Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SCS-C02

AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company in France uses Amazon Cognito with the Cognito Hosted Ul 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 trigge
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 AC
D. Associate the web ACL with the Amazon Cognito user pool.
E. Configure an app client for the application's Amazon Cognito user poo
F. Use the app client ID to validate the requests in the hosted Ul.
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 Ul.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 2

A security engineer needs to create an Amazon S3 bucket policy to grant least privilege read access to IAM user accounts that are named User=1, 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 3
A company has a relational database workload that runs on Amazon Aurora MySQL. According to new compliance standards the company must rotate all database credentials every 30 days. The company needs a solution that maximizes security and minimizes development effort.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manage
B. Configure automatic credential rotation tor every 30 days.
C. Store the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
D. Create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the credentials every 30 days.
E. Store the database credentials in an environment file or in a configuration fil
F. Modify the credentials every 30 days.
G. Store the database credentials in an environment file or in a configuration fil
H. Create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the credentials every 30 days.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To rotate database credentials every 30 days, the most secure and efficient solution is to store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager and configure automatic credential rotation for every 30 days. Secrets Manager can handle the rotation of the credentials in both the secret and the database, and it can use AWS KMS to encrypt the credentials. Option B is incorrect because it requires creating a custom Lambda function to rotate the credentials, which is more effort than using Secrets Manager. Option C is incorrect because it stores the database credentials in an environment file or a configuration file, which is less secure than using Secrets Manager. Option D is incorrect because it combines the drawbacks of option B and option C. Verified References:

> https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html

> https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotate-secrets_turn-on-for-other.html

NEW QUESTION 4
A company's security team is building a solution for logging and visualization. The solution will assist the company with the large variety and velocity of data that it receives from IAM across multiple accounts. The security team has enabled IAM CloudTrail and VPC Flow Logs in all of its accounts. In addition, the company has an organization in IAM Organizations and has an IAM Security Hub master account.
The security team wants to use Amazon Detective However the security team cannot enable Detective and is unsure why
What must the security team do to enable Detective?

A. Enable Amazon Macie so that Secunty H jb will allow Detective to process findings from Macie.
B. Disable IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) encryption on CtoudTrail logs in every member account of the organization
C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty on all member accounts Try to enable Detective in 48 hours
D. Ensure that the principal that launches Detective has the organizations ListAccounts permission

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5
Your company has just set up a new central server in a VPC. There is a requirement for other teams who have their servers located in different VPC's in the same region to connect to the central server. Which of the below options is best suited to achieve this requirement.
Please select:

A. Set up VPC peering between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs.
B. Set up IAM DirectConnect between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs.
C. Set up an IPSec Tunnel between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs.
D. None of the above options will work.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another IAM account within a single region.
Options B and C are invalid because you need to use VPC Peering Option D is invalid because VPC Peering is available
For more information on VPC Peering please see the below Link:
http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html
The correct answer is: Set up VPC peering between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 6
A company developed an application by using AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), and Amazon DynamoDB. An external application puts objects into the company's S3 bucket and tags the objects with date and time. A Lambda function periodically pulls data from the company's S3 bucket based on date and time tags and inserts specific values into a DynamoDB table for further processing.
The data includes personally identifiable information (PII). The company must remove data that is older than 30 days from the S3 bucket and the DynamoDB table.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

A. Update the Lambda function to add a TTL S3 flag to S3 object
B. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days by using the TTL S3 flag.
C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 day
D. Update the Lambda function to add the TTL attribute in the DynamoDB tabl
E. Enable TTL on the DynamoDB table to expire entires that are older than 30 days based on the TTL attribute.
F. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days and to add all prefixes to the S3 bucke
G. Update the Lambda function to delete entries that are older than 30 days.
H. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days by using object tag
I. Update the Lambda function to delete entries that are older than 30 days.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
A company is hosting a web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application has become the target of a DoS attack. Application logging shows that requests are coming from small number of client IP addresses, but the addresses change regularly.
The company needs to block the malicious traffic with a solution that requires the least amount of ongoing effort.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Create an AWS WAF rate-based rule, and attach it to the ALB.
B. Update the security group that is attached to the ALB to block the attacking IP addresses.
C. Update the ALB subnet's network ACL to block the attacking client IP addresses.
D. Create a AWS WAF rate-based rule, and attach it to the security group of the EC2 instances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
A corporation is preparing to acquire several companies. A Security Engineer must design a solution to ensure that newly acquired IAM accounts follow the corporation's security best practices. The solution should monitor each Amazon S3 bucket for unrestricted public write access and use IAM managed services.
What should the Security Engineer do to meet these requirements?

A. Configure Amazon Macie to continuously check the configuration of all S3 buckets.
B. Enable IAM Config to check the configuration of each S3 bucket.
C. Set up IAM Systems Manager to monitor S3 bucket policies for public write access.
D. Configure an Amazon EC2 instance to have an IAM role and a cron job that checks the status of all S3 buckets.

Answer: C

Explanation:
because this is a solution that can monitor each S3 bucket for unrestricted public write access and use IAM managed services. S3 is a service that provides object storage in the cloud. Systems Manager is a service that helps you automate and manage your AWS resources. You can use Systems Manager to monitor S3 bucket policies for public write access by using a State Manager association that runs a predefined document called AWS-FindS3BucketWithPublicWriteAccess. This document checks each S3 bucket in an account and reports any bucket that has public write access enabled. The other options are either not suitable or not feasible for meeting the requirements.

NEW QUESTION 9
A company is running workloads in a single IAM account on Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EMR clusters a recent security audit revealed that multiple Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes and snapshots are not encrypted
The company's security engineer is working on a solution that will allow users to deploy EC2 Instances and EMR clusters while ensuring that all new EBS volumes and EBS snapshots are encrypted at rest. The solution must also minimize operational overhead
Which steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon Event Bridge (Amazon Cloud watch Events) event with an EC2 instance as the source and create volume as the event trigge
B. When the event is triggered invoke an IAM Lambda function to evaluate and notify the security engineer if the EBS volume that was created is not encrypted.
C. Use a customer managed IAM policy that will verify that the encryption ag of the Createvolume context is set to tru
D. Apply this rule to all users.
E. Create an IAM Config rule to evaluate the conguration of each EC2 instance on creation or modication.Have the IAM Cong rule trigger an IAM Lambdafunction to alert the security team and terminate the instance it the EBS volume is not encrypte
F. 5
G. Use the IAM Management Console or IAM CLi to enable encryption by default for EBS volumes in each IAM Region where the company operates.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure that all new EBS volumes and EBS snapshots are encrypted at rest and minimize operational overhead, the security engineer should do the following:

➤ Use the AWS Management Console or AWS CLI to enable encryption by default for EBS volumes in each AWS Region where the company operates. This allows the security engineer to automatically encrypt any new EBS volumes and snapshots created from those volumes, without requiring any additional actions from users.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 m 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 10
A company hosts business-critical applications on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. The VPC uses default DHCP options sets. A security engineer needs to log all DNS queries that internal resources make in the VPC. The security engineer also must create a list of the most common DNS queries over time.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance in the VP
B. Use the CloudWatch agent to stream the DNS query logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
C. Use CloudWatch metric filters to automatically generate metrics that list the most common ONS queries.
D. Install a BIND DNS server in the VP
E. Create a bash script to list the DNS request number of common DNS queries from the BIND logs.
F. Create VPC flow logs for all subnets in the VP
G. Stream the flow logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
H. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to list the most common DNS queries for the log group in a custom dashboard.
I. Configure Amazon Route 53 Resolver query loggin
J. Add an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group as the destinatio
K. Use Amazon CloudWatch Contributor Insights to analyze the data and create time series that display the most common DNS queries.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/log-your-vpc-dns-queries-with-route-53-resolver-query-logs/

NEW QUESTION 12
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 17
A security engineer must troubleshoot an administrator's inability to make an existing Amazon S3 bucket public in an account that is part of an organization n IAM Organizations. The administrator switched the role from the master account to a member account and then attempted to make one S3 bucket public. This action was immediately denied
Which actions should the security engineer take to troubleshoot the permissions issue? (Select TWO.)

