



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1

You are designing a custom IAM policy that would allow users to list buckets in S3 only if they are MFA authenticated. Which of the following would best match this requirement?

A.

B.

C.

D.

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Condition clause can be used to ensure users can only work with resources if they are MFA authenticated.

Option B and C are wrong since the `aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent` clause should be marked as true. Here you are saying that only if the user has been MFA activated, that means it is true, then allow access.

Option D is invalid because the `Bool` clause is missing in the evaluation for the condition clause. Boolean conditions let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to "true" or "false."

Here in this scenario the `Bool` attribute in the condition element will return a value True for option A which will ensure that access is allowed on S3 resources.

For more information on an example on such a policy, please visit the following URL:

NEW QUESTION 2

You are hosting a web site via website hosting on an S3 bucket - `http://demo.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. You have some web pages that use Javascript that access resources in another bucket which has web site hosting also enabled. But when users access the web pages, they are getting a blocked Javascript error. How can you rectify this?

Please select:

- A. Enable CORS for the bucket
- B. Enable versioning for the bucket
- C. Enable MFA for the bucket
- D. Enable CRR for the bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer-A

Such a scenario is also given in the AWS Documentation Cross-Origin Resource Sharing:

Use-case Scenarios

The following are example scenarios for using CORS:

- Scenario 1: Suppose that you are hosting a website in an Amazon S3 bucket named `website` as described in [Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3](#). Your users load the website endpoint `http://website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. Now you want to use JavaScript on the webpages that are stored in this bucket to be able to make authenticated GET and PUT requests against the same bucket by using the Amazon S3 API endpoint for the bucket `website.s3.amazonaws.com`. A browser would normally block JavaScript from allowing those requests, but with CORS you can configure your bucket to explicitly enable cross-origin requests from `website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`.
- Scenario 2: Suppose that you want to host a web font from your S3 bucket. Again, browsers require a CORS check (also called a preflight check) for loading web fonts. You would configure the bucket that is hosting the web font to allow any origin to make these requests.

Option B is invalid because versioning is only to create multiple versions of an object and can help in accidental deletion of objects

Option C is invalid because this is used as an extra measure of caution for deletion of objects Option D is invalid because this is used for Cross region replication of objects

For more information on Cross Origin Resource sharing, please visit the following URL

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/cors.html>

The correct answer is: Enable CORS for the bucket

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NEW QUESTION 3

You have a vendor that needs access to an AWS resource. You create an AWS user account. You want to restrict access to the resource using a policy for just that user over a brief period. Which of the following would be an ideal policy to use?

Please select:

- A. An AWS Managed Policy
- B. An Inline Policy
- C. A Bucket Policy
- D. A bucket ACL

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation gives an example on such a case

Inline policies are useful if you want to maintain a strict one-to-one relationship between a policy and the principal entity that it is applied to. For example, you want to be sure that the permissions in a policy are not inadvertently assigned to a principal entity other than the one they're intended for. When you use an inline policy, the permissions in the policy cannot be inadvertently attached to the wrong principal entity. In addition, when you use the AWS Management Console to delete that principal entity the policies embedded in the principal entity are deleted as well. That's because they are part of the principal entity.

Option A is invalid because AWS Managed Policies are ok for a group of users, but for individual users, inline policies are better.

Option C and D are invalid because they are specifically meant for access to S3 buckets For more information on policies, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access-managed-vs-inline>

The correct answer is: An Inline Policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 4

Your company has an EC2 Instance that is hosted in an AWS VPC. There is a requirement to ensure that logs files from the EC2 Instance are stored accordingly. The access should also be limited for the destination of the log files. How can this be accomplished? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution

Please select:

- A. Stream the log files to a separate Cloudtrail trail
- B. Stream the log files to a separate Cloudwatch Log group
- C. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudtrail trail
- D. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

Answer: BD

Explanation:

You can create a Log group and send all logs from the EC2 Instance to that group. You can then limit the access to the Log groups via an IAM policy.

Option A is invalid because Cloudtrail is used to record API activity and not for storing log files Option C is invalid because Cloudtrail is the wrong service to be used for this requirement

For more information on Log Groups and Log Streams, please visit the following URL:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Working>

For more information on Access to Cloudwatch logs, please visit the following URL:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/auth-and-access-control-cwl.html> The correct answers are: Stream the log files to a separate

Cloudwatch Log group. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

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NEW QUESTION 5

Your company has a set of resources defined in the AWS Cloud. Their IT audit department has requested to get a list of resources that have been defined across the account. How can this be achieved in the easiest manner? Please select:

- A. Create a powershell script using the AWS CLI
- B. Query for all resources with the tag of production.
- C. Create a bash shell script with the AWS CLI
- D. Query for all resources in all region
- E. Store the results in an S3 bucket.
- F. Use Cloud Trail to get the list of all resources
- G. Use AWS Config to get the list of all resources

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most feasible option is to use AWS Config. When you turn on AWS Config, you will get a list of resources defined in your AWS Account.

A sample snapshot of the resources dashboard in AWS Config is shown below

Option A is incorrect because this would give the list of production based resources and now all resources

Option B is partially correct But this will just add more maintenance overhead.

Option C is incorrect because this can be used to log API activities but not give an account of all resources For more information on AWS Config, please visit the below

URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/how-does-config-work.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS Config to get the list of all resources Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 6

An application running on EC2 instances must use a username and password to access a database. The developer has stored those secrets in the SSM Parameter Store with type SecureString using the default KMS CMK. Which combination of configuration steps will allow the application to access the secrets via the API? Select 2 answers from the options below

Please select:

- A. Add the EC2 instance role as a trusted service to the SSM service role.
- B. Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the SSM service role.
- C. Add permission to read the SSM parameter to the EC2 instance role.
- D. Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the EC2 instance role
- E. Add the SSM service role as a trusted service to the EC2 instance role

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The below example policy from the AWS Documentation is required to be given to the EC2 Instance in order to read a secure string from AWS KMS. Permissions need to be given to the Get Parameter API and the KMS API call to decrypt the secret.

Option A is invalid because roles can be attached to EC2 and not EC2 roles to SSM Option B is invalid because the KMS key does not need to decrypt the SSM service role.

Option E is invalid because this configuration is valid For more information on the parameter store, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-parameter-store.html>

The correct answers are: Add permission to read the SSM parameter to the EC2 instance role., Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the EC2 instance role

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NEW QUESTION 7

You are devising a policy to allow users to have the ability to access objects in a bucket called appbucket. You define the below custom bucket policy

But when you try to apply the policy you get the error "Action does not apply to any resource(s) in statement." What should be done to rectify the error Please select:

- A. Change the 1AM permissions by applying PutBucketPolicy permissions.
- B. Verify that the policy has the same name as the bucket nam
- C. If no
- D. make it the same.
- E. Change the Resource section to "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket/*".
- F. Create the bucket "appbucket" and then apply the polic

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you define access to objects in a bucket you need to ensure that you specify to which objects in the bucket access needs to be given to. In this case, the * can be used to assign the permission to all objects in the bucket

Option A is invalid because the right permissions are already provided as per the question requirement

Option B is invalid because it is not necessary that the policy has the same name as the bucket Option D is invalid because this should be the default flow for applying the policy

For more information on bucket policies please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

The correct answer is: Change the Resource section to "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket/" Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 8

Your company has mandated that all calls to the AWS KMS service be recorded. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Enable logging on the KMS service
- B. Enable a trail in Cloudtrail
- C. Enable Cloudwatch logs
- D. Use Cloudwatch metrics

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation states the following

AWS KMS is integrated with CloudTrail, a service that captures API calls made by or on behalf of AWS KMS in your AWS account and delivers the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail captures API calls from the AWS KMS console or from the AWS KMS API. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what request was made, the source IP

address from which the request was made, who made the request when it was made, and so on. Option A is invalid because logging is not possible in the KMS service

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to monitor API calls For more information on logging using Cloudtrail please visit the below URL

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/loeeing-usine-cloudtrail.html> The correct answer is: Enable a trail in Cloudtrail

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NEW QUESTION 9

You want to get a list of vulnerabilities for an EC2 Instance as per the guidelines set by the Center of Internet Security. How can you go about doing this?

