

## AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

A.

B.

C.

D.

A.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Your company has a requirement to monitor all root user activity by notification. How can this best be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Each answer forms part of the solution

Please select:

A. Create a Cloudwatch Events Rule s

B. Create a Cloudwatch Logs Rule

C. Use a Lambda function

D. Use Cloudtrail API call

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Below is a snippet from the AWS blogs on a solution

Option B is invalid because you need to create a Cloudwatch Events Rule and there is such thing as a Cloudwatch Logs Rule Option D is invalid because Cloud Trail API calls can be recorded but cannot be used to send across notifications For more information on this blog article, please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/monitor-and-notify-on-aws-account-root-user-activityy>

The correct answers are: Create a Cloudwatch Events Rule, Use a Lambda function Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 3**

A company wants to have a secure way of generating, storing and managing cryptographic exclusive access for the keys. Which of the following can be used for this purpose?

Please select:

- A. Use KMS and the normal KMS encryption keys
- B. Use KMS and use an external key material
- C. Use S3 Server Side encryption
- D. Use Cloud HSM

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

The AWS CloudHSM service helps you meet corporate, contractual and regulatory compliance requirements for data security by using dedicated Hardware Security Module (HSM) instances within the AWS cloud. AWS and AWS Marketplace partners offer a variety of solutions for protecting sensitive data within the AWS platform, but for some applications and data subject to contractual or regulatory mandates for managing cryptographic keys, additional protection may be necessary. CloudHSM complements existing data protection solutions and allows you to protect your encryption keys within HSMs that are design and validated to government standards for secure key management. CloudHSM allows you to securely generate, store and manage cryptographic keys used for data encryption in a way that keys are accessible only by you.

Option A.B and Care invalid because in all of these cases, the management of the key will be with AWS. Here the question specifically mentions that you want to have exclusive access over the keys. This can be achieved with Cloud HSM

For more information on CloudHSM, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faq>:

The correct answer is: Use Cloud HSM Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You have an Ec2 Instance in a private subnet which needs to access the KMS service. Which of the following methods can help fulfil this requirement, keeping

security in perspective

Please select:

- A. Use a VPC endpoint
- B. Attach an Internet gateway to the subnet
- C. Attach a VPN connection to the VPC
- D. Use VPC Peering

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can connect directly to AWS KMS through a private endpoint in your VPC instead of connecting over the internet. When you use a VPC endpoint communication between your VPC and AWS KMS is conducted entirely within the AWS network.

Option B is invalid because this could open threats from the internet

Option C is invalid because this is normally used for communication between on-premise environments and AWS.

Option D is invalid because this is normally used for communication between VPCs

For more information on accessing KMS via an endpoint, please visit the following URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/kms-vpc-endpoint.html>

The correct answer is: Use a VPC endpoint Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

achieved in the easiest manner? Please select:

- A. Create a powershell script using the AWS 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

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/developereuide/how-does-confie-work.html>

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Your company has defined privileged users for their AWS Account. These users are administrators for key resources defined in the company. There is now a mandate to enhance the security

authentication for these users. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

- A. Enable MFA for these user accounts
- B. Enable versioning for these user accounts
- C. Enable accidental deletion for these user accounts
- D. Disable root access for the users

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).

Option B,C and D are invalid because no such security options are available in AWS For more information on 1AM best practices, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html> The correct answer is: Enable MFA for these user accounts

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**NEW QUESTION 7**

An application running on EC2 instances must use a username and password to access a database. The developer has stored those secrets in the SSM

Parameter Store with type SecureString using the default KMS CMK. Which combination of configuration steps will allow the application to access the secrets via

the API? Select 2 answers from the options below  
Please select:

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

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Your IT Security department has mandated that all data on EBS volumes created for underlying EC2 Instances need to be encrypted. Which of the following can help achieve this?

Please select:

- A. AWS KMS API
- B. AWS Certificate Manager
- C. API Gateway with STS
- D. IAM Access Key

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS KMS

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data

A. AWS KMS is integrated with other AWS

services including Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Redshift Amazon Elastic Transcoder,

Amazon WorkMail, Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and others to make it simple to encrypt your data with encryption keys that you manage

Option B is incorrect - The AWS Certificate manager can be used to generate SSL certificates that can be used to encrypt traffic transit, but not at rest

Option C is incorrect is again used for issuing tokens when using API gateway for traffic in transit. Option D is used for secure access to EC2 Instances

For more information on AWS KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/overview.html> The correct answer is:

AWS KMS API

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**NEW QUESTION 10**

You have an instance setup in a test environment in AWS. You installed the required application and then promoted the server to a production environment. Your IT Security team has advised that there maybe traffic flowing in from an unknown IP address to port 22. How can this be mitigated immediately?

