

# Exam Questions SCS-C01

AWS Certified Security- Specialty

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/SCS-C01/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

A Security Engineer has been asked to create an automated process to disable IAM user access keys that are more than three months old. Which of the following options should the Security Engineer use?

- A. In the AWS Console, choose the IAM service and select "Users". Review the "Access Key Age" column.
- B. Define an IAM policy that denies access if the key age is more than three months and apply to all users.
- C. Write a script that uses the GenerateCredentialReport, GetCredentialReport, and UpdateAccessKey APIs.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to detect aged access keys and use an AWS Lambda function to disable the keys older than 90 days.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

A Security Engineer must design a system that can detect whether a file on an Amazon EC2 host has been modified. The system must then alert the Security Engineer of the modification.

What is the MOST efficient way to meet these requirements?

- A. Install antivirus software and ensure that signatures are up-to-date
- B. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to send alerts for security events.
- C. Install host-based IDS software to check for file integrity
- D. Export the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs for monitoring and alerting.
- E. Export system log files to Amazon S3. Parse the log files using an AWS Lambda function that will send alerts of any unauthorized system login attempts through Amazon SNS.
- F. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to detect file system change
- G. If a change is detected, automatically terminate and recreate the instance from the most recent AMI
- H. Use Amazon SNS to send notification of the event.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

A Developer's laptop was stolen. The laptop was not encrypted, and it contained the SSH key used to access multiple Amazon EC2 instances. A Security Engineer has verified that the key has not been used, and has blocked port 22 to all EC2 instances while developing a response plan.

How can the Security Engineer further protect currently running instances?

- A. Delete the key-pair key from the EC2 console, then create a new key pair.
- B. Use the modify-instance-attribute API to change the key on any EC2 instance that is using the key.
- C. Use the EC2 RunCommand to modify the authorized\_keys file on any EC2 instance that is using the key.
- D. Update the key pair in any AMI used to launch the EC2 instances, then restart the EC2 instances.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 created.

**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. 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 5

You currently have an S3 bucket hosted in an AWS Account. It holds information that needs to 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 IAM role is created which can be assumed by the partner account.

- B. Ensure an IAM 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 IAM 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 IAM role and external ID is used to access an AWS account resources  
C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

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

The correct answers are: Ensure an IAM 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

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**NEW QUESTION 6**

You want to ensure that you keep a check on the Active EBS Volumes, Active snapshots and Elastic IP addresses you use so that you don't go beyond the service limit. Which of the below services can help in this regard?

Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudwatch
- B. AWS EC2
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS SNS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Below is a snapshot of the service limits that the Trusted Advisor can monitor C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

Option A is invalid because even though you can monitor resources, it cannot be checked against the service limit.

Option B is invalid because this is the Elastic Compute cloud service Option D is invalid because it can be send notification but not check on service limit For more information on the Trusted Advisor monitoring, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/ta-faqs>> The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 7**

A company has set up EC2 instances on the AWS Cloud. There is a need to see all the IP addresses which are accessing the EC2 Instances. Which service can help achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use the AWS Inspector service
- B. Use AWS VPC Flow Logs
- C. Use Network ACL's
- D. Use Security Groups

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A flow log record represents a network flow in your flow log. Each record captures the network flow for a specific 5-tuple, for a specific capture window. A 5-tuple is a set of five different values that specify the source, destination, and protocol for an internet protocol (IP) flow.

Options A,C and D are all invalid because these services/tools cannot be used to get the the IP addresses which are accessing the EC2 Instances

For more information on VPC Flow Logs please visit the URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/flow-logs.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS VPC Flow Logs Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 8

The InfoSec team has mandated that in the future only approved Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) can be used.

How can the InfoSec team ensure compliance with this mandate?

- A. Terminate all Amazon EC2 instances and relaunch them with approved AMIs.
- B. Patch all running instances by using AWS Systems Manager.
- C. Deploy AWS Config rules and check all running instances for compliance.
- D. Define a metric filter in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to verify compliance.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 9

An application running on EC2 instances processes sensitive information stored on Amazon S3. The information is accessed over the Internet. The security team is concerned that the Internet connectivity to Amazon S3 is a security risk. Which solution will resolve the security concern?

Please select:

- A. Access the data through an Internet Gateway.
- B. Access the data through a VPN connection.
- C. Access the data through a NAT Gateway.
- D. Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the followii

A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

Option A,B and C are all invalid because the question specifically mentions that access should not be provided via the Internet

For more information on VPC endpoints, please refer to the below URL:

The correct answer is: Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Your company is planning on using AWS EC2 and ELB for deployment for their web applications. The security policy mandates that all traffic should be encrypted.

Which of the following options will ensure that this requirement is met. Choose 2 answers from the options below.

Please select:

- A. Ensure the load balancer listens on port 80
- B. Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443
- C. Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443
- D. Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 80

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can create a load balancer that listens on both the HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) ports. If you specify that the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 80, the load balancer terminates the requests and communication from the load balancer to the instances is not encrypted, if the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443, communication from the load balancer to the instances is encrypted.

Option A is invalid because there is a need for secure traffic, so port 80 should not be used Option D is invalid because for the HTTPS listener you need to use port 443

For more information on HTTPS with ELB, please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-create-https-ssl-load-balancer.html>

The correct answers are: Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443, Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443

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#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 ke
- B. The cluster key encrypts the database ke
- C. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- D. The master keys encrypts the database ke
- 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/developereuide/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 13

Your company manages thousands of EC2 Instances. There is a mandate to ensure that all servers don't have any critical security flaws. Which of the following can be done to ensure this? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
- B. Use AWS inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
- C. Use AWS inspector to patch the servers
- D. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector

Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity. These findings can be reviewed directly or as part of detailed assessment reports which are available via the Amazon Inspector console or API.

Option A is invalid because the AWS Config service is not used to check the vulnerabilities on servers Option C is invalid because the AWS Inspector service is not used to patch servers

For more information on AWS Inspector, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/inspector>

Once you understand the list of servers which require critical updates, you can rectify them by installing the required patches via the SSM tool.

For more information on the Systems Manager, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/Welcome.html>

The correct answers are: Use AWS Inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

### NEW QUESTION 14

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:

y 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 16

You have a set of 100 EC2 Instances in an AWS account. You need to ensure that all of these instances are patched and kept to date. All of the instances are in a private subnet. How can you achieve this. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Ensure a NAT gateway is present to download the updates
- B. Use the Systems Manager to patch the instances
- C. Ensure an internet gateway is present to download the updates
- D. Use the AWS inspector to patch the updates

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

Option C is invalid because the instances need to remain in the private: Option D is invalid because AWS inspector can only detect the patches

One of the AWS Blogs mentions how patching of Linux servers can be accomplished. Below is the diagram representation of the architecture setup

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

For more information on patching Linux workloads in AWS, please refer to the Lin. <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-patch-linux-workloads-on-aws/>

The correct answers are: Ensure a NAT gateway is present to download the updates. Use the Systems Manager to patch the instances

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### NEW QUESTION 20

When you enable automatic key rotation for an existing CMK key where the backing key is managed by AWS, after how long is the key rotated?  
Please select:

- A. After 30 days
- B. After 128 days
- C. After 365 days
- D. After 3 years

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation states the following

- AWS managed CM Ks: You cannot manage key rotation for AWS managed CMKs. AWS KMS automatically rotates AWS managed keys every three years (1095 days).

Note: AWS-managed CMKs are rotated every 3yrs, Customer-Managed CMKs are rotated every 365-days from when rotation is enabled.