A. Review the cross-account role permissions and the S3 bucket policy Verify that the Amazon S3 block public access option in the member account is deactivated.
B. Review the role permissions m the master account and ensure it has sufficient privileges to perform S3 operations
C. Filter IAM CloudTrail logs for the master account to find the original deny event and update the cross-account role m the member account accordingly Verify that the Amazon S3 block public access option in the master account is deactivated.
D. Evaluate the SCPs covering the member account and the permissions boundary of the role in the member account for missing permissions and explicit denies.
E. Ensure the S3 bucket policy explicitly allows the s3 PutBucketPublicAccess action for the role m the member account

Answer: DE

Explanation:
❯ A is incorrect because reviewing the cross-account role permissions and the S3 bucket policy is not enough to troubleshoot the permissions issue. You also need to verify that the Amazon S3 block public access option in the member account is deactivated, as well as the permissions boundary and the SCPs of the role in the member account.
❯ D is correct because evaluating the SCPs and the permissions boundary of the role in the member account can help you identify any missing permissions or explicit denies that could prevent the administrator from making the S3 bucket public.
❯ E is correct because ensuring that the S3 bucket policy explicitly allows the s3 PutBucketPublicAccess action for the role in the member account can help you override any block public access settings that could prevent the administrator from making the S3 bucket public.

NEW QUESTION 19
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage a small number of AWS accounts. However, the company plans to add 1 000 more accounts soon. The company allows only a centralized security team to create IAM roles for all AWS accounts and teams. Application teams submit requests for IAM roles to the security team. The security team has a backlog of IAM role requests and cannot review and provision the IAM roles quickly.
The security team must create a process that will allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles. The process must also limit the scope of IAM roles and prevent privilege escalation.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Create an IAM group for each application tea
B. Associate policies with each IAM grou
C. Provision IAM users for each application team membe
D. Add the new IAM users to the appropriate IAM group by using role-based access control (RBAC).
E. Delegate application team leads to provision IAM rotes for each tea
F. Conduct a quarterly review of the IAM rotes the team leads have provisione
G. Ensure that the application team leads have the appropriate training to review IAM roles.
H. Put each AWS account in its own O
I. Add an SCP to each OU to grant access to only the AWS services that the teams plan to us
J. Include conditions tn the AWS account of each team.
K. Create an SCP and a permissions boundary for IAM role

L. Add the SCP to the root OU so that only roles that have the permissions boundary attached can create any new IAM roles.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To create a process that will allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles, while limiting the scope of IAM roles and preventing privilege escalation, the following steps are required:

≫ Create a service control policy (SCP) that defines the maximum permissions that can be granted to any IAM role in the organization. An SCP is a type of policy that you can use with AWS Organizations to manage permissions for all accounts in your organization. SCPs restrict permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user, IAM users, and roles. For more information, see Service control policies overview.

≫ Create a permissions boundary for IAM roles that matches the SCP. A permissions boundary is an advanced feature for using a managed policy to set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity. A permissions boundary allows an entity to perform only the actions
that are allowed by both its identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. For more information, see Permissions boundaries for IAM entities.

≫ Add the SCP to the root organizational unit (OU) so that it applies to all accounts in the organization.
This will ensure that no IAM role can exceed the permissions defined by the SCP, regardless of how it is created or modified.

≫ Instruct the application teams to attach the permissions boundary to any IAM role they create. This will prevent them from creating IAM roles that can escalate their own privileges or access resources they are not authorized to access.

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead, as it leverages AWS Organizations and IAM features to delegate and limit IAM role creation without requiring manual reviews or approvals.
The other options are incorrect because they either do not allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles (A), do not limit the scope of IAM roles or prevent privilege escalation (B), or do not take advantage of managed services whenever possible ©.
Verified References:

≫ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_boundaries.html

NEW QUESTION 22
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 Hu
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 Hu
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 strea
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 strea
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 schem
J. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog to query the data and create views to flatten nested attribute
K. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards by using Amazon Athena.
L. Partition the Amazon S3 dat
M. Use AWS Glue to crawl the S3 bucket and build the schem
N. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and create views to flatten nested attribute
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 25

Your company is planning on using bastion hosts for administering the servers in IAM. Which of the following is the best description of a bastion host from a security perspective?
Please select:

A. A Bastion host should be on a private subnet and never a public subnet due to security concerns
B. A Bastion host sits on the outside of an internal network and is used as a gateway into the private network and is considered the critical strong point of the network
C. Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to S5H into internal network to access private subnet resources.
D. A Bastion host should maintain extremely tight security and monitoring as it is available to the public

Answer: C

Explanation:
A bastion host is a special purpose computer on a network specifically designed and configured to withstand attacks. The computer generally hosts a single application, for example a proxy server, and all other services are removed or limited to reduce the threat to the computer.
In IAM, A bastion host is kept on a public subnet. Users log on to the bastion host via SSH or RDP and then use that session to manage other hosts in the private subnets.
Options A and B are invalid because the bastion host needs to sit on the public network. Option D is invalid because bastion hosts are not used for monitoring For more information on bastion hosts, just browse to the below URL:
https://docsIAM.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/linux-bastion/architecture.htl
The correct answer is: Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 29

A company wants to remove all SSH keys permanently from a specific subset of its Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that are using the same 1AM instance profile However three individuals who have IAM user accounts will need to access these instances by using an SSH session to perform critical duties
How can a security engineer provide the access to meet these requirements'?

A. Assign an 1AM policy to the instance profile to allow the EC2 instances to be managed by AWS Systems Manager Provide the 1AM user accounts with permission to use Systems Manager Remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances Use Systems Manager Inventory to select the EC2 instance and connect
B. Assign an 1AM policy to the 1AM user accounts to provide permission to use AWS Systems Manager Run Command Remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances Use Run Command to open an SSH connection to the EC2 instance
C. Assign an 1AM policy to the instance profile to allow the EC2 instances to be managed by AWS Systems Manager Provide the 1AM user accounts with permission to use Systems Manager Remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances Use Systems Manager Session Manager to select the EC2 instance and connect
D. Assign an 1AM policy to the 1AM user accounts to provide permission to use the EC2 service in the AWS Management Console Remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances Connect to the EC2 instance as the ec2-user through the AWS Management Console's EC2 SSH client method

Answer: C

Explanation:
To provide access to the three individuals who have IAM user accounts to access the Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that are using the same IAM instance profile, the most appropriate solution would be to assign an IAM policy to the instance profile to allow the EC2 instances to be managed by AWS Systems Manager, provide the IAM user accounts with permission to use Systems Manager, remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances, and use Systems Manager Session Manager to select the EC2 instance and connect.
References: : AWS Systems Manager Session Manager - AWS Systems Manager : AWS Systems Manage AWS Management Console : AWS Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console : Am Elastic Compute Cloud - Amazon Web Services : Amazon Linux 2 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Syst Manager - AWS Management Console : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console

NEW QUESTION 32

A company deployed Amazon GuardDuty In the us-east-1 Region. The company wants all DNS logs that relate to the company's Amazon EC2 instances to be inspected. What should a security engineer do to ensure that the EC2 instances are logged?