Please select:

- A. Shutdown the instance
- B. Remove the rule for incoming traffic on port 22 for the Security Group
- C. Change the AMI for the instance
- D. Change the Instance type for the instance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In the test environment the security groups might have been opened to all IP addresses for testing purpose. Always to ensure to remove this rule once all testing is completed.

Option A, C and D are all invalid because this would affect the application running on the server. The easiest way is just to remove the rule for access on port 22.

For more information on authorizing access to an instance, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/authorizing-access-to-an-instance.html> The correct answer is: Remove the rule for incoming traffic on port 22 for the Security Group

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**NEW QUESTION 10**

Your company has defined a number of EC2 Instances over a period of 6 months. They want to know if any of the security groups allow unrestricted access to a resource. What is the best option to accomplish this requirement?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Inspector to inspect all the security Groups
- B. Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see which security groups have compromised access.
- C. Use AWS Config to see which security groups have compromised access.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to query the security groups and then filter for the rules which have unrestricted access

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Trusted Advisor can check security groups for rules that allow unrestricted access to a resource. Unrestricted access increases opportunities for malicious activity (hacking, denial-of-service attacks, loss of data).

If you go to AWS Trusted Advisor, you can see the details

Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector is used to detect security vulnerabilities in instances and not for security groups.

Option C is invalid because this can be used to detect changes in security groups but not show you security groups that have compromised access.

Option D is partially valid but would just be a maintenance overhead

For more information on the AWS Trusted Advisor, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/best-practices>;

The correct answer is: Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see which security groups have compromised access. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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-multipleaccounts.html>

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

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**NEW QUESTION 12**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This concept is given in the AWS Documentation

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

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

Resolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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 18**

A company hosts a critical web application on the AWS Cloud. This is a key revenue generating application for the company. The IT Security team is worried about potential DDos attacks against the web site. The senior management has also specified that immediate action needs to be taken in case of a potential DDos attack. What should be done in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Consider using the AWS Shield Service
- B. Consider using VPC Flow logs to monitor traffic for DDos attack and quickly take actions on a trigger of a potential attack.
- C. Consider using the AWS Shield Advanced Service
- D. Consider using Cloudwatch logs to monitor traffic for DDos attack and quickly take actions on a trigger of a potential attack.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Option A is invalid because the normal AWS Shield Service will not help in immediate action against a DDos attack. This can be done via the AWS Shield Advanced Service

Option B is invalid because this is a logging service for VPCs traffic flow but cannot specifically protect against DDos attacks.

Option D is invalid because this is a logging service for AWS Services but cannot specifically protect against DDos attacks.

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Shield Advanced provides enhanced protections for your applications running on Amazon EC2, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront and Route 53 against larger and more sophisticated attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is available to AWS Business Support and AWS Enterprise Support customers.

AWS Shield Advanced protection provides always-on, flow-based monitoring of network traffic and active application monitoring to provide near real-time notifications of DDos attacks. AWS Shield Advanced also gives customers highly flexible controls over attack mitigations to take actions instantly. Customers can also engage the DDos Response Team (DRT) 24X7 to manage and mitigate their application layer DDos attacks.

For more information on AWS Shield, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/shield/faqs>;

The correct answer is: Consider using the AWS Shield Advanced Service Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 22**

You need to ensure that objects in an S3 bucket are available in another region. This is because of the criticality of the data that is hosted in the S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible?

Please select:

- A. Enable cross region replication for the bucket
- B. Write a script to copy the objects to another bucket in the destination region
- C. Create an S3 snapshot in the destination region
- D. Enable versioning which will copy the objects to the destination region

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Option B is partially correct but a big maintenance over head to create and maintain a script when the functionality is already available in S3

Option C is invalid because snapshots are not available in S3 Option D is invalid because versioning will not replicate objects The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Cross-region replication is a bucket-level configuration that enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buck in different AWS Regions.

For more information on Cross region replication in the Simple Storage Service, please visit the below URL:

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

The correct answer is: Enable cross region replication for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 23**

Every application in a company's portfolio has a separate AWS account for development and production. The security team wants to prevent the root user and all 1AM users in the production accounts from accessing a specific set of unneeded services. How can they control this functionality? Please select:

- A. Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the service
- B. Assemble all production accounts in an organizational uni
- C. Apply the policy to that organizational unit.
- D. Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the service
- E. Apply the policy to the root account.
- F. Create an 1AM policy that denies access to the service
- G. Associate the policy with an 1AM group and enlist all users and the root users in this group.
- H. Create an 1AM policy that denies access to the service
- I. Create a Config Rule that checks that all users have the policy m assigne
- J. Trigger a Lambda function that adds the policy when found missing.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

As an administrator of the master account of an organization, you can restrict which AWS services and individual API actions the users and roles in each member account can access. This restriction even overrides the administrators of member accounts in the organization. When AWS Organizations blocks access to a service or API action for a member account a user or role in that account can't access any prohibited service or API action, even if an administrator of a member account explicitly grants such permissions in an 1AM policy. Organization permissions overrule account permissions. Option B is invalid because service policies cannot be assigned to the root account at the account level.

