SCS-C02 Dumps

AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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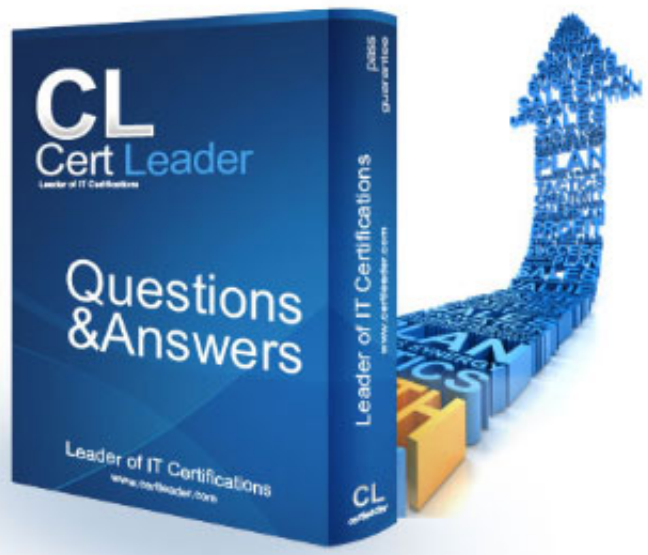

NEW QUESTION 1
An AWS account that is used for development projects has a VPC that contains two subnets. The first subnet is named public-subnet-1 and has the CIDR block 192.168.1.0/24 assigned. The other subnet is named private-subnet-2 and has the CIDR block 192.168.2.0/24 assigned. Each subnet contains Amazon EC2 instances.
Each subnet is currently using the VPC's default network ACL. The security groups that the EC2 instances in these subnets use have rules that allow traffic between each instance where required. Currently, all network traffic flow is working as expected between the EC2 instances that are using these subnets.
A security engineer creates a new network ACL that is named subnet-2-NACL with default entries. The security engineer immediately configures private-subnet-2 to use the new network ACL and makes no other changes to the infrastructure. The security engineer starts to receive reports that the EC2 instances in public-subnet-1 and public-subnet-2 cannot communicate with each other.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

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

NEW QUESTION 2
A company in France uses Amazon Cognito with the Cognito Hosted 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 3
A security engineer needs to develop a process to investigate and respond to po-tential security events on a company's Amazon EC2 instances. All the EC2 in-stances are backed by Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS). The company uses AWS Systems Manager to manage all the EC2 instances and has installed Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on all the EC2 instances.
The process that the security engineer is developing must comply with AWS secu-rity best practices and must meet the following requirements:
• A compromised EC2 instance's volatile memory and non-volatile memory must be preserved for forensic purposes.
• A compromised EC2 instance's metadata must be updated with corresponding inci-dent ticket information.
• A compromised EC2 instance must remain online during the investigation but must be isolated to prevent the spread of malware.
• Any investigative activity during the collection of volatile data must be cap-tured as part of the process. Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these re-quirements with the LEAST
operational overhead? (Select THREE.)

A. Gather any relevant metadata for the compromised EC2 instanc
B. Enable ter-mination protectio
C. Isolate the instance by updating the instance's secu-rity groups to restrict acces
D. Detach the instance from anyAuto Scaling groups that the instance is a member o
E. Deregister the instance from any Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) resources.
F. Gather any relevant metadata for the compromised EC2 instanc
G. Enable ter-mination protectio
H. Move the instance to an isolation subnet that denies all source and destination traffi
I. Associate the instance with the subnet to restrict acces
J. Detach the instance from any Auto Scaling groups that the instance is a member o
K. Deregister the instance from any Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) resources.
L. Use Systems Manager Run Command to invoke scripts that collect volatile data.
M. Establish a Linux SSH or Windows Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) session to the compromised EC2 instance to invoke scripts that collect volatile data.
N. Create a snapshot of the compromised EC2 instance's EBS volume for follow-up investigation
O. Tag the instance with any relevant metadata and inci-dent ticket information.
P. Create a Systems Manager State Manager association to generate an EBS vol-ume snapshot of the compromised EC2 instanc
Q. Tag the instance with any relevant metadata and incident ticket information.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
A company stores sensitive documents in Amazon S3 by using server-side encryption with an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK. A new requirement mandates that the CMK that is used for these documents can be used only for S3 actions.
Which statement should the company add to the key policy to meet this requirement?
A)

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

B)

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

A. Option A
B. Option B

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
A company hosts an end user application on AWS Currently the company deploys the application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer The company wants to configure end-to-end encryption between the Elastic Load Balancer and the EC2 instances.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

A. Use Amazon issued AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates on the EC2 instances and the Elastic Load Balancer to configure end-to-end encryption
B. Import a third-party SSL certificate to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Install the third-party certificate on the EC2 instances Associate the ACM imported third-party certificate with the Elastic Load Balancer
C. Deploy AWS CloudHSM Import a third-party certificate Configure the EC2 instances and the Elastic Load Balancer to use the CloudHSM imported certificate
D. Import a third-party certificate bundle to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Install the third-party certificate on the EC2 instances Associate the ACM imported third-party certificate with the Elastic Load Balancer.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To configure end-to-end encryption between the Elastic Load Balancer and the EC2 instances with the least operational effort, the most appropriate solution would be to use Amazon issued AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates on the EC2 instances and the Elastic Load Balancer to configure end-to-end encryption.
AWS Certificate Manager - Amazon Web Services : Elastic Load Balancing - Amazon Web
Services : Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud - Amazon Web Services : AWS Certificate Manager - Amazo Web Services

NEW QUESTION 9
A company hosts a public website on an Amazon EC2 instance. HTTPS traffic must be able to access the website. The company uses SSH for management of the web server.

The website is on the subnet 10.0.1.0/24. The management subnet is 192.168.100.0/24. A security engineer must create a security group for the EC2 instance. Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner? (Select TWO.)

A. Allow port 22 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
B. Allow port 443 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
C. Allow port 22 from 192.168.100.0/24.
D. Allow port 22 from 10.0.1.0/24.
E. Allow port 443 from 10.0.1.0/24.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The correct answer is B and C.
* B. Allow port 443 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
This is correct because port 443 is used for HTTPS traffic, which must be able to access the website from any source IP address.
* C. Allow port 22 from 192.168.100.0/24.
This is correct because port 22 is used for SSH, which is the management protocol for the web server. The management subnet is 192.168.100.0/24, so only this subnet should be allowed to access port 22.
* A. Allow port 22 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
This is incorrect because it would allow anyone to access port 22, which is a security risk. SSH should be restricted to the management subnet only.
* D. Allow port 22 from 10.0.1.0/24.
This is incorrect because it would allow the website subnet to access port 22, which is unnecessary and a security risk. SSH should be restricted to the management subnet only.
* E. Allow port 443 from 10.0.1.0/24.
This is incorrect because it would limit the HTTPS traffic to the website subnet only, which defeats the purpose of having a public website.