Please select:

- A. Enable AWS Guard Duty for the Instance
- B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Use AWS inspector

D. UseAWSMacie

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Inspector service can inspect EC2 Instances based on specific Rules. One of the rules packages is based on the guidelines set by the Center of Internet Security

Center for Internet security (CIS) Benchmarks

The CIS Security Benchmarks program provides well-defined, un-biased and consensus-based industry best practices to help organizations assess and improve their security. Amazon Web Services is a CIS Security Benchmarks Member company and the list of Amazon Inspector certifications can be viewed here.

Option A is invalid because this can be used to protect an instance but not give the list of vulnerabilities

Options B and D are invalid because these services cannot give a list of vulnerabilities For more information on the guidelines, please visit the below URL:

* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/userguide/inspector_cis.html The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector

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NEW QUESTION 10

A company is using CloudTrail to log all AWS API activity for all regions in all of its accounts. The CISO has asked that additional steps be taken to protect the integrity of the log files.

What combination of steps will protect the log files from intentional or unintentional alteration? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create an S3 bucket in a dedicated log account and grant the other accounts write only access
- B. Deliver all log files from every account to this S3 bucket.
- C. Write a Lambda function that queries the Trusted Advisor Cloud Trail check
- D. Run the function every 10 minutes.
- E. Enable CloudTrail log file integrity validation
- F. Use Systems Manager Configuration Compliance to continually monitor the access policies of S3 buckets containing Cloud Trail logs.
- G. Create a Security Group that blocks all traffic except calls from the CloudTrail service
- H. Associate the security group with) all the Cloud Trail destination S3 buckets.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To determine whether a log file was modified, deleted, or unchanged after CloudTrail delivered it you can use CloudTrail log file integrity validation. This feature is built using industry standard algorithms: SHA-256 for hashing and SHA-256 with RSA for digital signing. This makes it computationally infeasible to modify, delete or forge CloudTrail log files without detection.

Option B is invalid because there is no such thing as Trusted Advisor Cloud Trail checks Option D is invalid because Systems Manager cannot be used for this purpose.

Option E is invalid because Security Groups cannot be used to block calls from other services For more information on Cloudtrail log file validation, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-loe-file-validationintro.html>

For more information on delivering Cloudtrail logs from multiple accounts, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-receive-logs-from-multipleaccounts.html>

The correct answers are: Create an S3 bucket in a dedicated log account and grant the other accounts write only access. Deliver all log files from every account to this S3 bucket, Enable Cloud Trail log file integrity validation

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NEW QUESTION 10

Your IT Security team has advised to carry out a penetration test on the resources in their company's AWS Account. This is as part of their capability to analyze the security of the Infrastructure. What should be done first in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Turn on Cloud trail and carry out the penetration test
- B. Turn on VPC Flow Logs and carry out the penetration test
- C. Submit a request to AWS Support
- D. Use a custom AWS Marketplace solution for conducting the penetration test

Answer: C

Explanation:

This concept is given in the AWS Documentation

How do I submit a penetration testing request for my AWS resources? Issue

I want to run a penetration test or other simulated event on my AWS architecture. How do I get permission from AWS to do that?

Resolution

Before performing security testing on AWS resources, you must obtain approval from AWS. After you submit your request AWS will reply in about two business days.

AWS might have additional questions about your test which can extend the approval process, so plan accordingly and be sure that your initial request is as detailed as possible.

If your request is approved, you'll receive an authorization number.

Option A,B and D are all invalid because the first step is to get prior authorization from AWS for penetration tests

For more information on penetration testing, please visit the below URL

* <https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

* <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/penetration-testing/> (

The correct answer is: Submit a request to AWS Support Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 11

You have enabled Cloudtrail logs for your company's AWS account. In addition, the IT Security department has mentioned that the logs need to be encrypted. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Enable SSL certificates for the Cloudtrail logs
- B. There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted
- C. Enable Server side encryption for the trail
- D. Enable Server side encryption for the destination S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

By default CloudTrail event log files are encrypted using Amazon S3 server-side encryption (SSE). You can also choose to encryption your log files with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. You can store your log files in your bucket for as long as you want. You can also define Amazon S3 lifecycle rules to archive or delete log files automatically. If you want notifications about lo file delivery and validation, you can set up Amazon SNS notifications.

Option A.C and D are not valid since logs will already be encrypted

For more information on how Cloudtrail works, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/how-cloudtrail-works.html>

The correct answer is: There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 15

Your development team has started using AWS resources for development purposes. The AWS account has just been created. Your IT Security team is worried about possible leakage of AWS keys. What is the first level of measure that should be taken to protect the AWS account.

Please select:

- A. Delete the AWS keys for the root account
- B. Create 1AM Groups
- C. Create 1AM Roles
- D. Restrict access using 1AM policies

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first level or measure that should be taken is to delete the keys for the 1AM root user

When you log into your account and go to your Security Access dashboard, this is the first step that can be seen

Option B and C are wrong because creation of 1AM groups and roles will not change the impact of leakage of AWS root access keys

Option D is wrong because the first key aspect is to protect the access keys for the root account For more information on best practises for Security Access keys, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html>

The correct answer is: Delete the AWS keys for the root account Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 18

Which of the following is not a best practice for carrying out a security audit? Please select:

- A. Conduct an audit on a yearly basis
- B. Conduct an audit if application instances have been added to your account
- C. Conduct an audit if you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account
- D. Whenever there are changes in your organization

Answer: A

Explanation:

A year's time is generally too long a gap for conducting security audits The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You should audit your security configuration in the following situations: On a periodic basis.

If there are changes in your organization, such as people leaving.

If you have stopped using one or more individual AWS services. This is important for removing permissions that users in your account no longer need.

If you've added or removed software in your accounts, such as applications on Amazon EC2 instances, AWS OpsWor stacks, AWS CloudFormation templates, etc.

If you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account.

Option B, C and D are all the right ways and recommended best practices when it comes to conducting audits For more information on Security Audit guideline, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/gr/aws-security-audit-euide.html>

The correct answer is: Conduct an audit on a yearly basis Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 19

You have setup a set of applications across 2 VPC's. You have also setup VPC Peering. The applications are still not able to communicate across the Peering connection. Which network troubleshooting steps should be taken to resolve the issue?

Please select:

- A. Ensure the applications are hosted in a public subnet
- B. Check to see if the VPC has an Internet gateway attached.
- C. Check to see if the VPC has a NAT gateway attached.
- D. Check the Route tables for the VPC's

Answer: D

Explanation:

After the VPC peering connection is established, you need to ensure that the route tables are modified to ensure traffic can between the VPCs

Option A ,B and C are invalid because allowing access the Internet gateway and usage of public subnets can help for Inter, access, but not for VPC Peering.