Option C and D are invalid because 1AM policies alone at the account level would not be able to suffice the requirement

For more information, please visit the below URL [id=docs\\_orgs\\_console https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGi manage attach-policy.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/manage-attach-policy.html)

The correct answer is: Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the services. Assemble all production accounts in an organizational unit. Apply the policy to that organizational unit

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**NEW QUESTION 24**

A company has a set of resources defined in AWS. It is mandated that all API calls to the resources be monitored. Also all API calls must be stored for lookup purposes. Any log data greater than 6 months must be archived. Which of the following meets these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution.

Please select:

- A. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets
- B. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into Amazon Glacier
- C. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to EBS volumes after 6 months.
- D. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

**Answer:** AD



**Explanation:**

Cloudtrail publishes the trail of API logs to an S3 bucket

Option B is invalid because you cannot put the logs into Glacier from CloudTrail

Option C is invalid because lifecycle policies cannot be used to move data to EBS volumes For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.html>

You can then use Lifecycle policies to transfer data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the below URL:

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

The correct answers are: Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

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**NEW QUESTION 26**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

Your company has confidential documents stored in the simple storage service. Due to compliance requirements, you have to ensure that the data in the S3 bucket is available in a different geographical location. As an architect what is the change you would make to comply with this requirement. Please select:

- A. Apply Multi-AZ for the underlying S3 bucket
- B. Copy the data to an EBS Volume in another Region
- C. Create a snapshot of the S3 bucket and copy it to another region
- D. Enable Cross region replication for the S3 bucket

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This is mentioned clearly as a use case for S3 cross-region replication

You might configure cross-region replication on a bucket for various reasons, including the following:

- Compliance requirements - Although, by default Amazon S3 stores your data across multiple geographically distant Availability Zones, compliance requirements might dictate that you store data at even further distances. Cross-region replication allows you to replicate data between distant AWS Regions to satisfy these compliance requirements.

Option A is invalid because Multi-AZ cannot be used to S3 buckets

Option B is invalid because copying it to an EBS volume is not a recommended practice Option C is invalid because creating snapshots is not possible in S3

For more information on S3 cross-region replication, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.html>

The correct answer is: Enable Cross region replication for the S3 bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 33**

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 IAM 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 IAM Access Keys to create sets of keys for the different types of user

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You control access to Amazon API Gateway with IAM 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 IAM 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 IAM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Configure permissions in AWS for your federated users

The next step is to create an 1AM role that establishes a trust relationship between 1AM and your organization's IdP that identifies your IdP as a principal (trusted entity) for purposes of federation. The role also defines what users authenticated your organization's IdP are allowed to do in AWS. You can use the 1AM console to create this role. When you create the trust policy that indicates who can assume the role, you specify the SAML provider that you created earlier in 1AM along with one or more SAML attributes that a user must match to be allowed to assume the role. For example, you can

specify that only users whose SAML eduPersonOrgDN value is ExampleOrg are allowed to sign in. The role wizard automatically adds a condition to test the saml:aud attribute to make sure that the role is assumed only for sign-in to the AWS Management Console. The trust policy for the role might look like this:

For more information on SAML federation, please refer to below URL: [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_enable](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_enable) Note:

What directories can I use with AWS SSO?

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

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

Set up a VPC with the following:

- At least two subnets. Each of the subnets must be in a different Availability Zone.
- The VPC must be connected to your on-premises network through a virtual private network (VPN) connection or AWS Direct Connect.
- The VPC must have default hardware tenancy.
- <https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/faqs/>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/blog/using-corporate-credentials/>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin->

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

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**NEW QUESTION 40**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

Insecure Server Protocols

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

For more information, please refer to below URL: [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector\\_runtime-behavioranalysis.html#insecure-protocols](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector_runtime-behavioranalysis.html#insecure-protocols)

(

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 43

A company is planning on extending their on-premise AWS Infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. They need to have a solution that would give core benefits of traffic encryption and ensure latency is kept to a minimum. Which of the following would help fulfil this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below  
Please select:

- A. AWS VPN
- B. AWS VPC Peering
- C. AWS NAT gateways
- D. AWS Direct Connect

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

The AWS Document mention the following which supports the requirement

Option B is invalid because VPC peering is only used for connection between VPCs and cannot be used to connect On-premise infrastructure to the AWS Cloud.  
Option C is invalid because NAT gateways is used to connect instances in a private subnet to the internet For more information on VPN Connections, please visit the following url <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/pn-connections.html>

The correct answers are: AWS VPN, AWS Direct Connect Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 48

You need to inspect the running processes on an EC2 Instance that may have a security issue. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible. Also you need to ensure that the process does not interfere with the continuous running of the instance.