NEW QUESTION 10
A company has developed a new Amazon RDS database application. The company must secure the ROS database credentials for encryption in transit and encryption at rest. The company also must rotate the credentials automatically on a regular basis.
Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
A Security Architect has been asked to review an existing security architecture and identify why the application servers cannot successfully initiate a connection to the database servers. The following summary describes the architecture:
* 1 An Application Load Balancer, an internet gateway, and a NAT gateway are configured in the public subnet
* 2. Database, application, and web servers are configured on three different private subnets.
* 3 The VPC has two route tables: one for the public subnet and one for all other subnets The route table for the public subnet has a 0 0 0 0/0 route to the internet gateway The route table for all other subnets has a 0 0.0.0/0 route to the NAT gateway. All private subnets can route to each other
* 4 Each subnet has a network ACL implemented that limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to only the required ports and protocols
* 5 There are 3 Security Groups (SGs) database application and web Each group limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to the minimum required
Which of the following accurately reflects the access control mechanisms the Architect should verify1?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 11
A company is using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) AWS owned key in its application to encrypt files in an AWS account The company's security team wants the ability to change to new key material for new files whenever a potential key breach occurs A security engineer must implement a solution that gives the security team the ability to change the key whenever the team wants to do so
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a new customer managed key Add a key rotation schedule to the key Invoke the key rotation schedule every time the security team requests a key change
B. Create a new AWS managed key Add a key rotation schedule to the key Invoke the key rotation schedule every time the security team requests a key change
C. Create a key alias Create a new customer managed key every time the security team requests a key change Associate the alias with the new key
D. Create a key alias Create a new AWS managed key every time the security team requests a key change Associate the alias with the new key

Answer: A

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of changing the key material for new files whenever a potential key breach occurs, the most appropriate solution would be to create a new customer managed key, add a key rotation schedule to the key, and invoke the key rotation schedule every time the security team requests a key change.
References: : Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service

NEW QUESTION 14
A Security Engineer creates an Amazon S3 bucket policy that denies access to all users. A few days later, the Security Engineer adds an additional statement to the bucket policy to allow read-only access to one other employee. Even after updating the policy, the employee still receives an access denied message.
What is the likely cause of this access denial?

A. The ACL in the bucket needs to be updated
B. The IAM policy does not allow the user to access the bucket
C. It takes a few minutes for a bucket policy to take effect
D. The allow permission is being overridden by the deny

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17
A company has AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization includes a dedicated security account.
All AWS account activity across all member accounts must be logged and reported to the dedicated security account. The company must retain all the activity logs in a secure storage location within the dedicated security account for 2 years. No changes or deletions of the logs are allowed.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

A. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucke
B. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode and a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucke
C. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization's management account to write to the S3 bucket.
D. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucke
E. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode and a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucke
F. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization's member accounts to write to the S3 bucket.
G. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket that has an S3 Lifecycle configuration that expires objects after 2 year
H. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization's member accounts to write to the S3 bucket.
I. Create an AWS Cloud Trail trail for the organizatio
J. Configure logs to be delivered to the logging Amazon S3 bucket in the dedicated security account.
K. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in each accoun
L. Configure logs to be delivered to an Amazon S3 bucket that is created in the organization's management accoun
M. Forward the logs to the S3 bucket in the dedicated security account by using AWS Lambda and Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The correct answer is B and D. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode and a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucket. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization’s member accounts to write to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail for the organization. Configure logs to be delivered to the logging Amazon S3 bucket in the dedicated security account.
According to the AWS documentation, AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services.
To use CloudTrail 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 CloudTrail as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you create an organization trail that applies to all accounts in your organization. An organization trail logs events for all AWS Regions and delivers the log files to an S3 bucket that you specify.
To create an organization trail, you need to use an administrator account, such as the organization’s management account or a delegated administrator account. You can then configure the trail to deliver logs to an S3 bucket in the dedicated security account. This will ensure that all account activity across all member accounts and regions is logged and reported to the security account.
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 CloudTrail logs, you need to create an S3 bucket in the dedicated security account that will store the logs from the organization trail. You can then configure S3 Object Lock on the bucket to prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. You can also enable compliance mode on the bucket, which prevents any user, including the root user in your account, from deleting or modifying a locked object until it reaches its retention date.
To set a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucket, you need to create a default retention configuration for the bucket that specifies a retention mode (either governance or compliance) and a retention period (either a number of days or a date). You can then set the bucket policy to allow the organization’s member accounts to write to the S3 bucket. This will ensure that all logs are retained in a secure storage location within the security account for 2 years and no changes or deletions are allowed.
Option A is incorrect because setting the bucket policy to allow the organization’s management account to write to the S3 bucket is not sufficient, as it will not grant access to the other member accounts in the organization.
Option C is incorrect because using an S3 Lifecycle configuration that expires objects after 2 years is not secure, as it will allow users to delete or modify objects before they expire.
Option E is incorrect because using Lambda and Kinesis Data Firehose to forward logs from one S3 bucket to another is not necessary, as CloudTrail can directly deliver logs to an S3 bucket in another account. It also introduces additional operational overhead and complexity.

NEW QUESTION 22
A company has several workloads running on AWS. Employees are required to authenticate using on-premises ADFS and SSO to access the AWS Management Console. Developers migrated an existing legacy web application to an Amazon EC2 instance. Employees need to access this application from anywhere on the internet, but currently, there is no authentication system built into the application.
How should the Security Engineer implement employee-only access to this system without changing the application?

A. Place the application behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Use Amazon Cognito as authentication for the AL
B. Define a SAML-based Amazon Cognito user pool and connect it to ADFS.
C. Implement AWS SSO in the master account and link it to ADFS as an identity provide
D. Define the EC2 instance as a managed resource, then apply an IAM policy on the resource.
E. Define an Amazon Cognito identity pool, then install the connector on the Active Directory serve
F. Use the Amazon Cognito SDK on the application instance to authenticate the employees using their Active Directory user names and passwords.
G. Create an AWS Lambda custom authorizer as the authenticator for a reverse proxy on Amazon EC2.Ensure the security group on Amazon EC2 only allows access from the Lambda function.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 24
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 29
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 31
A Security Engineer receives alerts that an Amazon EC2 instance on a public subnet is under an SFTP brute force attack from a specific IP address, which is a known malicious bot. What should the Security Engineer do to block the malicious bot?

A. Add a deny rule to the public VPC security group to block the malicious IP
B. Add the malicious IP to IAM WAF backhsted IPs
C. Configure Linux iptables or Windows Firewall to block any traffic from the malicious IP
D. Modify the hosted zone in Amazon Route 53 and create a DNS sinkhole for the malicious IP

Answer: D

Explanation:
what the Security Engineer should do to block the malicious bot. SFTP is a protocol that allows secure file transfer over SSH. EC2 is a service that provides virtual

servers in the cloud. A public subnet is a subnet that has a route to an internet gateway, which allows it to communicate with the internet. A brute force attack is a type of attack that tries to guess passwords or keys by trying many possible combinations. A malicious bot is a software program that performs automated tasks for malicious purposes. Route 53 is a service that provides DNS resolution and domain name registration. A DNS sinkhole is a technique that redirects malicious or unwanted traffic to a different destination, such as a black hole server or a honeypot. By modifying the hosted zone in Route 53 and creating a DNS sinkhole for the malicious IP, the Security Engineer can block the malicious bot from reaching the EC2 instance on the public subnet. The other options are either ineffective or inappropriate for blocking the malicious bot.