A. Use IPv6 addresses that are configured for hostnames.
B. Configure external DNS resolvers as internal resolvers that are visible only to IAM.
C. Use IAM DNS resolvers for all EC2 instances.
D. Configure a third-party DNS resolver with logging for all EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure that the EC2 instances are logged, the security engineer should do the following:

➢ Use AWS DNS resolvers for all EC2 instances. This allows the security engineer to use
Amazon-provided DNS servers that resolve public DNS hostnames to private IP addresses within their VPC, and that log DNS queries in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

NEW QUESTION 37
A company has multiple departments. Each department has its own IAM account. All these accounts belong to the same organization in IAM Organizations.
A large .csv file is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket in the sales department's IAM account. The company wants to allow users from the other accounts to access the .csv file's content through the combination of IAM Glue and Amazon Athena. However, the company does not want to allow users from the other accounts to access other files in the same folder.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Apply a user policy in the other accounts to allow IAM Glue and Athena lo access the .csv We.
B. Use S3 Select to restrict access to the .csv li
C. In IAM Glue Data Catalog, use S3 Select as the source of the IAM Glue database.
D. Define an IAM Glue Data Catalog resource policy in IAM Glue to grant cross-account S3 object access to the .csv file.
E. Grant IAM Glue access to Amazon S3 in a resource-based policy that specifies the organization as the principal.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39
Within a VPC, a corporation runs an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. The database instance is connected to the internet through a NAT gateway via two subnets.
Additionally, the organization has application servers that are hosted on Amazon EC2 instances and use the RDS database. These EC2 instances have been deployed onto two more private subnets inside the same VPC. These EC2 instances connect to the internet through a default route via the same NAT gateway. Each VPC subnet has its own route table.
The organization implemented a new security requirement after a recent security examination. Never allow the database instance to connect to the internet. A security engineer must perform this update promptly without interfering with the network traffic of the application servers.
How will the security engineer be able to comply with these requirements?

A. Remove the existing NAT gatewa
B. Create a new NAT gateway that only the application server subnets can use.
C. Configure the DB instance€™s inbound network ACL to deny traffic from the security group ID of the NAT gateway.
D. Modify the route tables of the DB instance subnets to remove the default route to the NAT gateway.
E. Configure the route table of the NAT gateway to deny connections to the DB instance subnets.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Each subnet has a route table, so modify the routing associated with DB instance subnets to prevent internet access.

NEW QUESTION 40
A security engineer is defining the controls required to protect the IAM account root user credentials in an IAM Organizations hierarchy. The controls should also limit the impact in case these credentials have been compromised.
Which combination of controls should the security engineer propose? (Select THREE.)
A)

Apply the following SCP:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "Condition": {
                "StringLike": {
                    "aws:PrincipalArn": [
                        "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

B)

Apply the following SCP:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Principal" : "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

C) Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for the root user.
D) Set a strong randomized password and store it in a secure location.
E) Create an access key ID and secret access key, and store them in a secure location.
F) Apply the following permissions boundary to the toot user:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "Condition": {
                "StringLike": {
                    "aws:PrincipalArn": [
                        "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 42
A security engineer receives a notice from the AWS Abuse team about suspicious activity from a Linux-based Amazon EC2 instance that uses Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS>-based storage The instance is making connections to known malicious addresses
The instance is in a development account within a VPC that is in the us-east-1 Region The VPC contains an internet gateway and has a subnet in us-east-1a and us-easMb Each subnet is associate with a route table that uses the internet gateway as a default route Each subnet also uses the default network ACL The suspicious EC2 instance runs within the us-east-1 b subnet. During an initial investigation a security engineer discovers that the suspicious instance is the only instance that runs in the subnet
Which response will immediately mitigate the attack and help investigate the root cause?

A. Log in to the suspicious instance and use the netstat command to identify remote connections Use the IP addresses from these remote connections to create deny rules in the security group of the instance Install diagnostic tools on the instance for investigation Update the outbound network ACL for the subnet inus-east-lb to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule during the investigation of the instance
B. Update the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule Replace the security group with a new security group that allows connections only from a diagnostics security group Update the outbound network ACL for the us-east-1b subnet to remove the deny all rule Launch a new EC2 instance that has diagnostic tools Assign the new security group to the new EC2 instance Use the new EC2 instance to investigate the suspicious instance
C. Ensure that the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the suspicious EC2 instance will not delete upon termination Terminate the instance Launch a new EC2 instance inus-east-1a that has diagnostic tools Mount the EBS volumes from the terminated instance for investigation
D. Create an AWS WAF web ACL that denies traffic to and from the suspicious instance Attach the AWS WAF web ACL to the instance to mitigate the attack Log in to the instance and install diagnostic tools to investigate the instance

Answer: B

Explanation:
This option suggests updating the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule, replacing the security group

with a new one that only allows connections from a diagnostics security group, and launching a new EC2 instance with diagnostic tools to investigate the suspicious instance. This option will immediately mitigate the attack and provide the necessary tools for investigation.

NEW QUESTION 44
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 find-ing
B. Configure an AWS Lambda function as the target for the rule to reme-diate the findings.
C. Set up a custom action in Security Hu
D. Configure the custom action to call AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks to remediate the findings.
E. Set up a custom action in Security Hu
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 48
A team is using AWS Secrets Manager to store an application database password. Only a limited number of IAM principals within the account can have access to the secret. The principals who require access to the secret change frequently. A security engineer must create a solution that maximizes flexibility and scalability. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use a role-based approach by creating an IAM role with an inline permissions policy that allows access to the secre
B. Update the IAM principals in the role trust policy as required.
C. Deploy a VPC endpoint for Secrets Manage
D. Create and attach an endpoint policy that specifies the IAM principals that are allowed to access the secre
E. Update the list of IAM principals as required.
F. Use a tag-based approach by attaching a resource policy to the secre
G. Apply tags to the secret and the IAM principal
H. Use the aws:PrincipalTag and aws:ResourceTag IAM condition keys to control access.
I. Use a deny-by-default approach by using IAM policies to deny access to the secret explicitl
J. Attach the policies to an IAM grou
K. Add all IAM principals to the IAM grou
L. Remove principals from the group when they need acces
M. Add the principals to the group again when access is no longer allowed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
A company is using AWS Organizations to manage multiple accounts. The company needs to allow an IAM user to use a role to access resources that are in another organization's AWS account.
Which combination of steps must the company perform to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

A. Create an identity policy that allows the sts: AssumeRole action in the AWS account that contains the resource
B. Attach the identity policy to the IAM user.
C. Ensure that the sts: AssumeRole action is allowed by the SCPs of the organization that owns the resources that the IAM user needs to access.
D. Create a role in the AWS account that contains the resource
E. Create an entry in the role's trust policy that allows the IAM user to assume the rol
F. Attach the trust policy to the role.
G. Establish a trust relationship between the IAM user and the AWS account that contains the resources.
H. Create a role in the IAM user's AWS accoun
I. Create an identity policy that allows the sts: AssumeRole actio
J. Attach the identity policy to the role.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
To allow cross-account access to resources using IAM roles, the following steps are required:

➤ Create a role in the AWS account that contains the resources (the trusting account) and specify the AWS account that contains the IAM user (the trusted account) as a trusted entity in the role's trust policy. This allows users from the trusted account to assume the role and access resources in the trusting account.

➤ Ensure that the IAM user has permission to assume the role in their own AWS account. This can be done by creating an identity policy that allows the sts:AssumeRole action and attaching it to the IAM user or their group.

➤ Ensure that there are no service control policies (SCPs) in the organization that owns the resources that deny or restrict access to the sts:AssumeRole action or the role itself. SCPs are applied to all accounts in an organization and can override any permissions granted by IAM policies.
Verified References:
➤ https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-iam
➤ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_accounts_access.html
➤ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION 53
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 58
A security engineer needs to see up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for an Amazon S3 bucket that hosts a static website. The security engineer must allow only specified IP addresses to access the website. The security engineer also must prevent users from accessing the website directly by using S3 URLs.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Generate an S3 bucket polic
B. Specify cloudfront amazonaws com as the principa
C. Use the aws Sourcelp condition key to allow access only if the request conies from the specified IP addresses.
D. Create a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI). Create the S3 bucket policy so that only the OAI has acces
E. Create an AWS WAF web ACL and add an IP set rul
F. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.
G. Implement security groups to allow only the specified IP addresses access and to restrict S3 bucket access by using the CloudFront distribution.
H. Create an S3 bucket access point to allow access from only the CloudFront distributio
I. Create an AWS WAF web ACL and add an IP set rul
J. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59
The Security Engineer is managing a traditional three-tier web application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances. The application has become the target of increasing numbers of malicious attacks from the Internet.
What steps should the Security Engineer take to check for known vulnerabilities and limit the attack surface? (Choose two.)

