Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SCS-C02

AWS Certified Security - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1
An AWS account that is used for development projects has a VPC that contains two subnets. The first subnet is named public-subnet-1 and has the CIDR block 192.168.1.0/24 assigned. The other subnet is named private-subnet-2 and has the CIDR block 192.168.2.0/24 assigned. Each subnet contains Amazon EC2 instances.
Each subnet is currently using the VPC's default network ACL. The security groups that the EC2 instances in these subnets use have rules that allow traffic between each instance where required. Currently, all network traffic flow is working as expected between the EC2 instances that are using these subnets.
A security engineer creates a new network ACL that is named subnet-2-NACL with default entries. The security engineer immediately configures private-subnet-2 to use the new network ACL and makes no other changes to the infrastructure. The security engineer starts to receive reports that the EC2 instances in public-subnet-1 and public-subnet-2 cannot communicate with each other.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:
The AWS documentation states that you can add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in
subnet-2-NACL and add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL. This will allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again.
References: : Amazon VPC User Guide

NEW QUESTION 2
A company in France uses Amazon Cognito with the Cognito Hosted Ul as an identity broker for sign-in and sign-up processes. The company is marketing an application and expects that all the application's users will come from France.
When the company launches the application the company's security team observes fraudulent sign-ups for the application. Most of the fraudulent registrations are from users outside of France.
The security team needs a solution to perform custom validation at sign-up Based on the results of the validation the solution must accept or deny the registration request.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 3
Your company has just set up a new central server in a VPC. There is a requirement for other teams who have their servers located in different VPC's in the same region to connect to the central server. Which of the below options is best suited to achieve this requirement.
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another IAM account within a single region.
Options B and C are invalid because you need to use VPC Peering Option D is invalid because VPC Peering is available
For more information on VPC Peering please see the below Link:
http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html
The correct answer is: Set up VPC peering between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 4
A company hosts a public website on an Amazon EC2 instance. HTTPS traffic must be able to access the website. The company uses SSH for management of the web server.
The website is on the subnet 10.0.1.0/24. The management subnet is 192.168.100.0/24. A security engineer must create a security group for the EC2 instance.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner? (Select TWO.)

A. Allow port 22 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
B. Allow port 443 from source 0.0.0.0/0.

C. Allow port 22 from 192.168.100.0/24.
D. Allow port 22 from 10.0.1.0/24.
E. Allow port 443 from 10.0.1.0/24.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The correct answer is B and C.
* B. Allow port 443 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
This is correct because port 443 is used for HTTPS traffic, which must be able to access the website from any source IP address.
* C. Allow port 22 from 192.168.100.0/24.
This is correct because port 22 is used for SSH, which is the management protocol for the web server. The management subnet is 192.168.100.0/24, so only this subnet should be allowed to access port 22.
* A. Allow port 22 from source 0.0.0.0/0.
This is incorrect because it would allow anyone to access port 22, which is a security risk. SSH should be restricted to the management subnet only.
* D. Allow port 22 from 10.0.1.0/24.
This is incorrect because it would allow the website subnet to access port 22, which is unnecessary and a security risk. SSH should be restricted to the management subnet only.
* E. Allow port 443 from 10.0.1.0/24.
This is incorrect because it would limit the HTTPS traffic to the website subnet only, which defeats the purpose of having a public website.

NEW QUESTION 5
A company developed an application by using AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), and Amazon DynamoDB. An external application puts objects into the company's S3 bucket and tags the objects with date and time. A Lambda function periodically pulls data from the company's S3 bucket based on date and time tags and inserts specific values into a DynamoDB table for further processing.
The data includes personally identifiable information (PII). The company must remove data that is older than 30 days from the S3 bucket and the DynamoDB table.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

