. Edit the rules in the web ACL to include rules with Count and Challenge action
- K. Review the logs to determine which rule is blocking the reques
- L. Modify the IAM policy of all AWS WAF administrators so that they cannot remove the logging configuration for any AWS WAF web ACLs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of returning the application to service, resolving the issue, and ensuring that logging is not turned off in the future. By editing the rules in the web ACL to include rules with Count actions, the security engineer can test the effect of each rule without blocking or allowing requests. By reviewing the logs, the security engineer can identify which rule is causing the problem and modify or delete it accordingly. By modifying the IAM policy of all AWS WAF administrators, the security engineer can restrict their permissions to prevent them from removing the logging configuration for any AWS WAF web ACLs.

NEW QUESTION 102

A company's security team needs to receive a notification whenever an AWS access key has not been rotated in 90 or more days. A security engineer must develop a solution that provides these notifications automatically. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Deploy an AWS Config managed rule to run on a periodic basis of 24 hour
- B. Select theaccess-keys-rotated managed rule, and set the maxAccessKeyAge parameter to 90 day
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with an event pattern that matches the compliance type of NON_COMPLIANT from AWS Config for the managed rul
- D. Configure EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.
- E. Create a script to export a .csv file from the AWS Trusted Advisor check for IAM access key rotation.Load the script into an AWS Lambda function that will upload the .csv file to an Amazon S3 bucke
- F. Create an Amazon Athena table query that runs when the .csv file is uploaded to the S3 bucke
- G. Publish the results for any keys older than 90 days by using an invocation of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.
- H. Create a script to download the IAM credentials report on a periodic basi
- I. Load the script into an AWS Lambda function that will run on a schedule through Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Configure the Lambda script to load the report into memory and to filter the report for recordsin which the key was last rotated at least 90 days ag
- J. If any records are detected, send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the IAM API to list all the user
- L. Iterate through the users by using the ListAccessKeys operatio
- M. Verify that the value in the CreateDate field is not at least 90 days ol
- N. Send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team if the value is at least 90 days ol
- O. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to schedule the Lambda function to run each day.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

A security engineer needs to run an AWS CloudFormation script. The CloudFormation script builds AWS infrastructure to support a stack that includes web servers and a MySQL database. The stack has been deployed in pre-production environments and is ready for production. The production script must comply with the principle of least privilege. Additionally, separation of duties must exist between the security engineer's IAM account and CloudFormation. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use IAM Access Analyzer policy generation to generate a policy that allows the CloudFormation script to run and manage the stac
- B. Attach the policy to a new IAM rol
- C. Modify the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to pass the new role to CloudFormation.
- D. Create an IAM policy that allows ec2:* and rds:* permission
- E. Attach the policy to a new IAM role.Modify the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to assume the new role.
- F. Use IAM Access Analyzer policy generation to generate a policy that allows the CloudFormation script to run and manage the stac
- G. Modify the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to run the CloudFormation script.
- H. Create an IAM policy that allows ec2:* and rds:* permission
- I. Attach the policy to a new IAM rol
- J. Use the IAM policy simulator to confirm that the policy allows the AWS API calls that are necessary to build the stac
- K. Modify the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to pass the new role to CloudFormation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Use IAM Access Analyzer policy generation to generate a policy that allows the CloudFormation script to run and manage the stack. Attach the policy to a new IAM role. Modify the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to pass the new role to CloudFormation.

According to the AWS documentation, IAM Access Analyzer is a service that helps you identify the resources in your organization and accounts, such as Amazon S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. You can also use IAM Access Analyzer to generate fine-grained policies that grant least privilege access based on access activity and access attempts.

To use IAM Access Analyzer policy generation, you need to enable IAM Access Analyzer in your account or organization. You can then use the IAM console or the AWS CLI to generate a policy for a resource based on its access activity or access attempts. You can review and edit the generated policy before applying it to the resource.

To use IAM Access Analyzer policy generation with CloudFormation, you can follow these steps:

- Run the CloudFormation script in a pre-production environment and monitor its access activity or access attempts using IAM Access Analyzer.
- Use IAM Access Analyzer policy generation to generate a policy that allows the CloudFormation script to run and manage the stack. The policy will include only the permissions that are necessary for the script to function.
- Attach the policy to a new IAM role that has a trust relationship with CloudFormation. This will allow CloudFormation to assume the role and execute the script.
- Modify the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to pass the new role to CloudFormation.