A. Use AWS Certificate Manager to encrypt all traffic between the client and application servers.
B. Review the application security groups to ensure that only the necessary ports are open.
C. Use Elastic Load Balancing to offload Secure Sockets Layer encryption.
D. Use Amazon Inspector to periodically scan the backend instances.
E. Use AWS Key Management Services to encrypt all the traffic between the client and application servers.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The steps that the Security Engineer should take to check for known vulnerabilities and limit the attack surface are:

> B. Review the application security groups to ensure that only the necessary ports are open. This is a good practice to reduce the exposure of the EC2 instances to potential attacks from the Internet. Application security groups are a feature of Azure that allow you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups1.

> D. Use Amazon Inspector to periodically scan the backend instances. This is a service that helps you to identify vulnerabilities and exposures in your EC2 instances and applications. Amazon Inspector can perform automated security assessments based on predefined or custom rules packages2.

NEW QUESTION 61
A company is running an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in a VPC. The VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet.
A security engineer wants to use AWS Secrets Manager to rotate the DB instance credentials automatically. Because of a security policy, the security engineer cannot use the standard AWS Lambda function that Secrets Manager provides to rotate the credentials.
The security engineer deploys a custom Lambda function in the VPC. The custom Lambda function will be responsible for rotating the secret in Secrets Manager. The security engineer edits the DB instance's security group to allow connections from this function. When the function is invoked, the function cannot communicate with Secrets Manager to rotate the secret properly.
What should the security engineer do so that the function can rotate the secret?

A. Add an egress-only internet gateway to the VP
B. Allow only the Lambda function's subnet to route traffic through the egress-only internet gateway.
C. Add a NAT gateway to the VP
D. Configure only the Lambda function's subnet with a default route through the NAT gateway.
E. Configure a VPC peering connection to the default VPC for Secrets Manage
F. Configure the Lambda function's subnet to use the peering connection for routes.
G. Configure a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoin
H. Include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can establish a private connection between your VPC and Secrets Manager by creating an interface VPC endpoint. Interface endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, a technology that enables you to privately access Secrets Manager APIs without an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Reference:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/vpc-endpoint-overview.html
The correct answer is D. Configure a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint. Include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process.
A Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint is a private connection between the VPC and Secrets Manager that does not require an internet gateway, NAT device,

VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection1. By configuring a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint, the security engineer can enable the custom Lambda function to communicate with Secrets Manager without sending or receiving network traffic through the internet. The security engineer must include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process to allow the function to use the endpoint2.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

⟩ A. An egress-only internet gateway is a VPC component that allows outbound communication over IPv6 from instances in the VPC to the internet, and prevents the internet from initiating an IPv6 connection with the instances3. However, this option does not meet the requirement that the VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet. Moreover, an egress-only internet gateway is for use with IPv6 traffic only, and Secrets Manager does not support IPv6 addresses2.

⟩ B. A NAT gateway is a VPC component that enables instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevents the internet from initiating connections with those instances4. However, this option does not meet the requirement that the VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet. Additionally, a NAT gateway requires an elastic IP address, which is a public IPv4 address4.

⟩ C. A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses5. However, this option does not work because Secrets Manager does not have a default VPC that can be peered with. Furthermore, a VPC peering connection does not provide a private connection to Secrets Manager APIs without an internet gateway or other devices2.

NEW QUESTION 65
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 aft rules that contain 0.0.0.0V0 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 AWS8. 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 70
A company is using AWS Organizations to implement a multi-account strategy. The company does not have on-premises infrastructure. All workloads run on AWS. The company currently has eight member accounts. The company anticipates that it will have no more than 20 AWS accounts total at any time.
The company issues a new security policy that contains the following requirements:
• No AWS account should use a VPC within the AWS account for workloads.
• The company should use a centrally managed VPC that all AWS accounts can access to launch workloads in subnets.
• No AWS account should be able to modify another AWS account's application resources within the centrally managed VPC.
• The centrally managed VPC should reside in an existing AWS account that is named Account-A within an organization.
The company uses an AWS CloudFormation template to create a VPC that contains multiple subnets in Account-A. This template exports the subnet IDs through the CloudFormation Outputs section.
Which solution will complete the security setup to meet these requirements?

A. Use a CloudFormation template in the member accounts to launch workload
B. Configure the template to use the Fn::ImportValue function to obtain the subnet ID values.
C. Use a transit gateway in the VPC within Account-
D. Configure the member accounts to use the transit gateway to access the subnets in Account-A to launch workloads.
E. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share Account-A's VPC subnets with the remaining member account
F. Configure the member accounts to use the shared subnets to launch workloads.
G. Create a peering connection between Account-A and the remaining member account
H. Configure the member accounts to use the subnets in Account-A through the VPC peering connection to launch workloads.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share Account-A's VPC
subnets with the remaining member accounts. Configure the member accounts to use the shared subnets to launch workloads.
This answer is correct because AWS RAM is a service that helps you securely share your AWS resources across AWS accounts, within your organization or organizational units (OUs), and with IAM roles and users for supported resource types1. One of the supported resource types is VPC subnets2, which means you can share the subnets in Account-A's VPC with the other member accounts using AWS RAM. This way, you can meet the requirements of using a centrally managed VPC, avoiding duplicate VPCs in each account, and launching workloads in shared subnets. You can also control the access to the shared subnets by using IAM policies and resource-based policies3, which can prevent one account from modifying another account's resources.
The other options are incorrect because:

⟩ A. Using a CloudFormation template in the member accounts to launch workloads and using the Fn::ImportValue function to obtain the subnet ID values is not a solution, because Fn::ImportValue can only import values that have been exported by another stack within the same region4. This means that you cannot use Fn::ImportValue to reference the subnet IDs that are exported by Account-A's CloudFormation template, unless all the member accounts are in the same region as Account-A. This option also does not avoid creating duplicate VPCs in each account, which is one of the requirements.

⟩ B. Using a transit gateway in the VPC within Account-A and configuring the member accounts to use the transit gateway to access the subnets in Account-A to launch workloads is not a solution, because a transit gateway does not allow you to launch workloads in another account's subnets. A transit gateway is a network transit hub that enables you to route traffic between your VPCs and on-premises networks5, but it does not enable you to share subnets across accounts.

⟩ D. Creating a peering connection between Account-A and the remaining member accounts and configuring the member accounts to use the subnets in Account-A through the VPC peering connection to launch workloads is not a solution, because a VPC peering connection does not allow you to launch workloads in another account's subnets. A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately6, but it does not enable you to share subnets across accounts.

References:
1: What is AWS Resource Access Manager? 2: Shareable AWS resources 3: Managing permissions for shared resources 4: Fn::ImportValue 5: What is a transit gateway? 6: What is VPC peering?