For more information on VPC peering routing, please visit the below URL:

[.com/AmazonVPC/latest/Peeri](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/Peeri)

The correct answer is: Check the Route tables for the VPCs Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 21

A company is deploying a new web application on AWS. Based on their other web applications, they anticipate being the target of frequent DDoS attacks. Which steps can the company use to protect their application? Select 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Associate the EC2 instances with a security group that blocks traffic from blacklisted IP addresses.
- B. Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector on the EC2 instances to examine incoming traffic and discard malicious traffic.
- D. Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application
- E. Enable GuardDuty to block malicious traffic from reaching the application

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The below diagram from AWS shows the best case scenario for avoiding DDoS attacks using services such as AWS CloudFront WAF, ELB and Autoscaling

Option A is invalid because by default security groups don't allow access Option C is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to examine traffic Option E is invalid because this can be used for attacks on EC2 Instances but not against DDoS attacks on the entire application For more information on DDoS mitigation from AWS, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-ddos-attack-mitigation/>

The correct answers are: Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic., Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application

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NEW QUESTION 25

You want to launch an EC2 Instance with your own key pair in AWS. How can you achieve this?

Choose 3 answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. Use a third party tool to create the Key pair
- B. Create a new key pair using the AWS CLI
- C. Import the public key into EC2
- D. Import the private key into EC2

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation Creating a Key Pair

You can use Amazon EC2 to create your key pair. For more information, see Creating a Key Pair Using Amazon EC2.

Alternatively, you could use a third-party tool and then import the public key to Amazon EC2. For more information, see Importing Your Own Public Key to Amazon EC2.

Option B is Correct, because you can use the AWS CLI to create a new key pair 1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-ec2-keypairs.html>

Option D is invalid because the public key needs to be stored in the EC2 Instance For more information on EC2 Key pairs, please visit the below URL:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-key-pairs>

The correct answers are: Use a third party tool to create the Key pair. Create a new key pair using the AWS CLI, Import the public key into EC2

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NEW QUESTION 29

You have a set of Keys defined using the AWS KMS service. You want to stop using a couple of keys, but are not sure of which services are currently using the keys. Which of the following would be a safe option to stop using the keys from further usage. Please select:

- A. Delete the keys since anyway there is a 7 day waiting period before deletion
- B. Disable the keys
- C. Set an alias for the key
- D. Change the key material for the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because once you schedule the deletion and waiting period ends, you cannot come back from the deletion process.

Option C and D are invalid because these will not check to see if the keys are being used or not The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK

instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK.

For more information on deleting keys from KMS, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

The correct answer is: Disable the keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 32

You are building a large-scale confidential documentation web server on AWS and all of the documentation for it will be stored on S3. One of the requirements is that it cannot be publicly accessible from S3 directly, and you will need to use CloudFront to accomplish this. Which of the methods listed below would satisfy the requirements as outlined? Choose an answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) user for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM User.
- B. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

- C. Create individual policies for each bucket the documents are stored in and in that policy grant access to only CloudFront.
- D. Create an S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you want to use CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies to provide access to objects in your Amazon S3 bucket you probably also want to prevent users from accessing your Amazon S3 objects using Amazon S3 URLs. If users access your objects directly in Amazon S3, they bypass the controls provided by CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies, for example, control over the date and time that a user can no longer access your content and control over which IP addresses can be used to access content. In addition, if user's access objects both through CloudFront and directly by using Amazon S3 URLs, CloudFront access logs are less useful because they're incomplete.

Option A is invalid because you need to create a Origin Access Identity for Cloudfront and not an IAM user

Option C and D are invalid because using policies will not help fulfil the requirement For more information on Origin Access Identity please see the below Link:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contentrestrictions-access-to-s3.html>

The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

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NEW QUESTION 37

A company has external vendors that must deliver files to the company. These vendors have crossaccount that gives them permission to upload objects to one of the company's S3 buckets.

What combination of steps must the vendor follow to successfully deliver a file to the company? Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Attach an IAM role to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- B. Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner.
- C. Encrypt the object with a KMS key controlled by the company.
- D. Add a bucket policy to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- E. Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket

Answer: BE

Explanation:

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

A bucket owner can enable other AWS accounts to upload objects. These objects are owned by the accounts that created them. The bucket owner does not own objects that were not created by the bucket owner. Therefore, for the bucket owner to grant access to these objects, the object owner must first grant permission to the bucket owner using an object ACL. The bucket owner can then delegate those permissions via a bucket policy. In this example, the bucket owner delegates permission to users in its own account.

Option A and D are invalid because bucket ACL's are used to give grants to bucket Option C is not required since encryption is not part of the requirement For more information on this scenario please see the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-walkthroughs-managing-accessesexample3.html>

The correct answers are: Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner., Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket

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NEW QUESTION 41

A company has several Customer Master Keys (CMK), some of which have imported key material.

Each CMK must be rotated annually.

What two methods can the security team use to rotate each key? Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK
- B. Import new key material to an existing CMK
- C. Use the CLI or console to explicitly rotate an existing CMK
- D. Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.
- E. Delete an existing CMK and a new default CMK will be create

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Automatic key rotation is available for all customer managed CMKs with KMS-generated key material. It is not available for CMKs that have imported key material (the value of the Origin field is External), but you can rotate these CMKs manually.

Rotating Keys Manually

You might want to create a new CMK and use it in place of a current CMK instead of enabling automatic key rotation. When the new CMK has different cryptographic material than the current CMK, using the new CMK has the same effect as changing the backing key in an existing CMK. The process of replacing one CMK with another is known as manual key rotation.

When you begin using the new CMK, be sure to keep the original CMK enabled so that AWS KMS can decrypt data that the original CMK encrypted. When decrypting data, KMS identifies the CMK that was used to encrypt the data, and it uses the same CMK to decrypt the data

A. As long as you keep both

the original and new CMKs enabled, AWS KMS can decrypt any data that was encrypted by either CMK.

Option B is invalid because you also need to point the key alias to the new key Option C is invalid because existing CMK keys cannot be rotated as they are

Option E is invalid because deleting existing keys will not guarantee the creation of a new default CMK key

For more information on Key rotation please see the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html>

The correct answers are: Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK, Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.

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NEW QUESTION 43

You are responsible to deploying a critical application onto AWS. Part of the requirements for this application is to ensure that the controls set for this application met PCI compliance. Also there is a need to monitor web application logs to identify any malicious activity. Which of the following services can be used to fulfil this

requirement. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

- A. Amazon Cloudwatch Logs
- B. Amazon VPC Flow Logs
- C. Amazon AWS Config
- D. Amazon Cloudtrail

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following about these services

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

Option B is incorrect because VPC flow logs can only check for flow to instances in a VPC Option C is incorrect because this can check for configuration changes only

For more information on Cloudtrail, please refer to below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>;

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, Amazon Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.

For more information on Cloudwatch logs, please refer to below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/loes/WhatIsCloudWatchLoES.html>

The correct answers are: Amazon Cloudwatch Logs, Amazon Cloudtrail

NEW QUESTION 47

A company wishes to enable Single Sign On (SSO) so its employees can login to the management console using their corporate directory identity. Which steps below are required as part of the process? Select 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Create a Direct Connect connection between on-premise network and AW
- B. Use an AD connector for connecting AWS with on-premise active directory.
- C. Create 1AM policies that can be mapped to group memberships in the corporate directory.
- D. Create a Lambda function to assign 1AM roles to the temporary security tokens provided to the users.
- E. Create 1AM users that can be mapped to the employees' corporate identities
- F. Create an 1AM role that establishes a trust relationship between 1AM and the corporate directory identity provider (IdP)

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Create a Direct Connect connection so that corporate users can access the AWS account

Option B is incorrect because 1AM policies are not directly mapped to group memberships in the corporate directory. It is 1AM roles which are mapped.

