Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1
A company uses Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) containers that have the Fargate launch type. The containers run web and mobile applications that are written in Java and Node.js. To meet network segmentation requirements, each of the company's business units deploys applications in its own dedicated AWS account.
Each business unit stores container images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) private registry in its own account.
A security engineer must recommend a solution to scan ECS containers and ECR registries for vulnerabilities in operating systems and programming language libraries.
The company's audit team must be able to identify potential vulnerabilities that exist in any of the accounts where applications are deployed.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. In each account, update the ECR registry to use Amazon Inspector instead of the default scanning servic
B. Configure Amazon Inspector to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security accoun
C. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.
D. In each account, configure AWS Config to monitor the configuration of the ECS containers and the ECR registr
E. Configure AWS Config conformance packs for vulnerability scannin
F. Create an AWS Config aggregator in a central account to collect configuration and compliance details from all account
G. Provide the audit team with access to AWS Config in the account where the aggregator is configured.
H. In each account, configure AWS Audit Manager to scan the ECS containers and the ECR registry.Configure Audit Manager to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security accoun
I. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.
J. In each account, configure Amazon GuardDuty to scan the ECS containers and the ECR registry.Configure GuardDuty to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security accoun
K. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.

Answer: B

Explanation:
» Option B: This option meets the requirements of scanning ECS containers and ECR registries for vulnerabilities, and providing a centralized view of the findings for the audit team. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config conformance packs are a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be easily deployed as a single entity in an account and a Region or across an organization in AWS Organizations. Conformance packs can help you manage configuration compliance of your AWS resources at scale by using a common framework and packaging model. You can use prebuilt conformance packs for vulnerability scanning, such as CIS Operating System Security Configuration Benchmarks or Amazon Inspector Rules for Linux Instances1. You can also create custom conformance packs to scan for vulnerabilities in programming language libraries. AWS Config aggregator is a feature that enables you to aggregate configuration and compliance data from multiple accounts and Regions
into a single account and Region2. You can provide access for the audit team to use AWS Config in the account where the aggregator is configured, and view the aggregated data in the AWS Config console or API.

NEW QUESTION 2
A company manages three separate IAM accounts for its production, development, and test environments, Each Developer is assigned a unique IAM user under the development account. A new application hosted on an Amazon EC2 instance in the developer account requires read access to the archived documents stored in an Amazon S3 bucket in the production account.
How should access be granted?

A. Create an IAM role in the production account and allow EC2 instances in the development account to assume that role using the trust polic
B. Provide read access for the required S3 bucket to this role.
C. Use a custom identity broker to allow Developer IAM users to temporarily access the S3 bucket.
D. Create a temporary IAM user for the application to use in the production account.
E. Create a temporary IAM user in the production account and provide read access to Amazon S3.Generate the temporary IAM user's access key and secret key and store these on the EC2 instance used by the application in the development account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://IAM.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-s3/

NEW QUESTION 3
A company wants to prevent SSH access through the use of SSH key pairs for any Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances in its AWS account. However, a system administrator occasionally will need to access these EC2 instances through SSH in an emergency. For auditing purposes, the company needs to record any commands that a user runs in an EC2 instance.
What should a security engineer do to configure access to these EC2 instances to meet these requirements?

A. Use the EC2 serial console Configure the EC2 serial console to save all commands that are entered to an Amazon S3 bucke
B. Provide the EC2 instances with an IAM role that allows the EC2 serial console to access Amazon S3. Configure an IAM account for the system administrato
C. Provide an IAM policy that allows the IAM account to use the EC2 serial console.
D. Use EC2 Instance Connect Configure EC2 Instance Connect to save all commands that are entered to Amazon CloudWatch Log
E. Provide the EC2 instances with an IAM role that allows the EC2 instances to access CloudWatch Logs Configure an IAM account for the system administrato
F. Provide an IAM policy that allows the IAM account to use EC2 Instance Connect.
G. Use an EC2 key pair with an EC2 instance that needs SSH access Access the EC2 instance with this key pair by using SS
H. Configure the EC2 instance to save all commands that are entered to Amazon CloudWatch Log
I. Provide the EC2 instance with an IAM role that allows the EC2 instance to access Amazon S3 and CloudWatch Logs.
J. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager Configure Session Manager to save all commands that are entered in a session to an Amazon S3 bucke
K. Provide the EC2 instances with an IAM role that allows Systems Manager to manage the EC2 instance
L. Configure an IAM account for the system administrator Provide an IAM policy that allows the IAM account to use Session Manager.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Open the AWS Systems Manager console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/. In the navigation pane, choose Session Manager. Choose the Preferences tab, and then choose Edit. Select the check box next to Enable under S3 logging. (Recommended) Select the check box next to Allow only encrypted S3 buckets. With this option turned on, log data is encrypted using the server-side encryption key specified for the bucket. If you don't want to encrypt the log data that is sent to Amazon S3, clear the check box. You must also clear the check box if encryption isn't allowed on the S3 bucket.

NEW QUESTION 4
Company A has an AWS account that is named Account A. Company A recently acquired Company B, which has an AWS account that is named Account B. Company B stores its files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
The administrators need to give a user from Account A full access to the S3 bucket in Account B.
After the administrators adjust the IAM permissions for the user in AccountA to access the S3 bucket in Account B, the user still cannot access any files in the S3 bucket.
Which solution will resolve this issue?

A. In Account B, create a bucket ACL to allow the user from Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B.
B. In Account B, create an object ACL to allow the user from Account A to access all the objects in the S3 bucket in Account B.
C. In Account B, create a bucket policy to allow the user from Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B.
D. In Account B, create a user policy to allow the user from Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A bucket policy is a resource-based policy that defines permissions for a specific S3 bucket. It can be used to grant cross-account access to another AWS account or an IAM user or role in another account. A bucket policy can also specify which actions, resources, and conditions are allowed or denied.
A bucket ACL is an access control list that grants basic read or write permissions to predefined groups of users. It cannot be used to grant cross-account access to a specific IAM user or role in another account.
An object ACL is an access control list that grants basic read or write permissions to predefined groups of users for a specific object in an S3 bucket. It cannot be used to grant cross-account access to a specific IAM user or role in another account.
A user policy is an IAM policy that defines permissions for an IAM user or role in the same account. It cannot be used to grant cross-account access to another AWS account or an IAM user or role in another account.
For more information, see Provide cross-account access to objects in Amazon S3 buckets and Example 2: Bucket owner granting cross-account bucket permissions.

NEW QUESTION 5
A company has retail stores The company is designing a solution to store scanned copies of customer receipts on Amazon S3 Files will be between 100 KB and 5 MB in PDF format Each retail store must have a unique encryption key Each object must be encrypted with a unique key
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a dedicated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key for each retail store Use the S3 Put operation to upload the objects to Amazon S3 Specify server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) and the key ID of the store's key
B. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key every day for each retail store Use the KMS Encrypt operation to encrypt objects Then upload the objects to Amazon S3
C. Run the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) GenerateDataKey operation every day for each retail store Use the data key and client-side encryption to encrypt the objects Then upload the objects to Amazon S3
D. Use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) ImportKeyMaterial operation to import new key material to AWS KMS every day for each retail store Use a customer managed key and the KMS Encrypt operation to encrypt the objects Then upload the objects to Amazon S3

Answer: A

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of storing scanned copies of customer receipts on Amazon S3, where files will be between 100 KB and 5 MB in PDF format, each retail store must have a unique encryption key, and each object must be encrypted with a unique key, the most appropriate solution would be to create a dedicated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key for each retail store. Then, use the S3 Put operation to upload the objects to Amazon S3, specifying server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) and the key ID of the store’s key.
References: : Amazon S3 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web
Services : Amazon S3 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Service

NEW QUESTION 6
A company has two IAM accounts within IAM Organizations. In Account-1. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is launched using a service-linked role. In Account-2. Amazon EBS volumes are encrypted with an IAM KMS key A Security Engineer needs to ensure that the service-linked role can launch instances with these encrypted volumes
Which combination of steps should the Security Engineer take in both accounts? (Select TWO.)

A. Allow Account-1 to access the KMS key in Account-2 using a key policy
B. Attach an IAM policy to the service-linked role in Account-1 that allows these actions CreateGrant.DescnbeKey, Encrypt, GenerateDataKey, Decrypt, and ReEncrypt
C. Create a KMS grant for the service-linked role with these actions CreateGrant, DescnbeKey Encrypt GenerateDataKey Decrypt, and ReEncrypt
D. Attach an IAM policy to the role attached to the EC2 instances with KMS actions and then allow Account-1 in the KMS key policy.
E. Attach an IAM policy to the user who is launching EC2 instances and allow the user to access the KMS key policy of Account-2.

Answer: CD

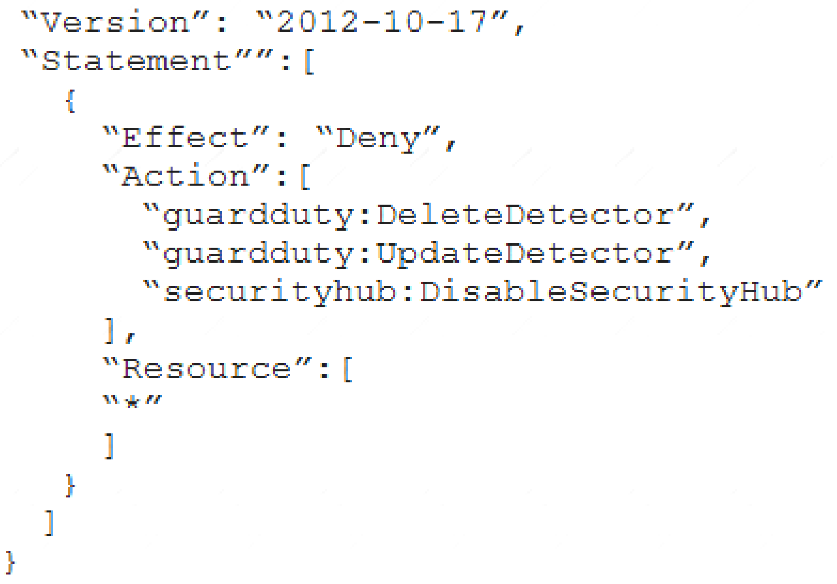
Explanation:
because these are the steps that can ensure that the service-linked role can launch instances with encrypted volumes. A service-linked role is a type of IAM role that is linked to an AWS service and allows the service to perform actions on your behalf. A KMS grant is a mechanism that allows you to delegate permissions to use a customer master key (CMK) to a principal such as a service-linked role. A KMS grant specifies the actions that the principal can perform, such as encrypting and decrypting data. By creating a KMS grant for the service-linked role with the specified actions, you can allow the service-linked role to use the CMK in Account-2 to launch instances with encrypted volumes. By attaching an IAM policy to the role attached to the EC2 instances with KMS actions and then allowing Account-1 in the KMS key policy, you can also enable cross-account access to the CMK and allow the EC2 instances to use the encrypted volumes. The other options are either incorrect or unnecessary for meeting the requirement.