NEW QUESTION 74
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-la2b3c4d"
            }
        }
    }
]
```

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-vpc-endpoint.html

NEW QUESTION 75
A company has thousands of AWS Lambda functions. While reviewing the Lambda functions, a security engineer discovers that sensitive information is being stored in environment variables and is viewable as plaintext in the Lambda console. The values of the sensitive information are only a few characters long.
What is the MOST cost-effective way to address this security issue?

A. Set up IAM policies from the Lambda console to hide access to the environment variables.
B. Use AWS Step Functions to store the environment variable
C. Access the environment variables at runtim
D. Use IAM permissions to restrict access to the environment variables to only the Lambda functions that require access.
E. Store the environment variables in AWS Secrets Manager, and access them at runtim
F. Use IAM permissions to restrict access to the secrets to only the Lambda functions that require access.
G. Store the environment variables in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store as secure string parameters, and access them at runtim
H. Use IAM permissions to restrict access to the parameters to only the Lambda functions that require access.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Storing sensitive information in environment variables is not a secure practice, as anyone who has access to the Lambda console or the Lambda function code can view them as plaintext. To address this security issue, the security engineer needs to use a service that can store and encrypt the environment variables, and access them at runtime using IAM permissions. The most cost-effective way to do this is to use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, which is a service that provides secure, hierarchical storage for configuration data management and secrets management. Parameter Store allows you to store values as standard parameters (plaintext) or secure string parameters (encrypted). Secure string parameters use a AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key (CMK) to encrypt the parameter value. To access the parameter value at runtime, the Lambda function needs to have IAM permissions to decrypt the parameter using the KMS CMK.
The other options are incorrect because:

⟩ Option A is incorrect because setting up IAM policies from the Lambda console to hide access to the environment variables will not prevent someone who has access to the Lambda function code from viewing them as plaintext. IAM policies can only control who can perform actions on AWS resources, not what they can see in the code or the console.

⟩ Option B is incorrect because using AWS Step Functions to store the environment variables is not a secure or cost-effective solution. AWS Step Functions is a service that lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. Step Functions does not provide any encryption or secrets management capabilities, and it will incur additional charges for each state transition in the workflow. Moreover, storing environment variables in Step Functions will make them visible in the execution history of the workflow, which can be accessed by anyone who has permission to view the Step Functions console or API.

⟩ Option C is incorrect because storing the environment variables in AWS Secrets Manager and accessing them at runtime is not a cost-effective solution. AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. Secrets Manager enables you to rotate, manage, and retrieve secrets throughout their lifecycle. While Secrets Manager can securely store and encrypt environment variables using KMS CMKs, it will incur higher charges than Parameter Store for storing and retrieving secrets. Unless the security engineer needs the advanced features of Secrets Manager, such as automatic rotation of secrets or integration with other AWS services, Parameter Store is a cheaper and simpler option.

NEW QUESTION 77
A company uses Amazon API Gateway to present REST APIs to users. An API developer wants to analyze API access patterns without the need to parse the log files.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure access logging for the required API stage.
B. Configure an AWS CloudTrail trail destination for API Gateway event
C. Configure filters on the userIdentity, userAgent, and sourceIPAddress fields.
D. Configure an Amazon S3 destination for API Gateway log
E. Run Amazon Athena queries to analyze API access information.
F. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to analyze API access information.
G. Select the Enable Detailed CloudWatch Metrics option on the required API stage.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 79
A company has launched an Amazon EC2 instance with an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume in the us-east-1 Region The volume is encrypted with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key that the company's security team created The security team has created an 1AM key policy and has assigned the policy to the key The security team has also created an 1AM instance profile and has assigned the profile to the instance
The EC2 instance will not start and transitions from the pending state to the shutting-down state to the terminated state
Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to troubleshoot this issue? (Select TWO)

A. Verify that the KMS key policy specifies a deny statement that prevents access to the key by using the aws SourceIP condition key Check that the range includes the EC2 instance IP address that is associated with the EBS volume
B. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is set to the Symmetric key type
C. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is in the Enabled state
D. Verify that the EC2 role that is associated with the instance profile has the correct 1AM instance policy to launch an EC2 instance with the EBS volume
E. Verify that the key that is associated with the EBS volume has not expired and needs to be rotated

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To troubleshoot the issue of an EC2 instance failing to start and transitioning to a terminated state when it has an EBS volume encrypted with an AWS KMS customer managed key, a security engineer should take the following steps:
* C. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is in the Enabled state. If the key is not enabled, it will not function properly and could cause the EC2 instance to fail.
* D. Verify that the EC2 role that is associated with the instance profile has the correct IAM instance policy to launch an EC2 instance with the EBS volume. If the instance does not have the necessary permissions, it may not be able to mount the volume and could cause the instance to fail.
Therefore, options C and D are the correct answers.

NEW QUESTION 82

A developer at a company uses an SSH key to access multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The company discovers that the SSH key has been posted on a public GitHub repository. A security engineer verifies that the key has not been used recently.
How should the security engineer prevent unauthorized access to the EC2 instances?

A. Delete the key pair from the EC2 consol
B. Create a new key pair.
C. Use the ModifylnstanceAttribute API operation to change the key on any EC2 instance that is using the key.
D. Restrict SSH access in the security group to only known corporate IP addresses.
E. Update the key pair in any AMI that is used to launch the EC2 instance
F. Restart the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To prevent unauthorized access to the EC2 instances, the security engineer should do the following:

➢ Restrict SSH access in the security group to only known corporate IP addresses. This allows the security engineer to use a virtual firewall that controls inbound and outbound traffic for their EC2 instances, and limit SSH access to only trusted sources.

NEW QUESTION 83
A security engineer needs to create an IAM Key Management Service <IAM KMS) key that will De used to encrypt all data stored in a company's Amazon S3 Buckets in the us-west-1 Region. The key will use
server-side encryption. Usage of the key must be limited to requests coming from Amazon S3 within the company's account.
Which statement in the KMS key policy will meet these requirements?
A)

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "*"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:DescribeKey"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:ViaService": "s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "kms:CallerAccount": "<CustomerAccountID>"
        }
    }
}
```

B)

