

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty



NEW QUESTION 1

An IT department currently has a Java web application deployed on Apache Tomcat running on Amazon EC2 instances. All traffic to the EC2 instances is sent through an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). The Security team has noticed during the past two days thousands of unusual read requests coming from hundreds of IP addresses. This is causing the Tomcat server to run out of threads and reject new connections. Which the SIMPLEST change that would address this server issue?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure the ALB as the origin
- B. Block the malicious IPs with a network access list (NACL).
- C. Create an IAM Web Application Firewall (WAF). and attach it to the ALB
- D. Map the application domain name to use Route 53

Answer: A

Explanation:

this is the simplest change that can address the server issue. CloudFront is a service that provides a global network of edge locations that cache and deliver web content. Creating a CloudFront distribution and configuring the ALB as the origin can help reduce the load on the Tomcat server by serving cached content to the end users. CloudFront can also provide protection against distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks by filtering malicious traffic at the edge locations. The other options are either ineffective or complex for solving the server issue.

NEW QUESTION 2

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, DescribeKey, Encrypt, GenerateDataKey, Decrypt, and ReEncrypt
- C. Create a KMS grant for the service-linked role with these actions CreateGrant, DescribeKey, 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 3

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 4**

A Security Engineer is asked to update an AWS CloudTrail log file prefix for an existing trail. When attempting to save the change in the CloudTrail console, the Security Engineer receives the following error message: `There is a problem with the bucket policy.` What will enable the Security Engineer to save the change?

- A. Create a new trail with the updated log file prefix, and then delete the original trail
- B. Update the existing bucket policy in the Amazon S3 console with the new log file prefix, and then update the log file prefix in the CloudTrail console.

- C. Update the existing bucket policy in the Amazon S3 console to allow the Security Engineer's Principal to perform PutBucketPolicy, and then update the log file prefix in the CloudTrail console.
- D. Update the existing bucket policy in the Amazon S3 console with the new log file prefix, and then update the log file prefix in the CloudTrail console.
- E. Update the existing bucket policy in the Amazon S3 console to allow the Security Engineer's Principal to perform GetBucketPolicy, and then update the log file prefix in the CloudTrail console.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Update the existing bucket policy in the Amazon S3 console with the new log file prefix, and then update the log file prefix in the CloudTrail console.

According to the AWS documentation¹, a bucket policy is a resource-based policy that you can use to grant access permissions to your Amazon S3 bucket and the objects in it. Only the bucket owner can associate a policy with a bucket. The permissions attached to the bucket apply to all of the objects in the bucket that are owned by the bucket owner.

When you create a trail in CloudTrail, you can specify an existing S3 bucket or create a new one to store your log files. CloudTrail automatically creates a bucket policy for your S3 bucket that grants CloudTrail write-only access to deliver log files to your bucket. The bucket policy also grants read-only access to AWS services that you can use to view and analyze your log data, such as Amazon Athena, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon QuickSight.

If you want to update the log file prefix for an existing trail, you must also update the existing bucket policy in the S3 console with the new log file prefix. The log file prefix is part of the resource ARN that identifies the objects in your bucket that CloudTrail can access. If you don't update the bucket policy with the new log file prefix, CloudTrail will not be able to deliver log files to your bucket, and you will receive an error message when you try to save the change in the CloudTrail console.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Creating a new trail with the updated log file prefix, and then deleting the original trail is not necessary and may cause data loss or inconsistency. You can simply update the existing trail and its associated bucket policy with the new log file prefix.
- B. Updating the existing bucket policy in the S3 console to allow the Security Engineer's Principal to perform PutBucketPolicy is not relevant to this issue. The PutBucketPolicy action allows you to create or replace a policy on a bucket, but it does not affect CloudTrail's ability to deliver log files to your bucket. You still need to update the existing bucket policy with the new log file prefix.
- D. Updating the existing bucket policy in the S3 console to allow the Security Engineer's Principal to perform GetBucketPolicy is not relevant to this issue. The GetBucketPolicy action allows you to retrieve a policy on a bucket, but it does not affect CloudTrail's ability to deliver log files to your bucket. You still need to update the existing bucket policy with the new log file prefix.

References:

1: Using bucket policies - Amazon Simple Storage Service

NEW QUESTION 5

A company wants to monitor the deletion of customer managed CMKs. A security engineer must create an alarm that will notify the company before a CMK is deleted. The security engineer has configured the integration of IAM CloudTrail with Amazon CloudWatch. What should the security engineer do next to meet this requirement?

- A. Use inbound rule 100 to allow traffic on TCP port 443. Use inbound rule 200 to deny traffic on TCP port 3306. Use outbound rule 100 to allow traffic on TCP port 443.
- B. Use inbound rule 100 to deny traffic on TCP port 3306. Use inbound rule 200 to allow traffic on TCP port range 1024-65535. Use outbound rule 100 to allow traffic on TCP port 443.
- C. Use inbound rule 100 to allow traffic on TCP port range 1024-65535. Use inbound rule 200 to deny traffic on TCP port 3306. Use outbound rule 100 to allow traffic on TCP port 443.
- D. Use inbound rule 100 to deny traffic on TCP port 3306. Use inbound rule 200 to allow traffic on TCP port 443. Use outbound rule 100 to allow traffic on TCP port 443.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 to 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-eps",
  "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 block 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 7

A company is expanding its group of stores. On the day that each new store opens, the company wants to launch a customized web application for that store. Each store's application will have a non-production environment and a production environment. Each environment will be deployed in a separate AWS account. The company uses AWS Organizations and has an OU that is used only for these accounts. The company distributes most of the development work to third-party development teams. A security engineer needs to ensure that each team follows the company's deployment plan for AWS resources. The security engineer also must limit access to the deployment plan to only the developers who need access. The security engineer already has created an AWS CloudFormation template that implements the deployment plan. What should the security engineer do next to meet the requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account
- B. Upload the CloudFormation template
- C. Add the template to the portfolio's product list
- D. Share the portfolio with the OIJ.
- E. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module from the CloudFormation template
- F. Register the module as a private extension in the CloudFormation registry
- G. Publish the extension
- H. In the OU, create an SCP that allows access to the extension.
- I. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account
- J. Upload the CloudFormation template
- K. Add the template to the portfolio's product list
- L. Create an IAM role that has a trust policy that allows cross-account access to the portfolio for users in the OU account
- M. Attach the AWSServiceCatalogEndUserFullAccess managed policy to the role.
- N. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module from the CloudFormation template
- O. Register the module as a private extension in the CloudFormation registry
- P. Publish the extension
- Q. Share the extension with the OU

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account. Upload the CloudFormation template. Add the template to the portfolio's product list. Share the portfolio with the OU.