Option A, B, C are invalid because the settings for automatic key rotation is not changeable. For more information on key rotation please visit the below URL

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

AWS managed CMKs are CMKs in your account that are created, managed, and used on your behalf by an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS. This CMK is unique to your AWS account and region. Only the service that created the AWS managed CMK can use it

You can login to you IAM dashboard . Click on "Encryption Keys" You will find the list based on the services you are using as follows:

- aws/elasticfilesystem 1 aws/lightail

- aws/s3

- aws/rds and many more Detailed Guide: KMS

You can recognize AWS managed CMKs because their aliases have the format aws/service-name, such as aws/redshift. Typically, a service creates its AWS managed CMK in your account when you set up the service or the first time you use the CMK

The AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS can use it in many different ways. Some services create AWS managed CMKs in your account. Other services require that you specify a customer managed CMK that you have created. And, others support both types of CMKs to allow you the ease of an AWS managed CMK or the control of a customer-managed CMK

Rotation period for CMKs is as follows:

- AWS managed CMKs: 1095 days
- Customer managed CMKs: 365 days

Since question mentions about "CMK where backing keys is managed by AWS", its Amazon(AWS) managed and its rotation period turns out to be 1095 days(every 3 years)

For more details, please check below AWS Docs: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html> The correct answer is: After 3 years

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### NEW QUESTION 23

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 IAM permissions by applying PutBucketPolicy permissions.
- B. Verify that the policy has the same name as the bucket name
- 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 policy.

**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 25

The Security Engineer has discovered that a new application that deals with highly sensitive data is storing Amazon S3 objects with the following key pattern, which itself contains highly sensitive data.

Pattern: "randomID\_datestamp\_PII.csv" Example:

"1234567\_12302017\_000-00-0000 csv"

The bucket where these objects are being stored is using server-side encryption (SSE). Which solution is the most secure and cost-effective option to protect the sensitive data?

- A. Remove the sensitive data from the object name, and store the sensitive data using S3 user-defined metadata.
- B. Add an S3 bucket policy that denies the action s3:GetObject
- C. Use a random and unique S3 object key, and create an S3 metadata index in Amazon DynamoDB using client-side encrypted attributes.
- D. Store all sensitive objects in Binary Large Objects (BLOBS) in an encrypted Amazon RDS instance.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 29

Your company has an external web site. This web site needs to access the objects in an S3 bucket. Which of the following would allow the web site to access the objects in the most secure manner?

Please select:

- A. Grant public access for the bucket via the bucket policy
- B. Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy
- C. Use the aws:sites key in the condition clause for the bucket policy
- D. Grant a role that can be assumed by the web site

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

An example of this is given in the AWS Documentati o Restricting Access to a Specific HTTP Referrer

Suppose you have a website with domain name (www.example.com or example.com) with links to photos and videos stored in your S3 bucket examplebucket. By default, all the S3 resources are private, so only the AWS account that created the resources can access them. To allow read access to these objects from your website, you can add a bucket policy that allows s3:GetObject permission with a condition, using the aws:referer key, that the get request must originate from specific webpages. The following policy specifies the StringLike condition with the aws:Referer condition key.

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

Option A is invalid because giving public access is not a secure way to provide access Option C is invalid because aws:sites is not a valid condition key Option D is invalid because IAM roles will not be assigned to web sites

For more information on example bucket policies please visit the below Link:

1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

The correct answer is: Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 36**

An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must call an external web service via TLS (port 443). The instances run in public subnets.

Which configurations below allow the application to function and minimize the exposure of the instances? Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. A network ACL with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443.

- B. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports
- C. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.
- D. A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443
- E. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports.
- F. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

Since here the traffic needs to flow outbound from the Instance to a web service on Port 443, the outbound rules on both the Network and Security Groups need to allow outbound traffic. The Incoming traffic should be allowed on ephemeral ports for the Operating System on the Instance to allow a connection to be established on any desired or available port.

Option A is invalid because this rule alone is not enough. You also need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports

Option C is invalid because need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports and not only port 443 Option E and F are invalid since here you are allowing additional ports on Security groups which are not required

For more information on VPC Security Groups, please visit the below URL:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC\\_SecurityGroups.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC_SecurityGroups.html)

The correct answers are: A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports, A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443

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**NEW QUESTION 37**

An organization is moving non-business-critical applications to AWS while maintaining a mission-critical application in an on-premises data center. An on-premises application must share limited confidential information with the applications in AWS. The internet performance is unpredictable.

Which configuration will ensure continued connectivity between sites MOST securely?

- A. VPN and a cached storage gateway
- B. AWS Snowball Edge
- C. VPN Gateway over AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS Direct Connect

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 39**

Your company has a set of 1000 EC2 Instances defined in an AWS Account. They want to effectively automate several administrative tasks on these instances.

Which of the following would be an effective way to achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- B. Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command
- C. Use the AWS Inspector
- D. Use AWS Config

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Systems Manager Run Command lets you remotely and securely manage the configuration of your managed instances. A managed instance is any Amazon EC2 instance or on-premises machine in your hybrid environment that has been configured for Systems Manager. Run Command enables you to automate common administrative tasks and perform ad hoc configuration changes at scale. You can use Run Command from the AWS console, the AWS Command Line Interface, AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell, or the AWS SDKs. Run Command is offered at no additional cost.

Option A is invalid because this service is used to store parameter Option C is invalid because this service is used to scan vulnerabilities in an EC2 Instance.

Option D is invalid because this service is used to check for configuration changes For more information on executing remote commands, please visit the below U

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manageer/latest/userguide/execute-remote-commands.html> (

The correct answer is: Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 42**

An organization has three applications running on AWS, each accessing the same data on Amazon S3. The data on Amazon S3 is server-side encrypted by using an AWS KMS Customer Master Key (CMK).

What is the recommended method to ensure that each application has its own programmatic access control permissions on the KMS CMK?

- A. Change the key policy permissions associated with the KMS CMK for each application when it must access the data in Amazon S3.
- B. Have each application assume an IAM role that provides permissions to use the AWS Certificate Manager CMK.
- C. Have each application use a grant on the KMS CMK to add or remove specific access controls on the KMS CMK.
- D. Have each application use an IAM policy in a user context to have specific access permissions on the KMS CMK.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 44**

A company has a few dozen application servers in private subnets behind an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) in an AWS Auto Scaling group. The application is accessed from the web over HTTPS. The data must always be encrypted in transit. The Security Engineer is worried about potential key exposure due to vulnerabilities in the application software.

Which approach will meet these requirements while protecting the external certificate during a breach?

- A. Use a Network Load Balancer (NLB) to pass through traffic on port 443 from the internet to port 443 on the instances.
- B. Purchase an external certificate, and upload it to the AWS Certificate Manager (for use with the ELB) and to the instance
- C. Have the ELB decrypt traffic, and route and re-encrypt with the same certificate.
- D. Generate an internal self-signed certificate and apply it to the instance

- E. Use AWS Certificate Manager to generate a new external certificate for the EL
- F. Have the ELB decrypt traffic, and route and re-encrypt with the internal certificate.
- G. Upload a new external certificate to the load balance
- H. Have the ELB decrypt the traffic and forward it on port 80 to the instances.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 48

A company recently experienced a DDoS attack that prevented its web server from serving content. The website is static and hosts only HTML, CSS, and PDF files that users download.

Based on the architecture shown in the image, what is the BEST way to protect the site against future attacks while minimizing the ongoing operational overhead?

