Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1
You have a vendor that needs access to an AWS resource. You create an AWS user account. You want to restrict access to the resource using a policy for just that user over a brief period. Which of the following would be an ideal policy to use?
Please select:

A. An AWS Managed Policy
B. An Inline Policy
C. A Bucket Policy
D. A bucket ACL

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation gives an example on such a case
Inline policies are useful if you want to maintain a strict one-to-one relationship between a policy and the principal entity that if s applied to. For example, you want to be sure that the permissions in a policy are not inadvertently assigned to a principal entity other than the one they're intended for. When you use an inline policy, the permissions in the policy cannot be inadvertently attached to the wrong principal entity. In addition, when you use the AWS Management Console to delete that principal entit the policies embedded in the principal entity are deleted as well. That's because they are part of the principal entity.
Option A is invalid because AWS Managed Polices are ok for a group of users, but for individual users,
inline policies are better.
Option C and D are invalid because they are specifically meant for access to S3 buckets For more information on policies, please visit the following URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access managed-vs-inline
The correct answer is: An Inline Policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 2
You have an Ec2 Instance in a private subnet which needs to access the KMS service. Which of the following methods can help fulfil this requirement, keeping security in perspective
Please select:

A. Use a VPC endpoint
B. Attach an Internet gateway to the subnet
C. Attach a VPN connection to the VPC
D. Use VPC Peering

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
You can connect directly to AWS KMS through a private endpoint in your VPC instead of connecting over the internet. When you use a VPC endpoint communication between your VPC and AWS KMS is conducted entirely within the AWS network.
Option B is invalid because this could open threats from the internet
Option C is invalid because this is normally used for communication between on-premise environments and AWS.
Option D is invalid because this is normally used for communication between VPCs
For more information on accessing KMS via an endpoint, please visit the following URL https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/kms-vpc-endpoint.htmll
The correct answer is: Use a VPC endpoint Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 3
Your company has defined privileged users for their AWS Account. These users are administrators for key resources defined in the company. There is now a mandate to enhance the security
authentication for these users. How can this be accomplished?
Please select:

A. Enable MFA for these user accounts
B. Enable versioning for these user accounts
C. Enable accidental deletion for these user accounts
D. Disable root access for the users

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their
user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).
Option B,C and D are invalid because no such security options are available in AWS For more information on 1AM best practices, please visit the below URL
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html The correct answer is: Enable MFA for these user accounts
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NEW QUESTION 4
When you enable automatic key rotation for an existing CMK key where the backing key is managed by AWS, after how long is the key rotated?
Please select:

A. After 30 days
B. After 128 days
C. After 365 days
D. After 3 years

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation states the following
• AWS managed CM Ks: You cannot manage key rotation for AWS managed CMKs. AWS KMS automatically rotates AWS managed keys every three years (1095 days).
Note: AWS-managed CMKs are rotated every 3yrs, Customer-Managed CMKs are rotated every 365- days from when rotation is enabled.
Option A, B, C are invalid because the dettings for automatic key rotation is not changeable. For more information on key rotation please visit the below URL https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/rotate-keys.html
AWS managed CMKs are CMKs in your account that are created, managed, and used on your behalf by an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS. This CMK is unique to your AWS account and region. Only the service that created the AWS managed CMK can use it
You can login to you 1AM dashbaord . Click on "Encryption Keys" You will find the list based on the services you are using as follows:
• aws/elasticfilesystem 1 aws/lightsail
• aws/s3
• aws/rds and many more Detailed Guide: KMS
You can recognize AWS managed CMKs because their aliases have the format aws/service-name, such as aws/redshift. Typically, a service creates its AWS managed CMK in your account when you set up the service or the first time you use the CMfC
The AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS can use it in many different ways. Some services create AWS managed CMKs in your account. Other services require that you specify a customer managed CMK that you have created. And, others support both types of CMKs to allow you the ease of an AWS managed CMK or the control of a customer-managed CMK
Rotation period for CMKs is as follows:
• AWS managed CMKs: 1095 days
• Customer managed CMKs: 365 days
Since question mentions about "CMK where backing keys is managed by AWS", its Amazon(AWS) managed and its rotation period turns out to be 1095 days{every 3 years)
For more details, please check below AWS Docs: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html The correct answer is: After 3 years
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NEW QUESTION 5
You are deivising a policy to allow users to have the ability to access objects in a bucket called appbucket. You define the below custom bucket policy

```
{ "ID": "Policy1502987489630",
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
{
"Sid": "Stmt1502987487640",
"Action": [
"s3:GetObject",
"s3:GetObjectVersion"
],
"Effect": "Allow",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket",
"Principal": "*"
}
]
}
```

But when you try to apply the policy you get the error "Action does not apply to any resource(s) in statement." What should be done to rectify the error
Please select:

A. Change the 1AM permissions by applying PutBucketPolicy permissions.
B. Verify that the policy has the same name as the bucket nam
C. If no
D. make it the same.
E. Change the Resource section to "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket/*'.
F. Create the bucket "appbucket" and then apply the polic

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you define access to objects in a bucket you need to ensure that you specify to which objects in the bucket access needs to be given to. In this case, the * can be used to assign the permission to all objects in the bucket
Option A is invalid because the right permissions are already provided as per the question requirement
Option B is invalid because it is not necessary that the policy has the same name as the bucket Option D is invalid because this should be the default flow for applying the policy
For more information on bucket policies please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.htmll
The correct answer is: Change the Resource section to "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket/" Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 6
You have enabled Cloudtrail logs for your company's AWS account. In addition, the IT Security department has mentioned that the logs need to be encrypted. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

A. Enable SSL certificates for the Cloudtrail logs
B. There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted

C. Enable Server side encryption for the trail
D. Enable Server side encryption for the destination S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following.
By default CloudTrail event log files are encrypted using Amazon S3 server-side encryption (SSE). You can also choose to encryption your log files with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. You can store your log files in your bucket for as long as you want. You can also define Amazon S3 lifecycle rules to archive or delete log files automatically. If you want notifications about lo file delivery and validation, you can set up Amazon SNS notifications.
Option A.C and D are not valid since logs will already be encrypted
For more information on how Cloudtrail works, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/usereuide/how-cloudtrail-works.htmll
The correct answer is: There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 7
You have just recently set up a web and database tier in a VPC and hosted the application. When testing the app , you are not able to reach the home page for the app. You have verified the security groups. What can help you diagnose the issue.
Please select:

A. Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see what can be done.
B. Use VPC Flow logs to diagnose the traffic
C. Use AWS WAF to analyze the traffic
D. Use AWS Guard Duty to analyze the traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is invalid because this can be used to check for security issues in your account, but not verify as to why you cannot reach the home page for your application
Option C is invalid because this used to protect your app against application layer attacks, but not verify as to why you cannot reach the home page for your application
Option D is invalid because this used to protect your instance against attacks, but not verify as to why you cannot reach the home page for your application
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
VPC Flow Logs capture network flow information for a VPC, subnet or network interface and stores it in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Flow log data can help customers troubleshoot network issues; for example, to diagnose why specific traffic is not reaching an instance, which might be a result of overly restrictive security group rules. Customers can also use flow logs as a security toi to monitor the traffic that reaches their instances, to profile network traffic, and to look for abnormal traffic behaviors.
For more information on AWS Security, please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/vpc-security-capabilities>
The correct answer is: Use VPC Flow logs to diagnose the traffic Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following is used as a secure way to log into an EC2 Linux Instance? Please select:

A. 1AM User name and password
B. Key pairs
C. AWS Access keys
D. AWS SDK keys

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Key pairs consist of a public key and a private key. You use the private key to create a digital signature, and then AWS uses the corresponding public key to validate the signature. Key pairs are used only for Amazon EC2 and Amazon CloudFront.
Option A.C and D are all wrong because these are not used to log into EC2 Linux Instances For more information on AWS Security credentials, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/er/aws-sec-cred-types.html
The correct answer is: Key pairs
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NEW QUESTION 9
An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must call an external web service via TLS (port 443). The instances run in public subnets.
Which configurations below allow the application to function and minimize the exposure of the instances? Select 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. A network ACL with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443.
B. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports
C. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.
D. A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443
E. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports.
F. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Since here the traffic needs to flow outbound from the Instance to a web service on Port 443, the outbound rules on both the Network and Security Groups need to allow outbound traffic. The Incoming traffic should be allowed on ephermal ports for the Operating System on the Instance to allow a connection to be established on any desired or available port.
Option A is invalid because this rule alone is not enough. You also need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports
Option C is invalid because need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports and not only port 443 Option E and F are invalid since here you are allowing

additional ports on Security groups which are not required
For more information on VPC Security Groups, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC_SecurityGroups.htmll
The correct answers are: A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports, A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443
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NEW QUESTION 10
A company has a set of resources defined in AWS. It is mandated that all API calls to the resources be monitored. Also all API calls must be stored for lookup purposes. Any log data greater than 6 months must be archived. Which of the following meets these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution.
Please select:

A. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets
B. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into Amazon Glacier
C. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to EBS volumes after 6 months.
D. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Cloudtrail publishes the trail of API logs to an S3 bucket
Option B is invalid because you cannot put the logs into Glacier from CloudTrail
Option C is invalid because lifecycle policies cannot be used to move data to EBS volumes For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/usereuide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.htmll
You can then use Lifecycle policies to transfer data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html
The correct answers are: Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.
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NEW QUESTION 10
Your company has a set of 1000 EC2 Instances defined in an AWS Account. They want to effectively automate several administrative tasks on these instances. Which of the following would be an effective way to achieve this?
Please select:

A. Use the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
B. Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command
C. Use the AWS Inspector
D. Use AWS Config

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS Systems Manager Run Command lets you remotely and securely manage the configuration of your managed instances. A managed instance is any Amazon EC2 instance or on-premises machine in your hybrid environment that has been configured for Systems Manager. Run Command enables you to automate common administrative tasks and perform ad hoc configuration changes at scale. You can use Run Command from the AWS console, the AWS Command Line Interface, AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell, or the AWS SDKs. Run Command is offered at no additional cost.
Option A is invalid because this service is used to store parameter Option C is invalid because this service is used to scan vulnerabilities in an EC2 Instance.
Option D is invalid because this service is used to check for configuration changes For more information on executing remote commands, please visit the below U
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manaEer/latest/usereuide/execute-remote-commands.htmll (
The correct answer is: Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 12
A company has several Customer Master Keys (CMK), some of which have imported key material.
Each CMK must be rotated annually.
What two methods can the security team use to rotate each key? Select 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK
B. Import new key material to an existing CMK
C. Use the CLI or console to explicitly rotate an existing CMK
D. Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.
E. Delete an existing CMK and a new default CMK will be create

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Automatic key rotation is available for all customer managed CMKs with KMS-generated key material. It is not available for CMKs that have imported key material (the value of the Origin field is External), but you can rotate these CMKs manually.
Rotating Keys Manually
You might want to create a newCMKand use it in place of a current CMK instead of enabling automatic key rotation. When the new CMK has different cryptographic material than the current CMK, using the new CMK has the same effect as changing the backing key in an existing CMK. The process of replacing one CMK with another is known as manual key rotation.
When you begin using the new CMK, be sure to keep the original CMK enabled so that AWS KMS can decrypt data that the original CMK encrypted. When decrypting data, KMS identifies the CMK that was used to encrypt the data, and it uses the sam CMK to decrypt the dat
A. As long as you keep both
the original and new CMKs enabled, AWS KMS can decrypt any data that was encrypted by either CMK.

Option B is invalid because you also need to point the key alias to the new key Option C is invalid because existing CMK keys cannot be rotated as they are
Option E is invalid because deleting existing keys will not guarantee the creation of a new default CMK key
For more information on Key rotation please see the below Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/rotate-keys.html
The correct answers are: Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK, Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.
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NEW QUESTION 15
You are responsible to deploying a critical application onto AWS. Part of the requirements for this application is to ensure that the controls set for this application met PCI compliance. Also there is a need to monitor web application logs to identify any malicious activity. Which of the following services can be used to fulfil this requirement. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

A. Amazon Cloudwatch Logs
B. Amazon VPC Flow Logs
C. Amazon AWS Config
D. Amazon Cloudtrail

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following about these services
AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.
Option B is incorrect because VPC flow logs can only check for flow to instances in a VPC Option C is incorrect because this can check for configuration changes only
For more information on Cloudtrail, please refer to below URL: https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail;
You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, Amazon Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.
For more information on Cloudwatch logs, please refer to below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/loes/WhatisCloudWatchLoES.htmll
The correct answers are: Amazon Cloudwatch Logs, Amazon Cloudtrail

NEW QUESTION 17
A company continually generates sensitive records that it stores in an S3 bucket. All objects in the bucket are encrypted using SSE-KMS using one of the company's CMKs. Company compliance policies require that no more than one month of data be encrypted using the same encryption key. What solution below will meet the company's requirements?
Please select:

A. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.
B. Configure the CMK to rotate the key material every month.
C. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK, updates the S3 bucket to use thfl new CMK, and deletes the old CMK.
D. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that rotates the key material in the CMK.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use a Lambda function to create a new key and then update the S3 bucket to use the new key. Remember not to delete the old key, else you will not be able to decrypt the documents stored in the S3 bucket using the older key.
Option B is incorrect because AWS KMS cannot rotate keys on a monthly basis
Option C is incorrect because deleting the old key means that you cannot access the older objects Option D is incorrect because rotating key material is not possible.
For more information on AWS KMS keys, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/concepts.htmll
The correct answer is: Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.
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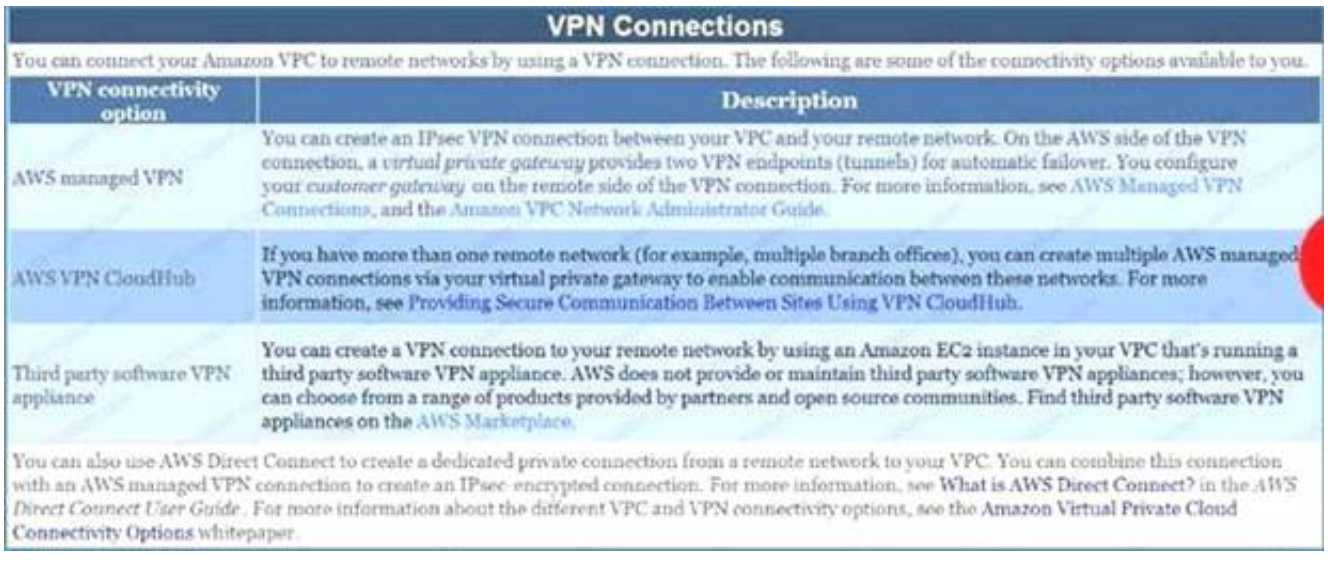
NEW QUESTION 21
A company is planning on extending their on-premise AWS Infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. They need to have a solution that would give core benefits of traffic encryption and ensure latency is kept to a minimum. Which of the following would help fulfil this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

A. AWS VPN
B. AWS VPC Peering
C. AWS NAT gateways
D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS Document mention the following which supports the requirement



VPN Connections

You can connect your Amazon VPC to remote networks by using a VPN connection. The following are some of the connectivity options available to you.