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Cloudtrail to record the processes running on the server to an S3 bucket.
- B. Use AWS Cloudwatch to record the processes running on the server
- C. Use the SSM Run command to send the list of running processes information to an S3 bucket.
- D. Use AWS Config to see the changed process information on the server

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The SSM Run command can be used to send OS specific commands to an Instance. Here you can check and see the running processes on an instance and then send the output to an S3 bucket. Option A is invalid because this is used to record API activity and cannot be used to record running processes.

Option B is invalid because Cloudwatch is a logging and metric service and cannot be used to record running processes.

Option D is invalid because AWS Config is a configuration service and cannot be used to record running processes.

For more information on the Systems Manager Run command, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/execute-remote-commands.html> The correct answer is: Use the SSM Run command to send the list of running processes information to an S3 bucket. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 49

You are working for a company and been allocated the task for ensuring that there is a federated authentication mechanism setup between AWS and their On-premise Active Directory. Which of the following are important steps that need to be covered in this process? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.  
Please select:

- A. Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Roles.
- B. Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Groups.
- C. Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory
- D. Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory Federation services

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions some key aspects with regards to the configuration of Onpremise AD with AWS

One is the Groups configuration in AD Active Directory Configuration

Determining how you will create and delineate your AD groups and 1AM roles in AWS is crucial to how you secure access to your account and manage resources. SAML assertions to the AWS environment and the respective 1AM role access will be managed through regular expression (regex) matching between your on-premises AD group name to an AWS 1AM role.

One approach for creating the AD groups that uniquely identify the AWS 1AM role mapping is by selecting a common group naming convention. For example, your AD groups would start with an identifier, for example, AWS-, as this will distinguish your AWS groups from others within the organization. Next include the 12-digit AWS account number. Finally, add the matching role name within the AWS account. Here is an example:

And next is the configuration of the relying party which is AWS

ADFS federation occurs with the participation of two parties; the identity or claims provider (in this case the owner of the identity repository - Active Directory) and the relying party, which is another application that wishes to outsource authentication to the identity provider; in this case Amazon Secure Token Service (STS).

The relying party is a federation partner that is represented by a claims provider trust in the federation service.

Option B is invalid because AD groups should not be matched to 1AM Groups

Option C is invalid because the relying party should be configured in Active Directory Federation services

For more information on the federated access, please visit the following URL:

1 <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/aws-federated-authentication-with-active-directoryfederation-services-ad-fs/>

The correct answers are: Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Roles., Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory Federation services

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**NEW QUESTION 54**

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

Please select:

- A. Create a new Customer Key using KMS and attach it to the existing volume
- B. You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable.
- C. Request AWS Support to recover the key
- D. Use AWS Config to recover the key

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

Option C and D are invalid because once the key has been deleted, you cannot recover it For more information on EBS Encryption with KMS, please visit the



following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

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

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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 ag

**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/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/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-awscustomers/> The correct answer is: Search the Cloudtrail event history on the API events which occurred 11 days ago.

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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

Please select:

- A. Don't do anything since CloudTrail logs are automatically encrypted.
- B. Enable S3-SSE for the underlying bucket which receives the log files
- C. Enable S3-KMS for the underlying bucket which receives the log files
- D. Enable KMS encryption for the logs which are sent to Cloudwatch

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

For more information on AWS Cloudtrail log encryption, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/encryptine-cloudtrail-loe-files-withaws-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 62

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: CDE**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 64

A company had developed an incident response plan 18 months ago. Regular implementations of the response plan are carried out. No changes have been made to the response plan have been made since its creation. Which of the following is a right statement with regards to the plan?



Please select:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

What geographic region are my keys stored in?

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**

You have a requirement to conduct penetration testing on the AWS Cloud for a couple of EC2 Instances. How could you go about doing this? Choose 2 right answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test
- B. Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool.
- C. Work with an AWS partner and no need for prior approval request from AWS
- D. Choose any of the AWS instance type

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

You can use a pre-approved solution from the AWS Marketplace. But till date the AWS Documentation still mentions that you have to get prior approval before conducting a test on the AWS Cloud for EC2 Instances.