According to the AWS documentation, AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. You can use Service Catalog to centrally manage commonly deployed IT services and help achieve consistent governance and compliance requirements, while enabling users to quickly deploy only the approved IT services they need.

To use Service Catalog with multiple AWS accounts, 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 Service Catalog as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you share your portfolios with organizational units (OUs) or accounts in your organization.

To create a Service Catalog portfolio, you need to use an administrator account, such as the organization's management account. You can upload your CloudFormation template as a product in your portfolio, and define constraints and tags for it. You can then share your portfolio with the OU that contains the accounts for the web applications. This will allow the developers in those accounts to launch products from the shared portfolio using the Service Catalog end user console.

Option B is incorrect because CloudFormation modules are reusable components that encapsulate one or more resources and their configurations. They are not meant to be used as templates for deploying entire stacks of resources. Moreover, sharing a module with an OU does not grant access to launch stacks from it.

Option C is incorrect because creating an IAM role that has a trust policy that allows cross-account access to the portfolio is not secure. It would allow any user in the OU accounts to assume the role and access the portfolio, regardless of their job function or access requirements.

Option D is incorrect because sharing a module with an OU does not grant access to launch stacks from it. It also does not limit access to the deployment plan to only the developers who need access.

NEW QUESTION 8

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations that includes dedicated accounts for each of its business units. The company is collecting all AWS CloudTrail logs from the accounts in a single Amazon S3 bucket in the top-level account. The company's IT governance team has access to the top-level account.

A security engineer needs to allow each business unit to access its own CloudTrail logs.

The security engineer creates an IAM role in the top-level account for each of the other accounts. For each role the security engineer creates an IAM policy to allow read-only permissions to objects in the S3 bucket with the prefix of the respective logs.

Which action must the security engineer take in each business unit account to allow an IAM user in that account to read the logs?

- A. Attach a policy to the IAM user to allow the user to assume the role that was created in the top-level account
- B. Specify the role's ARN in the policy.
- C. Create an SCP that grants permissions to the top-level account.
- D. Use the root account of the business unit account to assume the role that was created in the top-level account
- E. Specify the role's ARN in the policy.
- F. Forward the credentials of the IAM role in the top-level account to the IAM user in the business unit account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow an IAM user in one AWS account to access resources in another AWS account using IAM roles, the following steps are required:

- Create a role in the AWS account that contains the resources (the trusting account) and specify the AWS account that contains the IAM user (the trusted account) as a trusted entity in the role's trust policy. This allows users from the trusted account to assume the role and access resources in the trusting account.
- Attach a policy to the IAM user in the trusted account that allows the user to assume the role in the trusting account. The policy must specify the ARN of the role that was created in the trusting account.
- The IAM user can then switch roles or use temporary credentials to access the resources in the trusting account.

Verified References:

- <https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-iam>
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION 9

A company finds that one of its Amazon EC2 instances suddenly has a high CPU usage. The company does not know whether the EC2 instance is compromised or whether the operating system is performing background cleanup.

Which combination of steps should a security engineer take before investigating the issue? (Select THREE.)

- A. Disable termination protection for the EC2 instance if termination protection has not been disabled.
- B. Enable termination protection for the EC2 instance if termination protection has not been enabled.
- C. Take snapshots of the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) data volumes that are attached to the EC2 instance.
- D. Remove all snapshots of the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) data volumes that are attached to the EC2 instance.
- E. Capture the EC2 instance metadata, and then tag the EC2 instance as under quarantine.
- F. Immediately remove any entries in the EC2 instance metadata that contain sensitive information.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/WWPS/pdf/aws_security_incident_response.pdf

NEW QUESTION 10

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in IAM. These Ec2 Instances have strict security groups attached to them. You need to ensure that changes to the Security groups are noted and acted on accordingly. How can you achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use Cloudwatch logs to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- B. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- C. Use Cloudwatch metrics to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- D. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- E. Use IAM inspector to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- F. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS f the notification.

- G. Use Cloudwatch events to be triggered for any changes to the Security Group
H. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The below diagram from an IAM blog shows how security groups can be monitored
C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg



Option A is invalid because you need to use Cloudwatch Events to check for chan, Option B is invalid because you need to use Cloudwatch Events to check for chang

Option C is invalid because IAM inspector is not used to monitor the activity on Security Groups For more information on monitoring security groups, please visit the below URL:

<https://IAM.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-automatically-revert-and-receive-notifications-about-changes-to-vpc-security-groups/>

The correct answer is: Use Cloudwatch events to be triggered for any changes to the Security Groups. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 10

While securing the connection between a company's VPC and its on-premises data center, a Security Engineer sent a ping command from an on-premises host (IP address 203.0.113.12) to an Amazon EC2 instance (IP address 172.31.16.139).

The ping command did not return a response. The flow log in the VPC showed the following:

```
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca 203.0.113.12 172.31.16.139 0 0 1 4 336 1432917027 1432917142 ACCEPT OK
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca 172.31.16.139 203.0.113.12 0 0 1 4 336 1432917094 1432917142 REJECT OK
```

What action should be performed to allow the ping to work?