VPN connectivity option	Description
AWS managed VPN	You can create an IPsec VPN connection between your VPC and your remote network. On the AWS side of the VPN connection, a *virtual private gateway* provides two VPN endpoints (tunnels) for automatic failover. You configure your *customer gateway* on the remote side of the VPN connection. For more information, see AWS Managed VPN Connections, and the Amazon VPC Network Administrator Guide.
AWS VPN CloudHub	If you have more than one remote network (for example, multiple branch offices), you can create multiple AWS managed VPN connections via your virtual private gateway to enable communication between these networks. For more information, see Providing Secure Communication Between Sites Using VPN CloudHub.
Third party software VPN appliance	You can create a VPN connection to your remote network by using an Amazon EC2 instance in your VPC that's running a third party software VPN appliance. AWS does not provide or maintain third party software VPN appliances; however, you can choose from a range of products provided by partners and open source communities. Find third party software VPN appliances on the AWS Marketplace.

You can also use AWS Direct Connect to create a dedicated private connection from a remote network to your VPC. You can combine this connection with an AWS managed VPN connection to create an IPsec-encrypted connection. For more information, see What is AWS Direct Connect? in the *AWS Direct Connect User Guide*. For more information about the different VPC and VPN connectivity options, see the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Connectivity Options whitepaper.

Option B is invalid because VPC peering is only used for connection between VPCs and cannot be used to connect On-premise infrastructure to the AWS Cloud.
Option C is invalid because NAT gateways is used to connect instances in a private subnet to the internet For more information on VPN Connections, please visit the following url https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/pn-connections.html
The correct answers are: AWS VPN, AWS Direct Connect Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 24
How can you ensure that instance in an VPC does not use AWS DNS for routing DNS requests. You want to use your own managed DNS instance. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

A. Change the existing DHCP options set
B. Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one.
C. Change the route table for the VPC
D. Change the subnet configuration to allow DNS requests from the new DNS Server

Answer: B

Explanation:
In order to use your own DNS server, you need to ensure that you create a new custom DHCP options set with the IP of th custom DNS server. You cannot modify the existing set, so you need to create a new one.
Option A is invalid because you cannot make changes to an existing DHCP options Set.
Option C is invalid because this can only be used to work with Routes and not with a custom DNS solution.
Option D is invalid because this needs to be done at the VPC level and not at the Subnet level For more information on DHCP options set, please visit the following url https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC DHCP Options.html
The correct answer is: Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 29
A windows machine in one VPC needs to join the AD domain in another VPC. VPC Peering has been established. But the domain join is not working. What is the other step that needs to be followed to ensure that the AD domain join can work as intended
Please select:

A. Change the VPC peering connection to a VPN connection
B. Change the VPC peering connection to a Direct Connect connection
C. Ensure the security groups for the AD hosted subnet has the right rule for relevant subnets
D. Ensure that the AD is placed in a public subnet

Answer: C

Explanation:
In addition to VPC peering and setting the right route tables, the security groups for the AD EC2 instance needs to ensure the right rules are put in place for allowing incoming traffic.
Option A and B is invalid because changing the connection type will not help. This is a problem with the Security Groups.
Option D is invalid since the AD should not be placed in a public subnet
For more information on allowing ingress traffic for AD, please visit the following url
|https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/active-directory-ds/ingress.html|
The correct answer is: Ensure the security groups for the AD hosted subnet has the right rule for relevant subnets Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 31
You need to have a cloud security device which would allow to generate encryption keys based on FIPS 140-2 Level 3. Which of the following can be used for this purpose.
Please select:

A. AWS KMS
B. AWS Customer Keys
C. AWS managed keys
D. AWS Cloud HSM

Answer: AD

Explanation:
AWS Key Management Service (KMS) now uses FIPS 140-2 validated hardware security modules (HSM) and supports FIPS 140-2 validated endpoints, which provide independent assurances about the confidentiality and integrity of your keys.
All master keys in AWS KMS regardless of their creation date or origin are automatically protected using FIPS 140-2 validated
HSMs. defines four levels of security, simply named "Level 1" to "Level 4". It does not specify in detail what level of security is required by any particular

application.
• FIPS 140-2 Level 1 the lowest, imposes very limited requirements; loosely, all components must
be "production-grade" anc various egregious kinds of insecurity must be absent
• FIPS 140-2 Level 2 adds requirements for physical tamper-evidence and role-based authentication.
• FIPS 140-2 Level 3 adds requirements for physical tamper-resistance (making it difficult for attackers to gain access to sensitive information contained in the module) and identity-based authentication, and for a physical or logical separation between the interfaces by which "critical security parameters" enter and leave the module, and its other interfaces.
• FIPS 140-2 Level 4 makes the physical security requirements more stringent and requires robustness against environmental attacks.
AWSCIoudHSM provides you with a FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated single-tenant HSM cluster in your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPQ to store and use your keys. You have exclusive control over how your keys are used via an authentication mechanism independent from AWS. You interact with keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster similar to the way you interact with your applications running in Amazon EC2.
AWS KMS allows you to create and control the encryption keys used by your applications and supported AWS services in multiple regions around the world from a single console. The service uses a FIPS 140-2 validated HSM to protect the security of your keys. Centralized management of all your keys in AWS KMS lets you enforce who can use your keys under which conditions, when they get rotated, and who can manage them.
AWS KMS HSMs are validated at level 2 overall and at level 3 in the following areas:
• Cryptographic Module Specification
• Roles, Services, and Authentication
• Physical Security
• Design Assurance
So I think that we can have 2 answers for this question. Both A & D.
• https://aws.amazon.com/blo15s/security/aws-key-management-service- now-ffers-flps-140-2- validated-cryptographic-m< enabling-easier-adoption-of-the-service-for-regulated-workloads/
• https://a ws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faqs/
• https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/
• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RPS
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based hardware security module (HSM) that enables you to easily generate and use your own encryption keys on the AWS Cloud. With CloudHSM, you can manage your own encryption keys using FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated HSMs. CloudHSM offers you the filexibility to integrate with your applications using industry-standard APIs, such as PKCS#11, Java
Cryptography Extensions ()CE). and Microsoft CryptoNG (CNG) libraries. CloudHSM is also standardscompliant and enables you to export all of your keys to most other commercially-available HSMs. It is a fully-managed service that automates time-consuming administrative tasks for you, such as hardware provisioning, software patching, high-availability, and backups. CloudHSM also enables you to scale quickly by adding and removing HSM capacity on-demand, with no up-front costs.
All other options are invalid since AWS Cloud HSM is the prime service that offers FIPS 140-2 Level 3 compliance
For more information on CloudHSM, please visit the following url https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm;
The correct answers are: AWS KMS, AWS Cloud HSM Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 33
Your company manages thousands of EC2 Instances. There is a mandate to ensure that all servers
don't have any critical security flaws. Which of the following can be done to ensure this? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.
Please select:

A. Use AWS Config to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
B. Use AWS inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
C. Use AWS inspector to patch the servers
D. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector
Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity. These findings can be reviewed directly or as part of detailed assessment reports which are available via the Amazon Inspector console or API.
Option A is invalid because the AWS Config service is not used to check the vulnerabilities on servers Option C is invalid because the AWS Inspector service is not used to patch servers
For more information on AWS Inspector, please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/inspector>
Once you understand the list of servers which require critical updates, you can rectify them by installing the required patches via the SSM tool.
For more information on the Systems Manager, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/Welcome.html
The correct answers are: Use AWS Inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers
(

NEW QUESTION 34
You are trying to use the Systems Manager to patch a set of EC2 systems. Some of the systems are not getting covered in the patching process. Which of the following can be used to troubleshoot the issue? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.
Please select:

A. Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 instances
B. Check to see if the 1AM user has the right permissions for EC2
C. Ensure that agent is running on the instances.
D. Check the Instance status by using the Health AP

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
For ensuring that the instances are configured properly you need to ensure the followi .
1) You installed the latest version of the SSM Agent on your instance
2) Your instance is configured with an AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) role that enables the instance to communicate with the Systems Manager API
3) You can use the Amazon EC2 Health API to quickly determine the following information about Amazon EC2 instances The status of one or more instances
The last time the instance sent a heartbeat value The version of the SSM Agent