A. Update the Lambda function to add a TTL S3 flag to S3 object
B. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days by using the TTL S3 flag.
C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 day
D. Update the Lambda function to add the TTL attribute in the DynamoDB tabl
E. Enable TTL on the DynamoDB table to expire entires that are older than 30 days based on the TTL attribute.
F. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days and to add all prefixes to the S3 bucke
G. Update the Lambda function to delete entries that are older than 30 days.
H. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days by using object tag
I. Update the Lambda function to delete entries that are older than 30 days.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
A company is implementing new compliance requirements to meet customer needs. According to the new requirements the company must not use any Amazon RDS DB instances or DB clusters that lack encryption of the underlying storage. The company needs a solution that will generate an email alert when an unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster is created. The solution also must terminate the unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 7
A company is using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) AWS owned key in its application to encrypt files in an AWS account The company's security team wants the ability to change to new key material for new files whenever a potential key breach occurs A security engineer must implement a solution that gives the security team the ability to change the key whenever the team wants to do so
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of changing the key material for new files whenever a potential key breach occurs, the most appropriate solution would be to create a new customer managed key, add a key rotation schedule to the key, and invoke the key rotation schedule every time the security team requests a key change.
References: : Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service

NEW QUESTION 8
A company plans to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to implement an encryption strategy to protect data at rest. The company requires client-side encryption for company projects. The company is currently conducting multiple projects to test the company's use of AWS KMS. These tests have led to a sudden increase in the company's AWS resource consumption. The test projects include applications that issue multiple requests each second to KMS endpoints for encryption activities.
The company needs to develop a solution that does not throttle the company's ability to use AWS KMS. The solution must improve key usage for client-side encryption and must be cost optimized. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use keyrings with the AWS Encryption SD
B. Use each keyring individually or combine keyrings into amulti-keyrin
C. Decrypt the data by using a keyring that has the primary key in the multi-keyring.
D. Use data key cachin
E. Use the local cache that the AWS Encryption SDK provides with a caching cryptographic materials manager.
F. Use KMS key rotatio
G. Use a local cache in the AWS Encryption SDK with a caching cryptographic materials manager.
H. Use keyrings with the AWS Encryption SD
I. Use each keyring individually or combine keyrings into a multi-keyrin
J. Use any of the wrapping keys in the multi-keyring to decrypt the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Use data key caching. Use the local cache that the AWS Encryption SDK provides with a caching cryptographic materials manager.
This answer is correct because data key caching can improve performance, reduce cost, and help the company stay within the service limits of AWS KMS. Data key caching stores data keys and related cryptographic material in a cache, and reuses them for encryption and decryption operations. This reduces the number of requests to AWS KMS endpoints and avoids throttling. The AWS Encryption SDK provides a local cache and a caching cryptographic materials manager (caching CMM) that interacts with the cache and enforces security thresholds that the company can set1.
The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Using keyrings with the AWS Encryption SDK does not address the problem of throttling or cost optimization. Keyrings are used to generate, encrypt, and decrypt data keys, but they do not cache or reuse them. Using each keyring individually or combining them into a multi-keyring does not reduce the number of requests to AWS KMS endpoints2.
- C. Using KMS key rotation does not address the problem of throttling or cost optimization. Key rotation is a security practice that creates new cryptographic material for a KMS key every year, but it does not affect the data that the KMS key protects. Key rotation does not reduce the number of requests to AWS KMS endpoints, and it might incur additional costs for storing multiple versions of key material3.
- D. Using keyrings with the AWS Encryption SDK does not address the problem of throttling or cost optimization, as explained in option A. Moreover, using any of the wrapping keys in the multi-keyring to decrypt the data is not a valid option, because only one of the wrapping keys can decrypt a given data key. The wrapping key that encrypts a data key is stored in the encrypted data key structure, and only that wrapping key can decrypt it4.

References:
1: Data key caching - AWS Encryption SDK 2: Using keyrings - AWS Encryption SDK 3: Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service 4: How keyrings work - AWS Encryption SDK

NEW QUESTION 9
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage several AWs accounts. The company processes a large volume of sensitive data. The company uses a serverless approach to microservices. The company stores all the data in either Amazon S3 or Amazon DynamoDB. The company reads the data by using either AWS lambda functions or container-based services that the company hosts on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) on AWS Fargate.
The company must implement a solution to encrypt all the data at rest and enforce least privilege data access controls. The company creates an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

A. Create a key policy that allows the kms:Decrypt action only for Amazon S3 and DynamoD
B. Create an SCP that denies the creation of S3 buckets and DynamoDB tables that are not encrypted with the key.
C. Create an 1AM policy that denies the kms:Decrypt action for the ke
D. Create a Lambda function than runs on a schedule to attach the policy to any new role
E. Create an AWS Config rule to send alerts for resources that are not encrypted with the key.
F. Create a key policy that allows the kms:Decrypt action only for Amazon S3, DynamoDB, Lambda, and Amazon EK
G. Create an SCP that denies the creation of S3 buckets and DynamoDB tables that are not encrypted with the key.
H. Create a key policy that allows the kms:Decrypt action only for Amazon S3, DynamoDB, Lambda, and Amazon EK
I. Create an AWS Config rule to send alerts for resources that are not encrypted with the key.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
A Security Engineer receives alerts that an Amazon EC2 instance on a public subnet is under an SFTP brute force attack from a specific IP address, which is a known malicious bot. What should the Security Engineer do to block the malicious bot?