- A. In the security group of the EC2 instance, allow inbound ICMP traffic.
- B. In the security group of the EC2 instance, allow outbound ICMP traffic.
- C. In the VPC's NACL, allow inbound ICMP traffic.
- D. In the VPC's NACL, allow outbound ICMP traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14

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 16

A company hosts an end user application on AWS Currently the company deploys the application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer The company wants to configure end-to-end encryption between the Elastic Load Balancer and the EC2 instances.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

AWS Certificate Manager - Amazon Web Services : Elastic Load Balancing - Amazon Web

Services : Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud - Amazon Web Services : AWS Certificate Manager - Amazo Web Services

NEW QUESTION 20

A company is hosting a web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application has become the target of a DoS attack. Application logging shows that requests are coming from small number of client IP addresses, but the addresses change regularly.

The company needs to block the malicious traffic with a solution that requires the least amount of ongoing effort.

Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24

A company uses a third-party identity provider and SAML-based SSO for its AWS accounts. After the third-party identity provider renewed an expired signing certificate, users saw the following message when trying to log in:

Error: Response Signature Invalid (Service: AWSSecurityTokenService; Status Code: 400; Error Code: InvalidIdentityToken)

A security engineer needs to provide a solution that corrects the error and minimizes operational overhead.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Upload the third-party signing certificate's new private key to the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) by using the AWS Management Console.
- B. Sign the identity provider's metadata file with the new public key
- C. Upload the signature to the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) by using the AWS CLI.
- D. Download the updated SAML metadata file from the identity service provider
- E. Update the file in the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) by using the AWS CLI.
- F. Configure the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to synchronously fetch the new public key by using the AWS Management Console.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This answer is correct because downloading the updated SAML metadata file from the identity service provider ensures that AWS has the latest information about the identity provider, including the new public key. Updating the file in the AWS identity provider entity defined in IAM by using the AWS CLI allows AWS to verify the signature of the SAML assertions sent by the identity provider. This solution also minimizes operational overhead because it can be automated with a script or a cron job.

NEW QUESTION 26

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To meet the requirement of changing the key material for new files whenever a potential key breach occurs, the most appropriate solution would be to create a new customer managed key, add a key rotation schedule to the key, and invoke the key rotation schedule every time the security team requests a key change.

References: : Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service

NEW QUESTION 27

A company has AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization includes a dedicated security account.

All AWS account activity across all member accounts must be logged and reported to the dedicated security account. The company must retain all the activity logs in a secure storage location within the dedicated security account for 2 years. No changes or deletions of the logs are allowed.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode and a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucket

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The correct answer is B and D. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode and a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucket. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization's member accounts to write to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail for the organization. Configure logs to be delivered to the logging Amazon S3 bucket in the dedicated security account.

According to the AWS documentation, AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services.

To use CloudTrail with multiple AWS accounts and regions, you need to enable AWS Organizations with all features enabled. This allows you to centrally manage your accounts and apply policies across your organization. You can also use CloudTrail as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you create an organization trail that applies to all accounts in your organization. An organization trail logs events for all AWS Regions and delivers the log files to an S3 bucket that you specify.

To create an organization trail, you need to use an administrator account, such as the organization's management account or a delegated administrator account. You can then configure the trail to deliver logs to an S3 bucket in the dedicated security account. This will ensure that all account activity across all member accounts and regions is logged and reported to the security account.

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

To use S3 with CloudTrail logs, you need to create an S3 bucket in the dedicated security account that will store the logs from the organization trail. You can then configure S3 Object Lock on the bucket to prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. You can also enable compliance mode on the bucket, which prevents any user, including the root user in your account, from deleting or modifying a locked object until it reaches its retention date.

To set a retention period of 2 years on the S3 bucket, you need to create a default retention configuration for the bucket that specifies a retention mode (either governance or compliance) and a retention period (either a number of days or a date). You can then set the bucket policy to allow the organization's member accounts to write to the S3 bucket. This will ensure that all logs are retained in a secure storage location within the security account for 2 years and no changes or deletions are allowed.

Option A is incorrect because setting the bucket policy to allow the organization's management account to write to the S3 bucket is not sufficient, as it will not grant access to the other member accounts in the organization.

Option C is incorrect because using an S3 Lifecycle configuration that expires objects after 2 years is not secure, as it will allow users to delete or modify objects before they expire.

Option E is incorrect because using Lambda and Kinesis Data Firehose to forward logs from one S3 bucket to another is not necessary, as CloudTrail can directly deliver logs to an S3 bucket in another account. It also introduces additional operational overhead and complexity.

NEW QUESTION 30

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

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 CloudWatch Events) event with an EC2 instance as the source and create volume as the event trigger
- 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 tag of the CreateVolume context is set to true
- D. Apply this rule to all users.
- E. Create an IAM Config rule to evaluate the configuration of each EC2 instance on creation or modification. Have the IAM Config rule trigger an IAM Lambda function to alert the security team and terminate the instance if the EBS volume is not encrypted
- 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 35

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 36

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

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The key length for an RSA certificate that you use with CloudFront is 2048 bits, even though ACM supports larger keys. If you use an imported certificate with CloudFront, your key length must be 1024 or 2048 bits and cannot exceed 2048 bits. You must import the certificate in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. You must have permission to use and import the SSL/TLS certificate

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/cnames-and-https-requirements.html>

NEW QUESTION 39

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 42

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 in 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 47

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 team
- B. Associate policies with each IAM group
- C. Provision IAM users for each application team member
- 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 roles for each team
- F. Conduct a quarterly review of the IAM roles the team leads have provisioned
- G. Ensure that the application team leads have the appropriate training to review IAM roles.
- H. Put each AWS account in its own OU
- I. Add an SCP to each OU to grant access to only the AWS services that the teams plan to use
- J. Include conditions in the AWS account of each team.
- K. Create an SCP and a permissions boundary for IAM roles
- 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 48

Your CTO is very worried about the security of your IAM account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account? Please select:

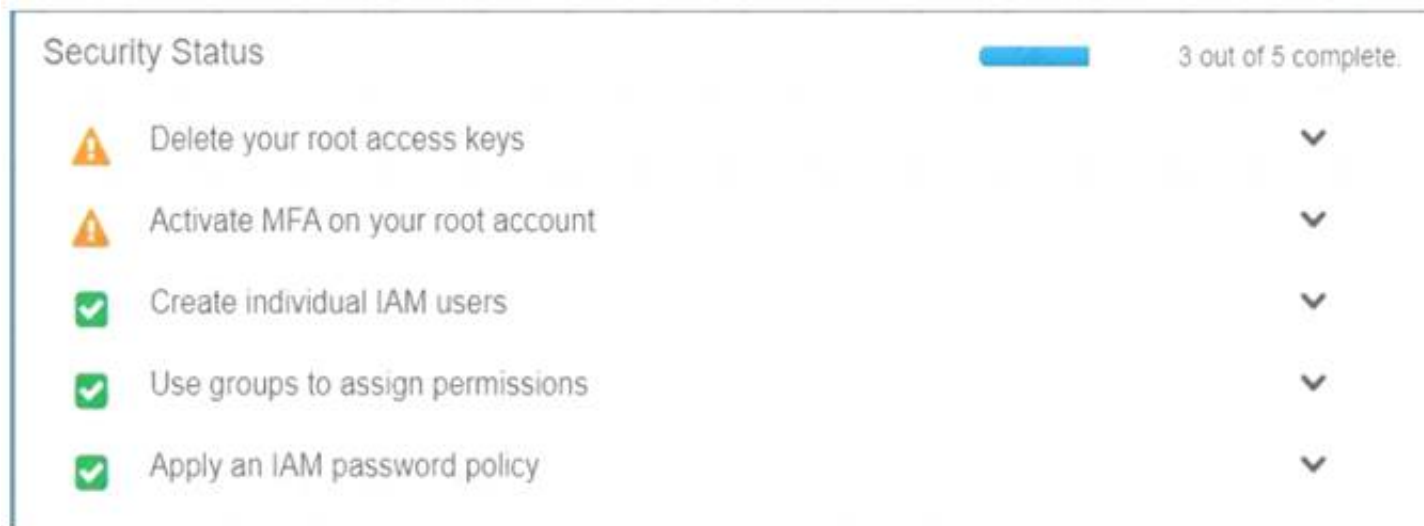
- A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
- B. Use IAM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
- C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
- D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg



Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no IAM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practices For more information on MFA, please visit the below URL

http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html

The correct answer is: Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 51

An international company wants to combine AWS Security Hub findings across all the company's AWS Regions and from multiple accounts. In addition, the company

wants to create a centralized custom dashboard to correlate these findings with operational data for deeper analysis and insights. The company needs an analytics tool to search and visualize Security Hub findings. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), and Splunk. You can use Kinesis Data Firehose to transform and enrich your data before delivering it to your destination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 52