- A. Move all the files to an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Have the web server serve the files from the S3 bucket.
- C. Launch a second Amazon EC2 instance in a new subnet
- D. Launch an Application Load Balancer in front of both instances.
- E. Launch an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instances
- F. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the Application Load Balancer.
- G. Move all the files to an Amazon S3 bucket
- H. Create a CloudFront distribution in front of the bucket and terminate the web server.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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 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

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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-accounts/> The correct answer is: Create an IAM role for cross-account access 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 57

Your company has created a set of keys using the AWS KMS service. They need to ensure that each key is only used for certain services. For example, they want one key to be used only for the S3 service. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Create an IAM policy that allows the key to be accessed by only the S3 service.
- B. Create a bucket policy that allows the key to be accessed by only the S3 service.
- C. Use the kms:ViaService condition in the Key policy
- D. Define an IAM user, allocate the key and then assign the permissions to the required service

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Option A and B are invalid because mapping keys to services cannot be done via either the IAM or bucket policy

Option D is invalid because keys for IAM users cannot be assigned to services This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

The kms:ViaService condition key limits use of a customer-managed CMK to requests from particular AWS services. (AWS managed CMKs in your account, such as aws/s3, are always restricted to the AWS service that created them.)

For example, you can use kms:ViaService to allow a user to use a customer managed CMK only for requests that Amazon S3 makes on their behalf. Or you can use it to deny the user permission to a CMK when a request on their behalf comes from AWS Lambda.

For more information on key policy's for KMS please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/policy-conditions.html>

The correct answer is: Use the kms:ViaService condition in the Key policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 58

Your team is designing a web application. The users for this web application would need to sign in via an external ID provider such as Facebook or Google. Which of the following AWS service would you use for authentication?

Please select:

- A. AWS Cognito
- B. AWS SAML
- C. AWS IAM
- D. AWS Config

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon Cognito provides authentication, authorization, and user management for your web and mobile apps. Your users can sign in directly with a user name and password, or through a third party such as Facebook, Amazon, or Google.

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

Option C is incorrect since this is pure Identity and Access management Option D is incorrect since AWS is a configuration service

For more information on AWS Cognito please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/what-is-amazon-cognito.html>

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

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#### NEW QUESTION 63

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. They need to ensure that all traffic packets are monitored and inspected for any security threats. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Use a host based intrusion detection system
- B. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2 instance
- C. Use VPC Flow logs
- D. Use Network Access control lists logging

**Answer: AB**

#### Explanation:

If you want to inspect the packets themselves, then you need to use custom based software A diagram representation of this is given in the AWS Security best practices C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

Option C is invalid because VPC Flow logs cannot conduct packet inspection.

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

The correct answers are: Use a host based intrusion detection system. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2

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#### NEW QUESTION 68

An Amazon S3 bucket is encrypted using an AWS KMS CMK. An IAM user is unable to download objects from the S3 bucket using the AWS Management Console; however, other users can download objects from the S3 bucket.

Which policies should the Security Engineer review and modify to resolve this issue? (Select three.)

- A. The CMK policy
- B. The VPC endpoint policy
- C. The S3 bucket policy
- D. The S3 ACL
- E. The IAM policy

**Answer: CDE**

#### NEW QUESTION 69

You need to establish a secure backup and archiving solution for your company, using AWS. Documents should be immediately accessible for three months and available for five years for compliance reasons. Which AWS service fulfills these requirements in the most cost-effective way? Choose the correct answer

Please select:

- A. Upload data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
- B. Upload the data on EBS, use lifecycle policies to move EBS snapshots into S3 and later into Glacier for long-term archiving.
- C. Use Direct Connect to upload data to S3 and use 1AM policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
- D. Use Storage Gateway to store data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Redshift for long-term archiving.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

amazon Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost cloud storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. Customers can reliably store large or small amounts of data for as little as \$0,004 per gigabyte per month, a significant savings compared to on-premises solutions.

With Amazon lifecycle policies you can create transition actions in which you define when objects transition to another Amazon S3 storage class. 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.

Option B is invalid because lifecycle policies are not available for EBS volumes Option C is invalid because 1AM policies cannot be used to move data to Glacier Option D is invalid because lifecycle policies is not used to move data to Redshift For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html>

The correct answer is: Upload data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.

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**NEW QUESTION 70**

You have just received an email from AWS Support stating that your AWS account might have been compromised. Which of the following steps would you look to carry out immediately. Choose 3 answers from the options below.

Please select:

- A. Change the root account password.
- B. Rotate all 1AM access keys
- C. Keep all resources running to avoid disruption
- D. Change the password for all 1AM users.

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

One of the articles from AWS mentions what should be done in such a scenario

If you suspect that your account has been compromised, or if you have received a notification from AWS that the account has been compromised, perform the following tasks:

Change your AWS root account password and the passwords of any 1AM users.

Delete or rotate all root and AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) access keys.

Delete any resources on your account you didn't create, especially running EC2 instances, EC2 spot bids, or 1AM users.

Respond to any notifications you received from AWS Support through the AWS Support Center.

Option C is invalid because there could be compromised instances or resources running on your environment. They should be shutdown or stopped immediately.

For more information on the article, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/potential-account-compromise>

The correct answers are: Change the root account password. Rotate all 1AM access keys. Change the password for all 1AM users. Submit your

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**NEW QUESTION 74**

A Security Engineer launches two Amazon EC2 instances in the same Amazon VPC but in separate Availability Zones. Each instance has a public IP address and is able to connect to external hosts on the internet. The two instances are able to communicate with each other by using their private IP addresses, but they are not able to communicate with each other when using their public IP addresses.

Which action should the Security Engineer take to allow communication over the public IP addresses?

- A. Associate the instances to the same security groups.
- B. Add 0.0.0.0/0 to the egress rules of the instance security groups.
- C. Add the instance IDs to the ingress rules of the instance security groups.
- D. Add the public IP addresses to the ingress rules of the instance security groups.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 76**

An application has been written that publishes custom metrics to Amazon CloudWatch. Recently, IAM changes have been made on the account and the metrics are no longer being reported.

Which of the following is the LEAST permissive solution that will allow the metrics to be delivered?

- A. Add a statement to the IAM policy used by the application to allow logs:putLogEvents and logs:createLogStream
- B. Modify the IAM role used by the application by adding the CloudWatchFullAccess managed policy.
- C. Add a statement to the IAM policy used by the application to allow cloudwatch:putMetricData.
- D. Add a trust relationship to the IAM role used by the application for cloudwatch.amazonaws.com.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 81**

A company wants to use Cloudtrail for logging all API activity. They want to segregate the logging of data events and management events. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create one Cloudtrail log group for data events
- B. Create one trail that logs data events to an S3 bucket
- C. Create another trail that logs management events to another S3 bucket
- D. Create another Cloudtrail log group for management events

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can configure multiple trails differently so that the trails process and log only the events that you specify. For example, one trail can log read-only data and management events, so that all read-only events are delivered to one S3 bucket. Another trail can log only write-only data and management events, so that all write-only events are delivered to a separate S3 bucket

Options A and D are invalid because you have to create a trail and not a log group

For more information on managing events with cloudtrail, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/loHEing-manasement-and-data-events-with-cloudtr> The correct answers are: Create one trail that logs data events to an S3 bucket. Create another trail that logs management events to another S3 bucket

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**NEW QUESTION 84**

Some highly sensitive analytics workloads are to be moved to Amazon EC2 hosts. Threat modeling has found that a risk exists where a subnet could be maliciously or accidentally exposed to the internet.