A. Add a deny rule to the public VPC security group to block the malicious IP
B. Add the malicious IP to IAM WAF backhsted IPs
C. Configure Linux iptables or Windows Firewall to block any traffic from the malicious IP
D. Modify the hosted zone in Amazon Route 53 and create a DNS sinkhole for the malicious IP

Answer: D

Explanation:
what the Security Engineer should do to block the malicious bot. SFTP is a protocol that allows secure file transfer over SSH. EC2 is a service that provides virtual

servers in the cloud. A public subnet is a subnet that has a route to an internet gateway, which allows it to communicate with the internet. A brute force attack is a type of attack that tries to guess passwords or keys by trying many possible combinations. A malicious bot is a software program that performs automated tasks for malicious purposes. Route 53 is a service that provides DNS resolution and domain name registration. A DNS sinkhole is a technique that redirects malicious or unwanted traffic to a different destination, such as a black hole server or a honeypot. By modifying the hosted zone in Route 53 and creating a DNS sinkhole for the malicious IP, the Security Engineer can block the malicious bot from reaching the EC2 instance on the public subnet. The other options are either ineffective or inappropriate for blocking the malicious bot.

NEW QUESTION 10
A security engineer must troubleshoot an administrator's inability to make an existing Amazon S3 bucket public in an account that is part of an organization n IAM Organizations. The administrator switched the role from the master account to a member account and then attempted to make one S3 bucket public. This action was immediately denied
Which actions should the security engineer take to troubleshoot the permissions issue? (Select TWO.)

A. Review the cross-account role permissions and the S3 bucket policy Verify that the Amazon S3 block public access option in the member account is deactivated.
B. Review the role permissions m the master account and ensure it has sufficient privileges to perform S3 operations
C. Filter IAM CloudTrail logs for the master account to find the original deny event and update the cross-account role m the member account accordingly Verify that the Amazon S3 block public access option in the master account is deactivated.
D. Evaluate the SCPs covering the member account and the permissions boundary of the role in the member account for missing permissions and explicit denies.
E. Ensure the S3 bucket policy explicitly allows the s3 PutBucketPublicAccess action for the role m the member account

Answer: DE

Explanation:
A is incorrect because reviewing the cross-account role permissions and the S3 bucket policy is not enough to troubleshoot the permissions issue. You also need to verify that the Amazon S3 block public access option in the member account is deactivated, as well as the permissions boundary and the SCPs of the role in the member account.
D is correct because evaluating the SCPs and the permissions boundary of the role in the member account can help you identify any missing permissions or explicit denies that could prevent the administrator from making the S3 bucket public.
E is correct because ensuring that the S3 bucket policy explicitly allows the s3 PutBucketPublicAccess action for the role in the member account can help you override any block public access settings that could prevent the administrator from making the S3 bucket public.