NEW QUESTION 7

A company deploys a set of standard IAM roles in AWS accounts. The IAM roles are based on job functions within the company. To balance operational efficiency and security, a security engineer implemented AWS Organizations SCPs to restrict access to critical security services in all company accounts.

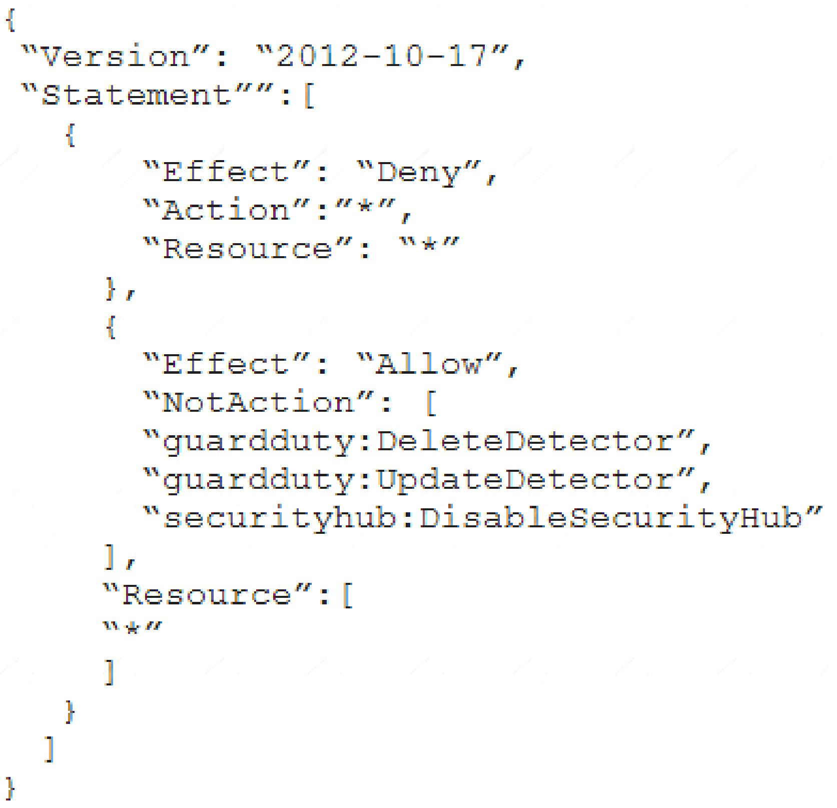
All of the company's accounts and OUs within AWS Organizations have a default FullAWSAccess SCP that is attached. The security engineer needs to ensure that no one can disable Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub. The security engineer also must not override other permissions that are granted by IAM policies that are defined in the accounts.

Which SCP should the security engineer attach to the root of the organization to meet these requirements? A)



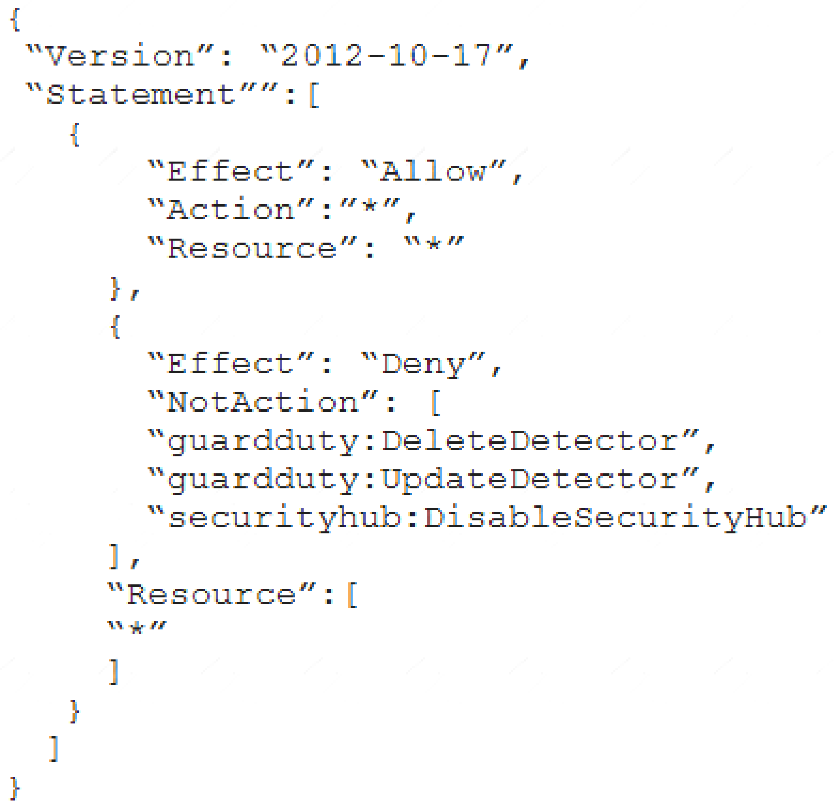
```
 “Version”: “2012-10-17”,
 “Statement””:[
   {
     “Effect”: “Deny”,
     “Action”:[
       “guardduty:DeleteDetector”,
       “guardduty:UpdateDetector”,
       “securityhub:DisableSecurityHub”
     ],
     “Resource”:[
     “*”
     ]
   }
  ]
}
```

B)



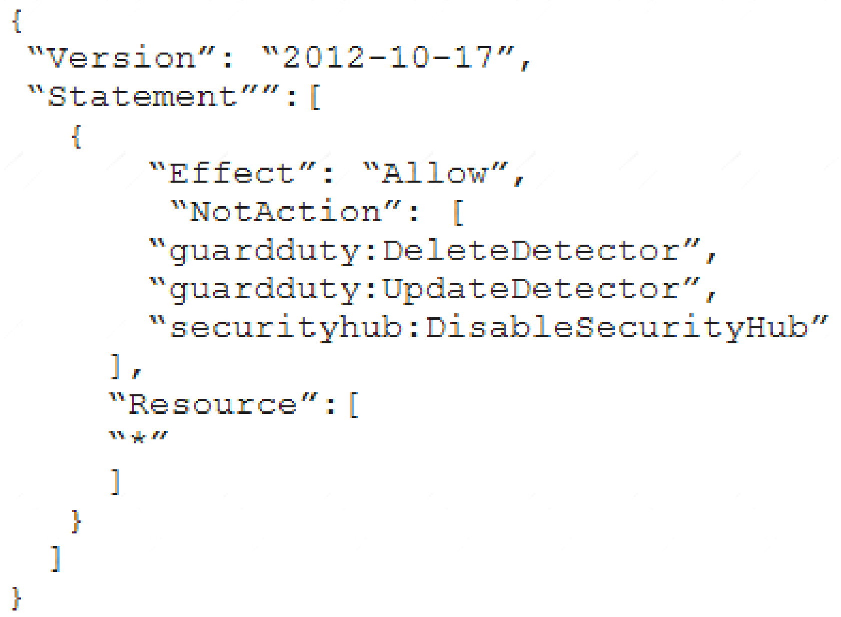
```
{
 “Version”: “2012-10-17”,
 “Statement””:[
   {
       “Effect”: “Deny”,
       “Action”:”*”,
       “Resource”: “*”
     },
     {
       “Effect”: “Allow”,
       “NotAction”: [
       “guardduty:DeleteDetector”,
       “guardduty:UpdateDetector”,
       “securityhub:DisableSecurityHub”
     ],
     “Resource”:[
     “*”
     ]
   }
  ]
}
```

C)



```
{
 “Version”: “2012-10-17”,
 “Statement””:[
   {
       “Effect”: “Allow”,
       “Action”:”*”,
       “Resource”: “*”
     },
     {
       “Effect”: “Deny”,
       “NotAction”: [
       “guardduty:DeleteDetector”,
       “guardduty:UpdateDetector”,
       “securityhub:DisableSecurityHub”
     ],
     “Resource”:[
     “*”
     ]
   }
  ]
}
```

