

## Exam Questions SCS-C02

AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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### NEW QUESTION 1

An AWS account that is used for development projects has a VPC that contains two subnets. The first subnet is named public-subnet-1 and has the CIDR block 192.168.1.0/24 assigned. The other subnet is named private-subnet-2 and has the CIDR block 192.168.2.0/24 assigned. Each subnet contains Amazon EC2 instances.

Each subnet is currently using the VPC's default network ACL. The security groups that the EC2 instances in these subnets use have rules that allow traffic between each instance where required. Currently, all network traffic flow is working as expected between the EC2 instances that are using these subnets.

A security engineer creates a new network ACL that is named subnet-2-NACL with default entries. The security engineer immediately configures private-subnet-2 to use the new network ACL and makes no other changes to the infrastructure. The security engineer starts to receive reports that the EC2 instances in public-subnet-1 and public-subnet-2 cannot communicate with each other.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** CE

#### Explanation:

The AWS documentation states that you can add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in

subnet-2-NACL and add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL. This will allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again.

References: : Amazon VPC User Guide

### NEW QUESTION 2

A company in France uses Amazon Cognito with the Cognito Hosted UI as an identity broker for sign-in and sign-up processes. The company is marketing an application and expects that all the application's users will come from France.

When the company launches the application the company's security team observes fraudulent sign-ups for the application. Most of the fraudulent registrations are from users outside of France.

The security team needs a solution to perform custom validation at sign-up Based on the results of the validation the solution must accept or deny the registration request.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a pre sign-up AWS Lambda trigger
- B. Associate the Amazon Cognito function with the Amazon Cognito user pool.
- C. Use a geographic match rule statement to configure an AWS WAF web ACL
- D. Associate the web ACL with the Amazon Cognito user pool.
- E. Configure an app client for the application's Amazon Cognito user pool
- F. Use the app client ID to validate the requests in the hosted UI.
- G. Update the application's Amazon Cognito user pool to configure a geographic restriction setting.
- H. Use Amazon Cognito to configure a social identity provider (IdP) to validate the requests on the hosted UI.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

A security engineer needs to develop a process to investigate and respond to potential security events on a company's Amazon EC2 instances. All the EC2 instances are backed by Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS). The company uses AWS Systems Manager to manage all the EC2 instances and has installed Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on all the EC2 instances.

The process that the security engineer is developing must comply with AWS security best practices and must meet the following requirements:

- A compromised EC2 instance's volatile memory and non-volatile memory must be preserved for forensic purposes.
- A compromised EC2 instance's metadata must be updated with corresponding incident ticket information.
- A compromised EC2 instance must remain online during the investigation but must be isolated to prevent the spread of malware.
- Any investigative activity during the collection of volatile data must be captured as part of the process. Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A security engineer needs to create an Amazon S3 bucket policy to grant least privilege read access to IAM user accounts that are named User=1, User2. and User3. These IAM user accounts are members of the AuthorizedPeople IAM group. The security engineer drafts the following S3 bucket policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "AuthorizedPeoplePolicy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Actions-Authorized-People",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::authorized-people-bucket/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

When the security engineer tries to add the policy to the S3 bucket, the following error message appears: "Missing required field Principal." The security engineer is adding a Principal element to the policy. The addition must provide read access to only User1. User2, and User3. Which solution meets these requirements?

A)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User1",
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User2",
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User3"
  ]
}
```

B)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:root"
  ]
}
```

C)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "*"
  ]
}
```

D)

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:group/AuthorizedPeople"
}
```

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A company is using Amazon Macie, AWS Firewall Manager, Amazon Inspector, and AWS Shield Advanced in its AWS account. The company wants to receive alerts if a DDoS attack occurs against the account. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use Macie to detect an active DDoS even
- B. Create Amazon CloudWatch alarms that respond to Macie findings.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector to review resources and to invoke Amazon CloudWatch alarms for any resources that are vulnerable to DDoS attacks.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors Firewall Manager metrics for an active DDoS event.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors Shield Advanced metrics for an active DDoS event.

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

This answer is correct because AWS Shield Advanced is a service that provides comprehensive protection against DDoS attacks of any size or duration. It also provides metrics and reports on the DDoS attack vectors, duration, and size. You can create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors Shield Advanced metrics such as DDoSAttackBitsPerSecond, DDoSAttackPacketsPerSecond, and DDoSAttackRequestsPerSecond to receive alerts if a DDoS attack occurs against your account. For more information, see [Monitoring AWS Shield Advanced with Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Shield Advanced metrics and alarms](#).

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A company's security team is building a solution for logging and visualization. The solution will assist the company with the large variety and velocity of data that it receives from IAM across multiple accounts. The security team has enabled IAM CloudTrail and VPC Flow Logs in all of its accounts. In addition, the company has an organization in IAM Organizations and has an IAM Security Hub master account.

The security team wants to use Amazon Detective. However, the security team cannot enable Detective and is unsure why. What must the security team do to enable Detective?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another IAM account within a single region.

Options B and C are invalid because you need to use VPC Peering. Option D is invalid because VPC Peering is available.

For more information on VPC Peering, please see the below link:

<http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html>

The correct answer is: Set up VPC peering between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

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

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is B and C.

\* B. Allow port 443 from source 0.0.0.0/0.

This is correct because port 443 is used for HTTPS traffic, which must be able to access the website from any source IP address.