Option C and D are invalid because you have to get prior approval first. AWS Docs Provides following details:

"For performing a penetration test on AWS resources first of all we need to take permission from AWS and complete a requisition form and submit it for approval.

The form should contain information about the instances you wish to test identify the expected start and end dates/times of your test and requires you to read and agree to Terms and Conditions specific to penetration testing and to the use of appropriate tools for testing. Note that the end date may not be more than 90 days from the start date."

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At this time, our policy does not permit testing small or micro RDS instance types. Testing of ml

.small, t1 .micro or t2.nano EC2 instance types is not permitted.

For more information on penetration testing please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

The correct answers are: Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 75**

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

Please select:

- A. Ensure an 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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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 84

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

Please select:

- A. Encrypt the EBS volumes of the underlying EC2 Instances

- B. Use AWS KMS Customer Default master key
- C. Use SSL/TLS for encrypting the data
- D. Use S3 Encryption

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

Your company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that all data is encrypted. There is also metadata about the information stored in the bucket that needs to be encrypted as well. Which of the below measures would you take to ensure that the metadata is encrypted?

Please select:

- A. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server-side encryption.
- B. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server KMS encryption.
- C. Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time.
- D. Put the metadata in the S3 bucket itself.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Option A, B, and D are all invalid because the metadata will not be encrypted in any case and this is a key requirement from the question.

One key thing to note is that when the S3 bucket objects are encrypted, the meta-data is not encrypted. So the best option is to use an encrypted DynamoDB table.

All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if they are not made via SSL or by using SigV4. SSE-KMS encrypts only the object data.

Option A: Any object metadata is not encrypted. For

more information on using KMS encryption for S3, please refer to the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingKMSEncryption.html>

The correct answer is: Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 87**

One of the EC2 Instances in your company has been compromised. What steps would you take to ensure that you could apply digital forensics on the instance?

Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

For more information on security scenarios for your EC2 instance, please refer to the below URL: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/scenarios/security/SEC\\_11\\_TSB\\_Final.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/scenarios/security/SEC_11_TSB_Final.pdf)

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

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**NEW QUESTION 88**

A company has a large set of keys defined in AWS KMS. Their developers frequently use the keys for the applications being developed. What is one of the ways that can be used to reduce the cost of accessing the keys in the AWS KMS service?

Please select:

- A. Enable rotation of the keys
- B. Use Data key caching
- C. Create an alias of the key
- D. Use the right key policy

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Data key caching stores data keys and related cryptographic material in a cache. When you encrypt or decrypt data, the AWS Encryption SDK looks for a matching data key in the cache. If it finds a match, it uses the cached data key rather than generating a new one. Data key caching can improve performance, reduce cost, and help you stay within service limits as your application scales. Option A, C, and D are all incorrect since these options will not impact how the key is used.

For more information on data key caching, please refer to the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/encryption-sdk/latest/developer-guide/data-key-cache.html>

The correct answer is: Use Data key caching. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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 93**

Your company hosts a large section of EC2 instances in AWS. There are strict security rules governing the EC2 Instances. During a potential security breach , you need to ensure quick investigation of the underlying EC2 Instance. Which of the following service can help you quickly provision a test environment to look into the breached instance.

Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudwatch
- B. AWS Cloudformation
- C. AWS Cloudtrail
- D. AWS Config

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams

need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

Option C is incorrect since this is an API logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

Option D is incorrect since this is a configuration service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Security-Pillar.pdf>

The correct answer is: AWS Cloudformation Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 95**

Your company use AWS KMS for management of its customer keys. From time to time, there is a requirement to delete existing keys as part of housekeeping activities. What can be done during the deletion process to verify that the key is no longer being used.

Please select:

- A. Use CloudTrail to see if any KMS API request has been issued against existing keys
- B. Use Key policies to see the access level for the keys
- C. Rotate the keys once before deletion to see if other services are using the keys
- D. Change the 1AM policy for the keys to see if other services are using the keys

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS lmentation mentions the following

You can use a combination of AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to create an alarm that notifies you of AWS KMS API requests that attempt to use a customer master key (CMK) that is pending deletion. If you receive a notification from such an alarm, you might want to cancel deletion of the CMK to give yourself more time to determine whether you want to delete it

Options B and D are incorrect because Key policies nor 1AM policies can be used to check if the keys are being used.