D)



```
{
 “Version”: “2012-10-17”,
 “Statement””:[
   {
       “Effect”: “Allow”,
        “NotAction”: [
       “guardduty:DeleteDetector”,
       “guardduty:UpdateDetector”,
       “securityhub:DisableSecurityHub”
     ],
     “Resource”:[
     “*”
     ]
   }
  ]
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
A security engineer is creating an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function needs to use a role that is named LambdaAuditRole to assume a role that is named AcmeAuditFactoryRole in a different AWS account.
When the code is processed, the following error message appears: "An error oc-curred (AccessDenied) when calling the AssumeRole operation."
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to resolve this er-ror? (Select TWO.)

A. Ensure that LambdaAuditRole has the sts:AssumeRole permission for Ac-meAuditFactoryRole.
B. Ensure that LambdaAuditRole has the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy attached.
C. Ensure that the trust policy for AcmeAuditFactoryRole allows the sts:AssumeRole action from LambdaAuditRole.
D. Ensure that the trust policy for LambdaAuditRole allows the sts:AssumeRole action from the lambda.amazonaws.com service.
E. Ensure that the sts:AssumeRole API call is being issued to the us-east-I Region endpoint.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 9
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The company wants to use AWS CloudFormation StackSets in the organization to deploy various AWS design patterns into environments. These patterns consist of Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancers, Amazon RDS databases, and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters or Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) clusters.
Currently, the company's developers can create their own CloudFormation stacks to increase the overall speed of delivery. A centralized CI/CD pipeline in a shared services AWS account deploys each CloudFormation stack.
The company's security team has already provided requirements for each service in accordance with internal standards. If there are any resources that do not comply with the internal standards, the security team must receive notification to take appropriate action. The security team must implement a notification solution that gives developers the ability to maintain the same overall delivery speed that they currently have.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
B. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topi
C. Create a custom AWS Lambda function that will run the aws cloudformation validate-template AWS CLI command on all CloudFormation templates before the build stage in the CI/CD pipelin
D. Configure the CI/CD pipeline to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
F. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topi
G. Create custom rules in CloudFormation Guard for each resource configuratio
H. In the CllCD pipeline, before the build stage, configure a Docker image to run the cfn-guard command on the CloudFormation templat
I. Configure the CI/CD pipeline to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
J. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and an Am-azon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queu
K. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topi
L. Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the shared services AWS accoun
M. Include an event notification to publish to the SQS queue when new objects are added to the S3 bucke
N. Require the de-velopers to put their CloudFormation templates in the S3 bucke
O. Launch EC2 instances that automatically scale based on the SQS queue dept
P. Con-figure the EC2 instances to use CloudFormation Guard to scan the templates and deploy the templates if there are no issue
Q. Configure the CllCD pipe-line to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
R. Create a centralized CloudFormation stack set that includes a standard set of resources that the developers can deploy in each AWS accoun
S. Configure each CloudFormation template to meet the security requirement
T. For any new resources or configurations, update the CloudFormation template and send the template to the security team for revie
. When the review is com-pleted, add the new CloudFormation stack to the repository for the devel-opers to use.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
A company has a large fleet of Linux Amazon EC2 instances and Windows EC2 instances that run in private subnets. The company wants all remote administration to be performed as securely as possible in the AWS Cloud.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

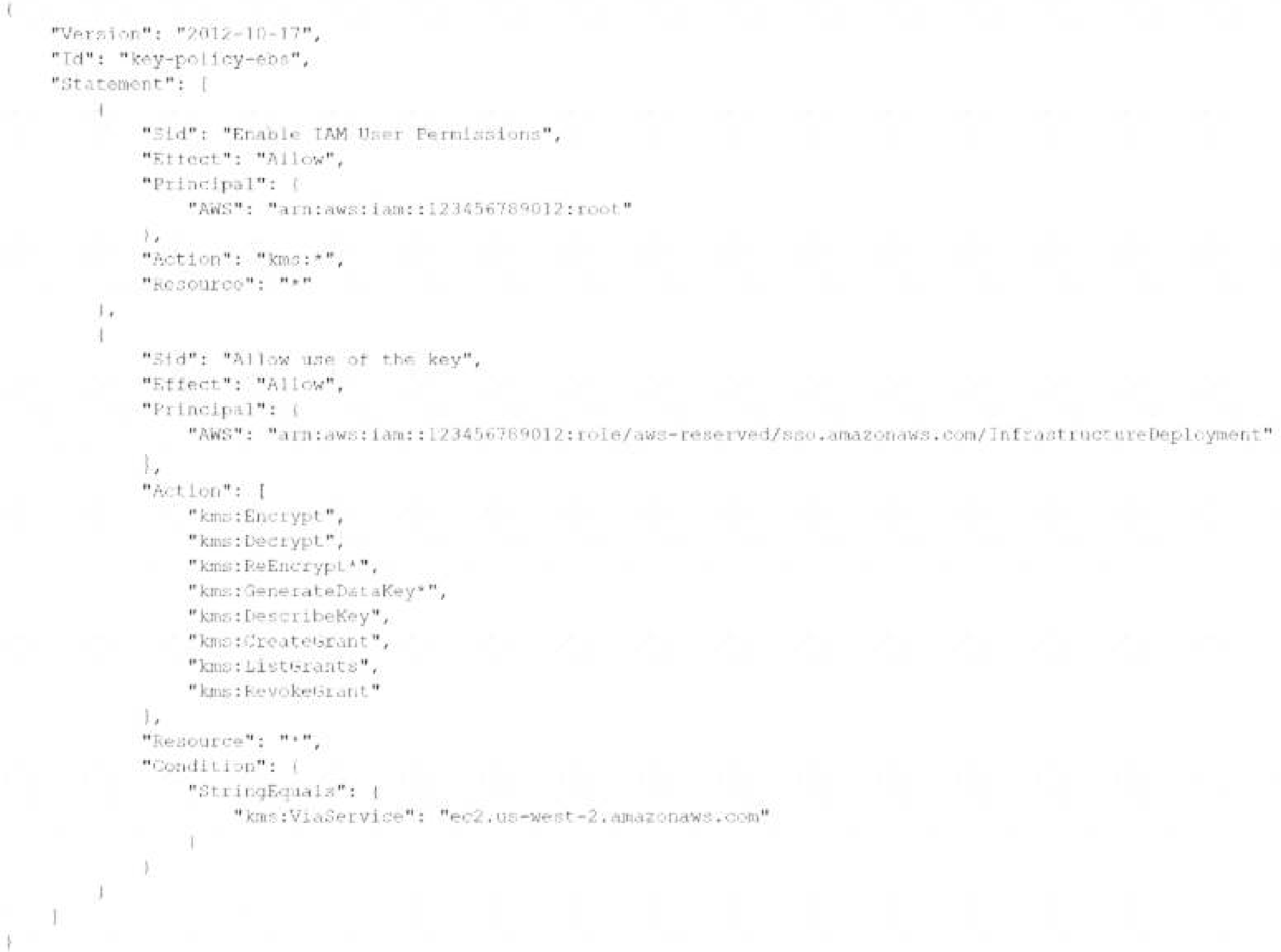
A. Do not use SSH-RSA private keys during the launch of new instance
B. Implement AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.
C. Generate new SSH-RSA private keys for existing instance
D. Implement AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.
E. Do not use SSH-RSA private keys during the launch of new instance
F. Configure EC2 Instance Connect.
G. Generate new SSH-RSA private keys for existing instance
H. Configure EC2 Instance Connect.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Systems Manager Session Manager is a fully managed service that allows you to securely and remotely administer your EC2 instances without the need to open inbound ports, maintain bastion hosts, or manage SSH keys. Session Manager provides an interactive browser-based shell or CLI access to your instances, as well as port forwarding and auditing capabilities. Session Manager works with both Linux and Windows instances, and supports hybrid environments and edge devices.
EC2 Instance Connect is a feature that allows you to use SSH to connect to your Linux instances using
short-lived keys that are generated on demand and delivered securely through the AWS metadata service. EC2 Instance Connect does not require any additional software installation or configuration on the instance, but it does require you to use SSH-RSA keys during the launch of new instances.
The correct answer is to use Session Manager, as it provides more security and flexibility than EC2 Instance Connect, and does not require SSH-RSA keys or inbound ports. Session Manager also works with Windows instances, while EC2 Instance Connect does not.
Verified References:

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/session-manager.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Connect-using-EC2-Instance-Connect.html
- https://repost.aws/questions/QUnV4R9EoeSdW0GT3cKBUR7w/what-is-the-difference-between-ec-2-ins

NEW QUESTION 10
A company wants to establish separate IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) keys to use for different IAM services. The company's security engineer created the following key policy lo allow the infrastructure deployment team to create encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes by assuming the InfrastructureDeployment IAM role:



```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Id": "key-policy-ebs",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
            },
            "Action": "kms:*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-reserved/sso.amazonaws.com/InfrastructureDeployment"
            },
            "Action": [
                "kms:Encrypt",
                "kms:Decrypt",
                "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                "kms:DescribeKey",
                "kms:CreateGrant",
                "kms:ListGrants",
                "kms:RevokeGrant"
            ],
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "kms:ViaService": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

The security engineer recently discovered that IAM roles other than the InfrastructureDeployment role used this key (or other services. Which change to the policy should the security engineer make to resolve these issues?

A. In the statement block that contains the Sid "Allow use of the key", under the "Condition" block, change StringEquals to StringLike.
B. In the policy document, remove the statement Dlock that contains the Sid "Enable IAM User Permissions". Add key management policies to the KMS policy.
C. In the statement block that contains the Sid "Allow use of the Key", under the "Condition" block, change the Kms:ViaService value to ec2.us-east-1 .amazonIAM com.
D. In the policy document, add a new statement block that grants the kms:Disable' permission to the security engineer's IAM role.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To resolve the issues, the security engineer should make the following change to the policy:

- In the statement block that contains the Sid “Allow use of the key”, under the “Condition” block, change the Kms:ViaService value to ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. This allows the security engineer to restrict the use of the key to only EC2 service in the us-east-1 region, and prevent other services from using the key.

NEW QUESTION 13

Auditors for a health care company have mandated that all data volumes be encrypted at rest Infrastructure is deployed mainly via IAM CloudFormation however third-party frameworks and manual deployment are required on some legacy systems
What is the BEST way to monitor, on a recurring basis, whether all EBS volumes are encrypted?

A. On a recurring basis, update an IAM user policies to require that EC2 instances are created with an encrypted volume
B. Configure an IAM Config rule lo run on a recurring basis 'or volume encryption
C. Set up Amazon Inspector rules tor volume encryption to run on a recurring schedule
D. Use CloudWatch Logs to determine whether instances were created with an encrypted volume

Answer: B

Explanation:
To support answer B, use the reference https://d1.IAMstatic.com/whitepapers/IAM-security-whitepaper.pdf "For example, IAM Config provides a managed IAM Config Rules to ensure that encryption is turned on for
all EBS volumes in your account."

NEW QUESTION 17

A developer has created an AWS Lambda function in a company's development account. The Lambda function requires the use of an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key that exists in a security account that the company's security team controls. The developer obtains the ARN of the KMS key from a previous Lambda function in the development account. The previous Lambda function had been working properly with the KMS key.
When the developer uses the ARN and tests the new Lambda function an error message states that access is denied to the KMS key in the security account. The developer tests the previous Lambda function that uses the same KMS key and discovers that the previous Lambda function still can encrypt data as expected.
A security engineer must resolve the problem so that the new Lambda function in the development account can use the KMS key from the security account.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. In the security account configure an IAM role for the new Lambda functio
B. Attach an IAM policy that allows access to the KMS key in the security account.
C. In the development account configure an IAM role for the new Lambda functio
D. Attach a key policy that allows access to the KMS key in the security account.
E. In the development account configure an IAM role for the new Lambda functio
F. Attach an IAM policy that allows access to the KMS key in the security account.
G. Configure a key policy for the KMS key m the security account to allow access to the IAM role of the new Lambda function in the security account.
H. Configure a key policy for the KMS key in the security account to allow access to the IAM role of the new Lambda function in the development account.