The operating system
The version of the EC2Config service (Windows) The status of the EC2Config service (Windows)
Option B is invalid because 1AM users are not supposed to be directly granted permissions to EC2 Instances For more information on troubleshooting AWS SSM, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/troubleshooting-remotecommands. html
The correct answers are: Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 Instances, Ensure that agent is running on the Instances., Check the Instance status by using the Health API.
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 38
You have a requirement to conduct penetration testing on the AWS Cloud for a couple of EC2 Instances. How could you go about doing this? Choose 2 right answers from the options given below. Please select:

A. Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test
B. Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool.
C. Work with an AWS partner and no need for prior approval request from AWS
D. Choose any of the AWS instance type

Answer: AB

Explanation:
You can use a pre-approved solution from the AWS Marketplace. But till date the AWS Documentation still mentions that you have to get prior approval before conducting a test on the AWS Cloud for EC2 Instances.
Option C and D are invalid because you have to get prior approval first. AWS Docs Provides following details:
"For performing a penetration test on AWS resources first of all we need to take permission from AWS and complete a requisition form and submit it for approval. The form should contain information about the instances you wish to test identify the expected start and end dates/times of your test and requires you to read and agree to Terms and Conditions specific to penetration testing and to the use of appropriate tools for testing. Note that the end date may not be more than 90 days from the start date."
(
At this time, our policy does not permit testing small or micro RDS instance types. Testing of ml
.small, t1 .micro or t2.nano EC2 instance types is not permitted.
For more information on penetration testing please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.eom/security/penetration-testine/l
The correct answers are: Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 40
An application running on EC2 instances processes sensitive information stored on Amazon S3. The information is accessed over the Internet. The security team is concerned that the Internet connectivity to Amazon S3 is a security risk. Which solution will resolve the security concern? Please select:

A. Access the data through an Internet Gateway.
B. Access the data through a VPN connection.
C. Access the data through a NAT Gateway.
D. Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the followii
A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.
Option A.B and C are all invalid because the question specifically mentions that access should not be provided via the Internet
For more information on VPC endpoints, please refer to the below URL:
The correct answer is: Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 44
You have a set of application , database and web servers hosted in AWS. The web servers are placed behind an ELB. There are separate security groups for the application, database and web servers. The network security groups have been defined accordingly. There is an issue with the communication between the application and database servers. In order to troubleshoot the issue between just the application and database server, what is the ideal set of MINIMAL steps you would take?
Please select:

A. Check the Inbound security rules for the database security group Check the Outbound security rules for the application security group
B. Check the Outbound security rules for the database security group I Check the inbound security rules for the application security group
C. Check the both the Inbound and Outbound security rules for the database security group Check the inbound security rules for the application security group
D. Check the Outbound security rules for the database security groupCheck the both the Inbound and Outbound security rules for the application security group

Answer: A

Explanation:
Here since the communication would be established inward to the database server and outward from the application server, you need to ensure that just the Outbound rules for application server security groups are checked. And then just the Inbound rules for database server security groups are checked.
Option B can't be the correct answer. It says that we need to check the outbound security group which is not needed.
We need to check the inbound for DB SG and outbound of Application SG. Because, this two group
need to communicate with each other to function properly.
Option C is invalid because you don't need to check for Outbound security rules for the database security group
Option D is invalid because you don't need to check for Inbound security rules for the application security group
For more information on Security Groups, please refer to below URL:
The correct answer is: Check the Inbound security rules for the database security group Check the Outbound security rules for the application security group
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NEW QUESTION 45
Your company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that all data is encrypted. There is also metadata about the information stored in the bucket that needs to be encrypted as well. Which of the below measures would you take to ensure that the metadata is encrypted?
Please select:

A. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server side encryption.
B. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server KMS encryption.
C. Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time.
D. Put thp metadata in thp S3 hurkpf itsel

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A ,B and D are all invalid because the metadata will not be encrypted in any case and this is a key requirement from the question.
One key thing to note is that when the S3 bucket objects are encrypted, the meta data is not encrypted. So the best option is to use an encrypted DynamoDB table Important
All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if they are not made via SSL or by using SigV4. SSE-KMS encrypts only the object dat
A. Any object metadata is not encrypted. For
more information on using KMS encryption for S3, please refer to below URL: 1 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingKMSEncryption.html
The correct answer is: Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 48
One of the EC2 Instances in your company has been compromised. What steps would you take to ensure that you could apply digital forensics on the Instance. Select 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Remove the role applied to the Ec2 Instance
B. Create a separate forensic instance
C. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance
D. Terminate the instance

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Option A is invalid because removing the role will not help completely in such a situation
Option D is invalid because terminating the instance means that you cannot conduct forensic analysis on the instance
One way to isolate an affected EC2 instance for investigation is to place it in a Security Group that only the forensic investigators can access. Close all ports except to receive inbound SSH or RDP traffic from one single IP address from which the investigators can safely examine the instance.
For more information on security scenarios for your EC2 Instance, please refer to below URL: https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/scenarios/security/SEC 11 TSB Final.pd1
The correct answers are: Create a separate forensic instance. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 49
One of your company's EC2 Instances have been compromised. The company has strict po thorough investigation on finding the culprit for the security breach. What would you do in from the options given below.
Please select:

A. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume
B. Isolate the machine from the network
C. Make sure that logs are stored securely for auditing and troubleshooting purpose
D. Ensure all passwords for all 1AM users are changed
E. Ensure that all access keys are rotate

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Some of the important aspects in such a situation are
1) First isolate the instance so that no further security harm can occur on other AWS resources
2) Take a snapshot of the EBS volume for further investigation. This is incase if you need to shutdown the initial instance and do a separate investigation on the data
3) Next is Option C. This indicates that we have already got logs and we need to make sure that it is stored securely so that n unauthorised person can access it and manipulate it.
Option D and E are invalid because they could have adverse effects for the other 1AM users. For more information on adopting a security framework, please refer to below URL https://d1 .awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/NIST Cybersecurity Framework
Note:
In the question we have been asked to take actions to find the culprit and to help the investigation or to further reduce the damage that has happened due to the security breach. So by keeping logs secure is one way of helping the investigation.
The correct answers are: Take a snapshot of the EBS volume. Isolate the machine from the network. Make sure that logs are stored securely for auditing and troubleshooting purpose
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 53
You want to track access requests for a particular S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest possible way?
Please select:

A. Enable server access logging for the bucket
B. Enable Cloudwatch metrics for the bucket
C. Enable Cloudwatch logs for the bucket

D. Enable AWS Config for the S3 bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the foil
To track requests for access to your bucket you can enable access logging. Each access log record provides details about a single access request, such as the requester, bucket name, request time, request action, response status, and error code, if any.
Options B and C are incorrect Cloudwatch is used for metrics and logging and cannot be used to track access requests.
Option D is incorrect since this can be used for Configuration management but for not for tracking S3 bucket requests.
For more information on S3 server logs, please refer to below UF https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/ServerLoes.html
The correct answer is: Enable server access logging for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 57
Your company has just started using AWS and created an AWS account. They are aware of the potential issues when root access is enabled. How can they best safeguard the account when it comes to root access? Choose 2 answers fro the options given below
Please select:

A. Delete the root access account
B. Create an Admin 1AM user with the necessary permissions
C. Change the password for the root account.
D. Delete the root access keys

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
All AWS accounts have root user credentials (that is, the credentials of the account owner). These credentials allow full access to all resources in the account. Because you cant restrict permissions for root user credentials, we recommend that you delete your root user access keys. Then create AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) user credentials for everyday interaction with AWS. Option A is incorrect since you cannot delete the root access account
Option C is partially correct but cannot be used as the ideal solution for safeguarding the account For more information on root access vs admin 1AM users, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/er/root-vs-iam.html
The correct answers are: Create an Admin 1AM user with the necessary permissions. Delete the root access keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 58
You have just developed a new mobile application that handles analytics workloads on large scale datasets that are stored on Amazon Redshift. Consequently, the application needs to access Amazon Redshift tables. Which of the belov methods would be the best both practically and security-wise, to access the tables? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