\* C. Allow port 22 from 192.168.100.0/24.

This is correct because port 22 is used for SSH, which is the management protocol for the web server. The management subnet is 192.168.100.0/24, so only this subnet should be allowed to access port 22.

\* A. Allow port 22 from source 0.0.0.0/0.

This is incorrect because it would allow anyone to access port 22, which is a security risk. SSH should be restricted to the management subnet only.

\* D. Allow port 22 from 10.0.1.0/24.

This is incorrect because it would allow the website subnet to access port 22, which is unnecessary and a security risk. SSH should be restricted to the management subnet only.

\* E. Allow port 443 from 10.0.1.0/24.

This is incorrect because it would limit the HTTPS traffic to the website subnet only, which defeats the purpose of having a public website.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 a 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 10

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 10**

A company is implementing new compliance requirements to meet customer needs. According to the new requirements the company must not use any Amazon RDS DB instances or DB clusters that lack encryption of the underlying storage. The company needs a solution that will generate an email alert when an unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster is created. The solution also must terminate the unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster.  
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage
- B. Configure an automatic remediation action to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscriber
- C. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- D. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage
- E. Configure a manual remediation action to invoke an AWS Lambda function
- F. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscriber
- H. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters
- J. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function
- K. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/rds-storage-encrypted.html>

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 21

A company is running workloads in a single IAM account on Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EMR clusters a recent security audit revealed that multiple Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes and snapshots are not encrypted

The company's security engineer is working on a solution that will allow users to deploy EC2 Instances and EMR clusters while ensuring that all new EBS volumes and EBS snapshots are encrypted at rest. The solution must also minimize operational overhead

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 25

A development team is attempting to encrypt and decode a secure string parameter from the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store using an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK. However, each attempt results in an error message being sent to the development team.

Which CMK-related problems possibly account for the error? (Select two.)

- A. The CMK is used in the attempt does not exist.
- B. The CMK is used in the attempt needs to be rotated.
- C. The CMK is used in the attempt is using the CMK's key ID instead of the CMK ARN.
- D. The CMK is used in the attempt is not enabled.
- E. The CMK is used in the attempt is using an alias.

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-parameter-store.html#parameter-store-cmk-fa>

#### NEW QUESTION 26

An Incident Response team is investigating an IAM access key leak that resulted in Amazon EC2 instances being launched. The company did not discover the incident until many months later The Director of Information Security wants to implement new controls that will alert when similar incidents happen in the future Which controls should the company implement to achieve this? {Select TWO.)

- A. Enable VPC Flow Logs in all VPCs Create a scheduled IAM Lambda function that downloads and parses the logs, and sends an Amazon SNS notification for violations.
- B. Use IAM CloudTrail to make a trail, and apply it to all Regions Specify an Amazon S3 bucket to receive all the CloudTrail log files
- C. Add the following bucket policy to the company's IAM CloudTrail bucket to prevent log tampering{"Version": "2012-10-17-","Statement": { "Effect": "Deny","Action": "s3:PutObject", "Principal": "-","Resource": "arn:IAM:s3:::cloudtrail/IAMLogs/111122223333/\*"}}Create an Amazon S3 data event for an PutObject attempts, which sends notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
- D. Create a Security Auditor role with permissions to access Amazon CloudWatch Logs m all Regions Ship the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket and make a lifecycle policy to ship the logs to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- E. Verify that Amazon GuardDuty is enabled in all Regions, and create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule for Amazon GuardDuty findings Add an Amazon SNS topic as the rule's target

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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 35**

A company wants to monitor the deletion of AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed keys. A security engineer needs to create an alarm that will notify the company before a KMS key is deleted. The security engineer has configured the integration of AWS CloudTrail with Amazon CloudWatch. What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Specify the deletion time of the key material during KMS key creatio
- B. Create a custom AWS Config rule to assess the key's scheduleddeletio
- C. Configure the rule to trigger upon a configuration chang
- D. Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic if the key is scheduled for deletion.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect KMS API calls of DeleteAlia
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message to the compan
- G. Add the Lambda function as the target of the EventBridge rule.
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect KMS API calls of DisableKey and ScheduleKeyDeletion.Create an AWS Lambda function to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message to the compan
- I. Add the Lambda function as the target of the EventBridge rule.
- J. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) policy to detect KMS API calls of RevokeGrant and ScheduleKeyDeletion.Create an AWS Lambda function to generate the alarm and send the notification to the compan
- K. Add the Lambda function as the target of the SNS policy.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The AWS documentation states that you can create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect KMS API calls of DisableKey and ScheduleKeyDeletion. You can then create an AWS Lambda function to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message to the company. You can add the Lambda function as the target of the EventBridge rule. This method will meet the requirements.

References: : AWS KMS Developer Guide

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D. The AWS Config rules have a MaximumExecutionFrequency value of 24 hours. According to the AWS documentation<sup>1</sup>, the MaximumExecutionFrequency parameter specifies the maximum frequency with which AWS Config runs evaluations for a rule. For AWS Config managed rules, this value can be one of the following:

- One\_Hour
- Three\_Hours
- Six\_Hours
- Twelve\_Hours
- TwentyFour\_Hours

If the rule is triggered by configuration changes, it will still run evaluations when AWS Config delivers the configuration snapshot. However, if the rule is triggered periodically, it will not run evaluations more often than the specified frequency.