Option C is incorrect because Lambda functions is an incorrect option to assign roles.

Option D is incorrect because 1AM users are not directly mapped to employees' corporate identities. For more information on Direct Connect, please refer to below URL:

' <https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/>

From the AWS Documentation, for federated access, you also need to ensure the right policy permissions are in place

Configure permissions in AWS for your federated users

The next step is to create an 1AM role that establishes a trust relationship between 1AM and your organization's IdP that identifies your IdP as a principal (trusted entity) for purposes of federation. The role also defines what users authenticated your organization's IdP are allowed to do in AWS. You can use the 1AM console to create this role. When you create the trust policy that indicates who can assume the role, you specify the SAML provider that you created earlier in 1AM along with one or more SAML attributes that a user must match to be allowed to assume the role. For example, you can specify that only users whose SAML eduPersonOrgDN value is ExampleOrg are allowed to sign in. The role wizard automatically adds a condition to test the saml:aud attribute to make sure that the role is assumed only for sign-in to the AWS Management Console. The trust policy for the role might look like this:

For more information on SAML federation, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_enable Note:

What directories can I use with AWS SSO?

You can connect AWS SSO to Microsoft Active Directory, running either on-premises or in the AWS Cloud. AWS SSO supports AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory, also known as AWS Managed Microsoft AD, and AD Connector. AWS SSO does not support Simple AD. See AWS Directory Service Getting Started to learn more.

To connect to your on-premises directory with AD Connector, you need the following: VPC

Set up a VPC with the following:

- At least two subnets. Each of the subnets must be in a different Availability Zone.
- The VPC must be connected to your on-premises network through a virtual private network (VPN) connection or AWS Direct Connect.

- The VPC must have default hardware tenancy.

• <https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/>

• <https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/faqs/>

• <https://aws.amazon.com/boj-using-corporate-credentials/>

• <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin->

The correct answers are: Create a Direct Connect connection between on-premise network and AWS. Use an AD connector connecting AWS with on-premise active directory.. Create an 1AM role that establishes a trust relationship between 1AM and corporate directory identity provider (IdP)

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NEW QUESTION 48

Company policy requires that all insecure server protocols, such as FTP, Telnet, HTTP, etc be disabled on all servers. The security team would like to regularly check all servers to ensure compliance with this requirement by using a scheduled CloudWatch event to trigger a review of the current infrastructure. What process will check compliance of the company's EC2 instances?

Please select:

- A. Trigger an AWS Config Rules evaluation of the restricted-common-ports rule against every EC2 instance.
- B. Query the Trusted Advisor API for all best practice security checks and check for "action recommended" status.
- C. Enable a GuardDuty threat detection analysis targeting the port configuration on every EC2 instance.

D. Run an Amazon inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is incorrect because querying Trusted Advisor API's are not possible

Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty should be used to detect threats and not check the compliance of security protocols.

Option D states that Run Amazon Inspector using runtime behavior analysis rules which will analyze the behavior of your instances during an assessment run, and provide guidance about how to make your EC2 instances more secure.

Insecure Server Protocols

This rule helps determine whether your EC2 instances allow support for insecure and unencrypted ports/services such as FTP, Telnet HTTP, IMAP, POP version 3, SMTP, SNMP versions 1 and 2, rsh, and rlogin.

For more information, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector_runtime-behavioranalysis.html#insecure-protocols

(

The correct answer is: Run an Amazon Inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.

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NEW QUESTION 52

You have an EBS volume attached to an EC2 Instance which uses KMS for Encryption. Someone has now gone ahead and deleted the Customer Key which was used for the EBS encryption. What should be done to ensure the data can be decrypted.

Please select:

A. Create a new Customer Key using KMS and attach it to the existing volume

B. You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable.

C. Request AWS Support to recover the key

D. Use AWS Config to recover the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

A is incorrect because Creating a new CMK and attaching it to the exiting volume will not allow the data to be decrypted, you cannot attach customer master keys after the volume is encrypted

Option C and D are invalid because once the key has been deleted, you cannot recover it For more information on EBS Encryption with KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

The correct answer is: You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 53

You need to ensure that the cloudtrail logs which are being delivered in your AWS account is encrypted. How can this be achieved in the easiest way possible?

Please select:

A. Don't do anything since CloudTrail logs are automatically encrypted.

B. Enable S3-SSE for the underlying bucket which receives the log files

C. Enable S3-KMS for the underlying bucket which receives the log files

D. Enable KMS encryption for the logs which are sent to Cloudwatch

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

By default the log files delivered by CloudTrail to your bucket are encrypted by Amazon server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed encryption keys (SSE-S3)

Option B,C and D are all invalid because by default all logs are encrypted when they sent by Cloudtrail to S3 buckets

For more information on AWS Cloudtrail log encryption, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/encrypting-cloudtrail-log-files-with-aws-kms.html>

The correct answer is: Don't do anything since CloudTrail logs are automatically encrypted. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 57

You have a requirement to serve up private content using the keys available with Cloudfront. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

A. Add the keys to the backend distribution.

B. Add the keys to the S3 bucket

C. Create pre-signed URL's

D. Use AWS Access keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A and B are invalid because you will not add keys to either the backend distribution or the S3 bucket.

Option D is invalid because this is used for programmatic access to AWS resources

You can use Cloudfront key pairs to create a trusted pre-signed URL which can be distributed to users Specifying the AWS Accounts That Can Create Signed URLs and Signed Cookies (Trusted Signers) Topics

• Creating CloudFront Key Pairs for Your Trusted Signers

- Reformatting the CloudFront Private Key (.NET and Java Only)

- Adding Trusted Signers to Your Distribution

- Verifying that Trusted Signers Are Active (Optional) 1 Rotating CloudFront Key Pairs

To create signed URLs or signed cookies, you need at least one AWS account that has an active CloudFront key pair. This account is known as a trusted signer.

The trusted signer has two purposes:

- As soon as you add the AWS account ID for your trusted signer to your distribution, CloudFront starts to require that users use signed URLs or signed cookies to access your objects.

When you create signed URLs or signed cookies, you use the private key from the trusted signer's key pair to sign a portion of the URL or the cookie. When someone requests a restricted object CloudFront compares the signed portion of the URL or cookie with the unsigned portion to verify that the URL or cookie hasn't been tampered with. CloudFront also verifies that the URL or cookie is valid, meaning, for example, that the expiration date and time hasn't passed.

For more information on Cloudfront private trusted content please visit the following URL:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contenttrusted-signers.html>

The correct answer is: Create pre-signed URL's Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 60

You are building a system to distribute confidential training videos to employees. Using CloudFront, what method could be used to serve content that is stored in S3, but not publicly accessible from S3 directly?