Which of the following mitigations should be recommended?

- A. Use AWS Config to detect whether an Internet Gateway is added and use an AWS Lambda function to provide auto-remediation.
- B. Within the Amazon VPC configuration, mark the VPC as private and disable Elastic IP addresses.
- C. Use IPv6 addressing exclusively on the EC2 hosts, as this prevents the hosts from being accessed from the internet.
- D. Move the workload to a Dedicated Host, as this provides additional network security controls and monitoring.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 88**

A company has enabled Amazon GuardDuty in all Regions as part of its security monitoring strategy. In one of the VPCs, the company hosts an Amazon EC2 instance working as an FTP server that is contacted by a high number of clients from multiple locations. This is identified by GuardDuty as a brute force attack due to the high number of connections that happen every hour.

The finding has been flagged as a false positive. However, GuardDuty keeps raising the issue. A Security Engineer has been asked to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. The Engineer needs to ensure that changes do not compromise the visibility of potential anomalous behavior.

How can the Security Engineer address the issue?

- A. Disable the FTP rule in GuardDuty in the Region where the FTP server is deployed
- B. Add the FTP server to a trusted IP list and deploy it to GuardDuty to stop receiving the notifications
- C. Use GuardDuty filters with auto archiving enabled to close the findings
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that closes the finding whenever a new occurrence is reported

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Trusted IP lists consist of IP addresses that you have whitelisted for secure communication with your AWS infrastructure and applications. GuardDuty does not generate findings for IP addresses on trusted IP lists. At any given time, you can have only one uploaded trusted IP list per AWS account per region.

References:

**NEW QUESTION 93**

Which option for the use of the AWS Key Management Service (KMS) supports key management best practices that focus on minimizing the potential scope of data exposed by a possible future key compromise?

- A. Use KMS automatic key rotation to replace the master key, and use this new master key for future encryption operations without re-encrypting previously encrypted data.
- B. Generate a new Customer Master Key (CMK), re-encrypt all existing data with the new CMK, and use it for all future encryption operations.
- C. Change the CMK alias every 90 days, and update key-calling applications with the new key alias.
- D. Change the CMK permissions to ensure that individuals who can provision keys are not the same individuals who can use the keys.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 96**

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 98

A Software Engineer wrote a customized reporting service that will run on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The company security policy states that application logs for the reporting service must be centrally collected.  
What is the MOST efficient way to meet these requirements?

- A. Write an AWS Lambda function that logs into the EC2 instance to pull the application logs from the EC2 instance and persists them into an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Enable AWS CloudTrail logging for the AWS account, create a new Amazon S3 bucket, and then configure Amazon CloudWatch Logs to receive the application logs from CloudTrail.
- C. Create a simple cron job on the EC2 instances that synchronizes the application logs to an Amazon S3 bucket by using rsync.
- D. Install the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Agent on the EC2 instances, and configure it to send the application logs to CloudWatch Logs.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 100

A company's security policy requires that VPC Flow Logs are enabled on all VPCs. A Security Engineer is looking to automate the process of auditing the VPC resources for compliance.  
What combination of actions should the Engineer take? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that determines whether Flow Logs are enabled for a given VPC.
- B. Create an AWS Config configuration item for each VPC in the company AWS account.
- C. Create an AWS Config managed rule with a resource type of AWS::Lambda::Function.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Event rule that triggers on events emitted by AWS Config.
- E. Create an AWS Config custom rule, and associate it with an AWS Lambda function that contains the evaluating logic.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 101

A Security Engineer for a large company is managing a data processing application used by 1,500 subsidiary companies. The parent and subsidiary companies all use AWS. The application uses TCP port 443 and runs on Amazon EC2 behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). For compliance reasons, the application should only be accessible to the subsidiaries and should not be available on the public internet. To meet the compliance requirements for restricted access, the Engineer has received the public and private CIDR block ranges for each subsidiary  
What solution should the Engineer use to implement the appropriate access restrictions for the application?

- A. Create a NACL to allow access on TCP port 443 from the 1,500 subsidiary CIDR block ranges. Associate the NACL to both the NLB and EC2 instances
- B. Create an AWS security group to allow access on TCP port 443 from the 1,500 subsidiary CIDR block range
- C. Associate the security group to the NL
- D. Create a second security group for EC2 instances with access on TCP port 443 from the NLB security group.
- E. Create an AWS PrivateLink endpoint service in the parent company account attached to the NL
- F. Create an AWS security group for the instances to allow access on TCP port 443 from the AWS PrivateLink endpoint
- G. Use AWS PrivateLink interface endpoints in the 1,500 subsidiary AWS accounts to connect to the data processing application.
- H. Create an AWS security group to allow access on TCP port 443 from the 1,500 subsidiary CIDR block range
- I. Associate the security group with EC2 instances.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 105

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances that are placed behind an ELB. Some of the applications hosted on these instances communicate via a legacy protocol. There is a security mandate that all traffic between the client and the EC2 Instances need to be secure. How would you accomplish this?  
Please select:

- A. Use an Application Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the ELB
- B. Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the ELB
- C. Use an Application Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances
- D. Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Since there are applications which work on legacy protocols, you need to ensure that the ELB can be used at the network layer as well and hence you should choose the Classic ELB. Since the traffic needs to be secure till the EC2 Instances, the SSL termination should occur on the Ec2 Instances.  
Option A and C are invalid because you need to use a Classic Load balancer since this is a legacy application. Option B is incorrect since encryption is required until the EC2 Instance  
For more information on HTTPS listeners for classic load balancers, please refer to below URL  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html>  
The correct answer is: Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 106

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. These Ec2 Instances have strict security groups attached to them. You need to ensure that changes to

the Security groups are noted and acted on accordingly. How can you achieve this?  
Please select:

- A. Use Cloudwatch logs to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- B. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- C. Use Cloudwatch metrics to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- D. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- E. Use AWS inspector to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- F. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- G. Use Cloudwatch events to be triggered for any changes to the Security Group
- H. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The below diagram from an AWS blog shows how security groups can be monitored  
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Option A is invalid because you need to use Cloudwatch Events to check for changes, Option B is invalid because you need to use Cloudwatch Events to check for changes.  
Option C is invalid because AWS inspector is not used to monitor the activity on Security Groups. For more information on monitoring security groups, please visit the below URL:  
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-automatically-revert-and-receive-notifications-about-changes-to-ec2-security-groups/>  
The correct answer is: Use Cloudwatch events to be triggered for any changes to the Security Groups. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well.  
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**NEW QUESTION 108**

A Security Engineer must implement mutually authenticated TLS connections between containers that communicate inside a VPC.  
Which solution would be MOST secure and easy to maintain?