In this case, the security engineer enabled four AWS Config managed rules that are triggered periodically. Therefore, these rules will only run evaluations every 24 hours, regardless of when the IAM credential report is generated. This means that the resources will display as noncompliant until the next evaluation cycle, which could take up to 24 hours after the IAM access keys are rotated.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. The IAM credential report can be generated at any time, but it will not affect the compliance status of the resources until the next evaluation cycle of the AWS Config rules.
- B. The security engineer was able to invoke the IAM GenerateCredentialReport API operation, which means they have the GenerateCredentialReport permission. This permission is required to generate a credential report that lists all IAM users in an AWS account and their credential status<sup>2</sup>.
- C. The security engineer does not need the GetCredentialReport permission to enable or evaluate AWS Config rules. This permission is required to retrieve a credential report that was previously generated by using the GenerateCredentialReport operation<sup>2</sup>.



References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage several AWS accounts. The company processes a large volume of sensitive data. The company uses a serverless approach to microservices. The company stores all the data in either Amazon S3 or Amazon DynamoDB. The company reads the data by using either AWS Lambda functions or container-based services that the company hosts on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) on AWS Fargate.

The company must implement a solution to encrypt all the data at rest and enforce least privilege data access controls. The company creates an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.

What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a key policy that allows the kms:Decrypt action only for Amazon S3 and DynamoDB
- B. Create an SCP that denies the creation of S3 buckets and DynamoDB tables that are not encrypted with the key.
- C. Create an IAM policy that denies the kms:Decrypt action for the key
- D. Create a Lambda function that runs on a schedule to attach the policy to any new role
- E. Create an AWS Config rule to send alerts for resources that are not encrypted with the key.
- F. Create a key policy that allows the kms:Decrypt action only for Amazon S3, DynamoDB, Lambda, and Amazon EKS
- G. Create an SCP that denies the creation of S3 buckets and DynamoDB tables that are not encrypted with the key.
- H. Create a key policy that allows the kms:Decrypt action only for Amazon S3, DynamoDB, Lambda, and Amazon EKS
- I. Create an AWS Config rule to send alerts for resources that are not encrypted with the key.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 46**

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's 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 in 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 in 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 49**

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](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_boundaries.html)

### NEW QUESTION 53

A security engineer is using AWS Organizations and wants to optimize SCPs. The security engineer needs to ensure that the SCPs conform to best practices. Which approach should the security engineer take to meet this requirement?

- A. Use AWS IAM Access Analyzer to analyze the policie
- B. View the findings from policy validation checks.
- C. Review AWS Trusted Advisor checks for all accounts in the organization.
- D. Set up AWS Audit Manage
- E. Run an assessment for all AWS Regions for all accounts.
- F. Ensure that Amazon Inspector agents are installed on all Amazon EC2 in-stances in all accounts.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 57

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:

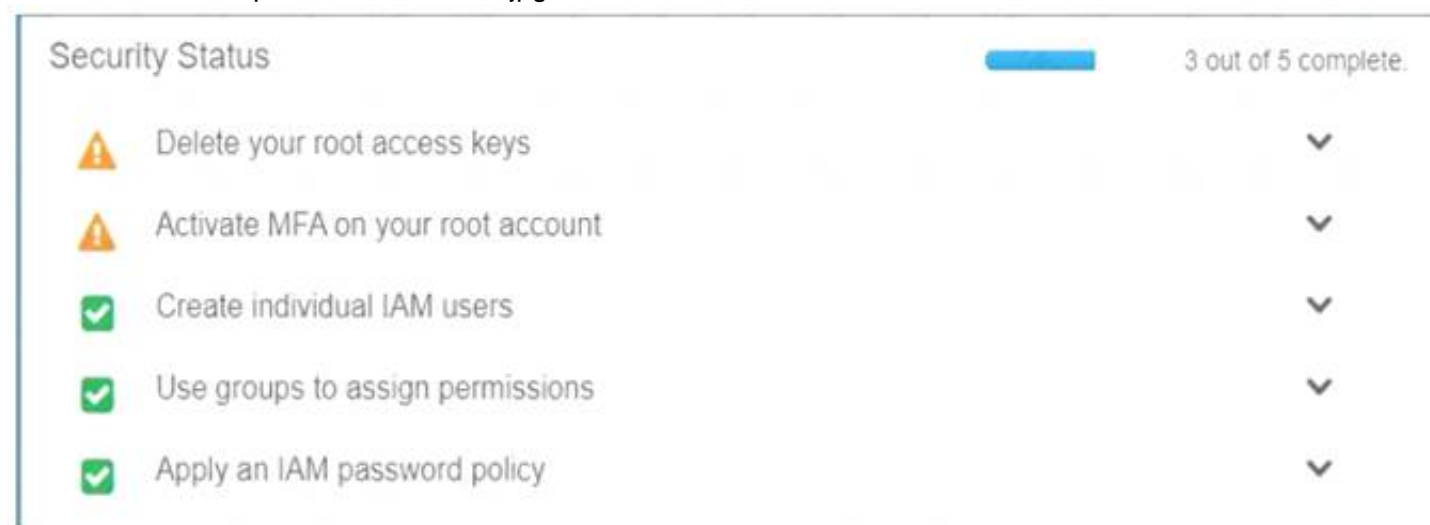
- A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
- B. Use IAM IAM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
- C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
- D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after 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](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 61