NEW QUESTION 15
A security team is working on a solution that will use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to monitor new Amazon S3 objects. The solution will monitor for public access and for changes to any S3 bucket policy or setting that result in public access. The security team configures EventBridge to watch for specific API calls that are logged from AWS CloudTrail. EventBridge has an action to send an email notification through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to the security team immediately with details of the API call.
Specifically, the security team wants EventBridge to watch for the s3:PutObjectAcl, s3:DeleteBucketPolicy, and s3:PutBucketPolicy API invocation logs from CloudTrail. While developing the solution in a single account, the security team discovers that the s3:PutObjectAcl API call does not invoke an EventBridge event. However, the s3:DeleteBucketPolicy API call and the s3:PutBucketPolicy API call do invoke an event.
The security team has enabled CloudTrail for AWS management events with a basic configuration in the AWS Region in which EventBridge is being tested. Verification of the EventBridge event pattern indicates that the pattern is set up correctly. The security team must implement a solution so that the s3:PutObjectAcl API call will invoke an EventBridge event. The solution must not generate false notifications.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Modify the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3. Select All Events as the event type.
B. Modify the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3. Select Bucket Level Operations as the event type.
C. Enable CloudTrail Insights to identify unusual API activity.
D. Enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets. According to the AWS documentation1, CloudTrail data events are the resource operations performed on or within a resource. These are also known as data plane operations. Data events are often high-volume activities. For example, Amazon S3 object-level API activity (such as GetObject, DeleteObject, and PutObject) is a data event.
By default, trails do not log data events. To record CloudTrail data events, you must explicitly add the
supported resources or resource types for which you want to collect activity. For more information, see Logging data events in the Amazon S3 User Guide2.
In this case, the security team wants EventBridge to watch for the s3:PutObjectAcl API invocation logs from CloudTrail. This API uses the acl subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for a new or existing object in an S3 bucket3. This is a data event that affects the S3 object resource type. Therefore, the security team must enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets in order to invoke an EventBridge event for this API call.
The other options are incorrect because:
A. Modifying the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3 and All Events as the event type will not capture the s3:PutObjectAcl API call, because this is a data event and not a management event. Management events provide information about management operations that are performed on resources in your AWS account. These are also known as control plane operations4.
B. Modifying the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3 and Bucket Level Operations as the event type will not capture the s3:PutObjectAcl API call, because this is a data event that affects the S3 object resource type and not the S3 bucket resource type. Bucket level operations are management events that affect the configuration or metadata of an S3 bucket5.
C. Enabling CloudTrail Insights to identify unusual API activity will not help the security team monitor new S3 objects or changes to any S3 bucket policy or setting that result in public access. CloudTrail Insights helps AWS users identify and respond to unusual activity associated with API calls and API error rates by continuously analyzing CloudTrail management events6. It does not analyze data events or generate EventBridge events.
References:
1: CloudTrail log event reference - AWS CloudTrail 2: Logging data events - AWS CloudTrail 3: PutObjectAcl - Amazon Simple Storage Service 4: [Logging management events - AWS CloudTrail] 5: [Amazon S3 Event Types - Amazon Simple Storage Service] 6: Logging Insights events for trails - AWS CloudTrail

NEW QUESTION 20
A company recently had a security audit in which the auditors identified multiple potential threats. These potential threats can cause usage pattern changes such as DNS access peak, abnormal instance traffic, abnormal network interface traffic, and unusual Amazon S3 API calls. The threats can come from different sources

and can occur at any time. The company needs to implement a solution to continuously monitor its system and identify all these incoming threats in near-real time.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 24
A company uses Amazon GuardDuty. The company's security team wants all High severity findings to automatically generate a ticket in a third-party ticketing system through email integration.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the third-party ticketing email system to the SNS topic. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that includes an event pattern that matches High severity GuardDuty findings. Specify the SNS topic as the target for the Event-Bridge rule.
According to the AWS documentation1, you can use Amazon EventBridge to create rules that match events from GuardDuty and route them to targets such as Amazon SNS topics. You can use event patterns to filter events based on criteria such as severity, type, or resource. For example, you can create a rule that matches only High severity findings and sends them to an SNS topic that is subscribed by a third-party ticketing email system. This way, you can automate the creation of tickets for High severity findings and notify the security team.

NEW QUESTION 26
A company has a single AWS account and uses an Amazon EC2 instance to test application code. The company recently discovered that the instance was compromised. The instance was serving up malware. The analysis of the instance showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago.
A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the company’s security team about compromised instances through an email distribution list for high severity findings. The security engineer must implement the solution as soon as possible.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 31
A company wants to remove all SSH keys permanently from a specific subset of its Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that are using the same 1AM instance profile However three individuals who have IAM user accounts will need to access these instances by using an SSH session to perform critical duties
How can a security engineer provide the access to meet these requirements'?