This will allow the security engineer to launch the stack using the role.

- Run the CloudFormation script in the production environment using the new role.

This solution will meet the requirements of least privilege and separation of duties, as it will limit the permissions of both CloudFormation and the security engineer to only what is needed for running and managing the stack.

Option B is incorrect because creating an IAM policy that allows `ec2:*` and `rds:*` permissions is not following the principle of least privilege, as it will grant more permissions than necessary for running and managing the stack. Moreover, modifying the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to assume the new role is not ensuring separation of duties, as it will allow the security engineer to bypass CloudFormation and directly access the resources.

Option C is incorrect because modifying the security engineer's IAM permissions to be able to run the CloudFormation script is not ensuring separation of duties, as it will allow the security engineer to execute the script without using CloudFormation.

Option D is incorrect because creating an IAM policy that allows `ec2:*` and `rds:*` permissions is not following the principle of least privilege, as it will grant more permissions than necessary for running and managing the stack. Using the IAM policy simulator to confirm that the policy allows the AWS API calls that are necessary to build the stack is not sufficient, as it will not generate a fine-grained policy based on access activity or access attempts.

NEW QUESTION 110

A company uses AWS Organizations. The company has teams that use an AWS CloudHSM hardware security module (HSM) that is hosted in a central AWS account. One of the teams creates its own new dedicated AWS account and wants to use the HSM that is hosted in the central account.

How should a security engineer share the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account?

- A. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the VPC subnet ID of the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account
- B. Configure the CloudHSM security group to accept inbound traffic from the private IP addresses of client instances in the new dedicated account.
- C. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create a cross-account role to access the CloudHSM cluster that is in the central account Create a new IAM user in the new dedicated account Assign the cross-account role to the new IAM user.
- D. Use AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to create an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) token to authenticate from the new dedicated account to the central account
- E. Use the cross-account permissions that are assigned to the STS token to invoke an operation on the HSM in the central account.
- F. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the ID of the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account
- G. Configure the CloudHSM security group to accept inbound traffic from the private IP addresses of client instances in the new dedicated account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudhsm-share-clusters/#:~:text=In%20the%20nav>

NEW QUESTION 115

You need to create a policy and apply it for just an individual user. How could you accomplish this in the right way?

Please select:

- A. Add an IAM managed policy for the user
- B. Add a service policy for the user
- C. Add an IAM role for the user
- D. Add an inline policy for the user

Answer: D

Explanation:

Options A and B are incorrect since you need to add an inline policy just for the user Option C is invalid because you don't assign an IAM role to a user

The IAM Documentation mentions the following

An inline policy is a policy that's embedded in a principal entity (a user, group, or role)—that is, the policy is an inherent part of the principal entity. You can create a policy and embed it in a principal entity, either when you create the principal entity or later.

For more information on IAM Access and Inline policies, just browse to the below URL: <https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access>

The correct answer is: Add an inline policy for the user Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 120

A company is running its workloads in a single AWS Region and uses AWS Organizations. A security engineer must implement a solution to prevent users from launching resources in other Regions.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an IAM policy that has an `aws:RequestedRegion` condition that allows actions only in the designated Region Attach the policy to all users.
- B. Create an IAM policy that has an `aws:RequestedRegion` condition that denies actions that are not in the designated Region Attach the policy to the AWS account in AWS Organizations.
- C. Create an IAM policy that has an `aws:RequestedRegion` condition that allows the desired actions Attach the policy only to the users who are in the designated Region.
- D. Create an SCP that has an `aws:RequestedRegion` condition that denies actions that are not in the designated Region

E. Attach the SCP to the AWS account in AWS Organizations.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Although you can use a IAM policy to prevent users launching resources in other regions. The best practice is to use SCP when using AWS organizations.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_examples_general.htm

NEW QUESTION 123

A company hosts multiple externally facing applications, each isolated in its own IAM account The company's Security team has enabled IAM WAF. IAM Config. and Amazon GuardDuty on all accounts. The company's Operations team has also joined all of the accounts to IAM Organizations and established centralized logging for CloudTrail. IAM Config, and GuardDuty. The company wants the Security team to take a reactive remediation in one account, and automate implementing this remediation as proactive prevention in all the other accounts.
How should the Security team accomplish this?