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:DescribeKey"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:CallerAccount": "<CustomerAccountID>"
        }
    }
}
```

C)

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "*"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:DescribeKey"
    ],
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
            "kms:EncryptionContext:aws:s3:arn": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::*"
            ],
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 88
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 accoun
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 rote 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 rote to the new IAM user.
D. Use AWS 1AM 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 accoun
E. Use thecross-account permissions that are assigned to the STS token to invoke an operation on the HSM in thecentral 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 accoun
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 93
A company's security engineer is designing an isolation procedure for Amazon EC2 instances as part of an incident response plan. The security engineer needs to isolate a target instance to block any traffic to and from the target instance, except for traffic from the company's forensics team. Each of the company's EC2 instances has its own dedicated security group. The EC2 instances are deployed in subnets of a VPC. A subnet can contain multiple instances.
The security engineer is testing the procedure for EC2 isolation and opens an SSH session to the target instance. The procedure starts to simulate access to the target instance by an attacker. The security engineer removes the existing security group rules and adds security group rules to give the forensics team access to the target instance on port 22.
After these changes, the security engineer notices that the SSH connection is still active and usable. When the security engineer runs a ping command to the public IP address of the target instance, the ping command is blocked.
What should the security engineer do to isolate the target instance?

A. Add an inbound rule to the security group to allow traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 for all port
B. Add an outbound rule to the security group to allow traffic to 0.0.0.0/0 for all port
C. Then immediately delete these rules.
D. Remove the port 22 security group rul
E. Attach an instance role policy that allows AWS Systems Manager Session Manager connections so that the forensics team can access the target instance.
F. Create a network ACL that is associated with the target instance's subne
G. Add a rule at the top of the inbound rule set to deny all traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. Add a rule at the top of the outbound rule set to deny all traffic to 0.0.0.0/0.
H. Create an AWS Systems Manager document that adds a host-level firewall rule to block all inbound traffic and outbound traffi
I. Run the document on the target instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 97
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 102
A company's policy requires that all API keys be encrypted and stored separately from source code in a centralized security account. This security account is managed by the company's security team However, an audit revealed that an API key is steed with the source code of an IAM Lambda function m an IAM CodeCommit repository in the DevOps account
How should the security learn securely store the API key?

A. Create a CodeCommit repository in the security account using IAM Key Management Service (IAMKMS) tor encryption Require the development team to migrate the Lambda source code to this repository
B. Store the API key in an Amazon S3 bucket in the security account using server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt the key Create a resigned URL tor the S3 ke
C. and specify the URL m a Lambda environmental variable in the IAM CloudFormation template Update the Lambda function code to retrieve the key using the URL and call the API
D. Create a secret in IAM Secrets Manager in the security account to store the API key using IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) tor encryption Grant access to the IAM role used by the Lambda function so that the function can retrieve the key from Secrets Manager and call the API
E. Create an encrypted environment variable for the Lambda function to store the API key using IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) tor encryption Grant access to the IAM role used by the Lambda function so that the function can decrypt the key at runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:
To securely store the API key, the security team should do the following:

> Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager in the security account to store the API key using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for encryption. This allows the security team to encrypt and manage the API key centrally, and to configure automatic rotation schedules for it.

> Grant access to the IAM role used by the Lambda function so that the function can retrieve the key from Secrets Manager and call the API. This allows the security team to avoid storing the API key with the source code, and to use IAM policies to control access to the secret.

NEW QUESTION 106
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 VP
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 110
A company is operating a website using Amazon CloudFornt. CloudFront servers some content from Amazon S3 and other from web servers running EC2 instances behind an Application. Load Balancer (ALB). Amazon DynamoDB is used as the data store. The company already uses IAM Certificate Manager (ACM) to store a public TLS certificate that can optionally secure connections between the website users and CloudFront. The company has a new requirement to enforce end-to-end encryption in transit.
Which combination of steps should the company take to meet this requirement? (Select THREE.)

A. Update the CloudFront distributio
B. configuring it to optionally use HTTPS when connecting to origins on Amazon S3
C. Update the web application configuration on the web servers to use HTTPS instead of HTTP when connecting to DynamoDB
D. Update the CloudFront distribution to redirect HTTP corrections to HTTPS
E. Configure the web servers on the EC2 instances to listen using HTTPS using the public ACM TLS certificate Update the ALB to connect to the target group using HTTPS
F. Update the ALB listen to listen using HTTPS using the public ACM TLS certificat
G. Update the CloudFront distribution to connect to the HTTPS listener.
H. Create a TLS certificate Configure the web servers on the EC2 instances to use HTTPS only with that certificat

I. Update the ALB to connect to the target group using HTTPS.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
To enforce end-to-end encryption in transit, the company should do the following:

➢ Update the web application configuration on the web servers to use HTTPS instead of HTTP when connecting to DynamoDB. This ensures that the data is encrypted when it travels from the web servers to the data store.

➢ Update the CloudFront distribution to redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS. This ensures that the viewers always use HTTPS when they access the website through CloudFront.

➢ Update the ALB to listen using HTTPS using the public ACM TLS certificate. Update the CloudFront distribution to connect to the HTTPS listener. This ensures that the data is encrypted when it travels from CloudFront to the ALB and from the ALB to the web servers.

NEW QUESTION 113
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 115
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 116
A company is hosting multiple applications within a single VPC in its IAM account. The applications are running behind an Application Load Balancer that is associated with an IAM WAF web ACL. The company's security team has identified that multiple port scans are originating from a specific range of IP addresses on the internet.
A security engineer needs to deny access from the offending IP addresses. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Modify the IAM WAF web ACL with an IP set match rule statement to deny incoming requests from the IP address range.
B. Add a rule to all security groups to deny the incoming requests from the IP address range.
C. Modify the IAM WAF web ACL with a rate-based rule statement to deny the incoming requests from the IP address range.
D. Configure the IAM WAF web ACL with regex match condition

E. Specify a pattern set to deny theincoming requests based on the match condition

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note that the IP is known and the question wants us to deny access from that particular address and so we can use IP set match policy of WAF to block access.

NEW QUESTION 120
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 124
For compliance reasons a Security Engineer must produce a weekly report that lists any instance that does not have the latest approved patches applied. The Engineer must also ensure that no system goes more than 30 days without the latest approved updates being applied
What would the MOST efficient way to achieve these goals?

A. Use Amazon inspector to determine which systems do not have the latest patches applied, and after 30 days, redeploy those instances with the latest AMI version
B. Configure Amazon EC2 Systems Manager to report on instance patch compliance and enforce updates during the defined maintenance windows
C. Examine IAM CloudTrail togs to determine whether any instances have not restarted in the last 30 days, and redeploy those instances
D. Update the AMIs with the latest approved patches and redeploy each instance during the defined maintenance window

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 Systems Manager is a service that helps you automatically collect software inventory, apply OS patches, create system images, and configure Windows and Linux operating systems3. You can use Systems Manager to report on instance patch compliance and enforce updates during the defined maintenance windows4. The other options are either inefficient or not feasible for achieving the goals.

NEW QUESTION 126
A Development team has built an experimental environment to test a simple stale web application It has built an isolated VPC with a private and a public subnet. The public subnet holds only an Application Load Balancer a NAT gateway, and an internet gateway. The private subnet holds ail of the Amazon EC2 instances There are 3 different types of servers Each server type has its own Security Group that limits access lo only required connectivity. The Security Groups nave both inbound and outbound rules applied Each subnet has both inbound and outbound network ACls applied to limit access to only required connectivity
Which of the following should the team check if a server cannot establish an outbound connection to the
internet? (Select THREE.)

A. The route tables and the outbound rules on the appropriate private subnet security group
B. The outbound network ACL rules on the private subnet and the Inbound network ACL rules on the public subnet
C. The outbound network ACL rules on the private subnet and both the inbound and outbound rules on the public subnet
D. The rules on any host-based firewall that may be applied on the Amazon EC2 instances
E. The Security Group applied to the Application Load Balancer and NAT gateway
F. That the 0.0.0./0 route in the private subnet route table points to the internet gateway in the public subnet

Answer: CEF

Explanation:
because these are the factors that could affect the outbound connection to the internet from a server in a private subnet. The outbound network ACL rules on the private subnet and both the inbound and outbound rules on the public subnet must allow the traffic to pass through8. The security group applied to the application load balancer and NAT gateway must also allow the traffic from the private subnet9. The 0.0.0.0/0 route in the private subnet route table must point to the NAT gateway in the public subnet, not the internet gateway10. The other options are either irrelevant or incorrect for troubleshooting the outbound connection issue.

NEW QUESTION 128
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 AWS services. The contractor's IAM account must not be able to gain access to any other AWS service, even if the IAM account is assigned additional permissions based on IAM group membership.
What should the Security Engineer do to meet these requirements?

A. Create an Inline 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 acces
C. Associate the contractor's IAM account with the IAM permissions boundary policy.
D. Create an IAM group with an attached policy that allows for Amazon EC2 acces
E. Associate the contractor's IAM account with the IAM group.
F. Create an IAM role that allows for EC2 and explicitly denies all other service
G. Instruct the contractor to always assume this role.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130
A company uses identity federation to authenticate users into an identity account (987654321987) where the users assume an IAM role named IdentityRole. The users then assume an IAM role named JobFunctionRole in the target IAM account (123456789123) to perform their job functions.
A user is unable to assume the IAM role in the target account. The policy attached to the role in the identity account is:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Action": [
                "sts:AssumeRole"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:iam::*:role/JobFunctionRole"
            ],
            "Effect": "Allow"
        }
    ]
}
```

What should be done to enable the user to assume the appropriate role in the target account?