- A. Use AWS Certificate Manager to generate certificates from a public certificate authority and deploy them to all the containers.
- B. Create a self-signed certificate in one container and use AWS Secrets Manager to distribute the certificate to the other containers to establish trust.
- C. Use AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority (ACM PCA) to create a subordinate certificate authority, then create the private keys in the containers and sign them using the ACM PCA API.
- D. Use AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority (ACM PCA) to create a subordinate certificate authority, then use AWS Certificate Manager to generate the private certificates and deploy them to all the containers.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 110**

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  
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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 115

A company is building a data lake on Amazon S3. The data consists of millions of small files containing sensitive information. The Security team has the following requirements for the architecture:

- Data must be encrypted in transit.
- Data must be encrypted at rest.
- The bucket must be private, but if the bucket is accidentally made public, the data must remain confidential. Which combination of steps would meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable AES-256 encryption using server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) on the S3 bucket.
- B. Enable default encryption with server-side encryption with AWS KMS-managed keys (SSE-KMS) on the S3 bucket.
- C. Add a bucket policy that includes a deny if a PutObject request does not include aws:SecureTransport.
- D. Add a bucket policy with aws:SourceIp to Allow uploads and downloads from the corporate intranet only.
- E. Add a bucket policy that includes a deny if a PutObject request does not include s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption: "aws:kms".
- F. Enable Amazon Macie to monitor and act on changes to the data lake's S3 bucket.

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

Bucket encryption using KMS will protect both in case disks are stolen as well as if the bucket is public. This is because the KMS key would need to have privileges granted to it for users outside of AWS.

#### NEW QUESTION 118

A company has complex connectivity rules governing ingress, egress, and communications between Amazon EC2 instances. The rules are so complex that they cannot be implemented within the limits of the maximum number of security groups and network access control lists (network ACLs).

What mechanism will allow the company to implement all required network rules without incurring additional cost?

- A. Configure AWS WAF rules to implement the required rules.
- B. Use the operating system built-in, host-based firewall to implement the required rules.
- C. Use a NAT gateway to control ingress and egress according to the requirements.
- D. Launch an EC2-based firewall product from the AWS Marketplace, and implement the required rules in that product.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 123

A company stores critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that an extra level of security is added to the S3 bucket. In addition, it should be ensured that objects are available in a secondary region if the primary one goes down. Which of the following can help fulfil these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Enable bucket versioning and also enable CRR
- B. Enable bucket versioning and enable Master Pays
- C. For the Bucket policy add a condition for {"Null": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}} i
- D. Enable the Bucket ACL and add a condition for {"Null": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}}

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following Adding a Bucket Policy to Require MFA

Amazon S3 supports MFA-protected API access, a feature that can enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) for access to your Amazon S3 resources. Multi-factor authentication provides an extra level of security you can apply to your AWS environment. It is a security feature that requires users to prove physical possession of an MFA device by providing a valid MFA code. For more information, go to AWS Multi-Factor Authentication. You can require MFA authentication for any requests to access your Amazon S3 resources.

You can enforce the MFA authentication requirement using the aws:MultiFactorAuthAge key in a bucket policy. IAM users can access Amazon S3 resources by using temporary credentials issued by the AWS Security Token Service (STS). You provide the MFA code at the time of the STS request.

When Amazon S3 receives a request with MFA authentication, the aws:MultiFactorAuthAge key provides a numeric value indicating how long ago (in seconds) the temporary credential was created. If the temporary credential provided in the request was not created using an MFA device, this key value is null (absent). In a bucket policy, you can add a condition to check this value, as shown in the following example bucket policy. The policy denies any Amazon S3 operation on the /taxdocuments folder in the examplebucket bucket if the request is not MFA authenticated. To learn more about MFA authentication, see Using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.

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Option B is invalid because just enabling bucket versioning will not guarantee replication of objects Option D is invalid because the condition for the bucket policy needs to be set accordingly For more information on example bucket policies, please visit the following URL: •

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

Also versioning and Cross Region replication can ensure that objects will be available in the destination region in case the primary region fails.

For more information on CRR, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.html>

The correct answers are: Enable bucket versioning and also enable CRR, For the Bucket policy add a condition for {"Null": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}}

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#### NEW QUESTION 124

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/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-logging-file-validation-intro.html> For more information on delivering Cloudtrail logs from multiple accounts, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-receive-logs-from-multiple-accounts.htm>

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 129**

A company is planning on using AWS EC2 and AWS Cloudfront for their web application. For which one of the below attacks is usage of Cloudfront most suited for?

Please select:

- A. Cross side scripting
- B. SQL injection
- C. DDoS attacks
- D. Malware attacks

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The below table from AWS shows the security capabilities of AWS Cloudfront AWS Cloudfront is more prominent for DDoS attacks.

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Options A,B and D are invalid because Cloudfront is specifically used to protect sites against DDoS attacks For more information on security with Cloudfront, please refer to the below Link:

<https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Secure content delivery with CloudFront whitepaper.pdf> The correct answer is: DDoS attacks

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**NEW QUESTION 134**

A Security Engineer is building a Java application that is running on Amazon EC2. The application communicates with an Amazon RDS instance and authenticates with a user name and password.

Which combination of steps can the Engineer take to protect the credentials and minimize downtime when the credentials are rotated? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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/Peering](https://aws.amazon.com/VPC/latest/Peering/)  
The correct answer is: Check the Route tables for the VPCs Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 140**

Due to new compliance requirements, a Security Engineer must enable encryption with customer-provided keys on corporate data that is stored in DynamoDB. The company wants to retain full control of the encryption keys.

Which DynamoDB feature should the Engineer use to achieve compliance'?

- A. Use AWS Certificate Manager to request a certificat
- B. Use that certificate to encrypt data prior to uploading it to DynamoDB.
- C. Enable S3 server-side encryption with the customer-provided key
- D. Upload the data to Amazon S3, and then use S3Copy to move all data to DynamoDB
- E. Create a KMS master ke
- F. Generate per-record data keys and use them to encrypt data prior to uploading it to DynamoD
- G. Dispose of the cleartext and encrypted data keys after encryption without storing.
- H. Use the DynamoDB Java encryption client to encrypt data prior to uploading it to DynamoDB.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 142**

A security team must present a daily briefing to the CISO that includes a report of which of the company's thousands of EC2 instances and on-premises servers are missing the latest security patches. All instances/servers must be brought into compliance within 24 hours so they do not show up on the next day's report. How can the security team fulfill these requirements?

Please select:

- A. Use Amazon QuickSight and Cloud Trail to generate the report of out of compliance instances/servers.Redeploy all out of compliance instances/servers using an AMI with the latest patches.
- B. Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ server
- C. UseSystems Manager Patch Manger to install the missing patches.
- D. Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ servers.Redeploy all out of1 compliance instances/servers using an AMI with the latest patches.
- E. Use Trusted Advisor to generate the report of out of compliance instances/server
- F. Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to install the missing patches.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Use the Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report and also install the missing patches The AWS Documentation mentions the following  
AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager automates the process of patching managed instances with security-related updates. For Linux-based instances, you can also install patches for non-security updates. You can patch fleets of Amazon EC2 instances or your on-premises servers and virtual machines (VMs) by operating system type. This includes supported versions of Windows, Ubuntu Server, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES), and Amazon Linux. You can scan instances to see only a report of missing patches, or you can scan and automatically install all missing patches.

Option A is invalid because Amazon QuickSight and Cloud Trail cannot be used to generate the list of servers that don't meet compliance needs.

Option C is wrong because deploying instances via new AMI'S would impact the applications hosted on these servers

Option D is invalid because Amazon Trusted Advisor cannot be used to generate the list of servers that don't meet compliance needs.