Option C is incorrect since rotation will not help you check if the keys are being used. For more information on deleting keys, please refer to below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/deletine-keys-creatine-cloudwatchalarm.html>

The correct answer is: Use CloudTrail to see if any KMS API request has been issued against existing keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 98**

You have a bucket and a VPC defined in AWS. You need to ensure that the bucket can only be accessed by the VPC endpoint. How can you accomplish this? Please select:

- A. Modify the security groups for the VPC to allow access to the 53 bucket
- B. Modify the route tables to allow access for the VPC endpoint
- C. Modify the 1AM Policy for the bucket to allow access for the VPC endpoint
- D. Modify the bucket Policy for the bucket to allow access for the VPC endpoint

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation Restricting Access to a Specific VPC Endpoint

The following is an example of an S3 bucket policy that restricts access to a specific bucket,

examplebucket only from the VPC endpoint with the ID vpce-la2b3c4d. The policy denies all access to the bucket if the specified endpoint is not being used. The aws:sourceVpce condition is used to the specify the endpoint. The aws:sourceVpce condition does not require an ARN for the VPC endpoint resource, only the VPC endpoint ID. For more information about using conditions in a policy, see Specifying Conditions in a Policy.

Options A and B are incorrect because using Security Groups nor route tables will help to allow access specifically for that bucke via the VPC endpoint Here you specifically need to ensure the bucket policy is changed.

Option C is incorrect because it is the bucket policy that needs to be changed and not the 1AM policy. For more information on example bucket policies for VPC endpoints, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies-vpc-endpoint.html>

The correct answer is: Modify the bucket Policy for the bucket to allow access for the VPC endpoint Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 103**

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Below is the snapshot of the Shared Responsibility Model

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

[.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Practices](https://awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Practices).

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

**NEW QUESTION 106**

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 109**

A company has hired a third-party security auditor, and the auditor needs read-only access to all AWS resources and logs of all VPC records and events that have occurred on AWS. How can the company meet the auditor's requirements without comprising security in the AWS environment? Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Create a role that has the required permissions for the auditor.
- B. Create an SNS notification that sends the CloudTrail log files to the auditor's email when CloudTrail delivers the logs to S3, but do not allow the auditor access to the AWS environment.
- C. The company should contact AWS as part of the shared responsibility model, and AWS will grant required access to the third-party auditor.
- D. Enable CloudTrail logging and create an IAM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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 events related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

Option A and C are incorrect since Cloudtrail needs to be used as part of the solution Option B is incorrect since the auditor needs to have access to Cloudtrail For more information on cloudtrail, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail>

The correct answer is: Enable CloudTrail logging and create an IAM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 113**

An auditor needs access to logs that record all API events on AWS. The auditor only needs read-only access to the log files and does not need access to each AWS account. The company has multiple AWS accounts, and the auditor needs access to all the logs for all the accounts. What is the best way to configure access for the auditor to view event logs from all accounts? Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account, and have the logs delivered to an AWS bucket on each account, while granting the auditor permissions to the bucket via roles in the secondary accounts and a single primary IAM account that can assume a read-only role in the secondary AWS accounts.
- B. Configure the CloudTrail service in the primary AWS account and configure consolidated billing for all the secondary account
- C. Then grant the auditor access to the S3 bucket that receives the CloudTrail log files.
- D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
- E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Given the current requirements, assume the method of "least privilege" security design and only allow the auditor access to the minimum amount of AWS resources as possible

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 events related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting

only be granted access in one location

Option A is incorrect since the auditor should have access to all accounts B is incorrect since consolidated billing is not a key requirement as part of the question

Option C is incorrect since there is not consolidated logging

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

(

The correct answer is: Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account.

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**NEW QUESTION 117**

Your company has a hybrid environment, with on-premise servers and servers hosted in the AWS cloud. They are planning to use the Systems Manager for patching servers. Which of the following is a pre-requisite for this to work;

Please select:

- A. Ensure that the on-premise servers are running on Hyper-V.
- B. Ensure that an IAM service role is created
- C. Ensure that an IAM User is created

D. Ensure that an 1AM Group is created for the on-premise servers

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You need to ensure that an 1AM service role is created for allowing the on-premise servers to communicate with the AWS Systems Manager.

Option A is incorrect since it is not necessary that servers should only be running Hyper-V Options C and D are incorrect since it is not necessary that 1AM users and groups are created For more information on the Systems Manager role please refer to the below URL:

[.com/systems-manageer/latest/userguide/sysman-!](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manageer/latest/userguide/sysman-!)