Please select:

- A. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.
- B. Add the CloudFront account security group "amazon-cf/amazon-cf-sg" to the appropriate S3 bucket policy.
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) User for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM User.
- D. Create a S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Answer: A Explanation:

Explanation:

You can optionally secure the content in your Amazon S3 bucket so users can access it through

CloudFront but cannot access it directly by using Amazon S3 URLs. This prevents anyone from bypassing CloudFront and using the Amazon S3 URL to get content that you want to restrict access to. This step isn't required to use signed URLs, but we recommend it

To require that users access your content through CloudFront URLs, you perform the following tasks: Create a special CloudFront user called an origin access identity.

Give the origin access identity permission to read the objects in your bucket. Remove permission for anyone else to use Amazon S3 URLs to read the objects.

Option B,C and D are all automatically invalid, because the right way is to ensure to create Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access accordingly.

For more information on serving private content via Cloudfront, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/PrivateContent.html>

The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

You can optionally secure the content in your Amazon S3 bucket so users can access it through CloudFront but cannot access it directly by using Amazon S3 URLs. This prevents anyone from bypassing CloudFront and using the Amazon S3 URL to get content that you want to restrict access to. This step isn't required to use signed URLs, but we recommend it

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For more information on serving private content via Cloudfront, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/PrivateContent.html>

The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

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NEW QUESTION 65

A company has an existing AWS account and a set of critical resources hosted in that account. The employee who was in-charge of the root account has left the company. What must be now done to secure the account. Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Change the access keys for all IAM users.
- B. Delete all custom created IAM policies
- C. Delete the access keys for the root account
- D. Confirm MFA to a secure device
- E. Change the password for the root account
- F. Change the password for all IAM users

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Now if the root account has a chance to be compromised, then you have to carry out the below steps

1. Delete the access keys for the root account
2. Confirm MFA to a secure device
3. Change the password for the root account

This will ensure the employee who has left has no chance to compromise the resources in AWS. Option A is invalid because this would hamper the working of the current IAM users

Option B is invalid because this could hamper the current working of services in your AWS account Option F is invalid because this would hamper the working of the current IAM users

For more information on IAM root user, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id-root-user.html>

The correct answers are: Delete the access keys for the root account Confirm MFA to a secure device. Change the password for the root account

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NEW QUESTION 68

A company had developed an incident response plan 18 months ago. Regular implementations of the response plan are carried out. No changes have been made

to the response plan have been made since its creation. Which of the following is a right statement with regards to the plan?
Please select:

- A. It places too much emphasis on already implemented security controls.
- B. The response plan is not implemented on a regular basis
- C. The response plan does not cater to new services
- D. The response plan is complete in its entirety

Answer: C

Explanation:

So definitely the case here is that the incident response plan is not catering to newly created services. AWS keeps on changing and adding new services and hence the response plan must cater to these new services.

Option A and B are invalid because we don't know this for a fact.

Option D is invalid because we know that the response plan is not complete, because it does not cater to new features of AWS

For more information on incident response plan please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/publicsector/buildins-a-cloud-specific-incident-response-plan/>; The correct answer is: The response plan does not cater to new services Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 69

Your application currently uses customer keys which are generated via AWS KMS in the US east region. You now want to use the same set of keys from the EU-Central region. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

- A. Export the key from the US east region and import them into the EU-Central region
- B. Use key rotation and rotate the existing keys to the EU-Central region
- C. Use the backing key from the US east region and use it in the EU-Central region
- D. This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because keys cannot be exported and imported across regions. Option B is invalid because key rotation cannot be used to export keys

Option C is invalid because the backing key cannot be used to export keys This is mentioned in the AWS documentation

What geographic region are my keys stored in?

Keys are only stored and used in the region in which they are created. They cannot be transferred to another region. For example; keys created in the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region are only stored and used within the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region

For more information on KMS please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/>

The correct answer is: This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 70

You currently have an S3 bucket hosted in an AWS Account. It holds information that needs be accessed by a partner account. Which is the MOST secure way to allow the partner account to access the S3 bucket in your account? Select 3 options.

Please select:

- A. Ensure an 1AM role is created which can be assumed by the partner account.
- B. Ensure an 1AM user is created which can be assumed by the partner account.
- C. Ensure the partner uses an external id when making the request
- D. Provide the ARN for the role to the partner account
- E. Provide the Account Id to the partner account
- F. Provide access keys for your account to the partner account

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Option B is invalid because Roles are assumed and not 1AM users

Option E is invalid because you should not give the account ID to the partner Option F is invalid because you should not give the access keys to the partner

The below diagram from the AWS documentation showcases an example on this wherein an 1AM role and external ID is us> access an AWS account resources

For more information on creating roles for external ID'S please visit the following URL:

The correct answers are: Ensure an 1AM role is created which can be assumed by the partner account. Ensure the partner uses an external id when making the request Provide the ARN for the role to the partner account

NEW QUESTION 71

An EC2 Instance hosts a Java based application that access a DynamoDB table. This EC2 Instance is currently serving production based users. Which of the following is a secure way of ensuring that the EC2 Instance access the Dynamo table

Please select:

- A. Use 1AM Roles with permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- B. Use KMS keys with the right permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- C. Use 1AM Access Keys with the right permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- D. Use 1AM Access Groups with the right permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance

Answer: A

Explanation:

To always ensure secure access to AWS resources from EC2 Instances, always ensure to assign a Role to the EC2 Instance Option B is invalid because KMS keys are not used as a mechanism for providing EC2 Instances access to AWS services. Option C is invalid Access keys is not a safe mechanism for providing EC2 Instances access to AWS services. Option D is invalid because there is no way access groups can be assigned to EC2 Instances. For more information on 1AM Roles, please refer to the below URL:

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

The correct answer is: Use IAM Roles with permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 75

Development teams in your organization use S3 buckets to store the log files for various applications hosted in development environments in AWS. The developers want to keep the logs for one month for troubleshooting purposes, and then purge the logs. What feature will enable this requirement? Please select:

- A. Adding a bucket policy on the S3 bucket.
- B. Configuring lifecycle configuration rules on the S3 bucket.
- C. Creating an IAM policy for the S3 bucket.
- D. Enabling CORS on the S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on lifecycle policies

Lifecycle configuration enables you to specify the lifecycle management of objects in a bucket. The configuration is a set of one or more rules, where each rule defines an action for Amazon S3 to apply to a group of objects. These actions can be classified as follows:

Transition actions - In which you define when objects transition to another. For example, you may choose to

transition objects to the STANDARD_IA (IA, for infrequent access) storage class 30 days after creation, or archive objects to the GLACIER storage class one year after creation.

Expiration actions - In which you specify when the objects expire. Then Amazon S3 deletes the expired objects on your behalf.

Option A and C are invalid because neither bucket policies nor IAM policy's can control the purging of logs Option D is invalid CORS is used for accessing objects across domains and not for purging of logs For more information on AWS S3 Lifecycle policies, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dg>

The correct answer is: Configuring lifecycle configuration rules on the S3 bucket. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 78

A company is using a Redshift cluster to store their data warehouse. There is a requirement from the Internal IT Security team to ensure that data gets encrypted for the Redshift database. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Encrypt the EBS volumes of the underlying EC2 Instances
- B. Use AWS KMS Customer Default master key
- C. Use SSL/TLS for encrypting the data
- D. Use S3 Encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon Redshift uses a hierarchy of encryption keys to encrypt the database. You can use either

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) or a hardware security module (HSM) to manage the top-level

encryption keys in this hierarchy. The process that Amazon Redshift uses for encryption differs depending on how you manage keys.