- A. Update the IAM WAF rules in the affected account and use IAM Firewall Manager to push updated IAM WAF rules across all other accounts.
- B. Use GuardDuty centralized logging and Amazon SNS to set up alerts to notify all application teams of security incidents.
- C. Use GuardDuty alerts to write an IAM Lambda function that updates all accounts by adding additional NACLs on the Amazon EC2 instances to block known malicious IP addresses.
- D. Use IAM Shield Advanced to identify threats in each individual account and then apply the account-based protections to all other accounts through Organizations.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 126

A business stores website images in an Amazon S3 bucket. The firm serves the photos to end users through Amazon CloudFront. The firm learned lately that the photographs are being accessible from nations in which it does not have a distribution license.
Which steps should the business take to safeguard the photographs and restrict their distribution? (Select two.)

- A. Update the S3 bucket policy to restrict access to a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI).
- B. Update the website DNS record to use an Amazon Route 53 geolocation record deny list of countries where the company lacks a license.
- C. Add a CloudFront geo restriction deny list of countries where the company lacks a license.
- D. Update the S3 bucket policy with a deny list of countries where the company lacks a license.
- E. Enable the Restrict Viewer Access option in CloudFront to create a deny list of countries where the company lacks a license.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

For Enable Geo-Restriction, choose Yes. For Restriction Type, choose Whitelist to allow access to certain countries, or choose Blacklist to block access from certain countries. <https://IAM.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-geo-restriction/>

NEW QUESTION 127

A company became aware that one of its access keys was exposed on a code sharing website 11 days ago. A Security Engineer must review all use of the exposed access keys to determine the extent of the exposure. The company enabled IAM CloudTrail in all regions when it opened the account
Which of the following will allow the Security Engineer to complete the task?

- A. Filter the event history on the exposed access key in the CloudTrail console Examine the data from the past 11 days.
- B. Use the IAM CLI to generate an IAM credential report Extract all the data from the past 11 days.
- C. Use Amazon Athena to query the CloudTrail logs from Amazon S3 Retrieve the rows for the exposed access key for the past 11 days.
- D. Use the Access Advisor tab in the IAM console to view all of the access key activity for the past 11 days.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Athena is a service that enables you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL1. You can use Athena to query the CloudTrail logs that are stored in S3 and filter them by the exposed access key and the date range2. The other options are not effective ways to review the use of the exposed access key.

NEW QUESTION 128

An organization wants to log all IAM API calls made within all of its IAM accounts, and must have a central place to analyze these logs. What steps should be taken to meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner? (Select TWO)

- A. Turn on IAM CloudTrail in each IAM account
- B. Turn on CloudTrail in only the account that will be storing the logs
- C. Update the bucket ACL of the bucket in the account that will be storing the logs so that other accounts can log to it
- D. Create a service-based role for CloudTrail and associate it with CloudTrail in each account
- E. Update the bucket policy of the bucket in the account that will be storing the logs so that other accounts can log to it

Answer: AE

Explanation:

these are the steps that can meet the requirements in the most secure manner. CloudTrail is a service that records AWS API calls and delivers log files to an S3 bucket. Turning on CloudTrail in each IAM account can help capture all IAM API calls made within those accounts. Updating the bucket policy of the bucket in the account that will be storing the logs can help grant other accounts permission to write log files to that bucket. The other options are either unnecessary or insecure for logging and analyzing IAM API calls.

NEW QUESTION 130

A company needs to retain log data archives for several years to be compliant with regulations. The log data is no longer used but it must be retained

What Is the MOST secure and cost-effective solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Archive the data to Amazon S3 and apply a restrictive bucket policy to deny the s3 DeleteObject API
- B. Archive the data to Amazon S3 Glacier and apply a Vault Lock policy
- C. Archive the data to Amazon S3 and replicate it to a second bucket in a second IAM Region Choose the S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-1A) storage class and apply a restrictive bucket policy to deny the s3 DeleteObject API
- D. Migrate the log data to a 16 TB Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume Create a snapshot of the EBS volume

Answer: B

Explanation:

To securely and cost-effectively retain log data archives for several years, the company should do the following:

➤ Archive the data to Amazon S3 Glacier and apply a Vault Lock policy. This allows the company to use a low-cost storage class that is designed for long-term archival of data that is rarely accessed. It also allows the company to enforce compliance controls on their S3 Glacier vault by locking a vault access policy that cannot be changed.