For more information on the AWS Patch Manager, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/systems-manager-patch.html> (

The correct answer is: Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ servers. Use Systems Manager Patch Manger to install the missing patches.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 144**

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/awsccloudtrail/latest/useruide/encryptine-cloudtrail-loe-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 148**

You work as an administrator for a company. The company hosts a number of resources using AWS. There is an incident of a suspicious API activity which

occurred 11 days ago. The Security Admin has asked to get the API activity from that point in time. How can this be achieved?  
 Please select:

- A. Search the Cloud Watch logs to find for the suspicious activity which occurred 11 days ago
- B. Search the Cloudtrail event history on the API events which occurred 11 days ago.
- C. Search the Cloud Watch metrics to find for the suspicious activity which occurred 11 days ago
- D. Use AWS Config to get the API calls which were made 11 days ago.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Cloud Trail event history allows to view events which are recorded for 90 days. So one can use a metric filter to gather the API calls from 11 days ago. Option A and C is invalid because Cloudwatch is used for logging and not for monitoring API activity Option D is invalid because AWSConfig is a configuration service and not for monitoring API activity For more information on AWS Cloudtrail, please visit the following URL:  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/how-cloudtrail-works.html>

Note:

In this question we assume that the customer has enabled cloud trail service.

AWS CloudTrail is enabled by default for ALL CUSTOMERS and will provide visibility into the past seven days of account activity without the need for you to configure a trail in the service to get started. So for an activity that happened 11 days ago to be stored in the cloud trail we need to configure the trail manually to ensure that it is stored in the events history.

• <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-amazon-web-services-extends-cloudtrail-to-all-aws-customers/> The correct answer is: Search the Cloudtrail event history on the API events which occurred 11 days ago.

**NEW QUESTION 151**

An application outputs logs to a text file. The logs must be continuously monitored for security incidents. Which design will meet the requirements with MINIMUM effort?

- A. Create a scheduled process to copy the component's logs into Amazon S3. Use S3 events to trigger a Lambda function that updates Amazon CloudWatch metrics with the log dat
- B. Set up CloudWatch alerts based on the metrics.
- C. Install and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent on the application's EC2 instanc
- D. Create a CloudWatch metric filter to monitor the application log
- E. Set up CloudWatch alerts based on the metrics.
- F. Create a scheduled process to copy the application log files to AWS CloudTrai
- G. Use S3 events to trigger Lambda functions that update CloudWatch metrics with the log dat
- H. Set up CloudWatch alerts based on the metrics.
- I. Create a file watcher that copies data to Amazon Kinesis when the application writes to the log file. Have Kinesis trigger a Lambda function to update Amazon CloudWatch metrics with the log dat
- J. Set up CloudWatch alerts based on the metrics.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 155**

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 neither 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:  
[com/AmazonS3/latest/dg<](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 156**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Multi-factor authentication can add one more layer of security to your AWS account Even when you go to your Security Credentials dashboard one of the items is

to enable MFA on your root account  
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Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no 1AM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practices For more information on MFA, please visit the below URL

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_credentials\\_mfa.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html)

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

#### NEW QUESTION 161

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.

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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 162

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 AWS-RefreshAssociation 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-manageer/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 167**

During a recent internal investigation, it was discovered that all API logging was disabled in a production account, and the root user had created new API keys that appear to have been used several times.

What could have been done to detect and automatically remediate the incident?

- A. Using Amazon Inspector, review all of the API calls and configure the inspector agent to leverage SNS topics to notify security of the change to AWS CloudTrail, and revoke the new API keys for the root user.
- B. Using AWS Config, create a config rule that detects when AWS CloudTrail is disabled, as well as any calls to the root user create-api-key.
- C. Then use a Lambda function to re-enable CloudTrail logs and deactivate the root API keys.
- D. Using Amazon CloudWatch, create a CloudWatch event that detects AWS CloudTrail deactivation and a separate Amazon Trusted Advisor check to automatically detect the creation of root API key
- E. Then use a Lambda function to enable AWS CloudTrail and deactivate the root API keys.
- F. Using Amazon CloudTrail, create a new CloudTrail event that detects the deactivation of CloudTrail logs, and a separate CloudTrail event that detects the creation of root API key
- G. Then use a Lambda function to enable CloudTrail and deactivate the root API keys.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 168**

A Security Administrator has a website hosted in Amazon S3. The Administrator has been given the following requirements:

Users may not access the website directly by using an Amazon S3 URL.

Which configurations will support these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Associate an origin access identity with the CloudFront distribution.
- B. Implement a "Principal": "cloudfront.amazonaws.com" condition in the S3 bucket policy.
- C. Modify the S3 bucket permissions so that only the origin access identity can access the bucket contents.
- D. Implement security groups so that the S3 bucket can be accessed only by using the intended CloudFront distribution.
- E. Configure the S3 bucket policy so that it is accessible only through VPC endpoints, and place the CloudFront distribution into the specified VPC.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 170**

An AWS account includes two S3 buckets: bucket1 and bucket2. The bucket2 does not have a policy defined, but bucket1 has the following bucket policy:

In addition, the same account has an IAM User named "alice", with the following IAM policy.

Which buckets can user "alice" access?

- A. Bucket1 only
- B. Bucket2 only
- C. Both bucket1 and bucket2
- D. Neither bucket1 nor bucket2

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 173**

A company wants to have an Intrusion detection system available for their VPC in AWS. They want to have complete control over the system. Which of the following would be ideal to implement?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS WAF to catch all intrusions occurring on the systems in the VPC
- B. Use a custom solution available in the AWS Marketplace
- C. Use VPC Flow logs to detect the issues and flag them accordingly.
- D. Use AWS Cloudwatch to monitor all traffic

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Sometimes companies want to have custom solutions in place for monitoring intrusions to their systems. In such a case, you can use the AWS Marketplace for looking at custom solutions.

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Option A.C and D are all invalid because they cannot be used to conduct intrusion detection or prevention. For more information on using custom security solutions please visit the below URL [https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/security/AWSMP\\_Security\\_Solution%20overview.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/security/AWSMP_Security_Solution%20overview.pdf)  
For more information on using custom security solutions please visit the below URL: [https://d1 .awsstatic.com/Marketplace/security/AWSMP Security Solution%20Overview.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/security/AWSMP_Security_Solution%20Overview.pdf)  
The correct answer is: Use a custom solution available in the AWS Marketplace Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 178

Your company is planning on hosting an internal network in AWS. They want machines in the VPC to authenticate using private certificates. They want to minimize the work and maintenance in working with certificates. What is the ideal way to fulfil this requirement.  
Please select:

- A. Consider using Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager
- B. Consider using AWS Certificate Manager
- C. Consider using AWS Access keys to generate the certificates
- D. Consider using AWS Trusted Advisor for managing the certificates

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following  
ACM is tightly linked with AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority. You can use ACM PCA to create a private certificate authority (CA) and then use ACM to issue private certificates. These are SSL/TLS X.509 certificates that identify users, computers, applications, services, servers, and other devices internally.  
Private certificates cannot be publicly trusted  
Option A is partially invalid. Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager can be used but since there is a requirement to "minimize the work and maintenance", AWS Certificate Manager should be used  
Option C and D are invalid because these cannot be used for managing certificates.  
For more information on ACM, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html>  
The correct answer is: Consider using AWS Certificate Manager Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 183

A user has enabled versioning on an S3 bucket. The user is using server side encryption for data at Rest. If the user is supplying his own keys for encryption SSE-C, which of the below mentioned statements is true?  
Please select:

- A. The user should use the same encryption key for all versions of the same object
- B. It is possible to have different encryption keys for different versions of the same object
- C. AWS S3 does not allow the user to upload his own keys for server side encryption
- D. The SSE-C does not work when versioning is enabled

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Managing your own encryption keys, you

You can encrypt the object and send it across to S3

Option A is invalid because ideally you should use different encryption keys Option C is invalid because you can use your own encryption keys Option D is invalid because encryption works even if versioning is enabled For more information on client side encryption please visit the below Link:

Keys.html <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingClientSideEncryption.html>

The correct answer is: It is possible to have different encryption keys for different versions of the same object Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 184**

You are planning to use AWS Config to check the configuration of the resources in your AWS account. You are planning on using an existing IAM role and using it for the AWS Config resource. Which of the following is required to ensure the AWS Config service can work as required?