Option A is invalid because it's the cluster that needs to be encrypted

Option C is invalid because this encrypts objects in transit and not objects at rest Option D is invalid because this is used only for objects in S3 buckets

For more information on Redshift encryption, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/work-with-db-encryption.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS KMS Customer Default master key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 80

One of the EC2 Instances in your company has been compromised. What steps would you take to ensure that you could apply digital forensics on the Instance. Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Remove the role applied to the EC2 Instance
- B. Create a separate forensic instance
- C. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance
- D. Terminate the instance

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because removing the role will not help completely in such a situation

Option D is invalid because terminating the instance means that you cannot conduct forensic analysis on the instance

One way to isolate an affected EC2 instance for investigation is to place it in a Security Group that only the forensic investigators can access. Close all ports except to receive inbound SSH or RDP traffic from one single IP address from which the investigators can safely examine the instance.

For more information on security scenarios for your EC2 Instance, please refer to below URL: https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/scenarios/security/SEC_11_TSB_Final.pdf

The correct answers are: Create a separate forensic instance. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance

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NEW QUESTION 84

A company has set up the following structure to ensure that their S3 buckets always have logging enabled

If there are any changes to the configuration to an S3 bucket, a config rule gets checked. If logging is disabled, then Lambda function is invoked. This Lambda function will again enable logging on the S3 bucket. Now there is an issue being encountered with the entire flow. You have verified that the Lambda function is being invoked. But when logging is disabled for the bucket, the lambda function does not enable it again. Which of the following could be an issue

Please select:

- A. The AWS Config rule is not configured properly
- B. The AWS Lambda function does not have appropriate permissions for the bucket
- C. The AWS Lambda function should use Node.js instead of python.
- D. You need to also use the API gateway to invoke the lambda function

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most probable cause is that you have not allowed the Lambda functions to have the appropriate permissions on the S3 bucket to make the relevant changes. Option A is invalid because this is more of a permission instead of a configuration rule issue. Option C is invalid because changing the language will not be the core solution.

Option D is invalid because you don't necessarily need to use the API gateway service

For more information on accessing resources from a Lambda function, please refer to below URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/ds/accessing-resources.html>

The correct answer is: The AWS Lambda function does not have appropriate permissions for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 89

Which of the following is the responsibility of the customer? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Management of the Edge locations
- B. Encryption of data at rest
- C. Protection of data in transit
- D. Decommissioning of old storage devices

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Below is the snapshot of the Shared Responsibility Model

For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL

[.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Practices](https://awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Practices).

The correct answers are: Encryption of data at rest Protection of data in transit Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 91

A Devops team is currently looking at the security aspect of their CI/CD pipeline. They are making use of AWS resource? for their infrastructure. They want to ensure that the EC2 Instances don't have any high security vulnerabilities. They want to ensure a complete DevSecOps process. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to check the state of the EC2 instance for any sort of security issues.
- B. Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Security Groups to ensure no vulnerabilities are present

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Inspector offers a programmatic way to find security defects or misconfigurations in your operating systems and applications. Because you can use API calls to access both the processing of assessments and the results of your assessments, integration of the findings into workflow and notification systems is simple. DevOps teams can integrate Amazon Inspector into their CI/CD pipelines and use it to identify any pre-existing issues or when new issues are introduced. Option A.C and D are all incorrect since these services cannot check for Security Vulnerabilities. These can only be checked by the AWS Inspector service.

For more information on AWS Security best practices, please refer to below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdf>

The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 92

You need to create a Linux EC2 instance in AWS. Which of the following steps is used to ensure secure authentication the EC2 instance from a windows machine. Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Ensure to create a strong password for logging into the EC2 Instance
- B. Create a key pair using putty
- C. Use the private key to log into the instance
- D. Ensure the password is passed securely using SSL

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can use Amazon EC2 to create your key pair. Alternatively, you could use a third-party tool and then import the public key to Amazon EC2. Each key pair requires a name. Be sure to choose a name that is easy to remember. Amazon EC2 associates the public key with the name that you specify as the key name.

Amazon EC2 stores the public key only, and you store the private key. Anyone who possesses your private key can decrypt login information, so it's important that you store your private keys in a secure place.

Options A and D are incorrect since you should use key pairs for secure access to Ec2 Instances For more information on EC2 key pairs, please refer to below

URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-key-pairs.html>

The correct answers are: Create a key pair using putty. Use the private key to log into the instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 93

DDoS attacks that happen at the application layer commonly target web applications with lower volumes of traffic compared to infrastructure attacks. To mitigate these types of attacks, you should probably want to include a WAF (Web Application Firewall) as part of your infrastructure. To inspect all HTTP requests, WAFs

sit in-line with your application traffic. Unfortunately, this creates a scenario where WAFs can become a point of failure or bottleneck. To mitigate this problem, you need the ability to run multiple WAFs on demand during traffic spikes. This type of scaling for WAF is done via a "WAF sandwich." Which of the following statements best describes what a "WAF sandwich" is? Choose the correct answer from the options below
 Please select:

- A. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is placed between your private subnets and any NATed connections to the internet.
- B. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is placed between your public subnets and your Internet Gateway.
- C. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is placed between your public subnets and your private subnets.
- D. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is included in an Auto Scaling group and placed in between two Elastic load balancers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The below diagram shows how a WAF sandwich is created. It's the concept of placing the EC2 instance which hosts the WAF software in between 2 elastic load balancers.

Option A, B and C are incorrect since the EC2 Instance with the WAF software needs to be placed in an Autoscaling Group. For more information on a WAF sandwich please refer to the below link: <https://www.cloudaxis.com/2016/11/21/waf-sandwich/>

The correct answer is: The EC2 instance running your WAF software is included in an Auto Scaling group and placed in between two Elastic load balancers. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 94

You have several S3 buckets defined in your AWS account. You need to give access to external AWS accounts to these S3 buckets. Which of the following can allow you to define the permissions for the external accounts? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
 Please select:

- A. IAM policies
- B. Buckets ACL's
- C. IAM users
- D. Bucket policies

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Security whitepaper gives the type of access control and to what level the control can be given

Options A and C are incorrect since for external access to buckets, you need to use either Bucket policies or Bucket ACL's. For more information on Security for storage services role please refer to the below URL:

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Storage Services Whitepaper.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security%20Storage%20Services%20Whitepaper.pdf) The correct answers are: Buckets ACL's, Bucket policies
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NEW QUESTION 96

An employee keeps terminating EC2 instances on the production environment. You've determined the best way to ensure this doesn't happen is to add an extra layer of defense against terminating the instances. What is the best method to ensure the employee does not terminate the production instances? Choose the 2 correct answers from the options below
 Please select:

- A. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employee user with an explicit deny on the terminate API call to instances with the production tag.
- B. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and modify the employees group to allow only start stop, and reboot API calls and not the terminate instance call.
- C. Modify the IAM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances and disable MFA access to the employee
- D. Modify the IAM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. This is useful when you have many resources of the same type — you can quickly identify a specific resource based on the tags you've assigned to it. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value, both of which you define

Options C & D are incorrect because it will not ensure that the employee cannot terminate the instance.