NEW QUESTION 35
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 39
A company used a lift-and-shift approach to migrate from its on-premises data centers to the AWS Cloud. The company migrated on-premises VMS to Amazon EC2 in-stances. Now the company wants to replace some of components that are running on the EC2 instances with managed AWS services that provide similar functionality.
Initially, the company will transition from load balancer software that runs on EC2 instances to AWS Elastic Load Balancers. A security engineer must ensure that after this transition, all the load balancer logs are centralized and searchable for auditing. The security engineer must also ensure that metrics are generated to show which ciphers are in use.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
B. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the log grou
C. Use the CloudWatch Logs console to search the log
D. Create CloudWatch Logs filters on the logs for the required met-rics.
E. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
F. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the S3 bucke
G. Use Amazon Athena to search the logs that are in the S3 bucke
H. Create Amazon CloudWatch filters on the S3 log files for the re-quired metrics.
I. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
J. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the S3 bucke
K. Use Amazon Athena to search the logs that are in the S3 bucke
L. Create Athena queries for the required metric
M. Publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.
N. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
O. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the log grou
P. Use the AWS Management Console to search the log
Q. Create Amazon Athena queries for the required metric
R. Publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. You can use Amazon S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web1
- AWS Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, or IP addresses. You can use Elastic Load Balancing to increase the availability and fault tolerance of your applications2
- Elastic Load Balancing supports access logging, which captures detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer. Each log contains information such as the time the request was received, the client's IP address, latencies, request paths, and server responses. You can use access logs to analyze traffic patterns and troubleshoot issues3
- You can configure your load balancer to store access logs in an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify.

You can also specify the interval for publishing the logs, which can be 5 or 60 minutes. The logs are stored in a hierarchical folder structure by load balancer name, IP address, year, month, day, and time.

- Amazon Athena is a service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. You can use Athena to run ad-hoc queries and get results in seconds. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage and you pay only for the queries that you run.
- You can use Athena to search the access logs that are stored in your S3 bucket. You can create a table in Athena that maps to your S3 bucket and then run SQL queries on the table. You can also use the Athena console or API to view and download the query results.
- You can also use Athena to create queries for the required metrics, such as the number of requests per cipher or protocol. You can then publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch, which is a service that monitors and manages your AWS resources and applications. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, create alarms, and automate actions based on the state of your resources.
- By using this solution, you can meet the requirements of ensuring that all the load balancer logs are centralized and searchable for auditing and that metrics are generated to show which ciphers are in use.

NEW QUESTION 43

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 47

A security team is working on a solution that will use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to monitor new Amazon S3 objects. The solution will monitor for public access and for changes to any S3 bucket policy or setting that result in public access. The security team configures EventBridge to watch for specific API calls that are logged from AWS CloudTrail. EventBridge has an action to send an email notification through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to the security team immediately with details of the API call.
Specifically, the security team wants EventBridge to watch for the s3:PutObjectAcl, s3:DeleteBucketPolicy, and s3:PutBucketPolicy API invocation logs from CloudTrail. While developing the solution in a single account, the security team discovers that the s3:PutObjectAcl API call does not invoke an EventBridge event. However, the s3:DeleteBucketPolicy API call and the s3:PutBucketPolicy API call do invoke an event.
The security team has enabled CloudTrail for AWS management events with a basic configuration in the AWS Region in which EventBridge is being tested. Verification of the EventBridge event pattern indicates that the pattern is set up correctly. The security team must implement a solution so that the s3:PutObjectAcl API call will invoke an EventBridge event. The solution must not generate false notifications.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Modify the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3. Select All Events as the event type.
B. Modify the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3. Select Bucket Level Operations as the event type.
C. Enable CloudTrail Insights to identify unusual API activity.
D. Enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets. According to the AWS documentation1, CloudTrail data events are the resource operations performed on or within a resource. These are also known as data plane operations. Data events are often high-volume activities. For example, Amazon S3 object-level API activity (such as GetObject, DeleteObject, and PutObject) is a data event.
By default, trails do not log data events. To record CloudTrail data events, you must explicitly add the
supported resources or resource types for which you want to collect activity. For more information, see Logging data events in the Amazon S3 User Guide2.
In this case, the security team wants EventBridge to watch for the s3:PutObjectAcl API invocation logs from CloudTrail. This API uses the acl subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for a new or existing object in an S3 bucket3. This is a data event that affects the S3 object resource type. Therefore, the security team must enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets in order to invoke an EventBridge event for this API call.
The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Modifying the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3 and All Events as the event type will not capture the s3:PutObjectAcl API call, because this is a data event and not a management event. Management events provide information about management operations that are performed on resources in your AWS account. These are also known as control plane operations4.

B. Modifying the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3 and Bucket Level Operations as the event type will not capture the s3:PutObjectAcl API call, because this is a data event that affects the S3 object resource type and not the S3 bucket resource type. Bucket level operations are management events that affect the configuration or metadata of an S3 bucket5.

C. Enabling CloudTrail Insights to identify unusual API activity will not help the security team monitor new S3 objects or changes to any S3 bucket policy or setting that result in public access. CloudTrail Insights helps AWS users identify and respond to unusual activity associated with API calls and API error rates by continuously analyzing CloudTrail management events6. It does not analyze data events or generate EventBridge events.

References:
1: CloudTrail log event reference - AWS CloudTrail 2: Logging data events - AWS CloudTrail 3: PutObjectAcl - Amazon Simple Storage Service 4: [Logging management events - AWS CloudTrail] 5: [Amazon S3 Event Types - Amazon Simple Storage Service] 6: Logging Insights events for trails - AWS CloudTrail

NEW QUESTION 50
A Network Load Balancer (NLB) target instance is not entering the InService state. A security engineer determines that health checks are failing.
Which factors could cause the health check failures? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 55
A security engineer needs to build a solution to turn IAM CloudTrail back on in multiple IAM Regions in case it is ever turned off.
What is the MOST efficient way to implement this solution?

A. Use IAM Config with a managed rule to trigger the IAM-EnableCloudTrail remediation.
B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) event with a cloudtrail.amazonIAM.com event source and a StartLogging event name to trigger an IAM Lambda function to call the StartLogging API.
C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm with a cloudtrail.amazonIAM.com event source and a StopLogging event name to trigger an IAM Lambda function to call the StartLogging API.
D. Monitor IAM Trusted Advisor to ensure CloudTrail logging is enabled.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 60
A company recently had a security audit in which the auditors identified multiple potential threats. These potential threats can cause usage pattern changes such as DNS access peak, abnormal instance traffic, abnormal network interface traffic, and unusual Amazon S3 API calls. The threats can come from different sources and can occur at any time. The company needs to implement a solution to continuously monitor its system and identify all these incoming threats in near-real time.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS log
B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to manage these logs from a centralized account.
C. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS log
D. Use Amazon Macie to monitor these logs from a centralized account.
E. Enable Amazon GuardDuty from a centralized accoun
F. Use GuardDuty to manage AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs.
G. Enable Amazon Inspector from a centralized accoun
H. Use Amazon Inspector to manage AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Q: Which data sources does GuardDuty analyze? GuardDuty analyzes CloudTrail management event logs, CloudTrail S3 data event logs, VPC Flow Logs, DNS query logs, and Amazon EKS audit logs. GuardDuty can also scan EBS volume data for possible malware when GuardDuty Malware Protection is enabled and identifies suspicious behavior indicative of malicious software in EC2 instance or container workloads. The service is optimized to consume large data volumes for near real-time processing of security detections. GuardDuty gives you access to built-in detection techniques developed and optimized for the cloud, which are maintained and continuously improved upon by GuardDuty engineering.