A. Create an 1AM user and generate encryption keys for that use
B. Create a policy for Redshift readonly acces
C. Embed th keys in the application.
D. Create an HSM client certificate in Redshift and authenticate using this certificate.
E. Create a Redshift read-only access policy in 1AM and embed those credentials in the application.
F. Use roles that allow a web identity federated user to assume a role that allows access to the Redshift table by providing temporary credentials.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
"When you write such an app, you'll make requests to AWS services that must be signed with an AWS access key. However, we strongly recommend that you do not embed or distribute long-term AWS credentials with apps that a user downloads t device, even in an encrypted store. Instead, build your app so that it requests temporary AWS security credentials dynamica when needed using web identify federation. The supplied temporary credentials map to an AWS role that has only the permissioi needed to perform the tasks required by the mobile app".
Option A.B and C are all automatically incorrect because you need to use 1AM Roles for Secure access to services For more information on web identity federation please refer to the below Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html
The correct answer is: Use roles that allow a web identity federated user to assume a role that allows access to the RedShift table by providing temporary credentials.
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NEW QUESTION 60
An auditor needs access to logs that record all API events on AWS. The auditor only needs read-only access to the log files and does not need access to each AWS account. The company has multiple AWS accounts, and the auditor needs access to all the logs for all the accounts. What is the best way to configure access for the auditor to view event logs from all accounts? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

A. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account, and have the logs delivered to an AWS bucket on each account, while granting the auditor permissions to the bucket via roles in the secondary accounts and a single primary 1AM account that can assume a read-only role in the secondary AWS accounts.
B. Configure the CloudTrail service in the primary AWS account and configure consolidated billing for all the secondary account
C. Then grant the auditor access to the S3 bucket that receives theCloudTrail log files.
D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and erant the auditor access to that single bucket in the orimarvaccoun

Answer: D

Explanation:
Given the current requirements, assume the method of "least privilege" security design and only allow the auditor access to the minimum amount of AWS resources as possibli

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events
related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting
only be granted access in one location
Option Option A is incorrect since the auditor should B is incorrect since consolidated billing is not a key requirement as part of the question
Option C is incorrect since there is not consolidated logging
For more information on Cloudtrail please refer to the below URL: https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtraiL
(
The correct answer is: Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bud in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account.
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NEW QUESTION 61
A large organization is planning on AWS to host their resources. They have a number of autonomous departments that wish to use AWS. What could be the strategy to adopt for managing the accounts. Please select:

A. Use multiple VPCs in the account each VPC for each department
B. Use multiple 1AM groups, each group for each department
C. Use multiple 1AM roles, each group for each department
D. Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department

Answer: D

Explanation:
A recommendation for this is given in the AWS Security best practices

Design your AWS account strategy to maximize security and follow your business and governance requirements. Table 3 discusses possible strategies.

Business Requirement	Proposed Design	Comments
Centralized security management	Single AWS account	Centralize information security management and minimize overhead.
Separation of production, development, and testing environments	Three AWS accounts	Create one AWS account for production services, one for development, and one for testing.
Multiple autonomous departments	Multiple AWS accounts	Create separate AWS accounts for each autonomous part of the organization. You can assign permissions and policies under each account.
Centralized security management with multiple autonomous independent projects	Multiple AWS accounts	Create a single AWS account for common project resources (such as DNS services, Active Directory, CMS etc.).Then create separate AWS accounts per project. You can assign permissions and policies under each project account and grant access to resources across accounts.

Table 3: AWS Account Strategies

Option A is incorrect since this would be applicable for resources in a VPC Options B and C are incorrect since operationally it would be difficult to manage For more information on AWS Security best practices please refer to the below URL
https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdl
The correct answer is: Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 66
An employee keeps terminating EC2 instances on the production environment. You've determined the best way to ensure this doesn't happen is to add an extra layer of defense against terminating the instances. What is the best method to ensure the employee does not terminate the production instances? Choose the 2 correct answers from the options below
Please select:

A. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employee user with an explicit deny on the terminate API call to instances with the production tag.<
B. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and modify the employees group to allow only start stop, and reboot API calls and not the terminate instance call.
C. Modify the 1AM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances and disable MFA access to the employee
D. Modify the 1AM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. This is useful when you have many resources of the same type — you can quickly identify a specific resource based on the tags you've assigned to it. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value, both of which you define
Options C&D are incorrect because it will not ensure that the employee cannot terminate the instance.
For more information on tagging answer resources please refer to the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Usins_Tags.htmll
The correct answers are: Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employe user with an explicit deny on the terminate API call to instances with the production tag.. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and modify the employees group to allow only start stop, and reboot API calls and not the terminate instance
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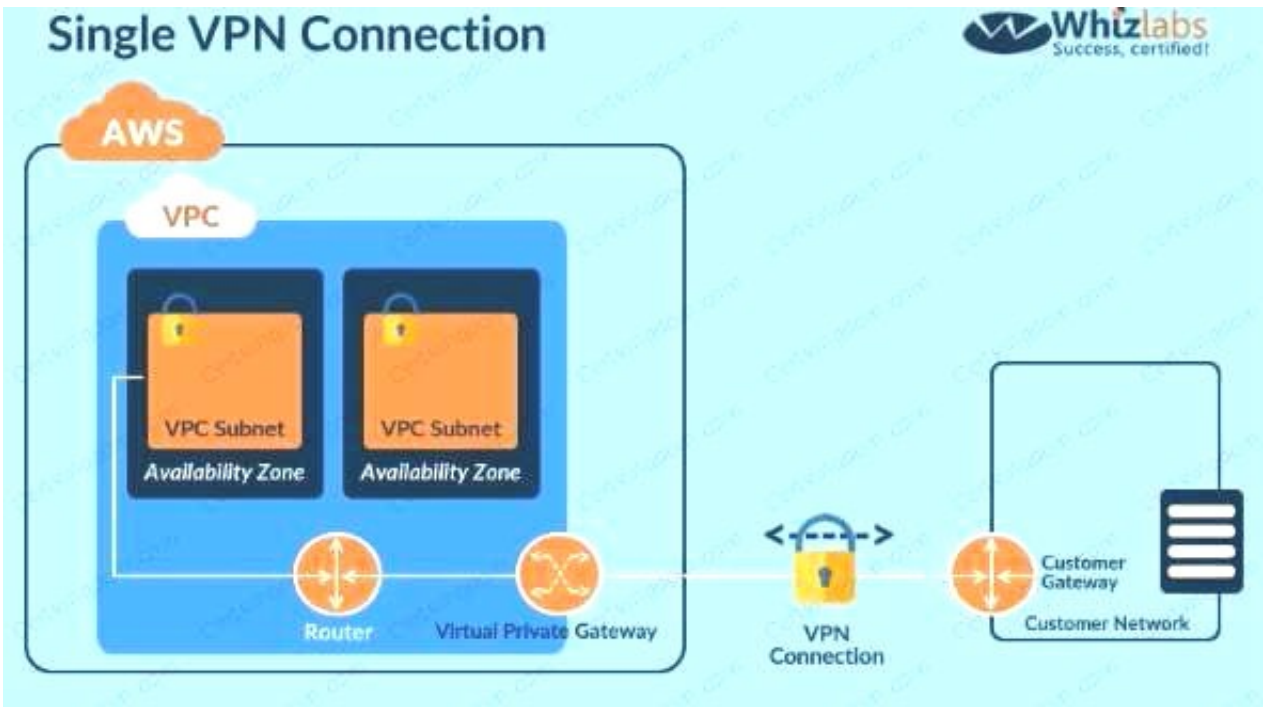
NEW QUESTION 67
You have been given a new brief from your supervisor for a client who needs a web application set up on AWS. The a most important requirement is that MySQL must be used as the database, and this database must not be hosted in t« public cloud, but rather at the client's data center due to security risks. Which of the following solutions would be the ^ best to assure that the client's requirements are met? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

A. Build the application server on a public subnet and the database at the client's data cente
B. Connect them with a VPN connection which uses IPsec.
C. Use the public subnet for the application server and use RDS with a storage gateway to access and synchronize the data securely from the local data center.
D. Build the application server on a public subnet and the database on a private subnet with a NAT instance between them.
E. Build the application server on a public subnet and build the database in a private subnet with a secure ssh connection to the private subnet from the client's data center.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Since the database should not be hosted on the cloud all other options are invalid. The best option is to create a VPN connection for securing traffic as shown below.