A security engineer is designing an IAM policy to protect AWS API operations. The policy must enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) for IAM users to access certain services in the AWS production account. Each session must remain valid for only 2 hours. The current version of the IAM policy is as follows:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "ec2:DescribeInstances",
      "ec2:StopInstances",
      "ec2:TerminateInstances"
    ],
    "Resource": ["*"]
  }]
}
```

Which combination of conditions must the security engineer add to the IAM policy to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. "Bool" : " aws : Multi FactorAuthPresent": "true" }
- B. "B001" : " aws : MultiFactorAuthPresent": "false" }
- C. "NumericLessThan" : { " aws : Multi FactorAuthAge" : "7200" }
- D. "NumericGreaterThan" : { " aws : MultiFactorAuthAge " : "7200" }
- E. "NumericLessThan" : { "MaxSessionDuration " : "7200" }

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The correct combination of conditions to add to the IAM policy is A and C. These conditions will ensure that IAM users must use MFA to access certain services in the AWS production account, and that each session will expire after 2 hours.

➤ Option A: "Bool" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent" : "true" } is a valid condition that checks if the principal (the IAM user) has authenticated with MFA before making the request. This condition will enforce MFA for the IAM users to access the specified services. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies¹.

➤ Option B: "Bool" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent" : "false" } is the opposite of option A. This condition will allow access only if the principal has not authenticated with MFA, which is not the desired requirement. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies¹.

➤ Option C: "NumericLessThan" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge" : "7200" } is a valid condition that checks if the time since the principal authenticated with MFA is less than 7200 seconds (2 hours). This condition will enforce the session duration limit for the IAM users. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies¹.

➤ Option D: "NumericGreaterThan" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge" : "7200" } is the opposite of option C. This condition will allow access only if the time since the principal authenticated with MFA is more than 7200 seconds (2 hours), which is not the desired requirement. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies¹.

➤ Option E: "NumericLessThan" : { "MaxSessionDuration" : "7200" } is not a valid condition key.

MaxSessionDuration is a property of an IAM role, not a condition key. It specifies the maximum session duration (in seconds) for the role, which can be between 3600 and 43200 seconds (1 to 12 hours). This property can be set when creating or modifying a role, but it cannot be used as a condition in a policy².

NEW QUESTION 54

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bastion host is a special purpose computer on a network specifically designed and configured to withstand attacks. The computer generally hosts a single application, for example a proxy server, and all other services are removed or limited to reduce the threat to the computer.

In IAM, A bastion host is kept on a public subnet. Users log on to the bastion host via SSH or RDP and then use that session to manage other hosts in the private subnets.

Options A and B are invalid because the bastion host needs to sit on the public network. Option D is invalid because bastion hosts are not used for monitoring. For more information on bastion hosts, just browse to the below URL:

<https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/linux-bastion/architecture.html>

The correct answer is: Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 55

A company uses Amazon GuardDuty. The company's security team wants all High severity findings to automatically generate a ticket in a third-party ticketing system through email integration.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a verified identity for the third-party ticketing email system in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that includes an event pattern that matches High severity GuardDuty finding
- B. Specify the SES identity as the target for the EventBridge rule.
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- D. Subscribe the third-party ticketing email system to the SNS topic
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that includes an event pattern that matches High severity GuardDuty finding
- F. Specify the SNS topic as the target for the EventBridge rule.
- G. Use the GuardDuty CreateFilter API operation to build a filter in GuardDuty to monitor for High severity finding
- H. Export the results of the filter to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- I. Subscribe the third-party ticketing email system to the SNS topic.
- J. Use the GuardDuty CreateFilter API operation to build a filter in GuardDuty to monitor for High severity finding
- K. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- L. Subscribe the third-party ticketing email system to the SNS topic
- M. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that includes an event pattern that matches GuardDuty findings that are selected by the filter
- N. Specify the SNS topic as the target for the EventBridge rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the third-party ticketing email system to the SNS topic. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that includes an event pattern that matches High severity GuardDuty findings. Specify the SNS topic as the target for the EventBridge rule.

According to the AWS documentation¹, you can use Amazon EventBridge to create rules that match events from GuardDuty and route them to targets such as Amazon SNS topics. You can use event patterns to filter events based on criteria such as severity, type, or resource. For example, you can create a rule that matches only High severity findings and sends them to an SNS topic that is subscribed by a third-party ticketing email system. This way, you can automate the creation of tickets for High severity findings and notify the security team.

NEW QUESTION 59

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 IAM 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 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. Use Systems Manager Inventory to select the EC2 instance and connect.
- B. Assign an IAM policy to the IAM 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 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. Use Systems Manager Session Manager to select the EC2 instance and connect.
- D. Assign an IAM policy to the IAM 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 Manager AWS Management Console : AWS Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console : Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud - Amazon Web Services : Amazon Linux 2 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console

NEW QUESTION 64

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:amazon IAM.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 69

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 root 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 74

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

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

- A. Add full Amazon Inspector IAM permissions to the Security Hub service role to allow it to perform the CIS compliance evaluation
- B. Ensure that IAM Trusted Advisor Is enabled in the account and that the Security Hub service role has permissions to retrieve the Trusted Advisor security-related recommended actions
- C. Ensure that IAM Config is enabled in the account, and that the required IAM Config rules have been created for the CIS compliance evaluation
- D. is enabled in the account, and that the required IAM Config rules have been created for the CIS compliance evaluation
- E. Ensure that the correct trail in IAM CloudTrail has been configured for monitoring by Security Hub and that the Security Hub service role has permissions to perform the GetObject operation on CloudTrails Amazon S3 bucket

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 77

A company needs a security engineer to implement a scalable solution for multi-account authentication and authorization. The solution should not introduce additional user-managed architectural components. Native IAM features should be used as much as possible The security engineer has set up IAM Organizations with all features activated and IAM SSO enabled.

Which additional steps should the security engineer take to complete the task?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

A security engineer receives a notice from the AWS Abuse team about suspicious activity from a Linux-based Amazon EC2 instance that uses Amazon Elastic

Block Store (Amazon EBS)-based storage The instance is making connections to known malicious addresses

The instance is in a development account within a VPC that is in the us-east-1 Region The VPC contains an internet gateway and has a subnet in us-east-1a and us-east-1b Each subnet is associated with a route table that uses the internet gateway as a default route Each subnet also uses the default network ACL The suspicious EC2 instance runs within the us-east-1b subnet. During an initial investigation a security engineer discovers that the suspicious instance is the only instance that runs in the subnet

Which response will immediately mitigate the attack and help investigate the root cause?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This option suggests updating the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule, replacing the security group with a new one that only allows connections from a diagnostics security group, and launching a new EC2 instance with diagnostic tools to investigate the suspicious instance. This option will immediately mitigate the attack and provide the necessary tools for investigation.

NEW QUESTION 84

A company is using IAM Secrets Manager to store secrets for its production Amazon RDS database. The Security Officer has asked that secrets be rotated every 3 months. Which solution would allow the company to securely rotate the secrets? (Select TWO.)

- A. Place the RDS instance in a public subnet and an IAM Lambda function outside the VPC
- B. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.
- C. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function inside the VPC in the private subnet
- D. Configure the private subnet to use a NAT gateway
- E. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.
- F. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function outside the VPC
- G. Configure the private subnet to use an internet gateway
- H. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.
- I. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function inside the VPC in the private subnet
- J. Schedule the Lambda function to run quarterly to rotate the secrets.