A. Assign an 1AM policy to the instance profile to allow the EC2 instances to be managed by AWS Systems Manager Provide the 1AM user accounts with permission to use Systems Manager Remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances Use Systems Manager Inventory to select the EC2 instance and connect

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
To provide access to the three individuals who have IAM user accounts to access the Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that are using the same IAM instance profile, the most appropriate solution would be to assign an IAM policy to the instance profile to allow the EC2 instances to be managed by AWS Systems Manager, provide the IAM user accounts with permission to use Systems Manager, remove the SSH keys from the EC2 instances, and use Systems Manager Session Manager to select the EC2 instance and connect.
References: : AWS Systems Manager Session Manager - AWS Systems Manager : AWS Systems Manage AWS Management Console : AWS Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console : Am Elastic Compute Cloud - Amazon Web Services : Amazon Linux 2 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Syst Manager - AWS Management Console : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console : AWS Systems Manager - AWS Management Console

NEW QUESTION 32
A company deployed Amazon GuardDuty In the us-east-1 Region. The company wants all DNS logs that relate to the company's Amazon EC2 instances to be inspected. What should a security engineer do to ensure that the EC2 instances are logged?

A. Use IPv6 addresses that are configured for hostnames.
B. Configure external DNS resolvers as internal resolvers that are visible only to IAM.
C. Use IAM DNS resolvers for all EC2 instances.
D. Configure a third-party DNS resolver with logging for all EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure that the EC2 instances are logged, the security engineer should do the following:
- Use AWS DNS resolvers for all EC2 instances. This allows the security engineer to use Amazon-provided DNS servers that resolve public DNS hostnames to private IP addresses within their VPC, and that log DNS queries in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

NEW QUESTION 36
A company Is planning to use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with its on-premises servers. The company has an existing IAM Direct Connect connection established between its on-premises data center and an IAM Region Security policy states that the company's on-premises firewall should only have specific IP addresses added to the allow list and not a CIDR range. The company also wants to restrict access so that only certain data center-based servers have access to Amazon EFS
How should a security engineer implement this solution''

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 39
A company has recently recovered from a security incident that required the restoration of Amazon EC2 instances from snapshots.
After performing a gap analysis of its disaster recovery procedures and backup strategies, the company is concerned that, next time, it will not be able to recover the EC2 instances if the AWS account was compromised and Amazon EBS snapshots were deleted.
All EBS snapshots are encrypted using an AWS KMS CMK. Which solution would solve this problem?

A. Create a new Amazon S3 bucke
B. Use EBS lifecycle policies to move EBS snapshots to the new S3 bucke
C. Move snapshots to Amazon S3 Glacier using lifecycle policies, and apply Glacier Vault Lock policies to prevent deletion.
D. Use AWS Systems Manager to distribute a configuration that performs local backups of all attached disks to Amazon S3.
E. Create a new AWS account with limited privilege
F. Allow the new account to access the AWS KMS key used to encrypt the EBS snapshots, and copy the encrypted snapshots to the new account on a recurring

basis.
G. Use AWS Backup to copy EBS snapshots to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This answer is correct because creating a new AWS account with limited privileges would provide an isolated and secure backup destination for the EBS snapshots. Allowing the new account to access the AWS KMS key used to encrypt the EBS snapshots would enable cross-account snapshot sharing without requiring re-encryption. Copying the encrypted snapshots to the new account on a recurring basis would ensure that the backups are up-to-date and consistent.

NEW QUESTION 44
A startup company is using a single AWS account that has resources in a single AWS Region. A security engineer configures an AWS Cloud Trail trail in the same Region to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket by using the AWS CLI.
Because of expansion, the company adds resources in multiple Regions. The secu-rity engineer notices that the logs from the new Regions are not reaching the S3 bucket.
What should the security engineer do to fix this issue with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Change the existing CloudTrail trail so that it applies to all Regions.
According to the AWS documentation1, you can configure CloudTrail to deliver log files from multiple Regions to a single S3 bucket for a single account. To change an existing single-Region trail to log in all Regions, you must use the AWS CLI and add the --is-multi-region-trail option to the update-trail command2. This will ensure that you log global service events and capture all management event activity in your account.
Option A is incorrect because creating a new CloudTrail trail for each Region will incur additional costs and increase operational overhead. Option B is incorrect because changing the S3 bucket to receive notifications will not affect the delivery of log files from other Regions. Option C is incorrect because creating a new CloudTrail trail that applies to all Regions will result in duplicate log files for the original Region and also incur additional costs.