For more information on tagging answer resources please refer to the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

The correct answers are: Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employee user with an explicit deny on the terminate API call to instances with the production tag. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and modify the employees group to allow only start stop, and reboot API calls and not the terminate instance

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NEW QUESTION 99

You have been given a new brief from your supervisor for a client who needs a web application set up on AWS. The most important requirement is that MySQL must be used as the database, and this database must not be hosted in the public cloud, but rather at the client's data center due to security risks. Which of the following solutions would be the best to assure that the client's requirements are met? Choose the correct answer from the options below
 Please select:

- A. Build the application server on a public subnet and the database at the client's data center
- B. Connect them with a VPN connection which uses IPsec.
- C. Use the public subnet for the application server and use RDS with a storage gateway to access and synchronize the data securely from the local data center.
- D. Build the application server on a public subnet and the database on a private subnet with a NAT instance between them.

E. Build the application server on a public subnet and build the database in a private subnet with a secure ssh connection to the private subnet from the client's data center.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since the database should not be hosted on the cloud all other options are invalid. The best option is to create a VPN connection for securing traffic as shown below.

Option B is invalid because this is the incorrect use of the Storage gateway Option C is invalid since this is the incorrect use of the NAT instance Option D is invalid since this is an incorrect configuration For more information on VPN connections, please visit the below URL

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.html

The correct answer is: Build the application server on a public subnet and the database at the client's data center. Connect them with a VPN connection which uses IPsec

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NEW QUESTION 101

You are planning on using the AWS KMS service for managing keys for your application. For which of the following can the KMS CMK keys be used for encrypting? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Image Objects
- B. Large files
- C. Password
- D. RSA Keys

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The CMK keys themselves can only be used for encrypting data that is maximum 4KB in size. Hence it can be used for encrypting information such as passwords and RSA keys.

Option A and B are invalid because the actual CMK key can only be used to encrypt small amounts of data and not large amount of data

A\ You have to generate the data key from the CMK key in order to encrypt high amounts of data

For more information on the concepts for KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html>

The correct answers are: Password, RSA Keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 106

Which of the following is the correct sequence of how KMS manages the keys when used along with the Redshift cluster service

Please select:

- A. The master keys encrypts the cluster key
- B. The cluster key encrypts the database key
- C. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- D. The master keys encrypts the database key
- E. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- F. The master keys encrypts the data encryption key
- G. The data encryption keys encrypts the database key
- H. The master keys encrypts the cluster key, database key and data encryption keys

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

Amazon Redshift uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption. The architecture consists of data encryption keys, a database key, a cluster key, and a master key.

Data encryption keys encrypt data blocks in the cluster. Each data block is assigned a randomly generated AES-256 key. These keys are encrypted by using the database key for the cluster.

The database key encrypts data encryption keys in the cluster. The database key is a randomly generated AES-256 key. It is stored on disk in a separate network from the Amazon Redshift cluster

and passed to the cluster across a secure channel.

The cluster key encrypts the database key for the Amazon Redshift cluster.

Option B is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the database key Option C is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the data encryption keys

Option D is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key only

For more information on how keys are used in Redshift, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-redshift.html>

The correct answer is: The master keys encrypts the cluster key. The cluster key encrypts the database key. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 110

A company is planning on using AWS for hosting their applications. They want complete separation and isolation of their production, testing and development environments. Which of the following is an ideal way to design such a setup?

Please select:

- A. Use separate VPCs for each of the environments
- B. Use separate IAM Roles for each of the environments
- C. Use separate IAM Policies for each of the environments
- D. Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments

Answer: D

Explanation:

A recommendation from the AWS Security Best practices highlights this as well

option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.

Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 113

Your company has an EC2 Instance hosted in AWS. This EC2 Instance hosts an application. Currently this application is experiencing a number of issues. You need to inspect the network packets to see what the type of error that is occurring? Which one of the below steps can help address this issue? Please select:

- A. Use the VPC Flow Logs.
- B. Use a network monitoring tool provided by an AWS partner.
- C. Use another instance
- D. Setup a port to "promiscuous mode" and sniff the traffic to analyze the packet
- E. -
- F. Use Cloudwatch metric

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117

Which of the below services can be integrated with the AWS Web application firewall service. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudfront
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Application Load Balancer
- D. AWS Classic Load Balancer

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer

AWS WAF can be deployed on Amazon CloudFront and the Application Load Balancer (ALB). As part of Amazon CloudFront it can be part of your Content Distribution Network (CDN) protecting your resources and content at the Edge locations and as part of the Application Load Balancer it can protect your origin web servers running behind the ALBs.

Options B and D are invalid because only Cloudfront and the Application Load Balancer services are supported by AWS WAF.

For more information on the web application firewall please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faq>;

The correct answers are: AWS Cloudfront AWS Application Load Balancer Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 118

Your developer is using the KMS service and an assigned key in their Java program. They get the below error when running the code

arn:aws:iam::113745388712:user/UserB is not authorized to perform: kms:DescribeKey Which of the following could help resolve the issue?

Please select:

- A. Ensure that UserB is given the right IAM role to access the key
- B. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the IAM policy
- C. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy
- D. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Bucket policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need to ensure that UserB is given access via the Key policy for the Key

Option is invalid because you don't assign roles to IAM users For more information on Key policies please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-poli>

The correct answer is: Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy

NEW QUESTION 119

Your IT Security team has identified a number of vulnerabilities across critical EC2 Instances in the company's AWS Account. Which would be the easiest way to

ensure these vulnerabilities are remediated?
Please select:

- A. Create AWS Lambda functions to download the updates and patch the servers.
- B. Use AWS CLI commands to download the updates and patch the servers.
- C. Use AWS inspector to patch the servers
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager to patch the servers

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can quickly remediate patch and association compliance issues by using Systems Manager Run Command. You can use either instance IDs or Amazon EC2 tags and execute the AWSRefreshAssociation document or the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document. If refreshing the association or re-running the patch baseline fails to resolve the compliance issue, then you need to investigate your associations, patch baselines, or instance configurations to understand why the Run Command executions did not resolve the problem

Options A and B are invalid because even though this is possible, still from a maintenance perspective it would be difficult to maintain the Lambda functions

Option C is invalid because this service cannot be used to patch servers

For more information on using Systems Manager for compliance remediation please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-compliance-fixing.html> The correct answer is: Use AWS Systems Manager to patch the servers Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 121

Your company is planning on AWS on hosting its AWS resources. There is a company policy which mandates that all security keys are completely managed within the company itself. Which of the following is the correct measure of following this policy?

Please select:

- A. Using the AWS KMS service for creation of the keys and the company managing the key lifecycle thereafter.
- B. Generating the key pairs for the EC2 Instances using puttygen
- C. Use the EC2 Key pairs that come with AWS
- D. Use S3 server-side encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

By ensuring that you generate the key pairs for EC2 Instances, you will have complete control of the access keys.

Options A,C and D are invalid because all of these processes means that AWS has ownership of the keys. And the question specifically mentions that you need ownership of the keys

For information on security for Compute Resources, please visit the below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Compute Services Whitepaper.pdf>

The correct answer is: Generating the key pairs for the EC2 Instances using puttygen Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 123

An organization has setup multiple IAM users. The organization wants that each IAM user accesses the IAM console only within the organization and not from outside. How can it achieve this? Please select:

- A. Create an IAM policy with the security group and use that security group for AWS console login
- B. Create an IAM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
- C. Configure the EC2 instance security group which allows traffic only from the organization's IP range
- D. Create an IAM policy with VPC and allow a secure gateway between the organization and AWS Console

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can actually use a Deny condition which will not allow the person to log in from outside. The below example shows the Deny condition to ensure that any address specified in the source address is not allowed to access the resources in AWS.