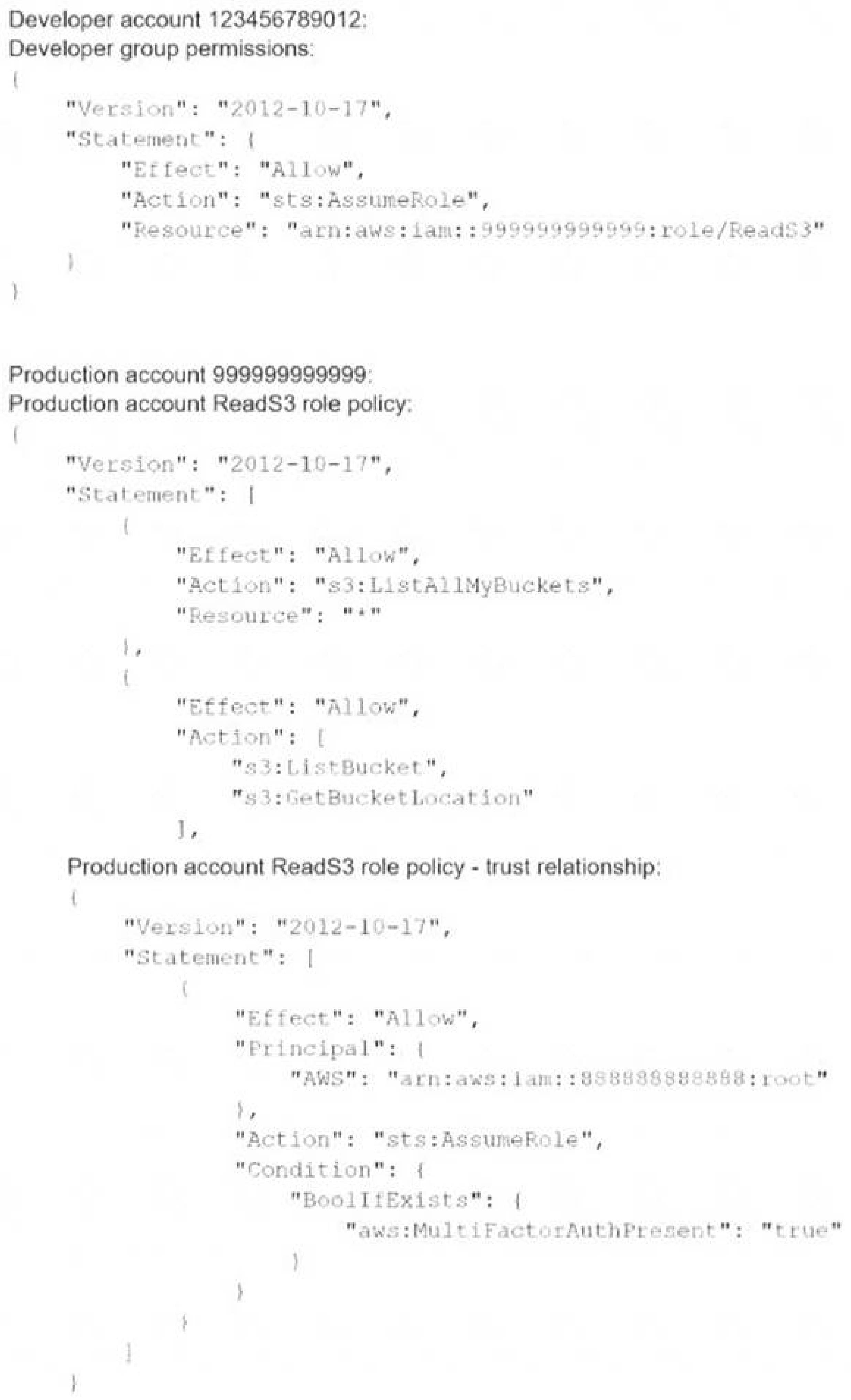
Answer: CE

Explanation:
To allow cross-account access to a KMS key, the key policy of the KMS key must grant permission to the external account or principal, and the IAM policy of the external account or principal must delegate the key policy permission. In this case, the new Lambda function in the development account needs to use the KMS key in the security account, so the key policy of the KMS key must allow access to the IAM role of the new Lambda function in the development account (option E), and the IAM role of the new Lambda function in the development account must have an IAM policy that allows access to the KMS key in the security account (option C). Option A is incorrect because it creates an IAM role for the new Lambda function in the security account, not in the development account. Option B is incorrect because it attaches a key policy to an IAM role, which is not valid. Option D is incorrect because it allows access to the IAM role of the new Lambda function in the security account, not in the development account. Verified References:

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/key-policy-requirements-EBS-encryption.html

NEW QUESTION 22

A company's cloud operations team is responsible for building effective security for IAM cross-account access. The team asks a security engineer to help troubleshoot why some developers in the developer account (123456789012) in the developers group are not able to assume a cross-account role (ReadS3) into a production account (999999999999) to read the contents of an Amazon S3 bucket (productionapp). The two account policies are as follows:



Developer account 123456789012:
Developer group permissions:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::999999999999:role/ReadS3"
    }
}
```

Production account 999999999999:
Production account ReadS3 role policy:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ListBucket",
                "s3:GetBucketLocation"
            ],
```

Production account ReadS3 role policy - trust relationship:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::888888888888:root"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            "Condition": {
                "BoolIfExists": {
                    "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": "true"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Which recommendations should the security engineer make to resolve this issue? (Select TWO.)

A. Ask the developers to change their password and use a different web browser.
B. Ensure that developers are using multi-factor authentication (MFA) when they log in to their developer account as the developer role.
C. Modify the production account ReadS3 role policy to allow the PutBucketPolicy action on the productionapp S3 bucket.
D. Update the trust relationship policy on the production account S3 role to allow the account number of the developer account.
E. Update the developer group permissions in the developer account to allow access to the productionapp S3 bucket.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 26
A company stores images for a website in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company is using Amazon CloudFront to serve the images to end users. The company recently discovered that the images are being accessed from countries where the company does not have a distribution license.
Which actions should the company take to secure the images to limit 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:
To secure the images to limit their distribution, the company should take the following actions:

- Update the S3 bucket policy to restrict access to a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI). This allows the company to use a special CloudFront user that can access objects in their S3 bucket, and prevent anyone else from accessing them directly.
- Add a CloudFront geo restriction deny list of countries where the company lacks a license. This allows the company to use a feature that controls access to their content based on the geographic location of their viewers, and block requests from countries where they do not have a distribution license.

NEW QUESTION 29
A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run its container-based application on AWS. The company needs to ensure that the container images contain no severe vulnerabilities. The company also must ensure that only specific IAM roles and specific AWS accounts can access the container images.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

A. Pull images from the public container registr
B. Publish the images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories with scan on push configured in a centralized AWS accoun
C. Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS account
D. Use identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals can access the images.
E. Pull images from the public container registr
F. Publish the images to a private container registry that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in a centralized AWS accoun
G. Deploy host-based container scanning tools to EC2 instances that run Amazon EC
H. Restrict access to the container images by using basic authentication over HTTPS.
I. Pull images from the public container registr
J. Publish the images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories with scan on push configured in a centralized AWS accoun
K. Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS account
L. Use repository policies and identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals and accounts can access the images.
M. Pull images from the public container registr
N. Publish the images to AWS CodeArtifact repositories in a centralized AWS accoun
O. Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS account
P. Use repository policies and identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals and accounts can access the images.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Pull images from the public container registry. Publish the images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories with scan on push configured in a centralized AWS account.
Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS accounts. Use repository policies and identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals and accounts can access the images.
This solution meets the requirements because:

- Amazon ECR is a fully managed container registry service that supports Docker and OCI images and artifacts1. It integrates with Amazon ECS and other AWS services to simplify the development and deployment of container-based applications.
- Amazon ECR provides image scanning on push, which uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database from the open-source Clair project to detect software vulnerabilities in container images2. The scan results are available in the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs2.
- Amazon ECR supports cross-account access to repositories, which allows sharing images across multiple AWS accounts3. This can be achieved by using repository policies, which are resource-based policies that specify which IAM principals and accounts can access the repositories and what actions they can perform4. Additionally, identity-based policies can be used to control which IAM roles in each account can access the repositories5.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. This option does not use repository policies to restrict cross-account access to the images, which is a requirement. Identity-based policies alone are not sufficient to control access to Amazon ECR repositories5.
- B. This option does not use Amazon ECR, which is a fully managed service that provides image scanning and cross-account access features. Hosting a private container registry on EC2 instances would require more management overhead and additional security measures.
- D. This option uses AWS CodeArtifact, which is a fully managed artifact repository service that supports Maven, npm, NuGet, PyPI, and generic package formats6. However, AWS CodeArtifact does not support Docker or OCI container images, which are required for Amazon ECS applications.

NEW QUESTION 30
There are currently multiple applications hosted in a VPC. During monitoring it has been noticed that multiple port scans are coming in from a specific IP Address block. The internal security team has requested that all offending IP Addresses be denied for the next 24 hours. Which of the following is the best method to quickly and temporarily deny access from the specified IP Address's.
Please select:

A. Create an AD policy to modify the Windows Firewall settings on all hosts in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
B. Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
C. Add a rule to all of the VPC Security Groups to deny access from the IP Address block.
D. Modify the Windows Firewall settings on all AMI'S that your organization uses in that VPC to deny access from the IP address block.

Answer: B

Explanation:
NACL acts as a firewall at the subnet level of the VPC and we can deny the offending IP address block at the subnet level using NACL rules to block the incoming traffic to the VPC instances. Since NACL rules are applied as per the Rule numbers make sure that this rule number should take precedence over other rule numbers if there are any such rules that will allow traffic from these IP ranges. The lowest rule number has more precedence over a rule that has a higher number.
The IAM Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for IAM users
For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged IAM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates a unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).
Options C is invalid because these options are not available Option D is invalid because there is not root access for users
For more information on IAM best practices, please visit the below URL: https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html
The correct answer is: Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.

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NEW QUESTION 35
A company has deployed servers on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. External vendors access these servers over the internet. Recently, the company deployed a new application on EC2 instances in a new CIDR range. The company needs to make the application available to the vendors.
A security engineer verified that the associated security groups and network ACLs are allowing the required ports in the inbound diction. However, the vendors cannot connect to the application.
Which solution will provide the vendors access to the application?