NEW QUESTION 47
A security engineer must use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to design a key management solution for a set of Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that contain sensitive data. The solution needs to ensure that the key material automatically expires in 90 days.
Which solution meets these criteria?

A. A customer managed CMK that uses customer provided key material
B. A customer managed CMK that uses AWS provided key material
C. An AWS managed CMK
D. Operation system-native encryption that uses GnuPG

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/kms/import-key-material.html aws kms import-key-material \
--key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
--encrypted-key-material fileb://EncryptedKeyMaterial.bin \
--import-token fileb://ImportToken.bin \
--expiration-model KEY_MATERIAL_EXPIRES \
--valid-to 2021-09-21T19:00:00Z
The correct answer is A. A customer managed CMK that uses customer provided key material.
A customer managed CMK is a KMS key that you create, own, and manage in your AWS account. You have full control over the key configuration, permissions, rotation, and deletion. You can use a customer managed CMK to encrypt and decrypt data in AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS, such as Amazon EBS1.
A customer managed CMK can use either AWS provided key material or customer provided key material. AWS provided key material is generated by AWS KMS and never leaves the service unencrypted. Customer provided key material is generated outside of AWS KMS and imported into a customer managed CMK. You can specify an expiration date for the imported key material, after which the CMK becomes unusable until you reimport new key material2.
To meet the criteria of automatically expiring the key material in 90 days, you need to use customer provided key material and set the expiration date accordingly. This way, you can ensure that the data encrypted with the CMK will not be accessible after 90 days unless you reimport new key material and re-encrypt the data.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
* B. A customer managed CMK that uses AWS provided key material does not expire automatically. You can enable automatic rotation of the key material every year, but this does not prevent access to the data encrypted with the previous key material. You would need to manually delete the CMK and its backing key material to make the data inaccessible3.
* C. An AWS managed CMK is a KMS key that is created, owned, and managed by an AWS service on your behalf. You have limited control over the key configuration, permissions, rotation, and deletion. You cannot use an AWS managed CMK to encrypt data in other AWS services or applications. You also cannot set an expiration date for the key material of an AWS managed CMK4.
* D. Operation system-native encryption that uses GnuPG is not a solution that uses AWS KMS. GnuPG is a command line tool that implements the OpenPGP standard for encrypting and signing data. It does not integrate with Amazon EBS or other AWS services. It also does not provide a way to automatically expire the key material used for encryption5.
References:
1: Customer Managed Keys - AWS Key Management Service 2: [Importing Key Material in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) - AWS Key Management Service] 3: [Rotating Customer Master Keys - AWS Key Management Service] 4: [AWS Managed Keys - AWS Key Management Service] 5: The GNU Privacy Guard

NEW QUESTION 51
A company is running an application in The eu-west-1 Region. The application uses an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK to encrypt sensitive data. The company plans to deploy the application in the eu-north-1 Region.

A security engineer needs to implement a key management solution for the application deployment in the new Region. The security engineer must minimize changes to the application code.
Which change should the security engineer make to the IAM KMS configuration to meet these requirements?

A. Update the key policies in eu-west-1. Point the application in eu-north-1 to use the same CMK as the application in eu-west-1.
B. Allocate a new CMK to eu-north-1 to be used by the application that is deployed in that Region.
C. Allocate a new CMK to eu-north-1. Create the same alias name for both key
D. Configure the application deployment to use the key alias.
E. Allocate a new CMK to eu-north-1. Create an alias for eu-'-1. Change the application code to point to the alias for eu-'-1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
A Systems Engineer is troubleshooting the connectivity of a test environment that includes a virtual security appliance deployed inline. In addition to using the virtual security appliance, the Development team wants to use security groups and network ACLs to accomplish various security requirements in the environment.
What configuration is necessary to allow the virtual security appliance to route the traffic?