Option B is invalid because this is the incorrect use of the Storage gateway Option C is invalid since this is the incorrect use of the NAT instance Option D is invalid since this is an incorrect configuration For more information on VPN connections, please visit the below URL
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.htmll
The correct answer is: Build the application server on a public subnet and the database at the client's data center. Connect them with a VPN connection which uses IPsec
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NEW QUESTION 69
You are planning on using the AWS KMS service for managing keys for your application. For which of the following can the KMS CMK keys be used for encrypting? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Image Objects
B. Large files
C. Password
D. RSA Keys

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The CMK keys themselves can only be used for encrypting data that is maximum 4KB in size. Hence it can be used for encryptii information such as passwords and RSA keys.
Option A and B are invalid because the actual CMK key can only be used to encrypt small amounts of data and not large amoui of dat
A\\ You have to generate the data key from the CMK key in order to
encrypt high amounts of data
For more information on the concepts for KMS, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/concepts.htmll
The correct answers are: Password, RSA Keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 74
A company has been using the AW5 KMS service for managing its keys. They are planning on carrying out housekeeping activities and deleting keys which are no longer in use. What are the ways that can be incorporated to see which keys are in use? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Determine the age of the master key
B. See who is assigned permissions to the master key
C. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key
D. Use AWS cloudwatch events for events generated for the key

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The direct ways that can be used to see how the key is being used is to see the current access permissions and cloudtrail logs
Option A is invalid because seeing how long ago the key was created would not determine the usage of the key
Option D is invalid because Cloudtrail Event is better for seeing for events generated by the key This is also mentioned in the AWS Documentation
Examining CMK Permissions to Determine the Scope of Potential Usage
Determining who or what currently has access to a customer master key (CMK) might help you determine how widely the CM was used and whether it is still needed. To learn how to determine who or what currently has access to a CMK, go to Determining Access to an AWS KMS Customer Master Key.
Examining AWS CloudTrail Logs to Determine Actual Usage

AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, so all AWS KMS API activity is recorded in CloudTrail log files. If you have CloudTrail turned on in the region where your customer master key (CMK) is
located, you can examine your CloudTrail log files to view a history of all AWS KMS API activity for a particular CMK, and thus its usage history. You might be able to use a CMK's usage history to help you determine whether or not you still need it
For more information on determining the usage of CMK keys, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys-determining-usage.html
The correct answers are: See who is assigned permissions to the master key. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 78
Which of the following is the correct sequence of how KMS manages the keys when used along with the Redshift cluster service
Please select:

A. The master keys encrypts the cluster ke
B. The cluster key encrypts the database ke
C. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
D. The master keys encrypts the database ke
E. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
F. The master keys encrypts the data encryption key
G. The data encryption keys encrypts the database key
H. The master keys encrypts the cluster key, database key and data encryption keys

Answer: A

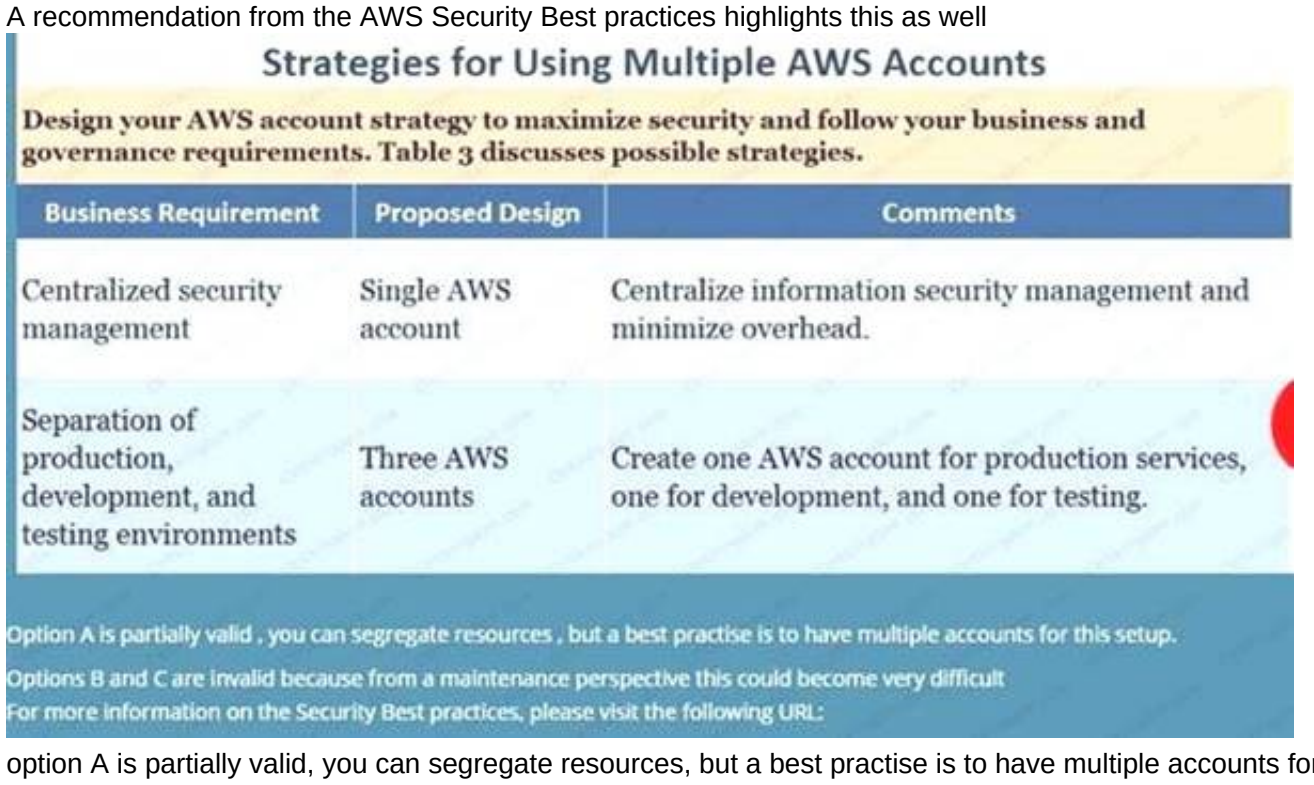
Explanation:
This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation
Amazon Redshift uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption. The architecture consists of data encryption keys, a database key, a cluster key, and a master key.
Data encryption keys encrypt data blocks in the cluster. Each data block is assigned a randomlygenerated AES-256 key. These keys are encrypted by using the database key for the cluster.
The database key encrypts data encryption keys in the cluster. The database key is a randomlygenerated AES-256 key. It is stored on disk in a separate network from the Amazon Redshift cluster
and passed to the cluster across a secure channel.
The cluster key encrypts the database key for the Amazon Redshift cluster.
Option B is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the database key Option C is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the data encryption keys
Option D is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key only
For more information on how keys are used in Redshift, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/services-redshift.html
The correct answer is: The master keys encrypts the cluster key. The cluster key encrypts the database key. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 79
A company is planning on using AWS for hosting their applications. They want complete separation and isolation of their production , testing and development environments. Which of the following is an ideal way to design such a setup?
Please select:

A. Use separate VPCs for each of the environments
B. Use separate 1AM Roles for each of the environments
C. Use separate 1AM Policies for each of the environments
D. Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments

Answer: D

Explanation:
A recommendation from the AWS Security Best practices highlights this as well