The correct answer is: Ensure that an 1AM service role is created Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 118**

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. 1AM policies
- B. Buckets ACL's
- C. 1AM users
- D. Bucket policies

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

Options A and C are incorrect since for external access to buckets, you need to use either Bucket policies or Bucket ACL's 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 121**

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 126**

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-dataevents- with-cloudtrai>

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 127**

Your company has been using AWS for the past 2 years. They have separate S3 buckets for logging the various AWS services that have been used. They have hired an external vendor for analyzing their log files. They have their own AWS account. What is the best way to ensure that the partner account can access the log files in the company account for analysis. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create an IAM user in the company account
- B. Create an IAM Role in the company account
- C. Ensure the IAM user has access for read-only to the S3 buckets
- D. Ensure the IAM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To share log files between multiple AWS accounts, you must perform the following general steps. These steps are explained in detail later in this section.

Create an IAM role for each account that you want to share log files with.

For each of these IAM roles, create an access policy that grants read-only access to the account you want to share the log files with.

Have an IAM user in each account programmatically assume the appropriate role and retrieve the log files.

Options A and C are invalid because creating an IAM user and then sharing the IAM user credentials with the vendor is a direct 'NO' practise from a security perspective.

For more information on sharing cloudtrail logs files, please visit the following URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-share-logs.html>

The correct answers are: Create an IAM Role in the company account Ensure the IAM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

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**NEW QUESTION 130**

Your company has been using AWS for hosting EC2 Instances for their web and database applications. They want to have a compliance check to see the following

Whether any ports are left open other than admin ones like SSH and RDP

Whether any ports to the database server other than ones from the web server security group are

open Which of the following can help achieve this in the easiest way possible. You don't want to carry out an extra configuration changes?

Please select:

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. AWS Inspector
- D. AWS GuardDuty

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Trusted Advisor checks for compliance with the following security recommendations:

Limited access to common administrative ports to only a small subset of addresses. This includes ports 22 (SSH), 23 (Telnet) 3389 (RDP), and 5500 (VNC).

Limited access to common database ports. This includes ports 1433 (MSSQL Server), 1434 (MSSQL Monitor), 3306 (MySQL), Oracle (1521) and 5432 (PostgreSQL).

Option A is partially correct but then you would need to write custom rules for this. The AWS trusted advisor can give you all o these checks on its dashboard

Option C is incorrect. Amazon Inspector needs a software agent to be installed on all EC2 instances that are included in th.

assessment target, the security of which you want to evaluate with Amazon Inspector. It monitors the behavior of the EC2

instance on which it is installed, including network, file system, and process activity, and collects a wide set of behavior and

configuration data (telemetry), which it then passes to the Amazon Inspector service.

Our question's requirement is to choose a choice that is easy to implement. Hence Trusted Advisor is more appropriate for this ) question.

Options D is invalid because this service dont provide these details.

For more information on the Trusted Advisor, please visit the following URL <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor>

The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 134**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.  
Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: [https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)  
The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 135**

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer  
AWS WAF can be deployed on Amazon CloudFront and the Application Load Balancer (ALB). As part of Amazon CloudFront it can be part of your Content Distribution Network (CDN) protecting your resources and content at the Edge locations and as part of the Application Load Balancer it can protect your origin web servers running behind the ALBs.  
Options B and D are invalid because only Cloudfront and the Application Load Balancer services are supported by AWS WAF.  
For more information on the web application firewall please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faq>;  
The correct answers are: AWS Cloudfront AWS Application Load Balancer Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 137**

You are designing a connectivity solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your server's on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPsec tunnels over the internet. You will be using VPN gateways and terminating the IPsec tunnels on AWSsupported customer gateways. Which of the following objectives would you achieve by implementing an IPsec tunnel as outlined above? Choose 4 answers from the options below Please select:



- A. End-to-end protection of data in transit
- B. End-to-end Identity authentication
- C. Data encryption across the internet
- D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

**Answer:** CDEF

**Explanation:**

Since the Web server needs to talk to the database server on port 3306 that means that the database server should allow incoming traffic on port 3306. The below table from the aws documentation shows how the security groups should be set up.

Option B is invalid because you need to allow incoming access for the database server from the WebSecGrp security group.

Options C and D are invalid because you need to allow Outbound traffic and not inbound traffic For more information on security groups please visit the below

Link: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Scenario2.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html)

The correct answer is: Allow Inbound on port 3306 for Source Web Server Security Group WebSecGrp. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 138**

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, y

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 you 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 140**

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

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

Please select:

- A. Ensure that UserB is given the right IAM role to access the key



- B. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the IAM policy
- C. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy
- D. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Bucket policy

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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 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.

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 143**

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

Please select:

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"  
B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": "\*" "  
C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage", "aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*" "  
D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal: ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*" "

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

the aws documentation, below is the access required for a user to access the Usage reports page and as per this, Option C is the right answer.

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 149**

What is the result of the following bucket policy?