NEW QUESTION 131

A company has multiple accounts in the AWS Cloud. Users in the developer account need to have access to specific resources in the production account. What is the MOST secure way to provide this access?

- A. Create one IAM user in the production account
- B. Grant the appropriate permissions to the resources that are needed
- C. Share the password only with the users that need access.
- D. Create cross-account access with an IAM role in the developer account
- E. Grant the appropriate permissions to this role
- F. Allow users in the developer account to assume this role to access the production resources.
- G. Create cross-account access with an IAM user account in the production account
- H. Grant the appropriate permissions to this user account
- I. Allow users in the developer account to use this user account to access the production resources.
- J. Create cross-account access with an IAM role in the production account
- K. Grant the appropriate permissions to this role
- L. Allow users in the developer account to assume this role to access the production resources.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION 135

A security engineer is designing a cloud architecture to support an application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and processes sensitive information, including credit card numbers.

The application will send the credit card numbers to a component that is running in an isolated environment. The component will encrypt, store, and decrypt the numbers.

The component then will issue tokens to replace the numbers in other parts of the application.

The component of the application that manages the tokenization process will be deployed on a separate set of EC2 instances. Other components of the application must not be able to store or access the credit card numbers.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use EC2 Dedicated Instances for the tokenization component of the application.
- B. Place the EC2 instances that manage the tokenization process into a partition placement group.
- C. Create a separate VPC
- D. Deploy new EC2 instances into the separate VPC to support the data tokenization.
- E. Deploy the tokenization code onto AWS Nitro Enclaves that are hosted on EC2 instances.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Nitro Enclaves are isolated and hardened virtual machines that run on EC2 instances and provide a secure environment for processing sensitive data. Nitro Enclaves have no persistent storage, interactive access, or external networking, and they can only communicate with the parent instance through a secure local channel. Nitro Enclaves also support cryptographic attestation, which allows verifying the identity and integrity of the enclave and its code. Nitro Enclaves are ideal for implementing data protection solutions such as tokenization, encryption, and key management.

Using Nitro Enclaves for the tokenization component of the application meets the requirements of isolating the sensitive data from other parts of the application, encrypting and storing the credit card numbers securely, and issuing tokens to replace the numbers. Other components of the application will not be able to access or store the credit card numbers, as they are only available within the enclave.

NEW QUESTION 140

A security engineer wants to evaluate configuration changes to a specific AWS resource to ensure that the resource meets compliance standards. However, the security engineer is concerned about a situation in which several configuration changes are made to the resource in quick succession. The security engineer wants to record only the latest configuration of that resource to indicate the cumulative impact of the set of changes.

Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to detect the configuration changes by filtering API calls to monitor the changes. Use the most recent API call to indicate the cumulative impact of multiple calls
- B. Use AWS Config to detect the configuration changes and to record the latest configuration in case of multiple configuration changes.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch to detect the configuration changes by filtering API calls to monitor the change
- D. Use the most recent API call to indicate the cumulative impact of multiple calls.
- E. Use AWS Cloud Map to detect the configuration change
- F. Generate a report of configuration changes from AWS Cloud Map to track the latest state by using a sliding time window.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. To evaluate configuration changes to a specific AWS resource and ensure that it meets compliance standards, the security engineer should use AWS Config to detect the configuration changes and to record the latest configuration in case of multiple configuration changes. This will allow the security engineer to view the current state of the resource and its compliance status, as well as its configuration history and timeline. AWS Config records configuration changes as ConfigurationItems, which are point-in-time snapshots of the resource's attributes, relationships, and metadata. If multiple configuration changes occur within a short period of time, AWS Config records only the latest ConfigurationItem for that resource. This indicates the cumulative impact of the set of changes on the resource's configuration. This solution will meet the requirement in the most operationally efficient way, as it leverages AWS Config's features to monitor, record, and evaluate resource configurations without requiring additional tools or services. The other options are incorrect because they either do not record the latest configuration in case of multiple configuration changes (A, C), or do not use a valid service for evaluating resource configurations (D).
Verified References:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/WhatIsConfig.html>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/config-item-table.html>

NEW QUESTION 145

A company wants to configure DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC) for the company's primary domain. The company registers the domain with Amazon Route 53. The company hosts the domain on Amazon EC2 instances by using BIND. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets this requirement?