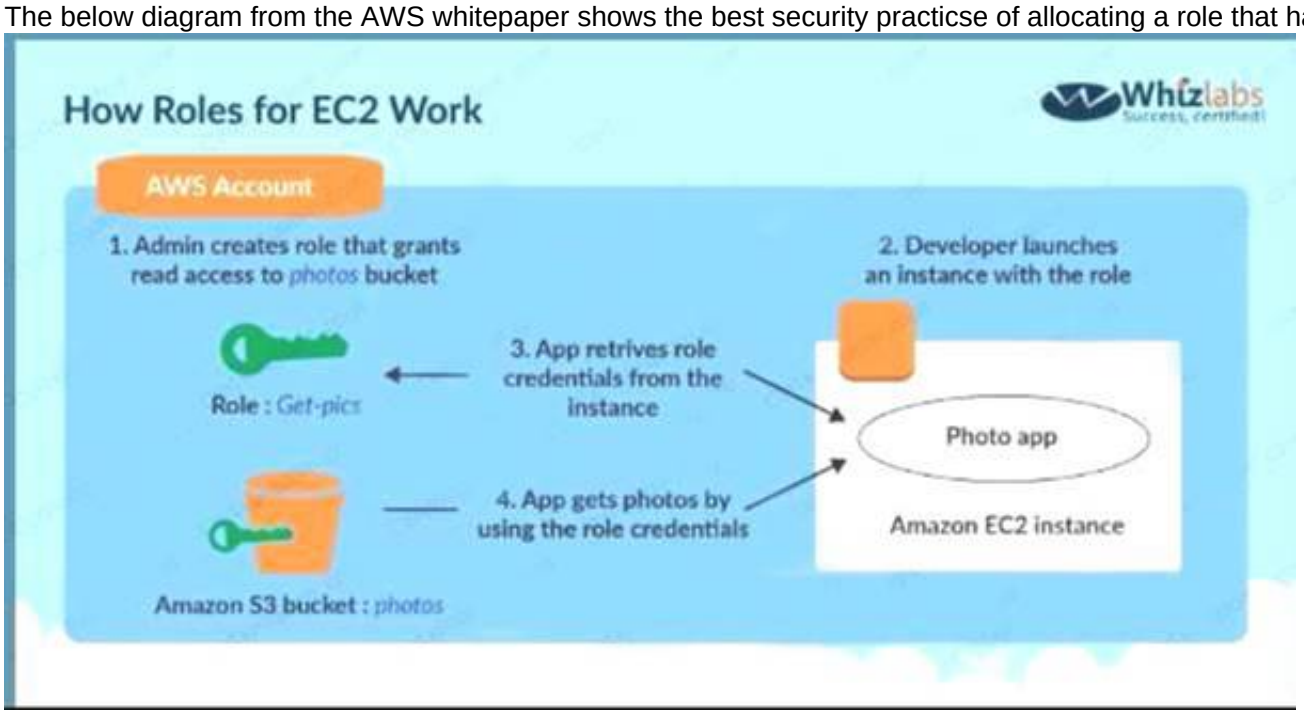
option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.
Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf
The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 81
An application is designed to run on an EC2 Instance. The applications needs to work with an S3 bucket. From a security perspective , what is the ideal way for the EC2 instance/ application to be configured?
Please select:

A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
B. Assign an 1AM user to the application that has specific access to only that S3 bucket
C. Assign an 1AM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance
D. Assign an 1AM group and assign it to the EC2 Instance

Answer: C

Explanation:
The below diagram from the AWS whitepaper shows the best security practicse of allocating a role that has access to the S3 bucket



Options A,B and D are invalid because using users, groups or access keys is an invalid security practise when giving access to resources from other AWS resources.
For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdl
The correct answer is: Assign an 1AM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 85
An organization has launched 5 instances: 2 for production and 3 for testing. The organization wants that one particular group of 1AM users should only access the test instances and not the production ones. How can the organization set that as a part of the policy?
Please select:

A. Launch the test and production instances in separate regions and allow region wise access to the group
B. Define the 1AM policy which allows access based on the instance ID
C. Create an 1AM policy with a condition which allows access to only small instances
D. Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the 1AM policy which allows access to specification tags

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. This is useful when you have many resources of the same type — you can quickly identify a specific resource based on the tags you've assigned to it
Option A is invalid because this is not a recommended practices
Option B is invalid because this is an overhead to maintain this in policies Option C is invalid because the instance type will not resolve the requirement For information on resource tagging, please visit the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Usine_Tags.htmll
The correct answer is: Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the 1AM policy which allows access to specific tags
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NEW QUESTION 86
The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned 1AM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?
Please select:

A. "Effect": "Allow". "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage], "Resource": "*"
C. "Effect': "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage"," aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "*"
D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal: ViewBilling"], "Resource": "*"

Answer: C

Explanation:
the aws documentation, below is the access required for a user to access the Usage reports page and as per this, Option C is the right answer.

NEW QUESTION 90
An organization has setup multiple 1AM users. The organization wants that each 1AM user accesses the 1AM console only within the organization and not from outside. How can it achieve this? Please select:

A. Create an 1AM policy with the security group and use that security group for AWS console login
B. Create an 1AM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
C. Configure the EC2 instance security group which allows traffic only from the organization's IP range
D. Create an 1AM policy with VPC and allow a secure gateway between the organization and AWS Console

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can actually use a Deny condition which will not allow the person to log in from outside. The below example shows the Deny condition to ensure that any address specified in the source address is not allowed to access the resources in aws.
Option A is invalid because you don't mention the security group in the 1AM policy Option C is invalid because security groups by default don't allow traffic
Option D is invalid because the 1AM policy does not have such an option For more information on 1AM policy conditions, please visit the URL:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access pol examples.htm l#iam-policy-example-ec2-two-condition!
The correct answer is: Create an 1AM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
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NEW QUESTION 93
Your company has many AWS accounts defined and all are managed via AWS Organizations. One AWS account has a S3 bucket that has critical dat

A. How can we ensure that all the users in the AWS organisation have access to this bucket? Please select:
B. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrgID
C. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:AccountNumber
D. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipaliD
E. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:OrgID

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) now makes it easier for you to control access to your AWS resources by using the AWS organization of 1AM principals (users and roles). For some services, you grant permissions using resource-based policies to specify the accounts and principals that can access the resource and what actions they can perform on it. Now, you can use a new condition key, aws:PrincipalOrgID, in these policies to require all principals accessing the resource to be from an account in the organization
Option B.C and D are invalid because the condition in the bucket policy has to mention aws:PrincipalOrgID
For more information on controlling access via Organizations, please refer to the below Link: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-usins-the-awsorganization- of-iam-principal
(
The correct answer is: Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrgID Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 98
You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User
IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database. Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users? Please select:

A. Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content
B. Create an 1AM user for each subscribed user and assign the GetObject permission to each 1AM user
C. Create an S3 bucket policy that limits access to your private content to only your subscribed users'credentials
D. Crpafp a Cloud Front Clriein Identity user for vnur suhsrrihprl users and assign the GptOhiprt oprmissinn to this user

Answer: A

Explanation:
All objects and buckets by default are private. The pre-signed URLs are useful if you want your user/customer to be able upload a specific object to your bucket but you don't require them to have AWS security credentials or permissions. When you create a pre-signed URL, you must provide your security credentials, specify a bucket name, an object key, an HTTP method (PUT for uploading objects), and an expiration date and time. The pre-signed URLs are valid only for the specified duration.
Option B is invalid because this would be too difficult to implement at a user level. Option C is invalid because this is not possible
Option D is invalid because this is used to serve private content via Cloudfront For more information on pre-signed urls, please refer to the Link:

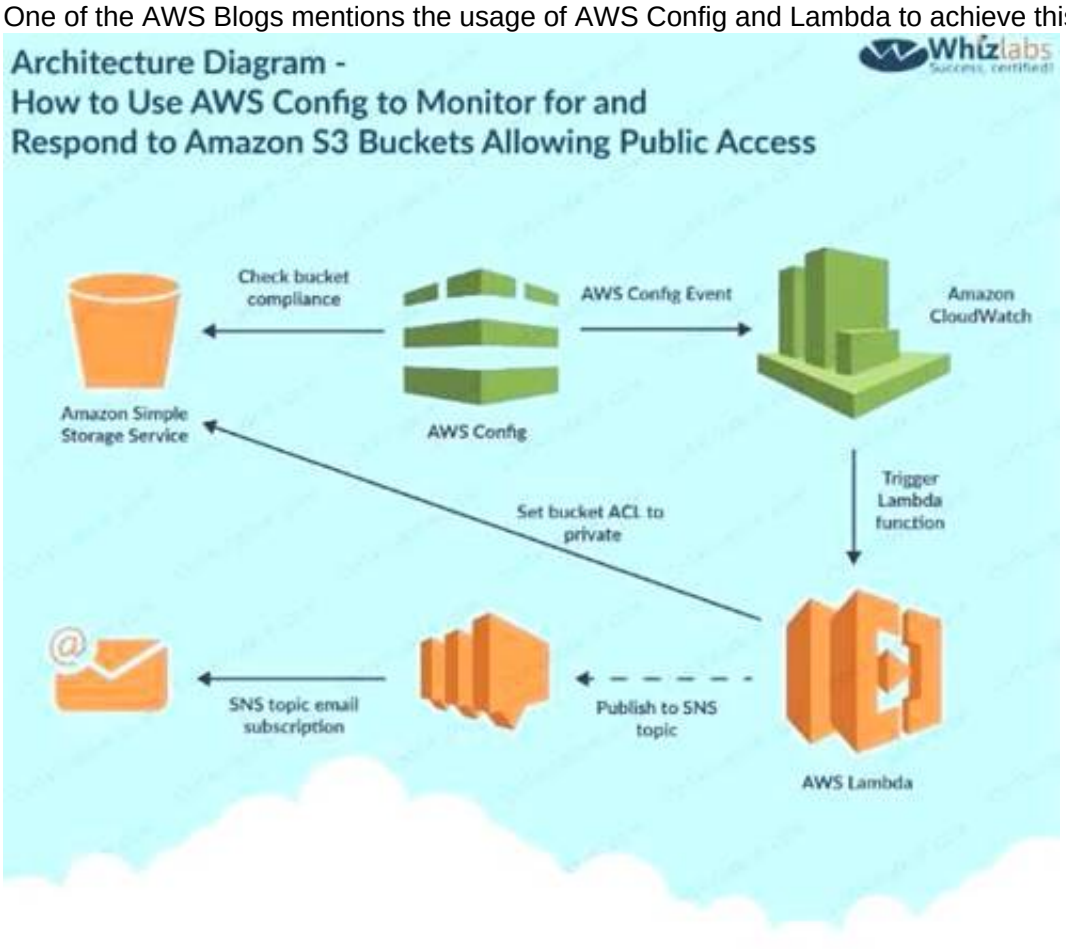
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/PresienedUrlUploadObiect.htmll
The correct answer is: Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 99
A company is hosting sensitive data in an AWS S3 bucket. It needs to be ensured that the bucket always remains private. How can this be ensured continually?
Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Use AWS Config to monitor changes to the AWS Bucket
B. Use AWS Lambda function to change the bucket policy
C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor API to monitor the changes to the AWS Bucket
D. Use AWS Lambda function to change the bucket ACL

Answer: AD

Explanation:
One of the AWS Blogs mentions the usage of AWS Config and Lambda to achieve this. Below is the diagram representation of this



ption C is invalid because the Trusted Advisor API cannot be used to monitor changes to the AWS Bucket Option B doesn't seems to be the most appropriate.
1. If the object is in a bucket in which all the objects need to be private and the object is not private anymore, the Lambda function makes a PutObjectAcI call to S3 to make the object private.
|https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-detect-and-automatically-remediate-unintendedpermissions- in-amazon-s3-bbiect-acls-with-cloudwatch-events/
The following link also specifies that
Create a new Lambda function to examine an Amazon S3 buckets ACL and bucket policy. If the bucket ACL is found to al public access, the Lambda function overwrites it to be private. If a bucket policy is found, the Lambda function creatt an SNS message, puts the policy in the message body, and publishes it to the Amazon SNS topic we created. Bucket policies can be complex, and overwriting your policy may cause unexpected loss of access, so this Lambda function doesn't attempt to alter your policy in any way.
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-aws-config-to-monitor-for-and-respond-toamazon- s3-buckets-allowinj
Based on these facts Option D seems to be more appropriate then Option B.
For more information on implementation of this use case, please refer to the Link: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-aws-config-to-monitor-for-and-respond-toamazon- s3-buckets-allowinj
The correct answers are: Use AWS Config to monitor changes to the AWS Bucket Use AWS Lambda function to change the bucket ACL

NEW QUESTION 100
You currently operate a web application In the AWS US-East region. The application runs on an autoscaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database. Your IT security compliance officer has
tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2.IAM and RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log dat

A. Which of these solutions would you recommend? Please select:
B. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selecte
C. Use 1AM roles S3 bucket policies and Mufti Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
D. Create a new CloudTrail with one new S3 bucket to store the log
E. Configure SNS to send log file delivery notifications to your management syste
F. Use 1AM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
G. Create a new CloudTrail trail with an existing S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selecte
H. Use S3 ACLsand Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
I. Create three new CloudTrail trails with three new S3 buckets to store the logs one for the AWS Management console, one for AWS SDKs and one for command line tool
J. Use 1AM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 buckets that store your logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that logs AWS events made by or on behalf of your AWS account.

CloudTrail logs authenticated AWS API calls and also AWS sign-in events, and collects this event information in files that are delivered to Amazon S3 buckets.
You need to ensure that all services are included. Hence option B is partially correct. Option B is invalid because you need to ensure that global services is select
Option C is invalid because you should use bucket policies
Option D is invalid because you should ideally just create one S3 bucket For more information on Cloudtrail, please visit the below URL:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-inteeration.html
The correct answer is: Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with
the global services o selected. Use 1AM roles S3 bucket policies and Mulrj Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your l(
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NEW QUESTION 103
An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account. The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?
Please select:

A. From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.
B. Create an 1AM user within the enterprise account assign a user policy to the 1AM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS applicatio
C. Create a new access and secret key for the user and provide these credentials to the SaaS provider.
D. Create an 1AM role for cross-account access allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
E. Create an 1AM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required tor the Saas application to work, provide the role ARN to the SaaS provider to use when launching their application instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The below diagram from an AWS blog shows how access is given to other accounts for the services in your own account

Options A and B are invalid because you should not user 1AM users or 1AM Access keys Options D is invalid because you need to create a role for cross account access
For more information on Allowing access to external accounts, please visit the below URL:
|https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/how-to-best-architect-your-aws-marketplace-saassubscription- across-multiple-aws-accounts;
The correct answer is: Create an 1AM role for cross-account access allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
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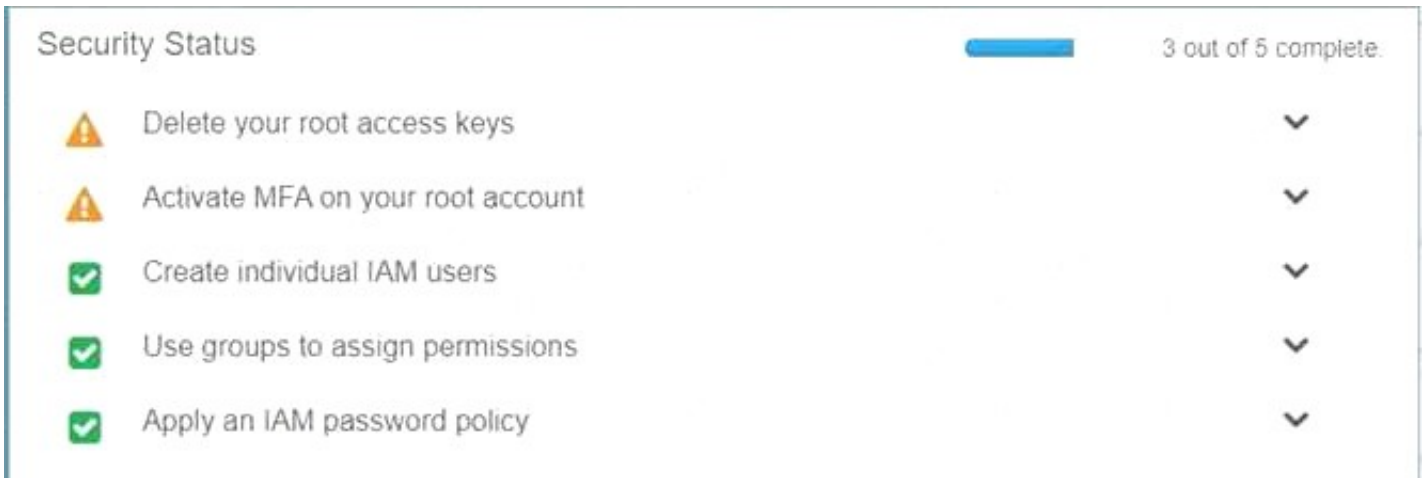
NEW QUESTION 108
Your CTO is very worried about the security of your AWS account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account?
Please select:

A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
B. Use AWS 1AM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after creating the AWS accoun

Answer: C

Explanation:
Multi-factor authentication can add one more layer of security to your AWS account Even when you go to your Security Credentials dashboard one of the items is to enable MFA on your root account



Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no 1AM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practices For more information on MFA, please visit the below URL http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id credentials mfa.htmll
The correct answer is: Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 110
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