NEW QUESTION 61
A company is implementing a new application in a new IAM account. A VPC and subnets have been created for the application. The application has been peered to an existing VPC in another account in the same IAM Region for database access. Amazon EC2 instances will regularly be created and terminated in the application VPC, but only some of them will need access to the databases in the peered VPC over TCP port 1521. A security engineer must ensure that only the EC2 instances that need access to the databases can access them through the network.
How can the security engineer implement this solution?

A. Create a new security group in the database VPC and create an inbound rule that allows all traffic from the IP address range of the application VP
B. Add a new network ACL rule on the database subnet
C. Configure the rule to TCP port 1521 from the IP address range of the application VP
D. Attach the new security group to the database instances that the application instances need to access.
E. Create a new security group in the application VPC with an inbound rule that allows the IP address range of the database VPC over TCP port 1521. Create a new security group in the database VPC with an inbound rule that allows the IP address range of the application VPC over port 1521. Attach the new security group to the database instances and the application instances that need database access.
F. Create a new security group in the application VPC with no inbound rule
G. Create a new security group in the database VPC with an inbound rule that allows TCP port 1521 from the new application security group in the application VP
H. Attach the application security group to the application instances that need database access, and attach the database security group to the database instances.
I. Create a new security group in the application VPC with an inbound rule that allows the IP address range of the database VPC over TCP port 1521. Add a new

network ACL rule on the database subnet
J. Configure the rule to allow all traffic from the IP address range of the application VP
K. Attach the new security group to the application instances that need database access.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 65
A company has a single AWS account and uses an Amazon EC2 instance to test application code. The company recently discovered that the instance was compromised. The instance was serving up malware. The analysis of the instance showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago.
A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the company's security team about compromised instances through an email distribution list for high severity findings. The security engineer must implement the solution as soon as possible.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 68
A company Is planning to use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with its on-premises servers. The company has an existing IAM Direct Connect connection established between its on-premises data center and an IAM Region Security policy states that the company's on-premises firewall should only have specific IP addresses added to the allow list and not a CIDR range. The company also wants to restrict access so that only certain data center-based servers have access to Amazon EFS
How should a security engineer implement this solution"

A. Add the file-system-id efs IAM-region amazonIAM com URL to the allow list for the data center firewall Install the IAM CLI on the data center-based servers to mount the EFS file system in the EFS security group add the data center IP range to the allow list Mount the EFS using the EFS file system name
B. Assign an Elastic IP address to Amazon EFS and add the Elastic IP address to the allow list for the data center firewall Install the IAM CLI on the data center-based servers to mount the EFS file system In the EFS security group, add the IP addresses of the data center servers to the allow list Mount the EFS using the Elastic IP address
C. Add the EFS file system mount target IP addresses to the allow list for the data center firewall In the EFS security group, add the data center server IP addresses to the allow list Use the Linux terminal to mount the EFS file system using the IP address of one of the mount targets
D. Assign a static range of IP addresses for the EFS file system by contacting IAM Support In the EFS security group add the data center server IP addresses to the allow list Use the Linux terminal to mount the EFS file system using one of the static IP addresses

Answer: B

Explanation:
To implement the solution, the security engineer should do the following:
- Assign an Elastic IP address to Amazon EFS and add the Elastic IP address to the allow list for the data center firewall. This allows the security engineer to use a specific IP address for the EFS file system that can be added to the firewall rules, instead of a CIDR range or a URL.
- Install the AWS CLI on the data center-based servers to mount the EFS file system. This allows the security engineer to use the mount helper provided by AWS CLI to mount the EFS file system with encryption in transit.
- In the EFS security group, add the IP addresses of the data center servers to the allow list. This allows the security engineer to restrict access to the EFS file system to only certain data center-based servers.
- Mount the EFS using the Elastic IP address. This allows the security engineer to use the Elastic IP address as the DNS name for mounting the EFS file system.

NEW QUESTION 70
A company has recently recovered from a security incident that required the restoration of Amazon EC2 instances from snapshots.
After performing a gap analysis of its disaster recovery procedures and backup strategies, the company is concerned that, next time, it will not be able to recover the EC2 instances if the AWS account was compromised and Amazon EBS snapshots were deleted.
All EBS snapshots are encrypted using an AWS KMS CMK. Which solution would solve this problem?

A. Create a new Amazon S3 bucke
B. Use EBS lifecycle policies to move EBS snapshots to the new S3 bucke
C. Move snapshots to Amazon S3 Glacier using lifecycle policies, and apply Glacier Vault Lock policies to prevent deletion.
D. Use AWS Systems Manager to distribute a configuration that performs local backups of all attached disks to Amazon S3.
E. Create a new AWS account with limited privilege
F. Allow the new account to access the AWS KMS key used to encrypt the EBS snapshots, and copy the encrypted snapshots to the new account on a recurring basis.
G. Use AWS Backup to copy EBS snapshots to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This answer is correct because creating a new AWS account with limited privileges would provide an isolated and secure backup destination for the EBS snapshots. Allowing the new account to access the AWS KMS key used to encrypt the EBS snapshots would enable cross-account snapshot sharing without requiring re-encryption. Copying the encrypted snapshots to the new account on a recurring basis would ensure that the backups are up-to-date and consistent.

NEW QUESTION 75
A startup company is using a single AWS account that has resources in a single AWS Region. A security engineer configures an AWS Cloud Trail trail in the same Region to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket by using the AWS CLI.
Because of expansion, the company adds resources in multiple Regions. The secu-rity engineer notices that the logs from the new Regions are not reaching the S3 bucket.
What should the security engineer do to fix this issue with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Create a new CloudTrail trai
B. Select the new Regions where the company added resources.
C. Change the S3 bucket to receive notifications to track all actions from all Regions.
D. Create a new CloudTrail trail that applies to all Regions.
E. Change the existing CloudTrail trail so that it applies to all Regions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Change the existing CloudTrail trail so that it applies to all Regions.
According to the AWS documentation1, you can configure CloudTrail to deliver log files from multiple Regions to a single S3 bucket for a single account. To change an existing single-Region trail to log in all Regions, you must use the AWS CLI and add the --is-multi-region-trail option to the update-trail command2. This will ensure that you log global service events and capture all management event activity in your account.
Option A is incorrect because creating a new CloudTrail trail for each Region will incur additional costs and increase operational overhead. Option B is incorrect because changing the S3 bucket to receive notifications will not affect the delivery of log files from other Regions. Option C is incorrect because creating a new CloudTrail trail that applies to all Regions will result in duplicate log files for the original Region and also incur additional costs.

NEW QUESTION 78
A security engineer must use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to design a key management solution for a set of Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that contain sensitive data. The solution needs to ensure that the key material automatically expires in 90 days.
Which solution meets these criteria?