A. Disable network ACLs.
B. Configure the security appliance's elastic network interface for promiscuous mode.
C. Disable the Network Source/Destination check on the security appliance's elastic network interface
D. Place the security appliance in the public subnet with the internet gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#eni-basics Source/destination checking "You must disable source/destination checks if the instance runs services such as network address translation, routing, or firewalls."
The correct answer is C. Disable the Network Source/Destination check on the security appliance's elastic network interface.
This answer is correct because disabling the Network Source/Destination check allows the virtual security appliance to route traffic that is not addressed to or from itself. By default, this check is enabled on all EC2 instances, and it prevents them from forwarding traffic that does not match their own IP or MAC addresses. However, for a virtual security appliance that acts as a router or a firewall, this check needs to be disabled, otherwise it will drop the traffic that it is supposed to route12.
The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Disabling network ACLs is not a solution, because network ACLs are optional layers of security for the subnets in a VPC. They can be used to allow or deny traffic based on IP addresses and ports, but they do not affect the routing behavior of the virtual security appliance3.
- B. Configuring the security appliance's elastic network interface for promiscuous mode is not a solution, because promiscuous mode is a mode for a network interface that causes it to pass all traffic it receives to the CPU, rather than passing only the frames that it is programmed to receive. Promiscuous mode is normally used for packet sniffing or monitoring, but it does not enable the network interface to route traffic4.
- D. Placing the security appliance in the public subnet with the internet gateway is not a solution, because it does not address the routing issue of the virtual security appliance. The security appliance can be placed in either a public or a private subnet, depending on the network design and security requirements, but it still needs to have the Network Source/Destination check disabled to route traffic properly5.

References:
1: Enabling or disabling source/destination checks - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 2: Virtual security appliance - Wikipedia 3: Network ACLs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 4: Promiscuous mode - Wikipedia 5: NAT instances - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

NEW QUESTION 53
A company's security engineer is developing an incident response plan to detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources. The security engineer needs to provide visibility for as many AWS Regions as possible.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO.)

A. Turn on VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs in the account.
B. Activate Amazon GuardDuty across all AWS Regions.
C. Activate Amazon Detective across all AWS Regions.
D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that responds to findings and publishes the find-ings to the SNS topic.
F. Create an AWS Lambda functio
G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that in-vokes the Lambda function to publish findings to Amazon Simple Email Ser-vice (Amazon SES).

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources, the security engineer needs to use a service that can monitor network traffic and API calls across all AWS Regions. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that can do this by analyzing VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail event logs, and DNS logs. By activating GuardDuty across all AWS Regions, the security engineer can provide visibility for as many regions as possible. GuardDuty generates findings that contain details about the potential threats detected in the account. To respond to these findings, the security engineer needs to create a mechanism that can notify the relevant stakeholders or take remedial actions. One way to do this is to use Amazon EventBridge, which is a serverless event bus service that can connect AWS services and third-party applications. By creating an EventBridge rule that responds to GuardDuty findings and publishes them to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic, the security engineer can enable subscribers of the topic to receive notifications via email, SMS, or other methods. This is a cost-effective solution that does not require any additional infrastructure or code.

NEW QUESTION 57
What are the MOST secure ways to protect the AWS account root user of a recently opened AWS account? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 60
A company is building an application on IAM that will store sensitive Information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated.
What should the security engineer recommend?

A. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot
B. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
C. Include the database credential in the EC2 user data fiel
D. Use an IAM Lambda function to rotate database credential
E. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
F. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 Instanc
G. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volum
H. Store the database credentials in IAM CloudHSM with automatic rotatio
I. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
J. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshot
K. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instance
L. Store the database credentials in IAM Secrets Manager with automatic rotatio
M. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
N. Set up an IAM CloudHSM cluster with IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to store KMS keys.Set up Amazon RDS encryption using IAM KMS to encrypt the databas
O. Store database credentials in the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotatio
P. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To protect the sensitive data against any data breach and minimize management overhead, the security engineer should recommend the following solution:

- Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. This allows the security engineer to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt data at rest for the database and any backups or replicas.
- Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. This allows the security engineer to use AWS KMS to encrypt data at rest for the EC2 instances and any snapshots or volumes.
- Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager with automatic rotation. This allows the security engineer to encrypt and manage secrets centrally, and to configure automatic rotation schedules for them.
- Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database. This allows the security engineer to encrypt data in transit between the EC2 instances and the database.