A. Modify the security group that is associated with the EC2 instances to have the same outbound rules asinbound rules.
B. Modify the network ACL that is associated with the CIDR range to allow outbound traffic to ephemeral ports.
C. Modify the inbound rules on the internet gateway to allow the required ports.
D. Modify the network ACL that is associated with the CIDR range to have the same outbound rules as inbound rules.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Modify the network ACL that is associated with the CIDR range to allow outbound traffic to ephemeral ports.
This answer is correct because network ACLs are stateless, which means that they do not automatically allow return traffic for inbound connections. Therefore, the network ACL that is associated with the CIDR range of the new application must have outbound rules that allow traffic to ephemeral ports, which are the temporary ports used by the vendors' machines to communicate with the application servers. Ephemeral ports are typically in the range of 1024-655351. If the network ACL does not have such rules, the vendors will not be able to connect to the application.
The other options are incorrect because:
➢ A. Modifying the security group that is associated with the EC2 instances to have the same outbound rules as inbound rules is not a solution, because security groups are stateful, which means that they automatically allow return traffic for inbound connections. Therefore, there is no need to add outbound rules to the security group for the vendors to access the application2.
➢ C. Modifying the inbound rules on the internet gateway to allow the required ports is not a solution, because internet gateways do not have inbound or outbound rules. Internet gateways are VPC components that enable communication between instances in a VPC and the internet. They do not filter traffic based on ports or protocols3.
➢ D. Modifying the network ACL that is associated with the CIDR range to have the same outbound rules as inbound rules is not a solution, because it does not address the issue of ephemeral ports. The outbound rules of the network ACL must match the ephemeral port range of the vendors' machines, not necessarily the inbound rules of the network ACL4.
References:
1: Ephemeral port - Wikipedia 2: Security groups for your VPC - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 3: Internet gateways - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 4: Network ACLs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

NEW QUESTION 37
A company wants to deploy a distributed web application on a fleet of EC2 instances. The fleet will be fronted by a Classic Load Balancer that will be configured to terminate the TLS connection The company wants to make sure that all past and current TLS traffic to the Classic Load Balancer stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked.
To ensure the company meets these requirements, a Security Engineer can configure a Classic Load Balancer with:

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 38
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 42
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?

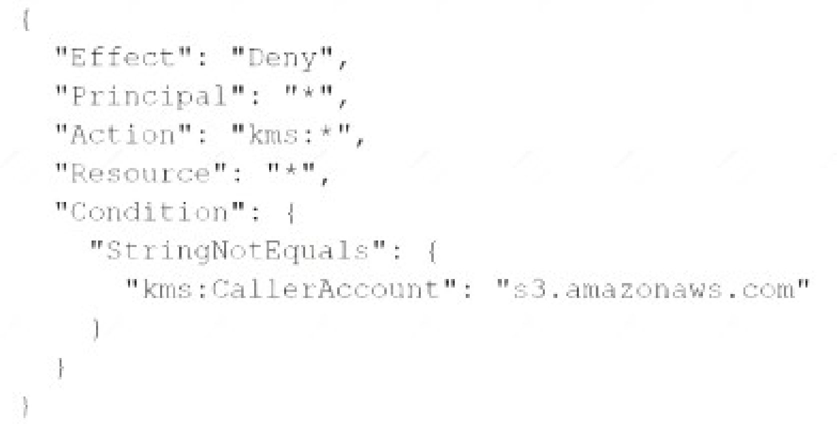
A. Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manage
B. Configure automatic credential rotation tor every 30 days.
C. Store the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
D. Create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the credentials every 30 days.
E. Store the database credentials in 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:

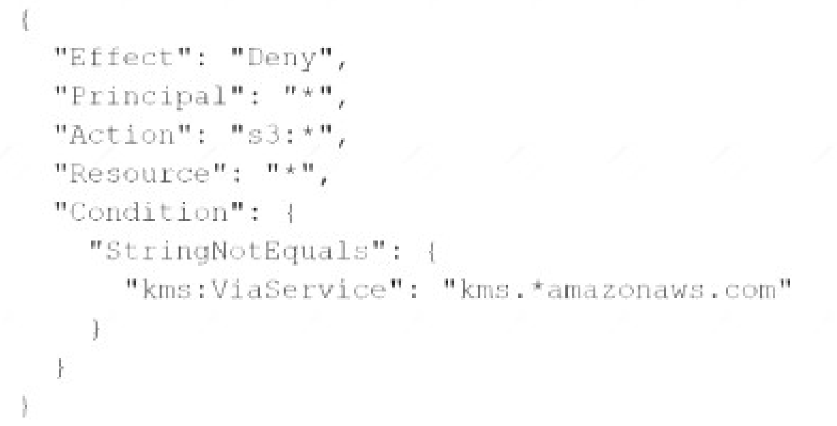
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotate-secrets_turn-on-for-other.html

NEW QUESTION 45
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 47
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 50
Your company has just set up a new central server in a VPC. There is a requirement for other teams who have their servers located in different VPC's in the same region to connect to the central server. Which of the below options is best suited to achieve this requirement.
Please select:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 51
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 55
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 60
A security engineer wants to forward custom application-security logs from an Amazon EC2 instance to Amazon CloudWatch. The security engineer installs the CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instance and adds the path of the logs to the CloudWatch configuration file. However, CloudWatch does not receive the logs. The security engineer verifies that the awslogs service is running on the EC2 instance.
What should the security engineer do next to resolve the issue?

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

Answer: D

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 64
A company plans to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to implement an encryption strategy to protect data at rest. The company requires client-side encryption for company projects. The company is currently conducting multiple projects to test the company's use of AWS KMS. These tests have led to a sudden increase in the company's AWS resource consumption. The test projects include applications that issue multiple requests each second to KMS endpoints for encryption activities.
The company needs to develop a solution that does not throttle the company's ability to use AWS KMS. The solution must improve key usage for client-side encryption and must be cost optimized. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use keyrings with the AWS Encryption SD
B. Use each keyring individually or combine keyrings into amulti-keyrin
C. Decrypt the data by using a keyring that has the primary key in the multi-keyring.
D. Use data key cachin
E. Use the local cache that the AWS Encryption SDK provides with a caching cryptographic materials manager.
F. Use KMS key rotatio
G. Use a local cache in the AWS Encryption SDK with a caching cryptographic materials manager.
H. Use keyrings with the AWS Encryption SD
I. Use each keyring individually or combine keyrings into a multi-keyrin
J. Use any of the wrapping keys in the multi-keyring to decrypt the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Use data key caching. Use the local cache that the AWS Encryption SDK provides with a caching cryptographic materials manager.
This answer is correct because data key caching can improve performance, reduce cost, and help the company stay within the service limits of AWS KMS. Data key caching stores data keys and related cryptographic material in a cache, and reuses them for encryption and decryption operations. This reduces the number of requests to AWS KMS endpoints and avoids throttling. The AWS Encryption SDK provides a local cache and a caching cryptographic materials manager (caching CMM) that interacts with the cache and enforces security thresholds that the company can set1.
The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Using keyrings with the AWS Encryption SDK does not address the problem of throttling or cost optimization. Keyrings are used to generate, encrypt, and decrypt data keys, but they do not cache or reuse them. Using each keyring individually or combining them into a multi-keyring does not reduce the number of requests to AWS KMS endpoints2.
- C. Using KMS key rotation does not address the problem of throttling or cost optimization. Key rotation is a security practice that creates new cryptographic material for a KMS key every year, but it does not affect the data that the KMS key protects. Key rotation does not reduce the number of requests to AWS KMS endpoints, and it might incur additional costs for storing multiple versions of key material3.
- D. Using keyrings with the AWS Encryption SDK does not address the problem of throttling or cost optimization, as explained in option A. Moreover, using any of the wrapping keys in the multi-keyring to decrypt the data is not a valid option, because only one of the wrapping keys can decrypt a given data key. The wrapping key that encrypts a data key is stored in the encrypted data key structure, and only that wrapping key can decrypt it4.

References:

1: Data key caching - AWS Encryption SDK 2: Using keyrings - AWS Encryption SDK 3: Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service 4: How keyrings work - AWS Encryption SDK

NEW QUESTION 67
A web application gives users the ability to log in verify their membership's validity and browse artifacts that are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. When a user attempts to download an object, the application must verify the permission to access the object and allow the user to download the object from a custom domain name such as example com.
What is the MOST secure way for a security engineer to implement this functionality?

A. Configure read-only access to the object by using a bucket AC
B. Remove the access after a set time has elapsed.
C. Implement an IAM policy to give the user read access to the S3 bucket.
D. Create an S3 presigned URL Provide the S3 presigned URL to the user through the application.
E. Create an Amazon CloudFront signed UR
F. Provide the CloudFront signed URL to the user through the application.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For this scenario you would need to set up static website hosting because a custom domain name is listed as a requirement. "Amazon S3 website endpoints do not support HTTPS or access points. If you want to use HTTPS, you can use Amazon CloudFront to serve a static website hosted on Amazon S3." This is not secure. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/website-hosting-custom-domain-walkthrough.html CloudFront signed URLs allow much more fine-grained control as well as HTTPS access with custom domain names:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-signed-urls.html

NEW QUESTION 68
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 69
A company's Chief Security Officer has requested that a Security Analyst review and improve the security posture of each company IAM account The Security Analyst decides to do this by Improving IAM account root user security.
Which actions should the Security Analyst take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. Delete the access keys for the account root user in every account.
B. Create an admin IAM user with administrative privileges and delete the account root user in every account.
C. Implement a strong password to help protect account-level access to the IAM Management Console by the account root user.
D. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on every account root user in all accounts.
E. Create a custom IAM policy to limit permissions to required actions for the account root user and attach the policy to the account root user.
F. Attach an IAM role to the account root user to make use of the automated credential rotation in IAM STS.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
because these are the actions that can improve IAM account root user security. IAM account root user is a user that has complete access to all AWS resources and services in an account. IAM account root user security is a set of best practices that help protect the account root user from unauthorized or accidental use. Deleting the access keys for the account root user in every account can help prevent programmatic access by the account root user, which reduces the risk of compromise or misuse. Enabling MFA on every account root user in all accounts can help add an extra layer of security for console access by requiring a verification code in addition to a password. Creating a custom IAM policy to limit permissions to required actions for the account root user and attaching the policy to the account root user can help enforce the principle of least privilege and restrict the account root user from performing unnecessary or dangerous actions. The other options are either invalid or ineffective for improving IAM account root user security.