A. A customer managed CMK that uses customer provided key material
B. A customer managed CMK that uses AWS provided key material
C. An AWS managed CMK
D. Operation system-native encryption that uses GnuPG

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/kms/import-key-material.html aws kms import-key-material \
--key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
--encrypted-key-material fileb://EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin \
--import-token fileb://ImportToken.bin \
--expiration-model KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES \
--valid-to 2021-09-21T19:00:00Z
The correct answer is A. A customer managed CMK that uses customer provided key material.
A customer managed CMK is a KMS key that you create, own, and manage in your AWS account. You have full control over the key configuration, permissions, rotation, and deletion. You can use a customer managed CMK to encrypt and decrypt data in AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS, such as Amazon EBS1.
A customer managed CMK can use either AWS provided key material or customer provided key material. AWS provided key material is generated by AWS KMS and never leaves the service unencrypted. Customer provided key material is generated outside of AWS KMS and imported into a customer managed CMK. You can specify an expiration date for the imported key material, after which the CMK becomes unusable until you reimport new key material2.
To meet the criteria of automatically expiring the key material in 90 days, you need to use customer provided key material and set the expiration date accordingly. This way, you can ensure that the data encrypted with the CMK will not be accessible after 90 days unless you reimport new key material and re-encrypt the data.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
* B. A customer managed CMK that uses AWS provided key material does not expire automatically. You can enable automatic rotation of the key material every year, but this does not prevent access to the data encrypted with the previous key material. You would need to manually delete the CMK and its backing key material to make the data inaccessible3.
* C. An AWS managed CMK is a KMS key that is created, owned, and managed by an AWS service on your behalf. You have limited control over the key configuration, permissions, rotation, and deletion. You cannot use an AWS managed CMK to encrypt data in other AWS services or applications. You also cannot set an expiration date for the key material of an AWS managed CMK4.
* D. Operation system-native encryption that uses GnuPG is not a solution that uses AWS KMS. GnuPG is a command line tool that implements the OpenPGP standard for encrypting and signing data. It does not integrate with Amazon EBS or other AWS services. It also does not provide a way to automatically expire the key material used for encryption5.
References:
1: Customer Managed Keys - AWS Key Management Service 2: [Importing Key Material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) - AWS Key Management Service] 3: [Rotating Customer Master Keys - AWS Key Management Service] 4: [AWS Managed Keys - AWS Key Management Service] 5: The GNU Privacy Guard

NEW QUESTION 81
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 86
A Security Engineer is troubleshooting an issue with a company's custom logging application. The application logs are written to an Amazon S3 bucket with event notifications enabled to send events lo an Amazon SNS topic. All logs are encrypted at rest using an IAM KMS CMK. The SNS topic is subscribed to an encrypted Amazon SQS queue. The logging application polls the queue for new messages that contain metadata about the S3 object. The application then reads the content of the object from the S3 bucket for indexing.
The Logging team reported that Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the number of messages sent or received is showing zero. No togs are being received.
What should the Security Engineer do to troubleshoot this issue?
A) Add the following statement to the IAM managed CMKs:

```
{
    "Sid": "Allow Amazon SNS to use this key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": ["sns.amazonaws.com", "sqs.amazonaws.com", "s3.amazonaws.com"]
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

B)
Add the following statement to the CMK key policy:

```
{
    "Sid": "Allow Amazon SNS to use this key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

C)
Add the following statement to the CMK key policy:

```
{
    "Sid": "Allow Amazon SNS to use this key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": "sqs.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

D)
Add the following statement to the CMK key policy:

```
{
    "Sid": "Allow Amazon SNS to use this key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91
A Security Engineer is building a Java application that is running on Amazon EC2. The application communicates with an Amazon RDS instance and authenticates with a user name and password.
Which combination of steps can the Engineer take to protect the credentials and minimize downtime when the credentials are rotated? (Choose two.)

A. Have a Database Administrator encrypt the credentials and store the ciphertext in Amazon S3. Grant permission to the instance role associated with the EC2 instance to read the object and decrypt the ciphertext.
B. Configure a scheduled job that updates the credential in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store and notifies the Engineer that the application needs to be restarted.
C. Configure automatic rotation of credentials in AWS Secrets Manager.
D. Store the credential in an encrypted string parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
E. Grant permission to the instance role associated with the EC2 instance to access the parameter and the AWS KMS key that is used to encrypt it.
F. Configure the Java application to catch a connection failure and make a call to AWS Secrets Manager to retrieve updated credentials when the password is rotate
G. Grant permission to the instance role associated with the EC2 instance to access Secrets Manager.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you manage, retrieve, and rotate secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive information. By configuring automatic rotation of credentials in AWS Secrets Manager, you can ensure that your secrets are changed regularly and securely, without requiring manual intervention or application downtime. You can also specify the rotation frequency and the rotation function that performs the logic of changing the credentials on the database and updating the secret in Secrets Manager1.
* E. Configure the Java application to catch a connection failure and make a call to AWS Secrets Manager to retrieve updated credentials when the password is rotated. Grant permission to the instance role associated with the EC2 instance to access Secrets Manager.
By configuring the Java application to catch a connection failure and make a call to AWS Secrets Manager to retrieve updated credentials, you can avoid hard-coding the credentials in your application code or configuration files. This way, your application can dynamically obtain the latest credentials from Secrets Manager whenever the password is rotated, without needing to restart or redeploy the application. To enable this, you need to grant permission to the instance role associated with the EC2 instance to access Secrets Manager using IAM policies2. You can also use the AWS SDK for Java to integrate your application with Secrets Manager3.

NEW QUESTION 94
A company is running an application in The eu-west-1 Region. The application uses an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK to encrypt sensitive data. The company plans to deploy the application in the eu-north-1 Region.
A security engineer needs to implement a key management solution for the application deployment in the new Region. The security engineer must minimize changes to the application code.
Which change should the security engineer make to the IAM KMS configuration to meet these requirements?

A. Update the key policies in eu-west-1. Point the application in eu-north-1 to use the same CMK as the application in eu-west-1.
B. Allocate a new CMK to eu-north-1 to be used by the application that is deployed in that Region.
C. Allocate a new CMK to eu-north-1. Create the same alias name for both key
D. Configure the application deployment to use the key alias.
E. Allocate a new CMK to eu-north-1. Create an alias for eu-'-1. Change the application code to point to the alias for eu-'-1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98
A company needs a security engineer to implement a scalable solution for multi-account authentication and authorization. The solution should not introduce additional user-managed architectural components. Native IAM features should be used as much as possible The security engineer has set up IAM Organizations w1th all features activated and IAM SSO enabled.
Which additional steps should the security engineer take to complete the task?

A. Use AD Connector to create users and groups for all employees that require access to IAM accounts.Assign AD Connector groups to IAM accounts and link to the IAM roles in accordance with the employees'job functions and access requirements Instruct employees to access IAM accounts by using the IAM Directory Service user portal.
B. Use an IAM SSO default directory to create users and groups for all employees that require access to IAM account
C. Assign groups to IAM accounts and link to permission sets in accordance with the employees'job functions and access requirement
D. Instruct employees to access IAM accounts by using the IAM SSO user portal.
E. Use an IAM SSO default directory to create users and groups for all employees that require access to IAM account
F. Link IAM SSO groups to the IAM users present in all accounts to inherit existing permission
G. Instruct employees to access IAM accounts by using the IAM SSO user portal.
H. Use IAM Directory Service tor Microsoft Active Directory to create users and groups for all employees that require access to IAM accounts Enable IAM Management Console access in the created directory and specify IAM SSO as a source cl information tor integrated accounts and permission set
I. Instruct employees to access IAM accounts by using the IAM Directory Service user portal.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101
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 105
A company is building an application on IAM that will store sensitive Information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including

databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated.
What should the security engineer recommend?

A. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot
B. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
C. Include the database credential in the EC2 user data fiel
D. Use an IAM Lambda function to rotate database credential
E. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
F. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 Instanc
G. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volum
H. Store the database credentials in IAM CloudHSM with automatic rotatio
I. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
J. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot
K. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
L. Store the database credentials in IAM Secrets Manager with automatic rotatio
M. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
N. Set up an IAM CloudHSM cluster with IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to store KMS keys.Set up Amazon RDS encryption using IAM KMS to encrypt the databas
O. Store database credentials in the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotatio
P. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.

Answer: C

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

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

NEW QUESTION 107
A company accidentally deleted the private key for an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)-backed Amazon EC2 instance. A security engineer needs to regain access to the instance.
Which combination of steps will meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Stop the instanc
B. Detach the root volum
C. Generate a new key pair.
D. Keep the instance runnin
E. Detach the root volum
F. Generate a new key pair.
G. When the volume is detached from the original instance, attach the volume to another instance as a data volum
H. Modify the authorized_keys file with a new public ke
I. Move the volume back to the original instanc
J. Start the instance.
K. When the volume is detached from the original instance, attach the volume to another instance as a data volum
L. Modify the authorized_keys file with a new private ke
M. Move the volume back to the original instanc
N. Start the instance.
O. When the volume is detached from the original instance, attach the volume to another instance as a data volum
P. Modify the authorized_keys file with a new public ke
Q. Move the volume back to the original instance that is running.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
If you lose the private key for an EBS-backed instance, you can regain access to your instance. You must stop the instance, detach its root volume and attach it to another instance as a data volume, modify the authorized_keys file with a new public key, move the volume back to the original instance, and restart the instance.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/TroubleshootingInstancesConnecting.html#replacing

NEW QUESTION 110
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 114
A company needs to follow security best practices to deploy resources from an AWS CloudFormation template. The CloudFormation template must be able to configure sensitive database credentials.
The company already uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and AWS Secrets Manager. Which solution will meet the requirements?

A. Use a dynamic reference in the CloudFormation template to reference the database credentials in Secrets Manager.
B. Use a parameter in the CloudFormation template to reference the database credential
C. Encrypt the CloudFormation template by using AWS KMS.
D. Use a SecureString parameter in the CloudFormation template to reference the database credentials in Secrets Manager.
E. Use a SecureString parameter in the CloudFormation template to reference an encrypted value in AWS KMS

Answer: A

Explanation:
- Option A: This option meets the requirements of following security best practices and configuring sensitive database credentials in the CloudFormation template. A dynamic reference is a way to specify external values that are stored and managed in other services, such as Secrets Manager, in the stack templates1. When using a dynamic reference, CloudFormation retrieves the value of the specified reference when necessary during stack and change set operations1. Dynamic references can be used for certain resources that support them, such as AWS::RDS::DBInstance1. By using a dynamic reference to reference the database credentials in Secrets Manager, the company can leverage the existing integration between these services and avoid hardcoding the secret information in the template. Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources2. Secrets Manager enables you to rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle2.

NEW QUESTION 115
A company has hundreds of AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company operates out of a single AWS Region. The company has a dedicated security tooling AWS account in the organization. The security tooling account is configured as the organization's delegated administrator for Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub. The company has configured the environment to automatically enable GuardDuty and Security Hub for existing AWS accounts and new AWS accounts.
The company is performing control tests on specific GuardDuty findings to make sure that the company's security team can detect and respond to security events. The security team launched an Amazon EC2 instance and attempted to run DNS requests against a test domain, example.com, to generate a DNS finding. However, the GuardDuty finding was never created in the Security Hub delegated administrator account.
Why was the finding was not created in the Security Hub delegated administrator account?

A. VPC flow logs were not turned on for the VPC where the EC2 instance was launched.
B. The VPC where the EC2 instance was launched had the DHCP option configured for a custom OpenDNS resolver.
C. The GuardDuty integration with Security Hub was never activated in the AWS account where the finding was generated.
D. Cross-Region aggregation in Security Hub was not configured.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. The GuardDuty integration with Security Hub was never activated in the AWS account where the finding was generated.
According to the AWS documentation1, GuardDuty findings are automatically sent to Security Hub only if the GuardDuty integration with Security Hub is enabled in the same account and Region. This means that the security tooling account, which is the delegated administrator for both GuardDuty and Security Hub, must enable the GuardDuty integration with Security Hub in each member account and Region where GuardDuty is enabled. Otherwise, the findings from GuardDuty will not be visible in Security Hub.
The other options are incorrect because:
- VPC flow logs are not required for GuardDuty to generate DNS findings. GuardDuty uses VPC DNS logs, which are automatically enabled for all VPCs, to detect malicious or unauthorized DNS activity.
- The DHCP option configured for a custom OpenDNS resolver does not affect GuardDuty’s ability to generate DNS findings. GuardDuty uses its own threat intelligence sources to identify malicious domains, regardless of the DNS resolver used by the EC2 instance.
- Cross-Region aggregation in Security Hub is not relevant for this scenario, because the company operates out of a single AWS Region. Cross-Region aggregation allows Security Hub to aggregate findings from multiple Regions into a single Region.

References:
1: Managing GuardDuty accounts with AWS Organizations : Amazon GuardDuty Findings : How Amazon GuardDuty Works : Cross-Region aggregation in AWS Security Hub

NEW QUESTION 118
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 121
A security engineer is designing an IAM policy for a script that will use the AWS CLI. The script currently assumes an IAM role that is attached to three AWS managed IAM policies: AmazonEC2FullAccess, AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess, and Ama-zonVPCFullAccess.
The security engineer needs to construct a least privilege IAM policy that will replace the AWS managed IAM policies that are attached to this role.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

A. In AWS CloudTrail, create a trail for management event
B. Run the script with the existing AWS managed IAM policie
C. Use IAM Access Analyzer to generate a new IAM policy that is based on access activity in the trai
D. Replace the existing AWS managed IAM policies with the generated IAM poli-cy for the role.
E. Remove the existing AWS managed IAM policies from the rol
F. Attach the IAM Access Analyzer Role Policy Generator to the rol
G. Run the scrip
H. Return to IAM Access Analyzer and generate a least privilege IAM polic
I. Attach the new IAM policy to the role.
J. Create an account analyzer in IAM Access Analyze
K. Create an archive rule that has a filter that checks whether the PrincipalArn value matches the ARN of the rol
L. Run the scrip
M. Remove the existing AWS managed IAM poli-cies from the role.
N. In AWS CloudTrail, create a trail for management event
O. Remove the exist-ing AWS managed IAM policies from the rol
P. Run the scrip
Q. Find the au-thorization failure in the trail event that is associated with the scrip
R. Create a new IAM policy that includes the action and resource that caused the authorization failur
S. Repeat the process until the script succeed
T. Attach the new IAM policy to the role.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 122
A company has multiple Amazon S3 buckets encrypted with customer-managed CMKs Due to regulatory requirements the keys must be rotated every year. The company's Security Engineer has enabled automatic key rotation for the CMKs; however the company wants to verity that the rotation has occurred.
What should the Security Engineer do to accomplish this?