A security engineer needs to implement a write-once-read-many (WORM) model for data that a company will store in Amazon S3 buckets. The company uses the S3 Standard storage class for all of its S3 buckets. The security engineer must en-sure that objects cannot be overwritten or deleted by any user, including the AWS account root user.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create new S3 buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled in compliance mod
- B. Place objects in the S3 buckets.
- C. Use S3 Glacier Vault Lock to attach a Vault Lock policy to new S3 bucket
- D. Wait 24 hours to complete the Vault Lock proces
- E. Place objects in the S3 buckets.
- F. Create new S3 buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled in governance mod
- G. Place objects in the S3 buckets.
- H. Create new S3 buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled in governance mod
- I. Add a legal hold to the S3 bucket
- J. Place objects in the S3 buckets.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 65

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 69

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 70

A company has a single AWS account and uses an Amazon EC2 instance to test application code. The company recently discovered that the instance was compromised. The instance was serving up malware. The analysis of the instance showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago.

A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the company's security team about compromised instances through an email distribution list for high severity findings. The security engineer must implement the solution as soon as possible.

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

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

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To provide access to the three individuals who have IAM user accounts to access the Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that are using the same IAM instance profile, the most appropriate solution would be to assign an IAM policy to the instance profile to allow the EC2 instances to be managed by AWS Systems Manager, provide the IAM user accounts with permission to use Systems Manager, remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances, and use Systems Manager Session Manager to select the EC2 instance and connect.

References: : AWS Systems Manager Session Manager - AWS Systems Manager : AWS Systems 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 77**

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

How should a security engineer implement this solution?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To implement the solution, the security engineer should do the following:

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

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 83**

Within a VPC, a corporation runs an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. The database instance is connected to the internet through a NAT gateway via two subnets.

Additionally, the organization has application servers that are hosted on Amazon EC2 instances and use the RDS database. These EC2 instances have been deployed onto two more private subnets inside the same VPC. These EC2 instances connect to the internet through a default route via the same NAT gateway. Each VPC subnet has its own route table.

The organization implemented a new security requirement after a recent security examination. Never allow the database instance to connect to the internet. A security engineer must perform this update promptly without interfering with the network traffic of the application servers.

How will the security engineer be able to comply with these requirements?

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



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

A company uses an external identity provider to allow federation into different IAM accounts. A security engineer for the company needs to identify the federated user that terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance a week ago.

What is the FASTEST way for the security engineer to identify the federated user?

- A. Review the IAM CloudTrail event history logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and look for the TerminateInstances event to identify the federated user from the role session name.
- B. Filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role
- C. Review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username.
- D. Search the IAM CloudTrail logs for the TerminateInstances event and note the event time
- E. Review the IAM Access Advisor tab for all federated roles
- F. The last accessed time should match the time when the instance was terminated.
- G. Use Amazon Athena to run a SQL query on the IAM CloudTrail logs stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and filter on the TerminateInstances event
- H. Identify the corresponding role and run another query to filter the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event for the user name.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The fastest way to identify the federated user who terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance is to filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Then, review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username. This method does not require any additional tools or queries, and it directly links the IAM role with the federated user.

Option A is incorrect because the role session name may not be the same as the federated user name, and it may not be unique or descriptive enough to identify the user.

Option C is incorrect because the IAM Access Advisor tab only shows when a role was last accessed, not by whom or for what purpose. It also does not show the specific time of access, only the date.

Option D is incorrect because using Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the IAM CloudTrail logs is not the fastest way to identify the federated user, as it requires creating a table schema and running multiple queries. It also assumes that the federation is done using web identity providers, not SAML providers, as indicated by the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event.

References:

- > AWS Identity and Access Management
- > Logging AWS STS API Calls with AWS CloudTrail
- > [Using Amazon Athena to Query S3 Data for CloudTrail Analysis]

**NEW QUESTION 89**

A startup company is using a single AWS account that has resources in a single AWS Region. A security engineer configures an AWS Cloud Trail trail in the same Region to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket by using the AWS CLI.

Because of expansion, the company adds resources in multiple Regions. The security engineer notices that the logs from the new Regions are not reaching the S3 bucket.

What should the security engineer do to fix this issue with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D. Change the existing CloudTrail trail so that it applies to all Regions.

According to the AWS documentation<sup>1</sup>, you can configure CloudTrail to deliver log files from multiple Regions to a single S3 bucket for a single account. To change an existing single-Region trail to log in all Regions, you must use the AWS CLI and add the --is-multi-region-trail option to the update-trail command<sup>2</sup>. This will ensure that you log global service events and capture all management event activity in your account.

Option A is incorrect because creating a new CloudTrail trail for each Region will incur additional costs and increase operational overhead. Option B is incorrect because changing the S3 bucket to receive notifications will not affect the delivery of log files from other Regions. Option C is incorrect because creating a new CloudTrail trail that applies to all Regions will result in duplicate log files for the original Region and also incur additional costs.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

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 accounts
- C. Assign groups to IAM accounts and link to permission sets in accordance with the employees' job functions and access requirements
- 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 accounts
- F. Link IAM SSO groups to the IAM users present in all accounts to inherit existing permissions
- 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 sets



I. Instruct employees to access IAM accounts by using the IAM Directory Service user portal.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 95

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 100

A company is undergoing a layer 3 and layer 4 DDoS attack on its web servers running on IAM. Which combination of IAM services and features will provide protection in this scenario? (Select THREE).