NEW QUESTION 70
A company is designing a multi-account structure for its development teams. The company is using AWS Organizations and AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO). The company must implement a solution so that the development teams can use only specific AWS Regions and so that each AWS account allows access to only specific AWS services.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 73
A company is building an application on AWS that will store sensitive information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated.
What should the security engineer recommend?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75
A company has a legacy application that runs on a single Amazon EC2 instance. A security audit shows that the application has been using an IAM access key within its code to access an Amazon S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1 in the same AWS account. This access key pair has the s3:GetObject permission to all objects in only this S3 bucket. The company takes the application offline because the application is not compliant with the company’s security policies for accessing other AWS resources from Amazon EC2.
A security engineer validates that AWS CloudTrail is turned on in all AWS Regions. CloudTrail is sending logs to an S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2. This S3 bucket is in the same AWS account as DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1. However, CloudTrail has not been configured to send logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
The company wants to know if any objects in DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1 were accessed with the IAM access key in the past 60 days. If any objects were accessed, the company wants to know if any of the objects that are text files (.txt extension) contained personally identifiable information (PII).
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to gather this information? (Choose two.)

A. Configure Amazon Macie to identify any objects in DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1 that contain PII and that were available to the access key.
B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to identify any objects in DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1 that contain PII and that were available to the access key.
C. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) to query the CloudTrail logs in DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2 for API calls that used the access key to access an object that contained PII.
D. Use Amazon Athena to query the CloudTrail logs in DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2 for any API calls that used the access key to access an object that contained PII.
E. Use AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to identify any API calls that used the access key to access objects that contained PII in DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 80
A company is attempting to conduct forensic analysis on an Amazon EC2 instance, but the company is unable to connect to the instance by using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. The company has installed AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on the EC2 instance.
The EC2 instance is in a subnet in a VPC that does not have an internet gateway attached. The company has associated a security group with the EC2 instance. The security group does not have inbound or outbound rules. The subnet's network ACL allows all inbound and outbound traffic.
Which combination of actions will allow the company to conduct forensic analysis on the EC2 instance without compromising forensic data? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 81
A security engineer recently rotated all IAM access keys in an AWS account. The security engineer then configured AWS Config and enabled the following AWS Config managed rules; mfa-enabled-for-iam-console-access, iam-user-mfa-enabled, access-key-rotated, and iam-user-unused-credentials-check.
The security engineer notices that all resources are displaying as noncompliant after the IAM GenerateCredentialReport API operation is invoked.
What could be the reason for the noncompliant status?

A. The IAM credential report was generated within the past 4 hours.
B. The security engineer does not have the GenerateCredentialReport permission.
C. The security engineer does not have the GetCredentialReport permission.
D. The AWS Config rules have a MaximumExecutionFrequency value of 24 hours.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. The AWS Config rules have a MaximumExecutionFrequency value of 24 hours. According to the AWS documentation1, the MaximumExecutionFrequency parameter specifies the maximum frequency with which AWS Config runs evaluations for a rule. For AWS Config managed rules, this value can be one of the following:

- One_Hour
- Three_Hours
- Six_Hours
- Twelve_Hours
- TwentyFour_Hours

If the rule is triggered by configuration changes, it will still run evaluations when AWS Config delivers the configuration snapshot. However, if the rule is triggered periodically, it will not run evaluations more often than the specified frequency.
In this case, the security engineer enabled four AWS Config managed rules that are triggered periodically. Therefore, these rules will only run evaluations every 24 hours, regardless of when the IAM credential report is generated. This means that the resources will display as noncompliant until the next evaluation cycle, which could take up to 24 hours after the IAM access keys are rotated.
The other options are incorrect because:

- A. The IAM credential report can be generated at any time, but it will not affect the compliance status of the resources until the next evaluation cycle of the AWS Config rules.
- B. The security engineer was able to invoke the IAM GenerateCredentialReport API operation, which means they have the GenerateCredentialReport permission. This permission is required to generate a credential report that lists all IAM users in an AWS account and their credential status2.
- C. The security engineer does not need the GetCredentialReport permission to enable or evaluate AWS Config rules. This permission is required to retrieve a credential report that was previously generated by using the GenerateCredentialReport operation2.

References:
1: AWS::Config::ConfigRule - AWS CloudFormation 2: IAM: Generate and retrieve IAM credential reports

NEW QUESTION 85
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage a multi-accountAWS environment in a single AWS Region. The organization's management account is named management-01. The company has turned on AWS Config in all accounts in the organization. The company has designated an account named security-01 as the delegated administra-tor for AWS Config.
All accounts report the compliance status of each account's rules to the AWS Config delegated administrator account by using an AWS Config aggregator. Each account administrator can configure and manage the account's own AWS Config rules to handle each account's unique compliance requirements.
A security engineer needs to implement a solution to automatically deploy a set of 10 AWS Config rules to all existing and future AWS accounts in the organiza-tion. The solution must turn on AWS Config automatically during account crea-tion.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that contains the 1 0 required AVVS Config rule
B. Deploy the template by using CloudFormation StackSets in the security-01 account.
C. Create a conformance pack that contains the 10 required AWS Config rule
D. Deploy the conformance pack from the security-01 account.
E. Create a conformance pack that contains the 10 required AWS Config rule
F. Deploy the conformance pack from the management-01 account.
G. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that will activate AWS Confi
H. De-ploy the template by using CloudFormation StackSets in the security-01 ac-count.
I. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that will activate AWS Confi
J. De-ploy the template by using CloudFormation StackSets in the management-01 account.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 88
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 92
A security engineer must troubleshoot an administrator's inability to make an existing Amazon S3 bucket public in an account that is part of an organization n IAM Organizations. The administrator switched the role from the master account to a member account and then attempted to make one S3 bucket public. This action was immediately denied
Which actions should the security engineer take to troubleshoot the permissions issue? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97
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 100
A security engineer is configuring a mechanism to send an alert when three or more failed sign-in attempts to the AWS Management Console occur during a 5-minute period. The security engineer creates a trail in AWS CloudTrail to assist in this work.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. In CloudTrail, turn on Insights events on the trai
B. Configure an alarm on the insight with eventName matching ConsoleLogin and errorMessage matching “Failed authentication”. Configure a threshold of 3 and

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Configure CloudTrail to send events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter for the relevant log group. Create a filter pattern with eventName matching ConsoleLogin and errorMessage matching “Failed authentication”. Create a CloudWatch alarm with a threshold of 3 and a period of 5 minutes.
This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of sending an alert when three or more failed sign-in attempts to the AWS Management Console occur during a 5-minute period. By configuring CloudTrail to send events to CloudWatch Logs, the security engineer can create a metric filter that matches the desired pattern of failed sign-in events. Then, by creating a CloudWatch alarm based on the metric filter, the security engineer can set a threshold of 3 and a period of 5 minutes, and choose an action such as sending an email or an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message when the alarm is triggered12.
The other options are incorrect because:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 102
An international company wants to combine AWS Security Hub findings across all the company's AWS Regions and from multiple accounts. In addition, the company
wants to create a centralized custom dashboard to correlate these findings with operational data for deeper
analysis and insights. The company needs an analytics tool to search and visualize Security Hub findings. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: BDF

Explanation:
The correct answer is B, D, and F. Designate an AWS account in an organization in AWS Organizations as a delegated administrator for Security Hub. Publish events to Amazon EventBridge from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams to deliver the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket. Partition the Amazon S3 data. Use AWS Glue to crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views.
According to the AWS documentation, AWS Security Hub is a service that provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state across your AWS accounts, and helps you check your environment against security standards and best practices. You can use Security Hub to aggregate security findings from various sources, such as AWS services, partner products, or your own applications.
To use Security Hub with multiple AWS accounts and Regions, you need to enable AWS Organizations with all features enabled. This allows you to centrally manage your accounts and apply policies across your organization. You can also use Security Hub as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you designate a delegated administrator account for Security Hub. The delegated administrator account can enable Security Hub automatically in all existing and future accounts in your organization, and can view and manage findings from all accounts.
According to the AWS documentation, Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus that makes it easy to connect applications using data from your own applications, integrated software as a service (SaaS) applications, and AWS services. You can use EventBridge to create rules that match events from various sources and route them to targets for processing.
To use EventBridge with Security Hub findings, you need to enable Security Hub as an event source in EventBridge. This will allow you to publish events from