Choose the correct answer

Please select:

- A. It will allow all access to the bucket mybucket
- B. It will allow the user mark from AWS account number 111111111 all access to the bucket but deny everyone else all access to the bucket
- C. It will deny all access to the bucket mybucket
- D. None of these

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The policy consists of 2 statements, one is the allow for the user mark to the bucket and the next is the deny policy for all other users. The deny permission will override the allow and hence all users will not have access to the bucket.

Options A,B and D are all invalid because this policy is used to deny all access to the bucket mybucket For examples on S3 bucket policies, please refer to the below Link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

The correct answer is: It will deny all access to the bucket mybucket Submit your Feedback/Quenes to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 151**

Your company is planning on developing an application in AWS. This is a web based application. The application users will use their facebook or google identities for authentication. You want to have the ability to manage user profiles without having to add extra coding to manage this. Which of the below would assist in this. Please select:

- A. Create an OIDC identity provider in AWS
- B. Create a SAML provider in AWS
- C. Use AWS Cognito to manage the user profiles
- D. Use 1AM users to manage the user profiles

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following The AWS Documentation mentions the following

OIDC identity providers are entities in 1AM that describe an identity provider (IdP) service that supports the OpenID Connect (OIDC) standard. You use an OIDC identity provider when you want to establish trust between an OIDC-compatible IdP—such as Google, Salesforce, and many others—and your AWS account This is useful if you are creating a mobile app or web application that requires access to AWS resources, but you don't want to create custom sign-in code or manage your own user identities

Option A is invalid because in the security groups you would not mention this information/ Option C is invalid because SAML is used for federated authentication

Option D is invalid because you need to use the OIDC identity provider in AWS For more information on ODIC identity providers, please refer to the below Link:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_create\\_oidc.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_create_oidc.html) The correct answer is: Create an OIDC identity provider in AWS

**NEW QUESTION 153**

Your company has defined a set of S3 buckets in AWS. They need to monitor the S3 buckets and know the source IP address and the person who make requests to the S3 bucket. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Enable VPC flow logs to know the source IP addresses
- B. Monitor the S3 API calls by using Cloudtrail logging
- C. Monitor the S3 API calls by using Cloudwatch logging
- D. Enable AWS Inspector for the S3 bucket

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon S3 is integrated with AWS CloudTrail. CloudTrail is a service that captures specific API calls made to Amazon S3 from your AWS account and delivers the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. It captures API calls made from the Amazon S3 console or from the Amazon S3 API. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what request was made to Amazon S3, the source IP address from which the request was made, who made the request when it was

made, and so on

Options A,C and D are invalid because these services cannot be used to get the source IP address of the calls to S3 buckets

For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please refer to the below Link:

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

The correct answer is: Monitor the S3 API calls by using Cloudtrail logging Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 155**

You have an EC2 instance with the following security configured:

1. ICMP inbound allowed on Security Group
2. ICMP outbound not configured on Security Group
3. ICMP inbound allowed on Network ACL
4. ICMP outbound denied on Network ACL

If Flow logs is enabled for the instance, which of the following flow records will be recorded? Choose 3 answers from the options give below

Please select:

- A. An ACCEPT record for the request based on the Security Group
- B. An ACCEPT record for the request based on the NACL
- C. A REJECT record for the response based on the Security Group
- D. A REJECT record for the response based on the NACL

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

This example is given in the AWS documentation as well

For example, you use the ping command from your home computer (IP address is 203.0.113.12) to your instance (the network interface's private IP address is 172.31.16.139). Your security group's inbound rules allow ICMP traffic and the outbound rules do not allow ICMP traffic however, because security groups are stateful, the response ping from your instance is allowed. Your network ACL permits inbound ICMP traffic but does not permit outbound ICMP traffic. Because network ACLs are stateless, the response ping is dropped and will not reach your home computer. In a flow log, this is displayed as 2 flow log records:

An ACCEPT record for the originating ping that was allowed by both the network ACL and the security group, and therefore was allowed to reach your instance.

A REJECT record for the response ping that the network ACL denied.

Option C is invalid because the REJECT record would not be present For more information on Flow Logs, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/flow-logs.html>

The correct answers are: An ACCEPT record for the request based on the Security Group, An ACCEPT record for the request based on the NACL, A REJECT record for the response based on the NACL Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 157

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

Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no IAM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practice 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 162

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 inactivate the old key and delete it.
- D. Delete the user associated with the keys after every 2 months
- E. Then recreate the user again.
- F. Delete the IAM Role associated with the keys after every 2 months
- G. Then recreate the IAM Role again.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

Option D is incorrect because you don't use IAM roles for such a purpose

For more information on the CLI command, please refer to the below Link: <http://docs.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 inactivate the old key and delete it. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 163

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