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. IAM Certificate Manager (ACM)
- C. Amazon S3
- D. IAM Shield
- E. Elastic Load Balancer
- F. Amazon GuardDuty

**Answer:** DEF

#### NEW QUESTION 104

A company purchased a subscription to a third-party cloud security scanning solution that integrates with AWS Security Hub. A security engineer needs to implement a solution that will remediate the findings from the third-party scanning solution automatically. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Set up an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to new Security Hub findings.
- B. Configure an AWS Lambda function as the target for the rule to remediate the findings.
- C. Set up a custom action in Security Hub.
- D. Configure the custom action to call AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks to remediate the findings.
- E. Set up a custom action in Security Hub.
- F. Configure an AWS Lambda function as the target for the custom action to remediate the findings.
- G. Set up AWS Config rules to use AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks to remediate the findings.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 108

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

- A. Use a role-based approach by creating an IAM role with an inline permissions policy that allows access to the secret.
- B. Update the IAM principals in the role trust policy as required.

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 112

A company is using AWS Organizations to manage multiple accounts. The company needs to allow an IAM user to use a role to access resources that are in another organization's AWS account.

Which combination of steps must the company perform to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

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

- Create a role in the AWS account that contains the resources (the trusting account) and specify the AWS account that contains the IAM user (the trusted account) as a trusted entity in the role's trust policy. This allows users from the trusted account to assume the role and access resources in the trusting account.
- Ensure that the IAM user has permission to assume the role in their own AWS account. This can be done by creating an identity policy that allows the sts:AssumeRole action and attaching it to the IAM user or their group.
- Ensure that there are no service control policies (SCPs) in the organization that owns the resources that deny or restrict access to the sts:AssumeRole action or the role itself. SCPs are applied to all accounts in an organization and can override any permissions granted by IAM policies.

Verified References:

- <https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-iam>
- [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs\\_manage\\_accounts\\_access.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_accounts_access.html)
- [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial\\_cross-account-with-roles.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 114

A security engineer needs to set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for an Amazon S3 bucket that hosts a static website. The security engineer must allow only specified IP addresses to access the website. The security engineer also must prevent users from accessing the website directly by using S3 URLs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 117

The Security Engineer is managing a traditional three-tier web application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances. The application has become the target of increasing numbers of malicious attacks from the Internet.

What steps should the Security Engineer take to check for known vulnerabilities and limit the attack surface? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

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

- B. Review the application security groups to ensure that only the necessary ports are open. This is a good practice to reduce the exposure of the EC2 instances to potential attacks from the Internet. Application security groups are a feature of Azure that allow you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups<sup>1</sup>.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to periodically scan the backend instances. This is a service that helps you to identify vulnerabilities and exposures in your EC2 instances and applications. Amazon Inspector can perform automated security assessments based on predefined or custom rules packages<sup>2</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 122

A company needs to follow security best practices to deploy resources from an AWS CloudFormation template. The CloudFormation template must be able to configure sensitive database credentials.

The company already uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and AWS Secrets Manager. Which solution will meet the requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

➤ Option A: This option meets the requirements of following security best practices and configuring sensitive database credentials in the CloudFormation template. A dynamic reference is a way to specify external values that are stored and managed in other services, such as Secrets Manager, in the stack templates<sup>1</sup>. When using a dynamic reference, CloudFormation retrieves the value of the specified reference when necessary during stack and change set operations<sup>1</sup>. Dynamic references can be used for certain resources that support them, such as AWS::RDS::DBInstance<sup>1</sup>. By using a dynamic reference to reference the database credentials in Secrets Manager, the company can leverage the existing integration between these services and avoid hardcoding the secret information in the template. Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources<sup>2</sup>. Secrets Manager enables you to rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle<sup>2</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 124

A company is running an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in a VPC. The VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet.

A security engineer wants to use AWS Secrets Manager to rotate the DB instance credentials automatically. Because of a security policy, the security engineer cannot use the standard AWS Lambda function that Secrets Manager provides to rotate the credentials.

The security engineer deploys a custom Lambda function in the VPC. The custom Lambda function will be responsible for rotating the secret in Secrets Manager.

The security engineer edits the DB instance's security group to allow connections from this function. When the function is invoked, the function cannot communicate with Secrets Manager to rotate the secret properly.

What should the security engineer do so that the function can rotate the secret?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

You can establish a private connection between your VPC and Secrets Manager by creating an interface VPC endpoint. Interface endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, a technology that enables you to privately access Secrets Manager APIs without an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/vpc-endpoint-overview.html>

The correct answer is D. Configure a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint. Include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process.

A Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint is a private connection between the VPC and Secrets Manager that does not require an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection<sup>1</sup>. By configuring a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint, the security engineer can enable the custom Lambda function to communicate with Secrets Manager without sending or receiving network traffic through the internet. The security engineer must include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process to allow the function to use the endpoint<sup>2</sup>.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

- A. An egress-only internet gateway is a VPC component that allows outbound communication over IPv6 from instances in the VPC to the internet, and prevents the internet from initiating an IPv6 connection with the instances<sup>3</sup>. However, this option does not meet the requirement that the VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet. Moreover, an egress-only internet gateway is for use with IPv6 traffic only, and Secrets Manager does not support IPv6 addresses<sup>2</sup>.
- B. A NAT gateway is a VPC component that enables instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevents the internet from initiating connections with those instances<sup>4</sup>. However, this option does not meet the requirement that the VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet. Additionally, a NAT gateway requires an elastic IP address, which is a public IPv4 address<sup>4</sup>.
- C. A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses<sup>5</sup>. However, this option does not work because Secrets Manager does not have a default VPC that can be peered with. Furthermore, a VPC peering connection does not provide a private connection to Secrets Manager APIs without an internet gateway or other devices<sup>2</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 129

A company's Security Team received an email notification from the Amazon EC2 Abuse team that one or more of the company's Amazon EC2 instances may have been compromised

Which combination of actions should the Security team take to respond to (be current modem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Open a support case with the IAM Security team and ask them to remove the malicious code from the affected instance
- B. Respond to the notification and list the actions that have been taken to address the incident
- C. Delete all IAM users and resources in the account



- D. Detach the internet gateway from the VPC remove all rules that contain 0.0.0.0/0 from the security groups, and create a NACL rule to deny all traffic Inbound from the internet
- E. Delete the identified compromised instances and delete any associated resources that the Security team did not create.

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

these are the recommended actions to take when you receive an abuse notice from AWS8. You should review the abuse notice to see what content or activity was reported and detach the internet gateway from the VPC to isolate the affected instances from the internet. You should also remove any rules that allow inbound traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 from the security groups and create a network access control list (NACL) rule to deny all traffic inbound from the internet. You should then delete the compromised instances and any associated resources that you did not create. The other options are either inappropriate or unnecessary for responding to the abuse notice.

**NEW QUESTION 134**

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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 statistics<sup>2</sup>. 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 analysis<sup>3</sup>. 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 servers<sup>4</sup>. 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 VPC<sup>5</sup>. 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 network<sup>6</sup>. 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 136**

A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to deploy an application that deals with sensitive data During a recent security audit, the company identified a security issue in which Amazon RDS credentials were stored with the application code In the company's source code repository

A security engineer needs to develop a solution to ensure that database credentials are stored securely and rotated periodically. The credentials should be accessible to the application only The engineer also needs to prevent database administrators from sharing database credentials as plaintext with other teammates. The solution must also minimize administrative overhead

Which solution meets these requirements?



- A. Use the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store to generate database credential
- B. Use an IAM profile for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.
- C. Use IAM Secrets Manager to store database credential
- D. Use an IAM inline policy for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.
- E. Use the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store to store database credential
- F. Use IAM roles for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only
- G. Use IAM Secrets Manager to store database credential
- H. Use IAM roles for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

To ensure that database credentials are stored securely and rotated periodically, the security engineer should do the following:

- Use AWS Secrets Manager to store database credentials. This allows the security engineer to encrypt and manage secrets centrally, and to configure automatic rotation schedules for them.
- Use IAM roles for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only. This allows the security engineer to grant fine-grained permissions to ECS tasks based on their roles, and to avoid sharing credentials as plaintext with other teammates.

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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 144**

A company has enabled Amazon GuardDuty in all AWS Regions as part of its security monitoring strategy. In one of its VPCs, the company hosts an Amazon EC2 instance that works as an FTP server. A high number of clients from multiple locations contact the FTP server. GuardDuty identifies this activity as a brute force attack because of the high number of connections that happen every hour.

The company has flagged the finding as a false positive, but GuardDuty continues to raise the issue. A security engineer must improve the signal-to-noise ratio without compromising the company's visibility of potential anomalous behavior.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Disable the FTP rule in GuardDuty in the Region where the FTP server is deployed.
- B. Add the FTP server to a trusted IP list
- C. Deploy the list to GuardDuty to stop receiving the notifications.
- D. Create a suppression rule in GuardDuty to filter findings by automatically archiving new findings that match the specified criteria.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that has the appropriate permissions to delete the finding whenever a new occurrence is reported.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

"When you create an Amazon GuardDuty filter, you choose specific filter criteria, name the filter and can enable the auto-archiving of findings that the filter matches. This allows you to further tune GuardDuty to your unique environment, without degrading the ability to identify threats. With auto-archive set, all findings are still generated by GuardDuty, so you have a complete and immutable history of all suspicious activity."

**NEW QUESTION 145**

A company is building a data processing application that uses AWS Lambda functions. The application's Lambda functions need to communicate with an Amazon RDS DB instance that is deployed within a VPC in the same AWS account.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Configure the DB instance to allow public access. Update the DB instance security group to allow access from the Lambda public address space for the AWS Region.
- B. Deploy the Lambda functions inside the VPC. Attach a network ACL to the Lambda subnet. Provide outbound rule access to the VPC CIDR range only. Update the DB instance security group to allow traffic from 0.0.0.0/0.

- C. Deploy the Lambda functions inside the VPC Attach a security group to the Lambda functions Provide outbound rule access to the VPC CIDR range only Update the DB instance security group to allow traffic from the Lambda security group
- D. Peer the Lambda default VPC with the VPC that hosts the DB instance to allow direct network access without the need for security groups

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

References: : AWS Lambda Developer Guide

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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 147**

A company is using AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts for its human resources, finance, software development, and production departments. All the company's developers are part of the software development AWS account.