- K. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function inside the VPC in the private subnet
- L. Configure a Secrets Manager interface endpoint
- M. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

These are the solutions that can securely rotate the secrets for the production RDS database using Secrets Manager. Secrets Manager is a service that helps you manage secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and passwords. You can use Secrets Manager to rotate secrets automatically by using a Lambda function that runs on a schedule. The Lambda function needs to have access to both the RDS instance and the Secrets Manager service. Option B places the RDS instance in a private subnet and the Lambda function in the same VPC in another private subnet. The private subnet with the Lambda function needs to use a NAT gateway to access Secrets Manager over the internet. Option E places the RDS instance and the Lambda function in the same private subnet and configures a Secrets Manager interface endpoint, which is a private connection between the VPC and Secrets Manager. The other options are either insecure or incorrect for rotating secrets using Secrets Manager.

NEW QUESTION 88

A company is using Amazon Route 53 Resolver for its hybrid DNS infrastructure. The company has set up Route 53 Resolver forwarding rules for authoritative domains that are hosted on on-premises DNS servers.

A new security mandate requires the company to implement a solution to log and query DNS traffic that goes to the on-premises DNS servers. The logs must show details of the source IP address of the instance from which the query originated. The logs also must show the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use VPC Traffic Mirroring
- B. Configure all relevant elastic network interfaces as the traffic source, include amazon-dns in the mirror filter, and set Amazon CloudWatch Logs as the mirror target
- C. Use CloudWatch Insights on the mirror session logs to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- D. Configure VPC flow logs on all relevant VPC
- E. Send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket
- F. Use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- G. Configure Route 53 Resolver query logging on all relevant VPC
- H. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- I. Use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- J. Modify the Route 53 Resolver rules on the authoritative domains that forward to the on-premises DNS server
- K. Send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket
- L. Use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the source IP address and DNS name.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Configure Route 53 Resolver query logging on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.

According to the AWS documentation¹, Route 53 Resolver query logging lets you log the DNS queries that Route 53 Resolver handles for your VPCs. You can send the logs to CloudWatch Logs, Amazon S3, or Kinesis Data Firehose. The logs include information such as the following:

- The AWS Region where the VPC was created
- The ID of the VPC that the query originated from
- The IP address of the instance that the query originated from
- The instance ID of the resource that the query originated from
- The date and time that the query was first made
- The DNS name requested (such as prod.example.com)
- The DNS record type (such as A or AAAA)
- The DNS response code, such as NoError or ServFail
- The DNS response data, such as the IP address that is returned in response to the DNS query

You can use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on your log data and analyze the results using graphs and statistics². You can filter and aggregate the log data based on any field, and use operators and functions to perform calculations and transformations. For example, you can use CloudWatch Insights to find out how many queries were made for a specific domain name, or which instances made the most queries.

Therefore, this solution meets the requirements of logging and querying DNS traffic that goes to the on-premises DNS servers, showing details of the source IP address of the instance from which the query originated, and the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Using VPC Traffic Mirroring would not capture the DNS queries that go to the on-premises DNS servers, because Traffic Mirroring only copies network traffic from an elastic network interface of an EC2 instance to a target for analysis³. Traffic Mirroring does not include traffic that goes through a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint, which is used to forward queries to on-premises DNS servers⁴. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.
- B. Configuring VPC flow logs on all relevant VPCs would not capture the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver, because flow logs only record information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in a VPC⁵. Flow logs do not include any information about the content or payload of a packet, such as a DNS query or response. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.
- D. Modifying the Route 53 Resolver rules on the authoritative domains that forward to the on-premises DNS servers would not enable logging of DNS queries, because Resolver rules only specify how to forward queries for specified domain names to your network⁶. Resolver rules do not have any logging functionality by themselves. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements. References:

1: Resolver query logging - Amazon Route 53 2: Analyzing log data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch 3: What is Traffic Mirroring? - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 4: Outbound Resolver endpoints - Amazon Route 53 5: Logging IP traffic using VPC Flow Logs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 6: Managing forwarding rules - Amazon Route 53

NEW QUESTION 91

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

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

Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To troubleshoot the issue of an EC2 instance failing to start and transitioning to a terminated state when it has an EBS volume encrypted with an AWS KMS customer managed key, a security engineer should take the following steps:

- * C. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is in the Enabled state. If the key is not enabled, it will not function properly and could cause the EC2 instance to fail.
 - * D. Verify that the EC2 role that is associated with the instance profile has the correct IAM instance policy to launch an EC2 instance with the EBS volume. If the instance does not have the necessary permissions, it may not be able to mount the volume and could cause the instance to fail.
- Therefore, options C and D are the correct answers.

NEW QUESTION 99

A company is using IAM Organizations. The company wants to restrict IAM usage to the eu-west-1 Region for all accounts under an OU that is named "development." The solution must persist restrictions to existing and new IAM accounts under the development OU.

- ☐ A. Include the following SCP on the development OU:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyNonDefaultRegions",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "NotAction": [
        <Desired Global Services> ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": [
            "eu-west-1"
          ]
        }
      },
      "ArnNotLike": {
        "aws:PrincipalARN": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWSExecution"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- ☐ B. Include the following SCP on the development account:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyNonDefaultRegions",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "NotAction": [
        <Desired Global Services> ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": [
            "eu-west-1"
          ]
        },
        "ArnNotLike": {
          "aws:PrincipalARN": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWSExecution"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- ☐ C. Include the following SCP on the development OU:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyNonDefaultRegions",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "NotAction": [
        <Desired Global Services> ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": [
            "eu-west-1"
          ]
        },
        "ArnNotLike": {
          "aws:PrincipalARN": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWSExecution"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```


☐ D. Include the following SCP on the development OU

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyNonDefaultRegions",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "NotAction": [
        <Desired Global Services> ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": [
            "us-east-1"
          ]
        }
      },
      "ArnNotLike": {
        "aws:PrincipalARN": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWSExecution"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

A developer is building a serverless application hosted on IAM that uses Amazon Redshift in a data store. The application has separate modules for read/write 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 read/write.
- 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 IAM 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 IAM policy for each module. Specify the ARN of an IAM user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To grant appropriate access to the application modules, the security engineer should do the following:

- Configure an IAM policy for each module. Specify the ARN of an Amazon Redshift database user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call. This allows the application modules to use temporary credentials to access the database with the permissions of the specified user.
- Create local database users for each module. This allows the security engineer to create separate users for read/write and read-only functionality, and to assign them different privileges on the database tables.

NEW QUESTION 107

A company has a guideline that mandates the encryption of all Amazon S3 bucket data in transit. A security engineer must implement an S3 bucket policy that denies any S3 operations if data is not encrypted.

Which S3 bucket policy will meet this requirement?

- A.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowSSLRequestOnly",
    "Action": "s3:*",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "Bool": {
        "aws:SecureTransport": "true"
      }
    },
    "Principal": "*"
  }]
}

B. {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowSSLRequestOnly",
    "Action": "s3:*",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "Bool": {
        "aws:SecureTransport": "false"
      }
    },
    "Principal": "*"
  }]
}

C. {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowSSLRequestOnly",
    "Action": "s3:*",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "AES256"
      }
    },
    "Principal": "*"
  }]
}
```