Option A is invalid because you don't mention the security group in the IAM policy Option C is invalid because security groups by default don't allow traffic

Option D is invalid because the IAM policy does not have such an option For more information on IAM policy conditions, please visit the URL:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access-pol-examples.html#iam-policy-example-ec2-two-condition!](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access-pol-examples.html#iam-policy-example-ec2-two-condition)

The correct answer is: Create an IAM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization

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NEW QUESTION 126

A company has a requirement to create a DynamoDB table. The company's software architect has provided the following CLI command for the DynamoDB table

Which of the following has been taken into account from a security perspective from the above command? Please select:

- A. Since the ID is hashed, it ensures security of the underlying table.
- B. The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table
- C. The above command ensures data encryption in transit for the Customer table
- D. The right throughput has been specified from a security perspective

Answer: B

Explanation:

The above command with the "-sse-specification Enabled=true" parameter ensures that the data for the DynamoDB table is encrypted at rest.

Options A,C and D are all invalid because this command is specifically used to ensure data encryption at rest

For more information on DynamoDB encryption, please visit the URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/encryption.tutorial.html> The correct answer is: The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table

NEW QUESTION 131

You have an Amazon VPC that has a private subnet and a public subnet in which you have a NAT instance server. You have created a group of EC2 instances that configure themselves at startup by downloading a bootstrapping script from S3 that deploys an application via GIT.

Which one of the following setups would give us the highest level of security? Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
Please select:

- A. EC2 instances in our public subnet, no EIPs, route outgoing traffic via the IGW
- B. EC2 instances in our public subnet, assigned EIPs, and route outgoing traffic via the NAT
- C. EC2 instance in our private subnet, assigned EIPs, and route our outgoing traffic via our IGW
- D. EC2 instances in our private subnet, no EIPs, route outgoing traffic via the NAT

Answer: D

Explanation:

The below diagram shows how the NAT instance works. To make EC2 instances very secure, they need to be in a private sub such as the database server shown below with no EIP and all traffic routed via the NAT.

Options A and B are invalid because the instances need to be in the private subnet

Option C is invalid because since the instance needs to be in the private subnet, you should not attach an EIP to the instance

For more information on NAT instance, please refer to the below Link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC Instance.html>!

The correct answer is: EC2 instances in our private subnet no EIPs, route outgoing traffic via the NAT Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 136

Your organization is preparing for a security assessment of your use of AWS. In preparation for this assessment, which three IAM best practices should you consider implementing?

Please select:

- A. Create individual IAM users
- B. Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged IAM users
- C. Assign IAM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access
- D. Ensure all users have been assigned and are frequently rotating a password, access ID/secret key, and X.509 certificate

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

When you go to the security dashboard, the security status will show the best practices for initiating the first level of security.

Option D is invalid because as per the dashboard, this is not part of the security recommendation For more information on best security practices please visit the URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/aws-security-best-practices>;

The correct answers are: Create individual IAM users, Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged IAM users. Assign IAM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access

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NEW QUESTION 139

Your company looks at the gaming domain and hosts several EC2 Instances as game servers. The servers each experience user loads in the thousands. There is a concern of DDoS attacks on the EC2 Instances which could cause a huge revenue loss to the company. Which of the following can help mitigate this security concern and also ensure minimum downtime for the servers.

Please select:

- A. Use VPC Flow logs to monitor the VPC and then implement NACL's to mitigate attacks
- B. Use AWS Shield Advanced to protect the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Inspector to protect the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to protect the EC2 Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

Below is an excerpt from the AWS Documentation on some of the use cases for AWS Shield

NEW QUESTION 140

You currently operate a web application in the AWS US-East region. The application runs on an autoscaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database. Your IT security compliance officer has tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2, IAM, and RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log data.

- A. Which of these solutions would you recommend? Please select:
- B. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected.
- C. Use IAM roles, S3 bucket policies, and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- D. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the log.
- E. Configure SNS to send log file delivery notifications to your management system.
- F. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- G. Create a new CloudTrail trail with an existing S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected.
- H. Use S3 ACLs and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- I. Create three new CloudTrail trails with three new S3 buckets to store the logs: one for the AWS Management console, one for AWS SDKs, and one for command line tool.
- J. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 buckets that store your logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that logs AWS events made by or on behalf of your AWS account. CloudTrail logs authenticated AWS API calls and also AWS sign-in events, and collects this event information in files that are delivered to Amazon S3 buckets. You need to ensure that all services are included. Hence option B is partially correct. Option B is invalid because you need to ensure that global services is selected. Option C is invalid because you should use bucket policies.

Option D is invalid because you should ideally just create one S3 bucket. For more information on CloudTrail, please visit the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-integration.html>

The correct answer is: Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected. Use IAM roles, S3 bucket policies, and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts.

NEW QUESTION 141

An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account. The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions? Please select:

- A. From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.
- B. Create an IAM user within the enterprise account, assign a user policy to the IAM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
- C. Create a new access and secret key for the user and provide these credentials to the SaaS provider.
- D. Create an IAM role for cross-account access that allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
- E. Create an IAM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required for the SaaS application to work, provide the role ARN to the SaaS provider to use when launching their application instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below diagram from an AWS blog shows how access is given to other accounts for the services in your own account.

Options A and B are invalid because you should not use IAM users or IAM Access keys. Option D is invalid because you need to create a role for cross-account access.

For more information on Allowing access to external accounts, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/how-to-best-architect-your-aws-marketplace-saas-subscription-across-multiple-aws-accounts/>

The correct answer is: Create an IAM role for cross-account access that allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.

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NEW QUESTION 143

Your CTO thinks your AWS account was hacked. What is the only way to know for certain if there was unauthorized access and what they did, assuming your hackers are very sophisticated AWS engineers and doing everything they can to cover their tracks? Please select:

- A. Use CloudTrail Log File Integrity Validation.
- B. Use AWS Config SNS Subscriptions and process events in real time.
- C. Use CloudTrail backed up to AWS S3 and Glacier.
- D. Use AWS Config Timeline forensics.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

To determine whether a log file was modified, deleted, or unchanged after CloudTrail delivered it, you can use CloudTrail log file integrity validation. This feature is built using industry standard algorithms: SHA-256 for hashing and SHA-256 with RSA for digital signing. This makes it computationally infeasible to modify, delete, or forge CloudTrail log files without detection. You can use the AWS CLI to validate the files in the location where CloudTrail delivered them.

Validated log files are invaluable in security and forensic investigations. For example, a validated log file enables you to assert positively that the log file itself has not changed, or that particular user credentials performed specific API activity. The CloudTrail log file integrity validation process also lets you know if a log file has been deleted or changed, or assert positively that no log files were delivered to your account during a given period of time.

Options B.C and D is invalid because you need to check for log File Integrity Validation for cloudtrail logs

For more information on Cloudtrail log file validation, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-log-file-validation-intro.html> The correct answer is: Use CloudTrail Log File Integrity Validation.

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NEW QUESTION 144

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

NACL acts as a firewall at the subnet level of the VPC and we can deny the offending IP address block

at the subnet level using NACL rules to block the incoming traffic to the VPC instances. Since NACL rules are applied as per the Rule numbers make sure that this rule number should take precedence over other rule numbers if there are any such rules that will allow traffic from these IP ranges. The lowest rule number has more precedence over a rule that has a higher number.

The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users

For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates a unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone). Options C is invalid because these options are not available

Option D is invalid because there is not root access for users

For more information on 1AM best practices, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

The correct answer is: Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.

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NEW QUESTION 147

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