The company discovers that developers have launched Amazon EC2 instances that were preconfigured with software that the company has not approved for use. The company wants to implement a solution to ensure that developers can launch EC2 instances with only approved software applications and only in the software development AWS account.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the software development account, create AMIs of preconfigured instances that include only approved software
- B. Include the AMI IDs in the condition section of an AWS CloudFormation template to launch the appropriate AMI based on the AWS Region
- C. Provide the developers with the CloudFormation template to launch EC2 instances in the software development account.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs when any EC2 RunInstances API event occurs in the software development account
- E. Specify AWS Systems Manager Run Command as a target of the rule
- F. Configure Run Command to run a script that will install all approved software onto the instances that the developers launch.
- G. Use an AWS Service Catalog portfolio that contains EC2 products with appropriate AMIs that include only approved software
- H. Grant the developers permission to portfolio access only the Service Catalog to launch a product in the software development account.
- I. In the management account, create AMIs of preconfigured instances that include only approved software
- J. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to launch the AMIs across any AWS account in the organization
- K. Grant the developers permission to launch the stack sets within the management account.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 150**

A company maintains an open-source application that is hosted on a public GitHub repository. While creating a new commit to the repository, an engineer uploaded their IAM access key and secret access key. The engineer reported the mistake to a manager, and the manager immediately disabled the access key. The company needs to assess the impact of the exposed access key. A security engineer must recommend a solution that requires the least possible managerial overhead.

Which solution meets these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To assess the impact of the exposed access key, the security engineer should recommend the following solution:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 153

A security engineer is working with a company to design an ecommerce application. The application will run on Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application will use an Amazon RDS DB instance for its database. The only required connectivity from the internet is for HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the application. The application must communicate with an external payment provider that allows traffic only from a preconfigured allow list of IP addresses. The company must ensure that communications with the external payment provider are not interrupted as the environment scales.

Which combination of actions should the security engineer recommend to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Deploy a NAT gateway in each private subnet for every Availability Zone that is in use.
- B. Place the DB instance in a public subnet.
- C. Place the DB instance in a private subnet.
- D. Configure the Auto Scaling group to place the EC2 instances in a public subnet.
- E. Configure the Auto Scaling group to place the EC2 instances in a private subnet.
- F. Deploy the ALB in a private subnet.

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 157

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 162

A company uses Amazon EC2 Linux instances in the AWS Cloud. A member of the company's security team recently received a report about common vulnerability identifiers on the instances.

A security engineer needs to verify patching and perform remediation if the instances do not have the correct patches installed. The security engineer must determine which EC2 instances are at risk and must implement a solution to automatically update those instances with the applicable patches.

What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instance.
- B. Use Patch Manager also to automate the patching process.
- C. Use AWS Shield Advanced to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instance.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to automate the patching process.
- E. Use Amazon GuardDuty to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instance.
- F. Use Amazon Inspector to automate the patching process.
- G. Use Amazon Inspector to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instance.
- H. Use Amazon Inspector also to automate the patching process.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/10/now-use-aws-systems-manager-to-view-vulnerability-id>

#### NEW QUESTION 167

A company's security engineer is designing an isolation procedure for Amazon EC2 instances as part of an incident response plan. The security engineer needs to isolate a target instance to block any traffic to and from the target instance, except for traffic from the company's forensics team. Each of the company's EC2 instances has its own dedicated security group. The EC2 instances are deployed in subnets of a VPC. A subnet can contain multiple instances.

The security engineer is testing the procedure for EC2 isolation and opens an SSH session to the target instance. The procedure starts to simulate access to the target instance by an attacker. The security engineer removes the existing security group rules and adds security group rules to give the forensics team access to the target instance on port 22.

After these changes, the security engineer notices that the SSH connection is still active and usable. When the security engineer runs a ping command to the public IP address of the target instance, the ping command is blocked.

What should the security engineer do to isolate the target instance?

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



Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 172

A company has implemented IAM WAF and Amazon CloudFront for an application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are part of an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

The IAM WAF web ACL uses an IAM Managed Rules rule group and is associated with the CloudFront distribution. CloudFront receives the request from IAM WAF and then uses the ALB as the distribution's origin.

During a security review, a security engineer discovers that the infrastructure is susceptible to a large, layer 7 DDoS attack.

How can the security engineer improve the security at the edge of the solution to defend against this type of attack?

- A. Configure the CloudFront distribution to use the Lambda@Edge featur
- B. Create an IAM Lambda function that imposes a rate limit on CloudFront viewer request
- C. Block the request if the rate limit is exceeded.
- D. Configure the IAM WAF web ACL so that the web ACL has more capacity units to process all IAM WAF rules faster.
- E. Configure IAM WAF with a rate-based rule that imposes a rate limit that automatically blocks requests when the rate limit is exceeded.
- F. Configure the CloudFront distribution to use IAM WAF as its origin instead of the ALB.

Answer: C

#### Explanation:

To improve the security at the edge of the solution to defend against a large, layer 7 DDoS attack, the security engineer should do the following:

➤ Configure AWS WAF with a rate-based rule that imposes a rate limit that automatically blocks requests when the rate limit is exceeded. This allows the security engineer to use a rule that tracks the number of requests from a single IP address and blocks subsequent requests if they exceed a specified threshold within a specified time period.