A. Filter IAM CloudTrail logs for KeyRotaton events
B. Monitor Amazon CloudWatcn Events for any IAM KMS CMK rotation events
C. Using the IAM CL
D. run the IAM kms gel-key-relation-status operation with the --key-id parameter to check the CMK rotation date
E. Use Amazon Athena to query IAM CloudTrail logs saved in an S3 bucket to filter Generate New Key events

Answer: C

Explanation:
the aws kms get-key-rotation-status command returns a boolean value that indicates whether automatic rotation of the customer master key (CMK) is enabled1. This command also shows the date and time when the CMK was last rotated2. The other options are not valid ways to check the CMK rotation status.

NEW QUESTION 127
A security engineer needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket policy to restrict access to an S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET. The policy must allow access to only DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET from only the following endpoint: vpce-1a2b3c4d. The policy must deny all access to DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET if the specified endpoint is not used.
Which bucket policy statement meets these requirements?

A. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

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

B. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

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

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-1a2b3c4d"
            }
        }
    }
]
```

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-1a2b3c4d"
            }
        }
    }
]
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/example-bucket-policies-vpc-endpoint.html

NEW QUESTION 130
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 135
A company is building a data processing application that uses AWS Lambda functions The application's Lambda functions need to communicate with an Amazon RDS OB instance that is deployed within a VPC in the same AWS account
Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST secure way?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 138
A company has an AWS account that includes an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket uses server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt all the objects at rest by using a customer managed key. The S3 bucket does not have a bucket policy.
An IAM role in the same account has an IAM policy that allows s3 List* and s3 Get' permissions for the S3 bucket. When the IAM role attempts to access an object in the S3 bucket the role receives an access denied message.
Why does the IAM rote not have access to the objects that are in the S3 bucket?

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

Answer: C

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

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

NEW QUESTION 140
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 145
A company maintains an open-source application that is hosted on a public GitHub repository. While creating a new commit to the repository, an engineer uploaded their IAM access key and secret access key. The engineer reported the mistake to a manager, and the manager immediately disabled the access key.

The company needs to assess the impact of the exposed access key. A security engineer must recommend a solution that requires the least possible managerial overhead.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Analyze an IAM Identity and Access Management (IAM) use report from IAM Trusted Advisor to see when the access key was last used.
B. Analyze Amazon CloudWatch Logs for activity by searching for the access key.
C. Analyze VPC flow logs for activity by searching for the access key
D. Analyze a credential report in IAM Identity and Access Management (IAM) to see when the access key was last used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To assess the impact of the exposed access key, the security engineer should recommend the following solution:
> Analyze an IAM use report from AWS Trusted Advisor to see when the access key was last used. This allows the security engineer to use a tool that provides information about IAM entities and credentials in their account, and check if there was any unauthorized activity with the exposed access key.

NEW QUESTION 146
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 149
You need to create a policy and apply it for just an individual user. How could you accomplish this in the right way?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Options A and B are incorrect since you need to add an inline policy just for the user Option C is invalid because you don't assign an IAM role to a user
The IAM Documentation mentions the following
An inline policy is a policy that's embedded in a principal entity (a user, group, or role)—that is, the policy is an inherent part of the principal entity. You can create a policy and embed it in a principal entity, either when you create the principal entity or later.
For more information on IAM Access and Inline policies, just browse to the below URL: https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access
The correct answer is: Add an inline policy for the user Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 151
A company is running its workloads in a single AWS Region and uses AWS Organizations. A security engineer must implement a solution to prevent users from launching resources in other Regions.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 156
A business stores website images in an Amazon S3 bucket. The firm serves the photos to end users through Amazon CloudFront. The firm learned lately that the photographs are being accessible from nations in which it does not have a distribution license.
Which steps should the business take to safeguard the photographs and restrict their distribution? (Select two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 161
A company is deploying an Amazon EC2-based application. The application will include a custom health-checking component that produces health status data in JSON format. A Security Engineer must
implement a secure solution to monitor application availability in near-real time by analyzing the hearth status data.
Which approach should the Security Engineer use?

A. Use Amazon CloudWatch monitoring to capture Amazon EC2 and networking metrics Visualizemetrics using Amazon CloudWatch dashboards.
B. Run the Amazon Kinesis Agent to write the status data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Store the streaming data from Kinesis Data Firehose in Amazon Redshif
C. (hen run a script on the pool data and analyze the data in Amazon Redshift
D. Write the status data directly to a public Amazon S3 bucket from the health-checking component Configure S3 events to invoke an IAM Lambda function that analyzes the data
E. Generate events from the health-checking component and send them to Amazon CloudWatch Events.Include the status data as event payload
F. Use CloudWatch Events rules to invoke an IAM Lambda function that analyzes the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon CloudWatch monitoring is a service that collects and tracks metrics from AWS resources and applications, and provides visualization tools and alarms to monitor performance and availability1. The health status data in JSON format can be sent to CloudWatch as custom metrics2, and then displayed in CloudWatch dashboards3. The other options are either inefficient or insecure for monitoring application availability in near-real time.

NEW QUESTION 165
A company became aware that one of its access keys was exposed on a code sharing website 11 days ago. A Security Engineer must review all use of the exposed access keys to determine the extent of the exposure. The company enabled IAM CloudTrail m an regions when it opened the account
Which of the following will allow (he Security Engineer 10 complete the task?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 168
A company is evaluating the use of AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to gam access to the company's Amazon EC2 instances. However, until the company implements the change, the company must protect the key file for the EC2 instances from read and write operations by any other users.
When a security administrator tries to connect to a critical EC2 Linux instance during an emergency, the security administrator receives the following error. "Error Unprotected private key file - Permissions for' ssh/my_private_key pern' are too open".
Which command should the security administrator use to modify the private key Me permissions to resolve this error?

A. chmod 0040 ssh/my_private_key pern
B. chmod 0400 ssh/my_private_key pern
C. chmod 0004 ssh/my_private_key pern
D. chmod 0777 ssh/my_private_key pern

Answer: B

Explanation:
The error message indicates that the private key file permissions are too open, meaning that other users can read or write to the file. This is a security risk, as the private key should be accessible only by the owner of the file. To fix this error, the security administrator should use the chmod command to change the permissions of the private key file to 0400, which means that only the owner can read the file and no one else can read or write to it.
The chmod command takes a numeric argument that represents the permissions for the owner, group, and others in octal notation. Each digit corresponds to a set of permissions: read (4), write (2), and execute (1). The digits are added together to get the final permissions for each category. For example, 0400 means that the owner has read permission (4) and no other permissions (0), and the group and others have no permissions at all (0).
The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the permissions at all (D), or they give too much or too little permissions to the owner, group, or others (A, C).
Verified References:
- https://superuser.com/questions/215504/permissions-on-private-key-in-ssh-folder
- https://www.baeldung.com/linux/ssh-key-permissions

NEW QUESTION 171

A company uses several AWS CloudFormation stacks to handle the deployment of a suite of applications. The leader of the company's application development team notices that the stack deployments fail with permission errors when some team members try to deploy the stacks. However, other team members can deploy the stacks successfully.
The team members access the account by assuming a role that has a specific set of permissions that are necessary for the job responsibilities of the team members. All team members have permissions to perform operations on the stacks.
Which combination of steps will ensure consistent deployment of the stacks MOST securely? (Select THREE.)

A. Create a service role that has a composite principal that contains each service that needs the necessary permission
B. Configure the role to allow the sts:AssumeRole action.
C. Create a service role that has cloudformation.amazonaws.com as the service principa
D. Configure the role to allow the sts:AssumeRole action.
E. For each required set of permissions, add a separate policy to the role to allow those permission
F. Add the ARN of each CloudFormation stack in the resource field of each policy.
G. For each required set of permissions, add a separate policy to the role to allow those permission
H. Add the ARN of each service that needs the per-missions in the resource field of the corresponding policy.
I. Update each stack to use the service role.
J. Add a policy to each member role to allow the iam:PassRole actio
K. Set the policy's resource field to the ARN of the service role.

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 172
A security engineer logs in to the AWS Lambda console with administrator permissions. The security engineer is trying to view logs in Amazon CloudWatch for a Lambda function that is named my Function.
When the security engineer chooses the option in the Lambda console to view logs in CloudWatch, an “error loading Log Streams" message appears.
The IAM policy for the Lambda function's execution role contains the following:

```
{
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                  {
                       "Effect": "Allow",
                       "Action": "logs:CreateLogGroup",
                       "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:111111111111:*"
                  },
                  {
                       "Effect": "Allow",
                       "Action": ["logs:PutLogEvents"],
                       "Resource": ["arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:111111111111:log-
group:/aws/Lambda/myFunction:*"]
                  }
            ]
}
```

How should the security engineer correct the error?

A. Move the logs:CreateLogGroup action to the second Allow statement.
B. Add the logs:PutDestination action to the second Allow statement.
C. Add the logs:GetLogEvents action to the second Allow statement.
D. Add the logs:CreateLogStream action to the second Allow statement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
CloudWatchLogsReadOnlyAccess doesn't include "logs:CreateLogStream" but it includes "logs:Get*"
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/iam-identity-based-access-control-cwl.html#:~:te

NEW QUESTION 173
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 176
A company has several petabytes of data. The company must preserve this data for 7 years to comply with regulatory requirements. The company's compliance team asks a security officer to develop a strategy that will prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data.
Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

A. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
B. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mod
C. Upload the data to the bucke

D. Create a resource-based bucket policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
E. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
F. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in governance mod
G. Upload the data to the bucke
H. Create a user-based IAM policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
I. Create a vault in Amazon S3 Glacie
J. Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirement
K. Upload the data to the vault.
L. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
M. Upload the data to the bucke
N. Use a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacie
O. Create a Vault Lock policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To preserve the data for 7 years and prevent anyone from changing or deleting it, the security officer needs to use a service that can store the data securely and enforce compliance controls. The most cost-effective way to do this is to use Amazon S3 Glacier, which is a low-cost storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. S3 Glacier allows you to create a vault, which is a container for storing archives. Archives are any data such as photos, videos, or documents that you want to store durably and reliably.
S3 Glacier also offers a feature called Vault Lock, which helps you to easily deploy and enforce compliance controls for individual vaults with a Vault Lock policy. You can specify controls such as “write once read many” (WORM) in a Vault Lock policy and lock the policy from future edits. Once a Vault Lock policy is locked, the policy can no longer be changed or deleted. S3 Glacier enforces the controls set in the Vault Lock policy to help achieve your compliance objectives. For example, you can use Vault Lock policies to enforce data retention by denying deletes for a specified period of time.
To use S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, the security officer needs to follow these steps:

- Create a vault in S3 Glacier using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs.
- Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements using the IAM policy language. The policy can include conditions such as aws:CurrentTime or aws:SecureTransport to further restrict access to the vault.
- Initiate the lock by attaching the Vault Lock policy to the vault, which sets the lock to an in-progress state and returns a lock ID. While the policy is in the in-progress state, you have 24 hours to validate
your Vault Lock policy before the lock ID expires. To prevent your vault from exiting the in-progress state, you must complete the Vault Lock process within these 24 hours. Otherwise, your Vault Lock policy will be deleted.
- Use the lock ID to complete the lock process. If the Vault Lock policy doesn’t work as expected, you can stop the Vault Lock process and restart from the beginning.
- Upload the data to the vault using either direct upload or multipart upload methods. For more information about S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, see S3 Glacier Vault Lock.

The other options are incorrect because:

- Option A is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a WORM model in S3. You can apply two types of object locks: retention periods and legal holds. A retention period specifies a fixed period of time during which an object remains locked. A legal hold is an indefinite lock on an object until it is removed. However, S3 Object Lock only prevents objects from being overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user in your AWS account. It does not prevent objects from being modified by other means, such as changing their metadata or encryption settings. Moreover, S3 Object Lock requires that you enable versioning on your bucket, which will incur additional storage costs for storing multiple versions of an object.
- Option B is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock in governance mode works similarly to compliance mode, except that users with specific IAM permissions can change or delete objects that are locked. This means that users who have s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission can remove retention periods or legal holds from objects and overwrite or delete them before they expire. This option does not provide strong enforcement for compliance controls as required by the regulatory requirements.
- Option D is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and using a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. Lifecycle rules are actions that Amazon S3 automatically performs on objects during their lifetime. You can use lifecycle rules to transition objects between storage classes or expire them after a certain period of time. However, lifecycle rules do not apply any compliance controls on objects or prevent them from being modified or deleted by users. Moreover, transitioning objects from S3 to S3 Glacier using lifecycle rules will incur additional charges for retrieval requests and data transfers.

NEW QUESTION 178
A company needs to encrypt all of its data stored in Amazon S3. The company wants to use IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to create and manage its encryption keys. The company's security policies require the ability to Import the company's own key material for the keys, set an expiration date on the keys, and delete keys immediately, if needed.
How should a security engineer set up IAM KMS to meet these requirements?

A. Configure IAM KMS and use a custom key stor
B. Create a customer managed CMK with no key material Import the company's keys and key material into the CMK
C. Configure IAM KMS and use the default Key store Create an IAM managed CMK with no key material Import the company's key material into the CMK
D. Configure IAM KMS and use the default key store Create a customer managed CMK with no key material import the company's key material into the CMK
E. Configure IAM KMS and use a custom key stor
F. Create an IAM managed CMK with no key material.Import the company's key material into the CMK.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of importing their own key material, setting an expiration date on the keys, and deleting keys immediately, the security engineer should do the following:

- Configure AWS KMS and use a custom key store. This allows the security engineer to use a key manager outside of AWS KMS that they own and manage, such as an AWS CloudHSM cluster or an external key manager.
- Create a customer managed CMK with no key material. Import the company’s keys and key material into the CMK. This allows the security engineer to use their own key material for encryption and decryption operations, and to specify an expiration date for it.

NEW QUESTION 179

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