A   Update the IAM policy attached to the role in the identity account to be:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Action": [
                "sts:AssumeRole"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:iam::123456789123:role/JobFunctionRole"
            ],
            "Effect": "Allow"
        }
    ]
}
```

B Update the trust policy on the role in the target account to be:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::987654321987:role/IdentityRole"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}
```

C Update the trust policy on the role in the identity account to be:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::987654321987:root"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}
```

D Update the IAM policy attached to the role in the target account to be:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Stmt1502946463000",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::123456789123:role/JobFunctionRole"
        }
    ]
}
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-roles/

NEW QUESTION 132
Your development team is using access keys to develop an application that has access to S3 and DynamoDB. A new security policy has outlined that the credentials should not be older than 2 months, and should be rotated. How can you achieve this?
Please select:

A. Use the application to rotate the keys in every 2 months via the SDK
B. Use a script to query the creation date of the key
C. If older than 2 months, create new access key and update all applications to use it inactivate the old key and delete it.
D. Delete the user associated with the keys after every 2 month
E. Then recreate the user again.
F. Delete the IAM Role associated with the keys after every 2 month
G. Then recreate the IAM Role again.

Answer: B

Explanation:
One can use the CLI command list-access-keys to get the access keys. This command also returns the "CreateDate" of the keys. If the CreateDate is older than 2 months, then the keys can be deleted.

The Returns list-access-keys CLI command returns information about the access key IDs associated with the specified IAM user. If there are none, the action returns an empty list

Option A is incorrect because you might as use a script for such maintenance activities Option C is incorrect because you would not rotate the users themselves Option D is incorrect because you don't use IAM roles for such a purpose For more information on the CLI command, please refer to the below Link:

http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/iam/list-access-keys.htmll

The correct answer is: Use a script to query the creation date of the keys. If older than 2 months, create new access key and update all applications to use it inactivate the old key and delete it.

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NEW QUESTION 136

A website currently runs on Amazon EC2, wan mostly statics content on the site. Recently the site was subjected to a DDoS attack a security engineer was (asked was redesigning the edge security to help

Mitigate this risk in the future.

What are some ways the engineer could achieve this (Select THREE)?

A. Use IAM X-Ray to inspect the trafc going to the EC2 instances.
B. Move the static content to Amazon S3, and front this with an Amazon Cloud Front distribution.
C. Change the security group conguration to block the source of the attack trafc
D. Use IAM WAF security rules to inspect the inbound trafc.
E. Use Amazon Inspector assessment templates to inspect the inbound traffic.
F. Use Amazon Route 53 to distribute trafc.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

To redesign the edge security to help mitigate the DDoS attack risk in the future, the engineer could do the following:

> Move the static content to Amazon S3, and front this with an Amazon CloudFront distribution. This allows the engineer to use a global content delivery network that can cache static content at edge locations and reduce the load on the origin servers.

> Use AWS WAF security rules to inspect the inbound traffic. This allows the engineer to use web application firewall rules that can filter malicious requests based on IP addresses, headers, body, or URI strings, and block them before they reach the web servers.

> Use Amazon Route 53 to distribute traffic. This allows the engineer to use a scalable and highly available DNS service that can route traffic based on different policies, such as latency, geolocation, or health checks.

NEW QUESTION 137

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 140

A company receives a notification from the AWS Abuse team about an AWS account The notification indicates that a resource in the account is compromised The company determines that the compromised resource is an Amazon EC2 instance that hosts a web application The compromised EC2 instance is part of an EC2 Auto Scaling group

The EC2 instance accesses Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB resources by using an 1AM access key and secret key The 1AM access key and secret key are stored inside the AMI that is specified in the Auto Scaling group's launch configuration The company is concerned that the credentials that are stored in the AMI might also have been exposed

The company must implement a solution that remediates the security concerns without causing downtime for the application The solution must comply with security best practices Which solution will meet these requirements'?

A. Rotate the potentially compromised access key that the EC2 instance uses Create a new AM I without the potentially compromised credentials Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh

B. Delete or deactivate the potentially compromised access key Create an EC2 Auto Scaling linked 1AM role that includes a custom policy that matches the potentiallycompromised access key permission Associate the new 1AM role with the Auto Scaling group Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh.

C. Delete or deactivate the potentially compromised access key Create a new AMI without the potentially compromised credentials Create an 1AM role that includes the correct permissions Create a launch template for the Auto Scaling group to reference the new AMI and 1AM role Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh

D. Rotate the potentially compromised access key Create a new AMI without the potentially compromised access key Use a user data script to supply the new access key as environmental variables in the Auto Scaling group's launch configuration Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS documentation states that you can create a new AMI without the potentially compromised credentials and create an 1AM role that includes the correct permissions. You can then create a launch template for the Auto Scaling group to reference the new AMI and 1AM role. This method is the most secure way to remediate the security concerns without causing downtime for the application.
References: : AWS Security Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 141
A company has a group of Amazon EC2 instances in a single private subnet of a VPC with no internet gateway attached. A security engineer has installed the Amazon CloudWatch agent on all instances in that subnet to capture logs from a specific application. To ensure that the logs flow securely, the company's networking team has created VPC endpoints for CloudWatch monitoring and CloudWatch logs. The networking team has attached the endpoints to the VPC.
The application is generating logs. However, when the security engineer queries CloudWatch, the logs do not appear.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to troubleshoot this issue? (Choose three.)

A. Ensure that the EC2 instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instances has permissions to create log streams and write logs.

B. Create a metric filter on the logs so that they can be viewed in the AWS Management Console.

C. Check the CloudWatch agent configuration file on each EC2 instance to make sure that the CloudWatch agent is collecting the proper log files.

D. Check the VPC endpoint policies of both VPC endpoints to ensure that the EC2 instances have permissions to use them.

E. Create a NAT gateway in the subnet so that the EC2 instances can communicate with CloudWatch.

F. Ensure that the security groups allow all the EC2 instances to communicate with each other to aggregate logs before sending.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The possible steps to troubleshoot this issue are:

➤ A. Ensure that the EC2 instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instances has permissions to create log streams and write logs. This is a necessary step because the CloudWatch agent uses the credentials from the instance profile to communicate with CloudWatch1.

➤ C. Check the CloudWatch agent configuration file on each EC2 instance to make sure that the CloudWatch agent is collecting the proper log files. This is a necessary step because the CloudWatch agent needs to know which log files to monitor and send to CloudWatch2.

➤ D. Check the VPC endpoint policies of both VPC endpoints to ensure that the EC2 instances have permissions to use them. This is a necessary step because the VPC endpoint policies control which principals can access the AWS services through the endpoints3.
The other options are incorrect because:

➤ B. Creating a metric filter on the logs is not a troubleshooting step, but a way to extract metric data from the logs. Metric filters do not affect the visibility of the logs in the AWS Management Console.

➤ E. Creating a NAT gateway in the subnet is not a solution, because the EC2 instances do not need internet access to communicate with CloudWatch through the VPC endpoints. A NAT gateway would also incur additional costs.

➤ F. Ensuring that the security groups allow all the EC2 instances to communicate with each other is not a necessary step, because the CloudWatch agent does not require log aggregation before sending. Each EC2 instance can send its own logs independently to CloudWatch.
References:
1: IAM Roles for Amazon EC2 2: CloudWatch Agent Configuration File: Logs Section 3: Using Amazon VPC Endpoints : Metric Filters : NAT Gateways : CloudWatch Agent Reference: Log Aggregation

NEW QUESTION 146
A company is evaluating its security posture. In the past, the company has observed issues with specific hosts and host header combinations that affected the company's business. The company has configured AWS WAF web ACLs as an initial step to mitigate these issues.
The company must create a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs to monitor problematic activity. The company wants to process all the AWS WAF logs in a central location. The company must have the ability to filter out requests based on specific hosts.
A security engineer starts to enable access logging for the AWS WAF web ACLs.
What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

A. Specify Amazon Redshift as the destination for the access log

B. Deploy the Amazon Athena Redshift connecto