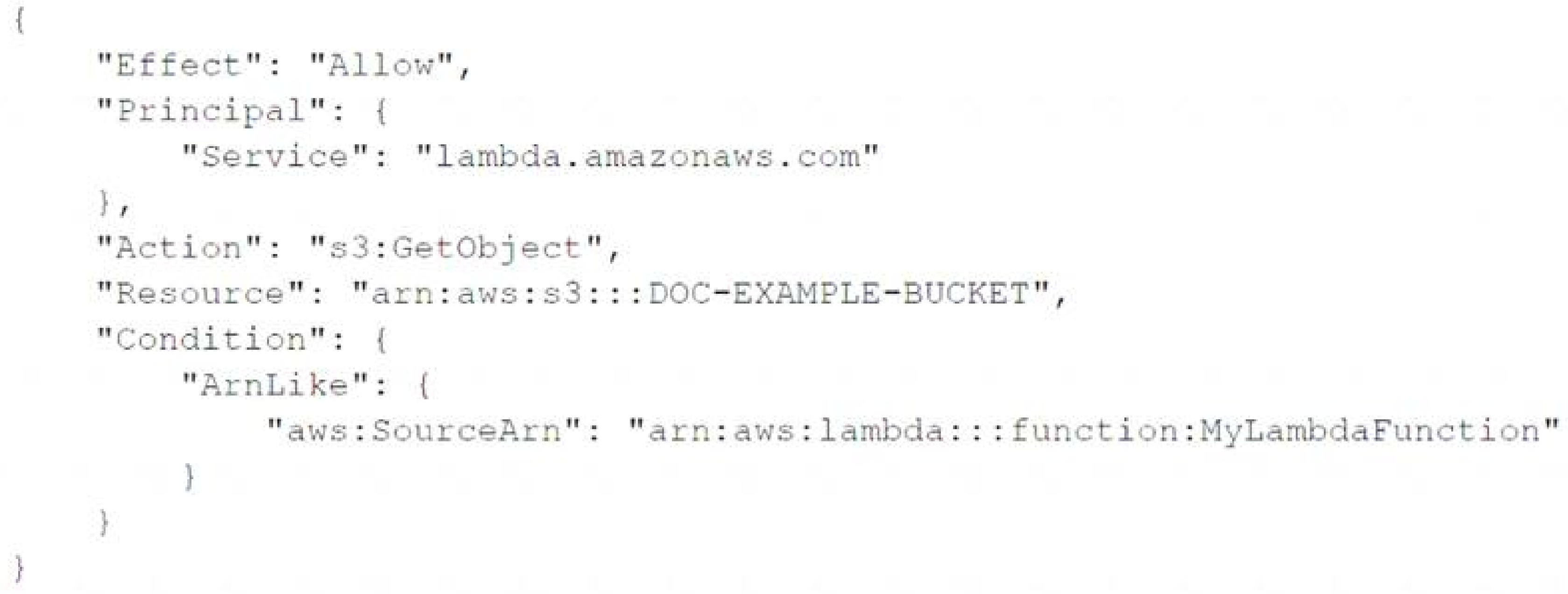
Security Hub to EventBridge in the same Region. You can then create EventBridge rules that match Security Hub findings based on criteria such as severity, type, or resource. You can also specify targets for your rules, such as Lambda functions, SNS topics, or Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams.
According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), and Splunk. You can use Kinesis Data Firehose to transform and enrich your data before delivering it to your destination.
To use Kinesis Data Firehose with Security Hub findings, you need to create a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream in each Region where you have enabled Security Hub. You can then configure the delivery stream to receive events from EventBridge as a source, and deliver the logs to a single S3 bucket as a destination. You can also enable data transformation or compression on the delivery stream if needed.
According to the AWS documentation, Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers scalability, data availability, security, and performance. You can use S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web. You can also use S3 features such as lifecycle management, encryption, versioning, and replication to optimize your storage.
To use S3 with Security Hub findings, you need to create an S3 bucket that will store the logs from Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams. You can then partition the data in the bucket by using prefixes such as account ID or Region. This will improve the performance and cost-effectiveness of querying the data.
According to the AWS documentation, AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy to prepare and load your data for analytics. You can use Glue to crawl your data sources, identify data formats, and suggest schemas and transformations. You can also use Glue Data Catalog as a central metadata repository for your data assets.
To use Glue with Security Hub findings, you need to create a Glue crawler that will crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema for the data. The crawler will create tables in the Glue Data Catalog that you can query using standard SQL.
According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage, and you pay only for the queries that you run. You can use Athena with Glue Data Catalog as a metadata store for your tables.
To use Athena with Security Hub findings, you need to create views in Athena that will flatten nested attributes in the data. For example, you can create views that extract fields such as account ID, Region, resource type, resource ID, finding type, finding title, and finding description from the JSON data. You can then query the views using SQL and join them with other tables if needed.
According to the AWS documentation, Amazon QuickSight is a fast, cloud-powered business intelligence
service that makes it easy to deliver insights to everyone in your organization. You can use QuickSight to create and publish interactive dashboards that include machine learning insights. You can also use QuickSight to connect to various data sources, such as Athena, S3, or RDS.
To use QuickSight with Security Hub findings, you need to create QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views as data sources. You can then visualize and analyze the findings using charts, graphs, maps, or tables. You can also apply filters, calculations, or aggregations to the data. You can then share the dashboards with your users or embed them in your applications.

NEW QUESTION 107
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 112
A security engineer is troubleshooting an AWS Lambda function that is named MyLambdaFunction. The function is encountering an error when the function attempts to read the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET. The S3 bucket has the following bucket policy:



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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Change the Resource element to “arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*”.
The reason is that the Resource element in the bucket policy specifies which objects in the bucket are affected by the policy. In this case, the policy only applies to

the bucket itself, not the objects inside it. Therefore, the Lambda function cannot access the objects with the s3:GetObject permission. To fix this, the Resource element should include a wildcard (*) to match all objects in the bucket. This way, the policy grants the Lambda function permission to read any object in the bucket.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

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

NEW QUESTION 117
A developer is building a serverless application hosted on AWS that uses Amazon Redshift as a data store The application has separate modules for readwrite and read-only functionality The modules need their own database users for compliance reasons
Which combination of steps should a security engineer implement to grant appropriate access? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure cluster security groups for each application module to control access to database users that are required for read-only and readwrite
B. Configure a VPC endpoint for Amazon Redshift Configure an endpoint policy that maps database users to each application module, and allow access to the tables that are required for read-only and read/write
C. Configure an 1AM policy for each module Specify the ARN of an Amazon Redshift database user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call
D. Create local database users for each module
E. Configure an 1AM policy for each module Specify the ARN of an 1AM user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call

Answer: A

Explanation:
To grant appropriate access to separate modules for read-write and read-only functionality in a serverless
application hosted on AWS that uses Amazon Redshift as a data store, a security engineer should configure cluster security groups for each application module to control access to database users that are required for read-only and readwrite, and configure an IAM policy for each module specifying the ARN of an IAM user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call.
References: : Amazon Redshift - Amazon Web Services : Amazon Redshift - Amazon Web Services : Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console : AWS Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console

NEW QUESTION 119
A company wants to remove all SSH keys permanently from a specific subset of its Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that are using the same 1AM instance profile However three individuals who have IAM user accounts will need to access these instances by using an SSH session to perform critical duties
How can a security engineer provide the access to meet these requirements'?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 124
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"

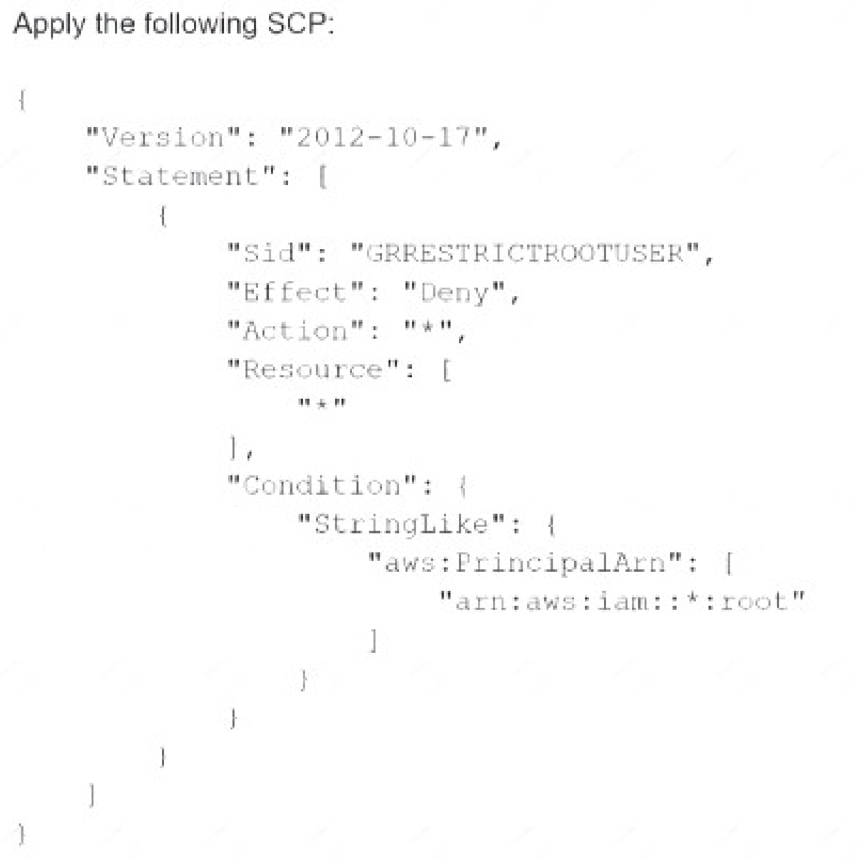
A. Add the file-system-id efs IAM-region amazonIAM com URL to the allow list for the data center firewall Install the IAM CLI on the data center-based servers to mount the EFS file system in the EFS security group add the data center IP range to the allow list Mount the EFS using the EFS file system 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.

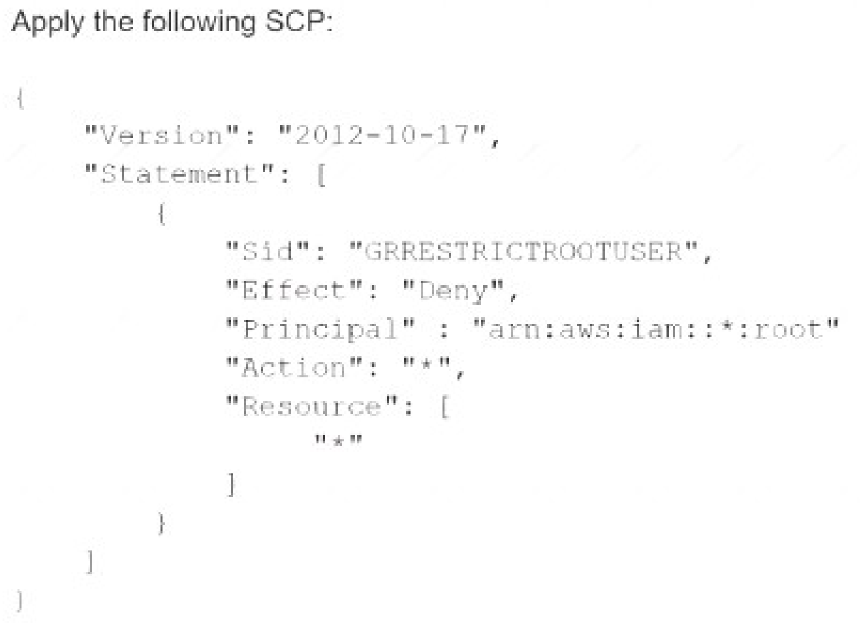
NEW QUESTION 127
A security engineer is defining the controls required to protect the IAM account root user credentials in an IAM Organizations hierarchy. The controls should also limit the impact in case these credentials have been compromised.
Which combination of controls should the security engineer 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"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