Please select:

- A. Ensure that there is a trust policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role
- B. Ensure that there is a grant policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role
- C. Ensure that there is a user policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role
- D. Ensure that there is a group policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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Options B, C and D are invalid because you need to ensure a trust policy is in place and not a grant, user or group policy or more information on the IAM role permissions please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/iamrole-permissions.html>

The correct answer is: Ensure that there is a trust policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 188**

An application is currently secured using network access control lists and security groups. Web servers are located in public subnets behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB); application servers are located in private subnets.

How can edge security be enhanced to safeguard the Amazon EC2 instances against attack? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the application's EC2 instances to use NAT gateways for all inbound traffic.
- B. Move the web servers to private subnets without public IP addresses.
- C. Configure AWS WAF to provide DDoS attack protection for the ALB.
- D. Require all inbound network traffic to route through a bastion host in the private subnet.
- E. Require all inbound and outbound network traffic to route through an AWS Direct Connect connection.

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 193**

A large organization is planning on AWS to host their resources. They have a number of autonomous departments that wish to use AWS. What could be the strategy to adopt for managing the accounts.

Please select:

- A. Use multiple VPCs in the account each VPC for each department
- B. Use multiple IAM groups, each group for each department
- C. Use multiple IAM roles, each group for each department
- D. Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A recommendation for this is given in the AWS Security best practices C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

Option A is incorrect since this would be applicable for resources in a VPC Options B and C are incorrect since operationally it would be difficult to manage For more information on AWS Security best practices please refer to the below URL

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

The correct answer is: Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 195

A company is hosting a website that must be accessible to users for HTTPS traffic. Also port 22 should be open for administrative purposes. The administrator's workstation has a static IP address of 203.0.113.1/32. Which of the following security group configurations are the MOST secure but still functional to support these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0
- B. Port 443 coming from 10.0.0.0/16
- C. Port 22 coming from 0.0.0.0/0
- D. Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1/32

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

Since HTTPS traffic is required for all users on the Internet, Port 443 should be open on all IP addresses. For port 22, the traffic should be restricted to an internal subnet.

Option B is invalid, because this only allow traffic from a particular CIDR block and not from the internet Option C is invalid because allowing port 22 from the internet is a security risk

For more information on AWS Security Groups, please visit the following UR <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/usins-network-security.html>

The correct answers are: Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0, Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1 /32 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 196

A company has been using the AWS KMS service for managing its keys. They are planning on carrying out housekeeping activities and deleting keys which are no longer in use. What are the ways that can be incorporated to see which keys are in use? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Determine the age of the master key
- B. See who is assigned permissions to the master key
- C. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key
- D. Use AWS cloudwatch events for events generated for the key

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

The direct ways that can be used to see how the key is being used is to see the current access permissions and cloudtrail logs

Option A is invalid because seeing how long ago the key was created would not determine the usage of the key

Option D is invalid because Cloudtrail Event is better for seeing for events generated by the key This is also mentioned in the AWS Documentation

Examining CMK Permissions to Determine the Scope of Potential Usage

Determining who or what currently has access to a customer master key (CMK) might help you determine how widely the CM was used and whether it is still needed. To learn how to determine who or what currently has access to a CMK, go to Determining Access to an AWS KMS Customer Master Key.

Examining AWS CloudTrail Logs to Determine Actual Usage

AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, so all AWS KMS API activity is recorded in CloudTrail log files. If you have CloudTrail turned on in the region where your customer master key (CMK) is located, you can examine your CloudTrail log files to view a history of all AWS KMS API activity for a particular CMK, and thus its usage history. You might be able to use a CMK's usage history to help you determine whether or not you still need it

For more information on determining the usage of CMK keys, please visit the following URL:

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

The correct answers are: See who is assigned permissions to the master key. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 197

To meet regulatory requirements, a Security Engineer needs to implement an IAM policy that restricts the use of AWS services to the us-east-1 Region.

What policy should the Engineer implement?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 199

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 202**

For compliance reasons, an organization limits the use of resources to three specific AWS regions. It wants to be alerted when any resources are launched in unapproved regions.

Which of the following approaches will provide alerts on any resources launched in an unapproved region?

- A. Develop an alerting mechanism based on processing AWS CloudTrail logs.
- B. Monitor Amazon S3 Event Notifications for objects stored in buckets in unapproved regions.
- C. Analyze Amazon CloudWatch Logs for activities in unapproved regions.
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to alert on all resources being created.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 204**

A Security Administrator is restricting the capabilities of company root user accounts. The company uses AWS Organizations and has enabled it for all feature sets, including consolidated billing. The top-level account is used for billing and administrative purposes, not for operational AWS resource purposes.

How can the Administrator restrict usage of member root user accounts across the organization?

- A. Disable the use of the root user account at the organizational roo
- B. Enable multi-factor authentication of the root user account for each organizational member account.
- C. Configure IAM user policies to restrict root account capabilities for each Organizations member account.
- D. Create an organizational unit (OU) in Organizations with a service control policy that controls usage of the root use
- E. Add all operational accounts to the new OU.
- F. Configure AWS CloudTrail to integrate with Amazon CloudWatch Logs and then create a metric filter for RootAccountUsage.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 205**

A company has five AWS accounts and wants to use AWS CloudTrail to log API calls. The log files must be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket that resides in a new account specifically built for centralized services with a unique top-level prefix for each trail. The configuration must also enable detection of any modification to the logs.

Which of the following steps will implement these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a new S3 bucket in a separate AWS account for centralized storage of CloudTrail logs, and enable "Log File Validation" on all trails.
- B. Use an existing S3 bucket in one of the accounts, apply a bucket policy to the new centralized S3 bucket that permits the CloudTrail service to use the "s3:PutObject" action and the "s3:GetBucketACL" action, and specify the appropriate resource ARNs for the CloudTrail trails.
- C. Apply a bucket policy to the new centralized S3 bucket that permits the CloudTrail service to use the "s3:PutObject" action and the "s3:GelBucketACL" action, and specify the appropriate resource ARNs for the CloudTrail trails.
- D. Use unique log file prefixes for trails in each AWS account.
- E. Configure CloudTrail in the centralized account to log all accounts to the new centralized S3 bucket.
- F. Enable encryption of the log files by using AWS Key Management Service

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 209**

Your company is hosting a set of EC2 Instances in AWS. They want to have the ability to detect if any port scans occur on their AWS EC2 Instances. Which of the following can help in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS inspector to consciously inspect the instances for port scans
- B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to notify of any malicious port scans
- C. Use AWS Config to notify of any malicious port scans
- D. Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS blogs mention the following to support the use of AWS GuardDuty

GuardDuty voraciously consumes multiple data streams, including several threat intelligence feeds, staying aware of malicious addresses, devious domains, and

more importantly, learning to accurately identify malicious or unauthorized behavior in your AWS accounts. In combination with information gleaned from your VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail Event Logs, and DNS logs, th allows GuardDuty to detect many different types of dangerous and mischievous behavior including probes for known vulnerabilities, port scans and probes, and access from unusual locations. On the AWS side, it looks for suspicious AWS account activity such as unauthorized deployments, unusual CloudTrail activity, patterns of access to AWS API functions, and attempts to exceed multiple service limits. GuardDuty will also look for compromised EC2 instances talking to malicious entities or services, data exfiltration attempts, and instances that are mining cryptocurrency. Options A, B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to detect port scans For more information on AWS Guard Duty, please refer to the below Link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/amazon-guardduty-continuous-security-monitoring-threat-detection/>; (

The correct answer is: Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 211

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 216

The AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is being used to store database passwords used by an AWS Lambda function. Because this is sensitive data, the parameters are stored as type SecureString and protected by an AWS KMS key that allows access through IAM. When the function executes, this parameter cannot be retrieved as the result of an access denied error.