- A. Set the dnssec-enable option to yes in the BIND configuratio
- B. Create a zone-signing key (ZSK) and a key-signing key (KSK) Restart the BIND service.
- C. Migrate the zone to Route 53 with DNSSEC signing enable
- D. Create a zone-signing key (ZSK) and a key-signing key (KSK) that are based on an AW
- E. Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
- F. Set the dnssec-enable option to yes in the BIND configuratio
- G. Create a zone-signing key (ZSK) and a key-signing key (KSK). Run the dnssec-signzone command to generate a delegation signer (DS) record Use AW
- H. Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to secure the keys.
- I. Migrate the zone to Route 53 with DNSSEC signing enable
- J. Create a key-signing key (KSK) that is based on an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed ke
- K. Add a delegation signer (DS) record to the parent zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To configure DNSSEC for a domain registered with Route 53, the most operationally efficient solution is to migrate the zone to Route 53 with DNSSEC signing enabled, create a key-signing key (KSK) that is based on an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key, and add a delegation signer (DS) record to the parent zone. This way, Route 53 handles the zone-signing key (ZSK) and the signing of the records in the hosted zone, and the customer only needs to manage the KSK in AWS KMS and provide the DS record to the domain registrar. Option A is incorrect because it does not involve migrating the zone to Route 53, which would simplify the DNSSEC configuration. Option B is incorrect because it creates both a ZSK and a KSK based on AWS KMS customer managed keys, which is unnecessary and less efficient than letting Route 53 manage the ZSK. Option C is incorrect because it does not involve migrating the zone to Route 53, and it requires running the dnssec-signzone command manually, which is less efficient than letting Route 53 sign the zone automatically. Verified References:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/domain-configure-dnssec.html>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/12/announcing-amazon-route-53-support-dnssec/>

NEW QUESTION 147

A company is developing an ecommerce application. The application uses Amazon EC2 instances and an Amazon RDS MySQL database. For compliance reasons, data must be secured in transit and at rest. The company needs a solution that minimizes operational overhead and minimizes cost. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use TLS certificates from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) with an Application Load Balancer. Deploy self-signed certificates on the EC2 instance
- B. Ensure that the database client software uses a TLS connection to Amazon RD
- C. Enable encryption of the RDS DB instanc
- D. Enable encryption on the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that support the EC2 instances.
- E. Use TLS certificates from a third-party vendor with an Application Load Balance
- F. Install the same certificates on the EC2 instance
- G. Ensure that the database client software uses a TLS connection to Amazon RD
- H. Use AWS Secrets Manager for client-side encryption of application data.
- I. Use AWS CloudHSM to generate TLS certificates for the EC2 instance
- J. Install the TLS certificates on the EC2 instance
- K. Ensure that the database client software uses a TLS connection to Amazon RD
- L. Use the encryption keys form CloudHSM for client-side encryption of application data.
- M. Use Amazon CloudFront with AWS WA
- N. Send HTTP connections to the origin EC2 instance
- O. Ensure that the database client software uses a TLS connection to Amazon RD
- P. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for client-side encryption of application data before the data is stored in the RDS database.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 152

A security engineer is configuring account-based access control (ABAC) to allow only specific principals to put objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. The principals already have access to Amazon S3. The security engineer needs to configure a bucket policy that allows principals to put objects into the S3 bucket only if the value of the Team tag on the object

matches the value of the Team tag that is associated with the principal. During testing, the security engineer notices that a principal can still put objects into the S3 bucket when the tag values do not match.

Which combination of factors are causing the PutObject operation to succeed when the tag values are different? (Select TWO.)

- A. The principal's identity-based policy grants access to put objects into the S3 bucket with no conditions.
- B. The principal's identity-based policy overrides the condition because the identity-based policy contains an explicit allow.
- C. The S3 bucket's resource policy does not deny access to put objects.
- D. The S3 bucket's resource policy cannot allow actions to the principal.
- E. The bucket policy does not apply to principals in the same zone of trust.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The correct answer is A and C.

When using ABAC, the principal's identity-based policy and the S3 bucket's resource policy are both evaluated to determine the effective permissions. If either policy grants access to the principal, the action is allowed. If either policy denies access to the principal, the action is denied. Therefore, to enforce the tag-based condition, both policies must deny access when the tag values do not match.