D. A screenshot of a computer code Description automatically generated {

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowSSLRequestOnly",
    "Action": "s3:*",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
      "arn:aws:s3::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": true
      }
    },
    "Principal": "*"
  }]
}
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-bucket-policies-and-apply-defense-in-depth-to-help-secure-y>

NEW QUESTION 110

An international company has established a new business entity in South Korea. The company also has established a new AWS account to contain the workload for the South Korean region. The company has set up the workload in the new account in the ap-northeast-2 Region. The workload consists of three Auto Scaling groups of Amazon EC2 instances. All workloads that operate in this Region must keep system logs and application logs for 7 years.

A security engineer must implement a solution to ensure that no logging data is lost for each instance during scaling activities. The solution also must keep the logs for only the required period of 7 years.

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

- A. Ensure that the Amazon CloudWatch agent is installed on all the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling groups launch
- B. Generate a CloudWatch agent configuration file to forward the required logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
- C. Set the log retention for desired log groups to 7 years.
- D. Attach an IAM role to the launch configuration or launch template that the Auto Scaling groups use. Configure the role to provide the necessary permissions to forward logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
- E. Attach an IAM role to the launch configuration or launch template that the Auto Scaling groups use. Configure the role to provide the necessary permissions to forward logs to Amazon S3.
- F. Ensure that a log forwarding application is installed on all the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling groups launch
- G. Configure the log forwarding application to periodically bundle the logs and forward the logs to Amazon S3.
- H. Configure an Amazon S3 Lifecycle policy on the target S3 bucket to expire objects after 7 years.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The correct combination of steps that the security engineer should take to meet these requirements are A. Ensure that the Amazon CloudWatch agent is installed on all the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling groups launch. Generate a CloudWatch agent configuration file to forward the required logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs., B. Set the log retention for desired log groups to 7 years., and C. Attach an IAM role to the launch configuration or launch template that the Auto Scaling groups use. Configure the role to provide the necessary permissions to forward logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

* A. This answer is correct because it meets the requirement of ensuring that no logging data is lost for each instance during scaling activities. By installing the CloudWatch agent on all the EC2 instances, the security engineer can collect and send system logs and application logs to CloudWatch Logs, which is a service that stores and monitors log data. By generating a CloudWatch agent configuration file, the security engineer can specify which logs to forward and how often.

* B. This answer is correct because it meets the requirement of keeping the logs for only the required period of 7 years. By setting the log retention for desired log groups, the security engineer can control how long CloudWatch Logs retains log events before deleting them. The security engineer can choose a predefined retention period of 7 years, or use a custom value.

* C. This answer is correct because it meets the requirement of providing the necessary permissions to forward logs to CloudWatch Logs. By attaching an IAM role to the launch configuration or launch template that the Auto Scaling groups use, the security engineer can grant permissions to the EC2 instances that are launched by the Auto Scaling groups. By configuring the role to provide the necessary permissions, such as `cloudwatch:PutLogEvents` and `cloudwatch:CreateLogStream`, the security engineer can allow the EC2 instances to send log data to CloudWatch Logs.

NEW QUESTION 111

A company is evaluating the use of AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to gain access to the company's Amazon EC2 instances. However, until the company implements the change, the company must protect the key file for the EC2 instances from read and write operations by any other users.

When a security administrator tries to connect to a critical EC2 Linux instance during an emergency, the security administrator receives the following error. "Error Unprotected private key file - Permissions for 'ssh/my_private_key.pem' are too open".

Which command should the security administrator use to modify the private key file permissions to resolve this error?

- A. `chmod 0040 ssh/my_private_key.pem`
- B. `chmod 0400 ssh/my_private_key.pem`
- C. `chmod 0004 ssh/my_private_key.pem`
- D. `chmod 0777 ssh/my_private_key.pem`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error message indicates that the private key file permissions are too open, meaning that other users can read or write to the file. This is a security risk, as the private key should be accessible only by the owner of the file. To fix this error, the security administrator should use the `chmod` command to change the permissions of the private key file to `0400`, which means that only the owner can read the file and no one else can read or write to it.

The `chmod` command takes a numeric argument that represents the permissions for the owner, group, and others in octal notation. Each digit corresponds to a set of permissions: read (4), write (2), and execute (1). The digits are added together to get the final permissions for each category. For example, `0400` means that the owner has read permission (4) and no other permissions (0), and the group and others have no permissions at all (0).

The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the permissions at all (D), or they give too much or too little permissions to the owner, group, or others (A, C).

Verified References:

- <https://superuser.com/questions/215504/permissions-on-private-key-in-ssh-folder>
- <https://www.baeldung.com/linux/ssh-key-permissions>

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

these are the steps that can meet the requirements in the most secure manner. CloudTrail is a service that records AWS API calls and delivers log files to an S3 bucket. Turning on CloudTrail in each IAM account can help capture all IAM API calls made within those accounts. Updating the bucket policy of the bucket in the

account that will be storing the logs can help grant other accounts permission to write log files to that bucket. The other options are either unnecessary or insecure for logging and analyzing IAM API calls.

NEW QUESTION 117

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 121

A company hosts an application on Amazon EC2 that is subject to specific rules for regulatory compliance. One rule states that traffic to and from the workload must be inspected for network-level attacks. This involves inspecting the whole packet.

To comply with this regulatory rule, a security engineer must install intrusion detection software on a c5n.4xlarge EC2 instance. The engineer must then configure the software to monitor traffic to and from the application instances.

What should the security engineer do next?

- A. Place the network interface in promiscuous mode to capture the traffic.
- B. Configure VPC Flow Logs to send traffic to the monitoring EC2 instance using a Network Load Balancer.
- C. Configure VPC traffic mirroring to send traffic to the monitoring EC2 instance using a Network Load Balancer.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to detect network-level attacks and trigger an IAM Lambda function to send the suspicious packets to the EC2 instance.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

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

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

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 126

A company's Security Engineer has been tasked with restricting a contractor's IAM account access to the company's Amazon EC2 console without providing access to any other AWS services. The contractor's IAM account must not be able to gain access to any other AWS service, even if the IAM account is assigned additional permissions based on IAM group membership.

What should the Security Engineer do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 129

A company is running internal microservices on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Amazon EC2 launch type. The company is using Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) private repositories. A security engineer needs to encrypt the private repositories by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). The security engineer also needs to analyze the container images for any common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVEs). Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable KMS encryption on the existing ECR repositories
- B. Install Amazon Inspector Agent from the ECS container instances' user data
- C. Run an assessment with the CVE rules.
- D. Recreate the ECR repositories with KMS encryption and ECR scanning enabled
- E. Analyze the scan report after the next push of images.
- F. Recreate the ECR repositories with KMS encryption and ECR scanning enabled
- G. Install AWS Systems Manager Agent on the ECS container instance
- H. Run an inventory report.
- I. Enable KMS encryption on the existing ECR repositories
- J. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to check the ECS container instances and to verify the findings against a list of current CVEs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

Option A is incorrect because you might as use a script for such maintenance activities. Option C is incorrect because you would not rotate the users themselves.