Which of the following actions will resolve the access denied error?

- A. Update the ssm.amazonaws.com principal in the KMS key policy to allow kms: Decrypt.
- B. Update the Lambda configuration to launch the function in a VPC.
- C. Add a policy to the role that the Lambda function uses, allowing kms: Decrypt for the KMS key.
- D. Add lambda.amazonaws.com as a trusted entity on the IAM role that the Lambda function uses.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 217

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

Options A and C are incorrect since for external access to buckets, you need to use either Bucket policies or Bucket ACL's or 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 220

A Security Engineer is defining the logging solution for a newly developed product. Systems Administrators and Developers need to have appropriate access to event log files in AWS CloudTrail to support and troubleshoot the product.

Which combination of controls should be used to protect against tampering with and unauthorized access to log files? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that the log file integrity validation mechanism is enabled.
- B. Ensure that all log files are written to at least two separate Amazon S3 buckets in the same account.
- C. Ensure that Systems Administrators and Developers can edit log files, but prevent any other access.
- D. Ensure that Systems Administrators and Developers with job-related need-to-know requirements only are capable of viewing—but not modifying—the log files.
- E. Ensure that all log files are stored on Amazon EC2 instances that allow SSH access from the internal corporate network only.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 225

A company hosts data in S3. There is a requirement to control access to the S3 buckets. Which are the 2 ways in which this can be achieved?  
Please select:

- A. Use Bucket policies
- B. Use the Secure Token service
- C. Use IAM user policies
- D. Use AWS Access Keys

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon S3 offers access policy options broadly categorized as resource-based policies and user policies. Access policies you attach to your resources (buckets and objects) are referred to as resource-based policies. For example, bucket policies and access control lists (ACLs) are resource-based policies. You can also attach access policies to users in your account. These are called user policies. You may choose to use resource-based policies, user policies, or some combination of these to manage permissions to your Amazon S3 resources.

Option B and D are invalid because these cannot be used to control access to S3 buckets For more information on S3 access control, please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html>

The correct answers are: Use Bucket policies. Use IAM user policies Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 226

You want to track access requests for a particular S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest possible way?

Please select:

- A. Enable server access logging for the bucket
- B. Enable Cloudwatch metrics for the bucket
- C. Enable Cloudwatch logs for the bucket
- D. Enable AWS Config for the S3 bucket

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the foil

To track requests for access to your bucket you can enable access logging. Each access log record provides details about a single access request, such as the requester, bucket name, request time, request action, response status, and error code, if any.

Options B and C are incorrect Cloudwatch is used for metrics and logging and cannot be used to track access requests.

Option D is incorrect since this can be used for Configuration management but for not for tracking S3 bucket requests.

For more information on S3 server logs, please refer to below UF <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/ServerLogs.html>

The correct answer is: Enable server access logging for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 229

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/building-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 233

You work at a company that makes use of AWS resources. One of the key security policies is to ensure that all data is encrypted both at rest and in transit. Which of the following is one of the right ways to implement this.

Please select:

- A. Use S3 SSE and use SSL for data in transit
- B. SSL termination on the ELB
- C. Enabling Proxy Protocol
- D. Enabling sticky sessions on your load balancer

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

By disabling SSL termination, you are leaving an unsecure connection from the ELB to the back end instances. Hence this means that part of the data transit is not being encrypted.

Option B is incorrect because this would not guarantee complete encryption of data in transit Option C and D are incorrect because these would not guarantee encryption

For more information on SSL Listeners for your load balancer, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html> The correct answer is: Use S3 SSE and use SSL for data in transit  
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#### NEW QUESTION 238

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 CL
- B. Query for all resources with the tag of production.
- C. Create a bash shell script with the AWS CL
- 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 <C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg>

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 resou 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

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#### NEW QUESTION 241

Your company has the following setup in AWS

- a: A set of EC2 Instances hosting a web application
- b: An application load balancer placed in front of the EC2 Instances

There seems to be a set of malicious requests coming from a set of IP addresses. Which of the following can be used to protect against these requests?

Please select:

- A. Use Security Groups to block the IP addresses
- B. Use VPC Flow Logs to block the IP addresses
- C. Use AWS inspector to block the IP addresses
- D. Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer -D

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS WAF which can be used to protect Application Load Balancers and Cloud front

A web access control list (web ACL) gives you fine-grained control over the web requests that your Amazon CloudFront distributions or Application Load Balancers respond to. You can allow or block the following types of requests:

Originate from an IP address or a range of IP addresses Originate from a specific country or countries

Contain a specified string or match a regular expression (regex) pattern in a particular part of requests Exceed a specified length

Appear to contain malicious SQL code (known as SQL injection) Appear to contain malicious scripts (known as cross-site scripting)

Option A is invalid because by default Security Groups have the Deny policy

Options B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to block IP addresses For information on AWS WAF, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 244

When managing permissions for the API gateway, what can be used to ensure that the right level of permissions are given to developers, IT admins and users?

These permissions should be easily managed.

Please select:

- A. Use the secure token service to manage the permissions for the different users
- B. Use 1AM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users.
- C. Use the AWS Config tool to manage the permissions for the different users
- D. Use 1AM Access Keys to create sets of keys for the different types of users.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You control access to Amazon API Gateway with 1AM permissions by controlling access to the following two API Gateway component processes:

\* To create, deploy, and manage an API in API Gateway, you must grant the API developer permissions to perform the required actions supported by the API management component of API Gateway.

\* To call a deployed API or to refresh the API caching, you must grant the API caller permissions to perform required 1AM actions supported by the API execution component of API Gateway.

Option A, C and D are invalid because these cannot be used to control access to AWS services. This needs to be done via policies. For more information on permissions with the API gateway, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/permissions.html>

The correct answer is: Use 1AM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 249**

Your team is experimenting with the API gateway service for an application. There is a need to implement a custom module which can be used for authentication/authorization for calls made to the API gateway. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use the request parameters for authorization
- B. Use a Lambda authorizer
- C. Use the gateway authorizer
- D. Use CORS on the API gateway

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

An Amazon API Gateway Lambda authorizer (formerly known as a custom authorize?) is a Lambda function that you provide to control access to your API methods. A Lambda authorizer uses bearer token authentication strategies, such as OAuth or SAML. It can also use information described by headers, paths, query strings, stage variables, or context variables request parameters.

Options A,C and D are invalid because these cannot be used if you need a custom authentication/authorization for calls made to the API gateway

For more information on using the API gateway Lambda authorizer please visit the URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/apigateway-use-lambda-authorizer.html> The correct answer is: Use a Lambda authorizer

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**NEW QUESTION 251**

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 Cloud Front 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-content-restrictive-access-to-s3>.

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 256**

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