#### NEW QUESTION 176

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

Verified References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 179

A company uses several AWS CloudFormation stacks to handle the deployment of a suite of applications. The leader of the company's application development team notices that the stack deployments fail with permission errors when some team members try to deploy the stacks. However, other team members can deploy the stacks successfully.

The team members access the account by assuming a role that has a specific set of permissions that are necessary for the job responsibilities of the team members. All team members have permissions to perform operations on the stacks.

Which combination of steps will ensure consistent deployment of the stacks MOST securely? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 184

You have an S3 bucket defined in IAM. You want to ensure that you encrypt the data before sending it across the wire. What is the best way to achieve this. Please select:



- A. Enable server side encryption for the S3 bucket
- B. This request will ensure that the data is encrypted first.
- C. Use the IAM Encryption CLI to encrypt the data first
- D. Use a Lambda function to encrypt the data before sending it to the S3 bucket.
- E. Enable client encryption for the bucket

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

One can use the IAM Encryption CLI to encrypt the data before sending it across to the S3 bucket. Options A and C are invalid because this would still mean that data is transferred in plain text Option D is invalid because you cannot just enable client side encryption for the S3 bucket For more information on Encrypting and Decrypting data, please visit the below URL:

<https://IAM.amazonaws.com/blogs/security/how-to-encrypt-and-decrypt-your-data-with-the-IAM-encryption-cli> The correct answer is: Use the IAM Encryption CLI to encrypt the data first Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 185**

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 189**

A company's policy requires that all API keys be encrypted and stored separately from source code in a centralized security account. This security account is managed by the company's security team However, an audit revealed that an API key is stored with the source code of an IAM Lambda function in an IAM CodeCommit repository in the DevOps account

How should the security team securely store the API key?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

- Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager in the security account to store the API key using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for encryption. This allows the security team to encrypt and manage the API key centrally, and to configure automatic rotation schedules for it.
- Grant access to the IAM role used by the Lambda function so that the function can retrieve the key from Secrets Manager and call the API. This allows the security team to avoid storing the API key with the source code, and to use IAM policies to control access to the secret.

**NEW QUESTION 192**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 196

A security engineer is designing a cloud architecture to support an application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and processes sensitive information, including credit card numbers.

The application will send the credit card numbers to a component that is running in an isolated environment. The component will encrypt, store, and decrypt the numbers.

The component then will issue tokens to replace the numbers in other parts of the application.

The component of the application that manages the tokenization process will be deployed on a separate set of EC2 instances. Other components of the application must not be able to store or access the credit card numbers.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use EC2 Dedicated Instances for the tokenization component of the application.
- B. Place the EC2 instances that manage the tokenization process into a partition placement group.
- C. Create a separate VP
- D. Deploy new EC2 instances into the separate VPC to support the data tokenization.
- E. Deploy the tokenization code onto AWS Nitro Enclaves that are hosted on EC2 instances.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

AWS Nitro Enclaves are isolated and hardened virtual machines that run on EC2 instances and provide a secure environment for processing sensitive data. Nitro Enclaves have no persistent storage, interactive access, or external networking, and they can only communicate with the parent instance through a secure local channel. Nitro Enclaves also support cryptographic attestation, which allows verifying the identity and integrity of the enclave and its code. Nitro Enclaves are ideal for implementing data protection solutions such as tokenization, encryption, and key management.

Using Nitro Enclaves for the tokenization component of the application meets the requirements of isolating the sensitive data from other parts of the application, encrypting and storing the credit card numbers securely, and issuing tokens to replace the numbers. Other components of the application will not be able to access or store the credit card numbers, as they are only available within the enclave.

#### NEW QUESTION 200

A security administrator is setting up a new AWS account. The security administrator wants to secure the data that a company stores in an Amazon S3 bucket.

The security administrator also wants to reduce the chance of unintended data exposure and the potential for misconfiguration of objects that are in the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for the AWS account.
- B. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for all objects that are in the bucket.
- C. Deactivate ACLs for objects that are in the bucket.
- D. Use AWS PrivateLink for Amazon S3 to access the bucket.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 201

A company has deployed Amazon GuardDuty and now wants to implement automation for potential threats. The company has decided to start with RDP brute force attacks that come from Amazon EC2 instances in the company's AWS environment. A security engineer needs to implement a solution that blocks the detected communication from a suspicious instance until investigation and potential remediation can occur.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure GuardDuty to send the event to an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- B. Process the event with an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for Apache Flink application that sends a notification to the company through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS). Add rules to the network ACL to block traffic to and from the suspicious instance.
- C. Configure GuardDuty to send the event to Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Deploy an AWS WAF web ACL
- D. Process the event with an AWS Lambda function that sends a notification to the company through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and adds a web ACL rule to block traffic to and from the suspicious instance.
- E. Enable AWS Security Hub to ingest GuardDuty findings and send the event to Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Deploy AWS Network Firewall
- F. Process the event with an AWS Lambda function that adds a rule to a Network Firewall firewall policy to block traffic to and from the suspicious instance.
- G. Enable AWS Security Hub to ingest GuardDuty finding
- H. Configure an Amazon Kinesis data stream as an event destination for Security Hub
- I. Process the event with an AWS Lambda function that replaces the security group of the suspicious instance with a security group that does not allow any connections.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/automatically-block-suspicious-traffic-with-aws-network-firewall-and-a>

#### NEW QUESTION 202

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