In this case, the principal's identity-based policy grants access to put objects into the S3 bucket with no conditions (A), which means that the policy does not check for the tag values. This policy overrides the condition in the bucket policy because an explicit allow always takes precedence over an implicit deny. The bucket policy can only allow or deny actions to the principal based on the condition, but it cannot override the identity-based policy.

The S3 bucket's resource policy does not deny access to put objects ©, which means that it also does not check for the tag values. The bucket policy can only allow or deny actions to the principal based on the condition, but it cannot override the identity-based policy.

Therefore, the combination of factors A and C are causing the PutObject operation to succeed when the tag values are different.

References:

- > Using ABAC with Amazon S3
- > Bucket policy examples

NEW QUESTION 155

A company that uses AWS Organizations is migrating workloads to AWS. The compa-nys application team determines that the workloads will use Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon S3 buckets, Amazon DynamoDB tables, and Application Load Balancers. For each resource type, the company mandates that deployments must comply with the following requirements:

- All EC2 instances must be launched from approved AWS accounts.
- All DynamoDB tables must be provisioned with a standardized naming convention.
- All infrastructure that is provisioned in any accounts in the organization must be deployed by AWS CloudFormation templates.

Which combination of steps should the application team take to meet these re-quirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create CloudFormation templates in an administrator AWS account
- B. Share the stack sets with an application AWS account
- C. Restrict the template to be used specifically by the application AWS account.
- D. Create CloudFormation templates in an application AWS account
- E. Share the output with an administrator AWS account to review compliant resource
- F. Restrict output to only the administrator AWS account.
- G. Use permissions boundaries to prevent the application AWS account from provisioning specific resources unless conditions for the internal compliance requirements are met.
- H. Use SCPs to prevent the application AWS account from provisioning specific resources unless conditions for the internal compliance requirements are met.
- I. Activate AWS Config managed rules for each service in the application AWS account.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 160

A company's security engineer wants to receive an email alert whenever Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer, or Amazon Made generate a high-severity security finding. The company uses AWS Control Tower to govern all of its accounts. The company also uses AWS Security Hub with all of the AWS service integrations turned on.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Set up separate AWS Lambda functions for GuardDuty, IAM Access Analyzer, and Macie to call each service's public API to retrieve high-severity finding
- B. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send the email alert
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the functions on a schedule.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a pattern that matches Security Hub findings events with high severity
- E. Configure the rule to send the findings to a target Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- F. Subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a pattern that matches AWS Control Tower events with high severity
- H. Configure the rule to send the findings to a target Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- I. Subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic.
- J. Host an application on Amazon EC2 to call the GuardDuty, IAM Access Analyzer, and Macie APIs. Within the application, use the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) API to retrieve high-severity findings and to send the findings to an SNS topic
- K. Subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS documentation states that you can create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a pattern that matches Security Hub findings events with high severity. You can then configure the rule to send the findings to a target Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. You can subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic. This method is the least operational overhead way to meet the requirements.

References: : AWS Security Hub User Guide

NEW QUESTION 161

A company needs to use HTTPS when connecting to its web applications to meet compliance requirements. These web applications run in Amazon VPC on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A security engineer wants to ensure that the load balancer will only accept connections over

port 443. even if the ALB is mistakenly configured with an HTTP listener
Which configuration steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a security group with a rule that denies Inbound connections from 0.0.0 0/0 on port 00. Attach this security group to the ALB to overwrite more permissive rules from the ALB's default securitygroup.
- B. Create a network ACL that denies inbound connections from 0 0.0.0/0 on port 80 Associate the network ACL with the VPC s internet gateway
- C. Create a network ACL that allows outbound connections to the VPC IP range on port 443 only.Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway.
- D. Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0 0/0 on port 443.Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB

Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure that the load balancer only accepts connections over port 443, the security engineer should do the following:

- Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443.
This means that the security group allows HTTPS traffic from any source IP address.
- Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB. This means that the security group overrides any other rules that might allow HTTP traffic on port 80.