C. Use Athena to query the data from Amazon Redshift and to filter the logs by host.

D. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access log

E. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to design a query to filter the logs by host.

F. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access log

G. Export the CloudWatch logs to an Amazon S3 bucke

H. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.

I. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access log

J. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs. Export the CloudWatch logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.
According to the AWS documentation1, AWS WAF offers logging for the traffic that your web ACLs analyze. The logs include information such as the time that AWS WAF received the request from your protected AWS resource, detailed information about the request, and the action setting for the rule that the request

matched. You can send your logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group, an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket, or an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

To create a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs, you can use Amazon Athena, which is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL2. You can use Athena to query and filter the AWS WAF logs by host or any other criteria. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage, and you pay only for the queries that you run.

To use Athena with AWS WAF logs, you need to export the CloudWatch logs to an S3 bucket. You can do this by creating a subscription filter that sends your log events to a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream, which then delivers the data to an S3 bucket3. Alternatively, you can use AWS DMS to migrate your CloudWatch logs to S34.

After you have exported your CloudWatch logs to S3, you can create a table in Athena that points to your S3 bucket and use the AWS service log format that matches your log schema5. For example, if you are using JSON format for your AWS WAF logs, you can use the AWSJSONSerDe serde. Then you can run SQL queries on your Athena table and filter the results by host or any other field in your log data.

Therefore, this solution meets the requirements of creating a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs with the most operational efficiency. This solution does not require setting up any additional infrastructure or services, and it leverages the existing capabilities of CloudWatch, S3, and Athena. The other options are incorrect because:

> A. Specifying Amazon Redshift as the destination for the access logs is not possible, because AWS WAF does not support sending logs directly to Redshift. You would need to use an intermediate service such as Kinesis Data Firehose or AWS DMS to load the data from CloudWatch or S3 to Redshift. Deploying the Amazon Athena Redshift connector is not necessary, because you can query Redshift data directly from Athena without using a connector6. This solution would also incur additional costs and operational overhead of managing a Redshift cluster.

> B. Specifying Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs is possible, but using Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to design a query to filter the logs by host is not efficient or scalable. CloudWatch Logs Insights is a feature that enables you to interactively search and analyze your log data in CloudWatch Logs7. However, CloudWatch Logs Insights has some limitations, such as a maximum query duration of 20 minutes, a maximum of 20 log groups per query, and a maximum retention period of 24 months8. These limitations may affect your ability to perform complex and long-running analysis on your AWS WAF logs.

> D. Specifying Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs is possible, but using Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the logs and filter them by host is not efficient or cost-effective. Redshift Spectrum is a feature of Amazon Redshift that enables you to run queries against exabytes of data in S3 without loading or transforming any data9. However, Redshift Spectrum requires a Redshift cluster to process the queries, which adds additional costs and operational overhead. Redshift Spectrum also charges you based on the number of bytes scanned by each query, which can be expensive if you have large volumes of log data10.

References:
1: Logging AWS WAF web ACL traffic - Amazon Web Services 2: What Is Amazon Athena? - Amazon Athena 3: Streaming CloudWatch Logs Data to Amazon S3 - Amazon CloudWatch Logs 4: Migrate data from CloudWatch Logs using AWS Database Migration Service - AWS Database Migration Service 5: Querying AWS service logs - Amazon Athena 6: Querying data from Amazon Redshift - Amazon Athena 7: Analyzing log data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch Logs 8: CloudWatch Logs Insights quotas - Amazon CloudWatch 9: Querying external data using Amazon Redshift Spectrum - Amazon Redshift 10: Amazon Redshift Spectrum pricing - Amazon Redshift

NEW QUESTION 148
You work at a company that makes use of IAM resources. One of the key security policies is to ensure that all data i encrypted both at rest and in transit. Which of the following is one of the right ways to implement this.
Please select:

A. Use S3 SSE and use SSL for data in transit
B. SSL termination on the ELB
C. Enabling Proxy Protocol
D. Enabling sticky sessions on your load balancer

Answer: A

Explanation:
By disabling SSL termination, you are leaving an unsecure connection from the ELB to the back end instances. Hence this means that part of the data transit is not being encrypted.
Option B is incorrect because this would not guarantee complete encryption of data in transit Option C and D are incorrect because these would not guarantee encryption
For more information on SSL Listeners for your load balancer, please visit the below URL: http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancine/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.htmll The correct answer is: Use S3 SSE and use SSL for data in transit
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NEW QUESTION 152
A company's on-premises networks are connected to VPCs using an IAM Direct Connect gateway. The company's on-premises application needs to stream data using an existing Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. The company's security policy requires that data be encrypted in transit using a private network. How should the company meet these requirements?

A. Create a VPC endpoint tor Kinesis Data Firehos
B. Configure the application to connect to the VPC endpoint.
C. Configure an IAM policy to restrict access to Kinesis Data Firehose using a source IP condition.Configure the application to connect to the existing Firehose delivery stream.
D. Create a new TLS certificate in IAM Certificate Manager (ACM). Create a public-facing Network Load Balancer (NLB) and select the newly created TLS certificat
E. Configure the NLB to forward all traffic to Kinesis Data Firehos
F. Configure the application to connect to the NLB.
G. Peer the on-premises network with the Kinesis Data Firehose VPC using Direct Connec
H. Configure the application to connect to the existing Firehose delivery stream.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To stream data using an existing Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream and encrypt it in transit using a private network, the company should do the following:

> Create a VPC endpoint for Kinesis Data Firehose. This allows the company to use a private connection between their VPC and Kinesis Data Firehose without requiring an internet gateway or NAT device.

> Configure the application to connect to the VPC endpoint. This allows the application to stream data using Kinesis Data Firehose over AWS PrivateLink, which encrypts all traffic with TLS.

NEW QUESTION 155
A company wants to deploy a distributed web application on a fleet of EC2 instances. The fleet will be fronted by a Classic Load Balancer that will be configured to terminate the TLS connection The company wants to make sure that all past and current TLS traffic to the Classic Load Balancer stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked.
To ensure the company meets these requirements, a Security Engineer can configure a Classic Load Balancer with:

A. An HTTPS listener that uses a certificate that is managed by Amazon Certification Manager.
B. An HTTPS listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites
C. An HTTPS listener that uses the latest IAM predefined ELBSecuntyPolicy-TLS-1 -2-2017-01 security policy
D. A TCP listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites.

Answer: B

Explanation:
this is a way to configure a Classic Load Balancer with perfect forward secrecy cipher suites. Perfect forward secrecy is a property of encryption protocols that ensures that past and current TLS traffic stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked. Cipher suites are sets of algorithms that determine how encryption is performed. A custom security policy is a set of cipher suites and protocols that you can select for your load balancer to support. An HTTPS listener is a process that checks for connection requests using encrypted SSL/TLS protocol. By using an HTTPS listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites, you can ensure that your Classic Load Balancer meets the requirements. The other options are either invalid or insufficient for configuring a Classic Load Balancer with perfect forward secrecy cipher suites.

NEW QUESTION 159
A company has two teams, and each team needs to access its respective Amazon S3 buckets. The company anticipates adding more teams that also will have their own S3 buckets. When the company adds these teams, team members will need the ability to be assigned to multiple teams. Team members also will need the ability to change teams. Additional S3 buckets can be created or deleted.
An IAM administrator must design a solution to accomplish these goals. The solution also must be scalable and must require the least possible operational overhead.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Add users to groups that represent the team
B. Create a policy for each team that allows the team to access its respective S3 buckets onl
C. Attach the policy to the corresponding group.
D. Create an IAM role for each tea
E. Create a policy for each team that allows the team to access its respective S3 buckets onl
F. Attach the policy to the corresponding role.
G. Create IAM roles that are labeled with an access tag value of a tea
H. Create one policy that allows dynamic access to S3 buckets with the same ta
I. Attach the policy to the IAM role
J. Tag the S3 buckets accordingly.
K. Implement a role-based access control (RBAC) authorization mode
L. Create the corresponding policies, and attach them to the IAM users.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160
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