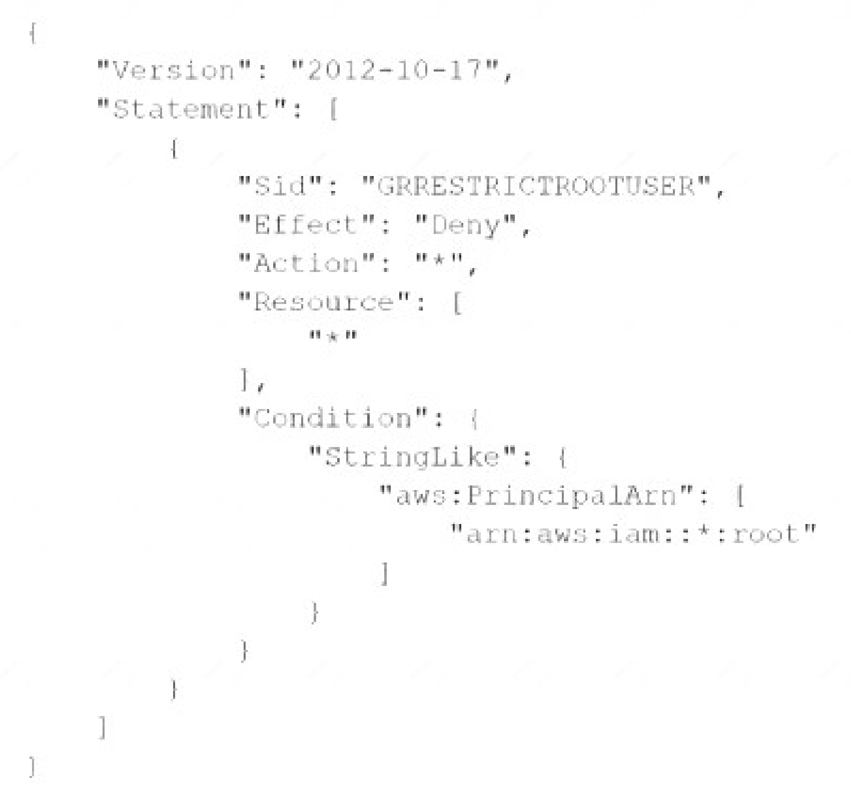
B)



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:

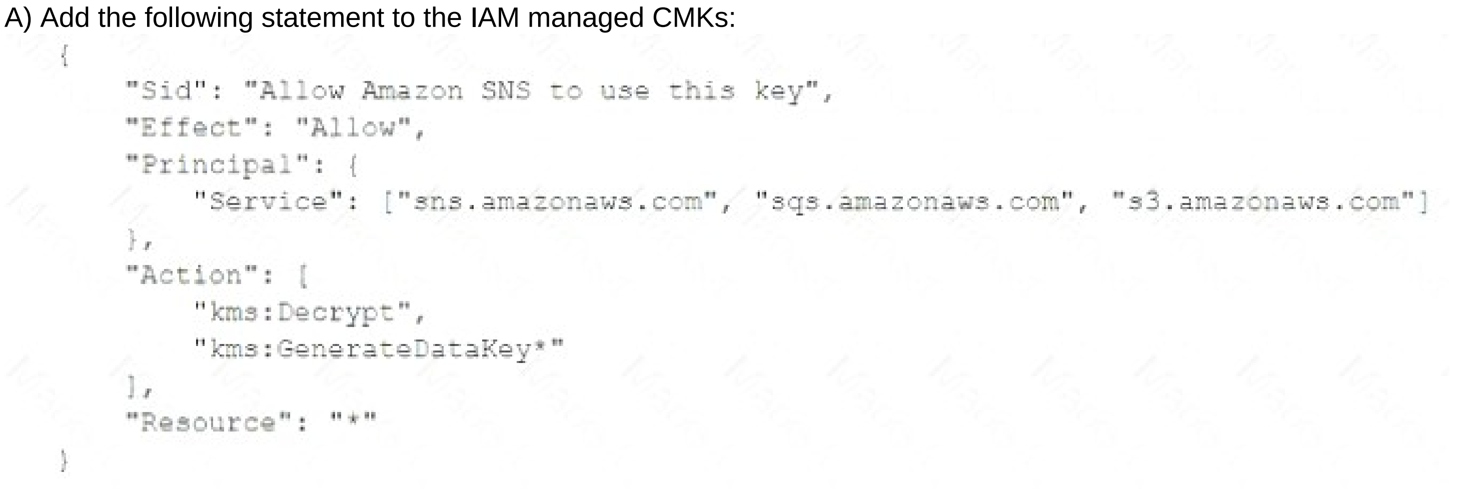


```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "Condition": {
                "StringLike": {
                  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

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

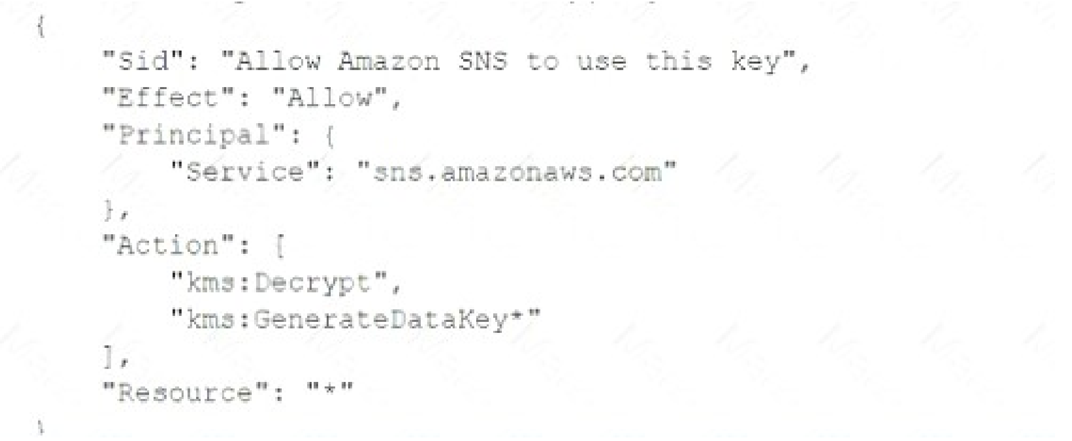
Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 131
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:



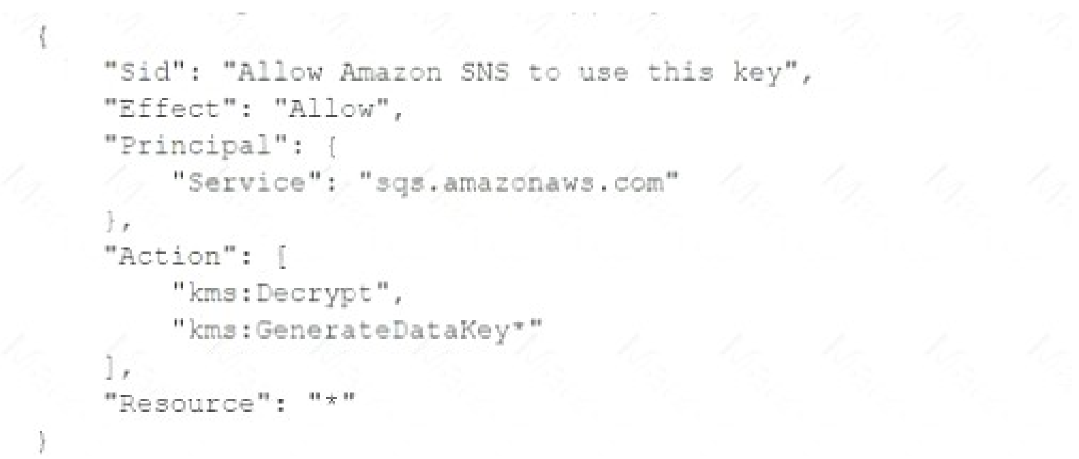
```
{
    "Sid": "Allow Amazon SNS to use this key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": ["sns.amazonaws.com", "sqs.amazonaws.com", "s3.amazonaws.com"]
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

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



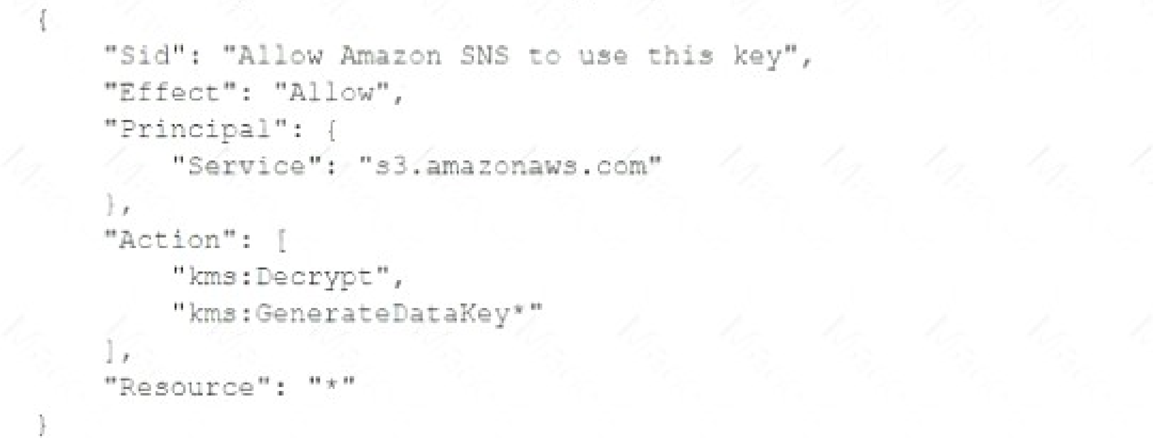
```
{
    "Sid": "Allow Amazon SNS to use this key",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

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 132
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 136
A company's security engineer is developing an incident response plan to detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources. The security engineer needs to provide visibility for as many AWS Regions as possible.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 141
A business requires a forensic logging solution for hundreds of Docker-based apps running on Amazon EC2. The solution must analyze logs in real time, provide

message replay, and persist logs.
Which Amazon Web Offerings (IAM) services should be employed to satisfy these requirements? (Select two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 144
What are the MOST secure ways to protect the AWS account root user of a recently opened AWS account? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 148
A team is using AWS Secrets Manager to store an application database password. Only a limited number of IAM principals within the account can have access to the secret. The principals who require access to the secret change frequently. A security engineer must create a solution that maximizes flexibility and scalability.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 153
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 157
A security engineer needs to see up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for an Amazon S3 bucket that hosts a static website. The security engineer must allow only specified IP addresses to access the website. The security engineer also must prevent users from accessing the website directly by using S3 URLs.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Generate an S3 bucket polic

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158
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