NEW QUESTION 166

A company plans to create individual child accounts within an existing organization in IAM Organizations for each of its DevOps teams. IAM CloudTrail has been enabled and configured on all accounts to write audit logs to an Amazon S3 bucket in a centralized IAM account. A security engineer needs to ensure that DevOps team members are unable to modify or disable this configuration.
How can the security engineer meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM policy that prohibits changes to the specific CloudTrail trail and apply the policy to the IAM account root user.
- B. Create an S3 bucket policy in the specified destination account for the CloudTrail trail that prohibits configuration changes from the IAM account root user in the source account.
- C. Create an SCP that prohibits changes to the specific CloudTrail trail and apply the SCP to the appropriate organizational unit or account in Organizations.
- D. Create an IAM policy that prohibits changes to the specific CloudTrail trail and apply the policy to a new IAM grou
- E. Have team members use individual IAM accounts that are members of the new IAM group.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

A company's security engineer has been tasked with restricting a contractor's IAM account access to the company's Amazon EC2 console without providing access to any other IAM services The contractors IAM account must not be able to gain access to any other IAM service, even it the IAM account rs assigned additional permissions based on IAM group membership
What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements"

- A. Create an mime IAM user policy that allows for Amazon EC2 access for the contractor's IAM user
- B. Create an IAM permissions boundary policy that allows Amazon EC2 access Associate the contractor's IAM account with the IAM permissions boundary policy
- C. Create an IAM group with an attached policy that allows for Amazon EC2 access Associate the contractor's IAM account with the IAM group
- D. Create a IAM role that allows for EC2 and explicitly denies all other services Instruct the contractor to always assume this role

Answer: B

Explanation:

To restrict the contractor's IAM account access to the EC2 console without providing access to any other AWS services, the security engineer should do the following:

- Create an IAM permissions boundary policy that allows EC2 access. This is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have.
- Associate the contractor's IAM account with the IAM permissions boundary policy. This means that even if the contractor's IAM account is assigned additional permissions based on IAM group membership, those permissions are limited by the permissions boundary policy.

NEW QUESTION 172

A Security Engineer is working with a Product team building a web application on AWS. The application uses Amazon S3 to host the static content, Amazon API Gateway to provide RESTful services; and Amazon DynamoDB as the backend data store. The users already exist in a directory that is exposed through a SAML identity provider.
Which combination of the following actions should the Engineer take to enable users to be authenticated into the web application and call APIs? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a custom authorization service using AWS Lambda.
- B. Configure a SAML identity provider in Amazon Cognito to map attributes to the Amazon Cognito user pool attributes.
- C. Configure the SAML identity provider to add the Amazon Cognito user pool as a relying party.
- D. Configure an Amazon Cognito identity pool to integrate with social login providers.
- E. Update DynamoDB to store the user email addresses and passwords.
- F. Update API Gateway to use a COGNITO_USER_POOLS authorizer.

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

The combination of the following actions should the Engineer take to enable users to be authenticated into the web application and call APIs are:

- B. Configure a SAML identity provider in Amazon Cognito to map attributes to the Amazon Cognito user pool attributes. This is a necessary step to federate the existing users from the SAML identity provider to the Amazon Cognito user pool, which will be used for authentication and authorization1.
- C. Configure the SAML identity provider to add the Amazon Cognito user pool as a relying party. This is a necessary step to establish a trust relationship between the SAML identity provider and the Amazon Cognito user pool, which will allow the users to sign in using their existing credentials2.
- F. Update API Gateway to use a COGNITO_USER_POOLS authorizer. This is a necessary step to enable API Gateway to use the Amazon Cognito user pool as an authorizer for the RESTful services, which will validate the identity or access tokens that are issued by Amazon Cognito when a user signs in successfully3.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Creating a custom authorization service using AWS Lambda is not a necessary step, because Amazon Cognito user pools can provide built-in authorization features, such as scopes and groups, that can be used to control access to API resources⁴.
- D. Configuring an Amazon Cognito identity pool to integrate with social login providers is not a necessary step, because the users already exist in a directory that is exposed through a SAML identity provider, and there is no requirement to support social login providers⁵.
- E. Updating DynamoDB to store the user email addresses and passwords is not a necessary step, because the user credentials are already stored in the SAML identity provider, and there is no need to duplicate them in DynamoDB⁶.

References:

1: Using Tokens with User Pools 2: Adding SAML Identity Providers to a User Pool 3: Control Access to a REST API Using Amazon Cognito User Pools as Authorizer 4: API Authorization with Resource Servers and OAuth 2.0 Scopes 5: Using Identity Pools (Federated Identities) 6: Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION 173

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