Option D is incorrect because you don't use IAM roles for such a purpose. For more information on the CLI command, please refer to the below link:

<http://docs.IAM.amazonaws.com/cli/latest/reference/iam/list-access-keys.html>

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

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NEW QUESTION 135

A company wants to receive an email notification about critical findings in AWS Security Hub. The company does not have an existing architecture that supports this functionality.

Which solution will meet the requirement?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to identify critical Security Hub findings
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target of the Lambda function
- C. Subscribe an email endpoint to the SNS topic to receive published messages.
- D. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream
- E. Integrate the delivery stream with Amazon EventBridge
- F. Create an EventBridge rule that has a filter to detect critical Security Hub findings
- G. Configure the delivery stream to send the findings to an email address.
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect critical Security Hub findings
- I. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target of the EventBridge rule
- J. Subscribe an email endpoint to the SNS topic to receive published messages.
- K. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect critical Security Hub findings
- L. Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) topic as the target of the EventBridge rule
- M. Use the Amazon SES API to format the message
- N. Choose an email address to be the recipient of the message.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirement of receiving an email notification about critical findings in AWS Security Hub. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus that can receive events from AWS services and third-party sources, and route them to targets based on rules and filters. Amazon SNS is a fully managed pub/sub service that can send messages to various endpoints, such as email, SMS, mobile push, and HTTP. By creating an EventBridge rule that detects critical Security Hub findings and sends them to an SNS topic, the company can leverage the existing integration between these services and avoid writing custom code or managing servers. By subscribing an email endpoint to the SNS topic, the company can receive published messages in their inbox.

NEW QUESTION 140

A company is testing its incident response plan for compromised credentials. The company runs a database on an Amazon EC2 instance and stores the sensitive data-base credentials as a secret in AWS Secrets Manager. The secret has rotation configured with an AWS Lambda function that uses the generic rotation function template. The EC2 instance and the Lambda function are deployed in the same private subnet. The VPC has a Secrets Manager VPC endpoint.

A security engineer discovers that the secret cannot rotate. The security engineer determines that the VPC endpoint is working as intended. The Amazon Cloud-

Watch logs contain the following error:

"setSecret: Unable to log into database". Which solution will resolve this error?

- A. Use the AWS Management Console to edit the JSON structure of the secret in Secrets Manager so that the secret automatically conforms with the structure that the database requires.
- B. Ensure that the security group that is attached to the Lambda function allows outbound connections to the EC2 instance.
- C. Ensure that the security group that is attached to the EC2 instance allows inbound connections from the security group that is attached to the Lambda function.
- D. Use the Secrets Manager list-secrets command in the AWS CLI to list the secrets.
- E. Identify the database credential.
- F. Use the Secrets Manager rotate-secret command in the AWS CLI to force the immediate rotation of the secret.
- G. Add an internet gateway to the VPC.
- H. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet.
- I. Update the VPC route tables so that traffic from the Lambda function and traffic from the EC2 instance can reach the Secrets Manager public endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer is correct because ensuring that the security groups allow bidirectional communication between the Lambda function and the EC2 instance will resolve the error. The error indicates that the Lambda function cannot connect to the database, which might be due to firewall rules blocking the traffic. By allowing outbound connections from the Lambda function and inbound connections to the EC2 instance, the security engineer can enable the rotation function to access and update the database credentials.

NEW QUESTION 144

A company is evaluating its security posture. In the past, the company has observed issues with specific hosts and host header combinations that affected the company's business. The company has configured AWS WAF web ACLs as an initial step to mitigate these issues.

The company must create a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs to monitor problematic activity. The company wants to process all the AWS WAF logs in a central location. The company must have the ability to filter out requests based on specific hosts.

A security engineer starts to enable access logging for the AWS WAF web ACLs.

What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Specify Amazon Redshift as the destination for the access log
- B. Deploy the Amazon Athena Redshift connector
- C. Use Athena to query the data from Amazon Redshift and to filter the logs by host.
- D. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access log
- E. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to design a query to filter the logs by host.
- F. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access log
- G. Export the CloudWatch logs to an Amazon S3 bucket
- H. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.
- I. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access log
- J. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs. Export the CloudWatch logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.

According to the AWS documentation¹, AWS WAF offers logging for the traffic that your web ACLs analyze. The logs include information such as the time that AWS WAF received the request from your protected AWS resource, detailed information about the request, and the action setting for the rule that the request matched. You can send your logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group, an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket, or an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

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

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

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

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

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Specifying Amazon Redshift as the destination for the access logs is not possible, because AWS WAF does not support sending logs directly to Redshift. You would need to use an intermediate service such as Kinesis Data Firehose or AWS DMS to load the data from CloudWatch or S3 to Redshift. Deploying the Amazon Athena Redshift connector is not necessary, because you can query Redshift data directly from Athena without using a connector⁶. This solution would also incur additional costs and operational overhead of managing a Redshift cluster.
- B. Specifying Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs is possible, but using Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to design a query to filter the logs by host is not efficient or scalable. CloudWatch Logs Insights is a feature that enables you to interactively search and analyze your log data in CloudWatch Logs⁷. However, CloudWatch Logs Insights has some limitations, such as a maximum query duration of 20 minutes, a maximum of 20 log groups per query, and a maximum retention period of 24 months⁸. These limitations may affect your ability to perform complex and long-running analysis on your AWS WAF logs.
- D. Specifying Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs is possible, but using Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the logs and filter them by host is not efficient or cost-effective. Redshift Spectrum is a feature of Amazon Redshift that enables you to run queries against exabytes of data in S3 without loading or transforming any data⁹. However, Redshift Spectrum requires a Redshift cluster to process the queries, which adds additional costs and operational overhead. Redshift Spectrum also charges you based on the number of bytes scanned by each query, which can be expensive if you have large volumes of log data¹⁰.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 149

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