NEW QUESTION 62
A company is using IAM Secrets Manager to store secrets for its production Amazon RDS database. The Security Officer has asked that secrets be rotated every 3 months. Which solution would allow the company to securely rotate the secrets? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BE

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

NEW QUESTION 65
A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to deploy an application that deals with sensitive data During a recent security audit, the company identified a security issue in which Amazon RDS credentials were stored with the application code In the company's source code repository
A security engineer needs to develop a solution to ensure that database credentials are stored securely and rotated periodically. The credentials should be accessible to the application only The engineer also needs to prevent database administrators from sharing database credentials as plaintext with other teammates. The solution must also minimize administrate overhead
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Use the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store to generate database credential
B. Use an IAM profile for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 68
There is a requirement for a company to transfer large amounts of data between IAM and an on-premise location. There is an additional requirement for low latency and high consistency traffic to IAM. Given these requirements how would you design a hybrid architecture? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

A. Provision a Direct Connect connection to an IAM region using a Direct Connect partner.
B. Create a VPN tunnel for private connectivity, which increases network consistency and reduces latency.
C. Create an iPSec tunnel for private connectivity, which increases network consistency and reduces latency.
D. Create a VPC peering connection between IAM and the Customer gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:
IAM Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to IAM. Using IAM Direct Connect you can establish private connectivity between IAM and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.
Options B and C are invalid because these options will not reduce network latency Options D is invalid because this is only used to connect 2 VPC's
For more information on IAM direct connect, just browse to the below URL: https://IAM.amazon.com/directconnect
The correct answer is: Provision a Direct Connect connection to an IAM region using a Direct Connect partner. omit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 72
A company needs to store multiple years of financial records. The company wants to use Amazon S3 to store copies of these documents. The company must implement a solution to prevent the documents from being edited, replaced, or deleted for 7 years after the documents are stored in Amazon S3. The solution must also encrypt the documents at rest.
A security engineer creates a new S3 bucket to store the documents. What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements?

A. Configure S3 server-side encryptio
B. Create an S3 bucket policy that has an explicit deny rule for all users for s3:DeleteObject and s3:PutObject API call
C. Configure S3 Object Lock to use governance mode with a retention period of 7 years.
D. Configure S3 server-side encryptio
E. Configure S3 Versioning on the S3 bucke
F. Configure S3 ObjectLock to use compliance mode with a retention period of 7 years.
G. Configure S3 Versionin
H. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering on the S3 bucket to move the documents to S3 Glacier Deep Archive storag
I. Use S3 server-side encryption immediatel
J. Expire the objects after 7 years.
K. Set up S3 Event Notifications and use S3 server-side encryptio
L. Configure S3 Event Notifications to target an AWS Lambda function that will review any S3 API call to the S3 bucket and deny the s3:DeleteObject and s3:PutObject API call
M. Remove the S3 event notification after 7 years.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75
A company has launched an Amazon EC2 instance with an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume in the us-east-1 Region The volume is encrypted with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key that the company's security team created The security team has created an 1AM key policy and has assigned the policy to the key The security team has also created an 1AM instance profile and has assigned the profile to the instance
The EC2 instance will not start and transitions from the pending state to the shutting-down state to the terminated state
Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to troubleshoot this issue? (Select TWO)

A. Verify that the KMS key policy specifies a deny statement that prevents access to the key by using the aws SourceIP condition key Check that the range includes the EC2 instance IP address that is associated with the EBS volume
B. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is set to the Symmetric key type
C. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is in the Enabled state
D. Verify that the EC2 role that is associated with the instance profile has the correct 1AM instance policy to launch an EC2 instance with the EBS volume
E. Verify that the key that is associated with the EBS volume has not expired and needs to be rotated

Answer: CD

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

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

NEW QUESTION 76
A company maintains an open-source application that is hosted on a public GitHub repository. While creating a new commit to the repository, an engineer uploaded their IAM access key and secret access key. The engineer reported the mistake to a manager, and the manager immediately disabled the access key. The company needs to assess the impact of the exposed access key. A security engineer must recommend a solution that requires the least possible managerial overhead.
Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 81
An IAM user receives an Access Denied message when the user attempts to access objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. The user and the S3 bucket are in the same AWS account. The S3 bucket is configured to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt all of its objects at rest by using a customer managed key from the same AWS account. The S3 bucket has no bucket policy defined. The IAM user has been granted permissions through an IAM policy that allows the kms:Decrypt permission to the customer managed key. The IAM policy also allows the s3:List* and s3:Get* permissions for the S3 bucket and its objects.
Which of the following is a possible reason that the IAM user cannot access the objects in the S3 bucket?

A. The IAM policy needs to allow the kms:DescribeKey permission.
B. The S3 bucket has been changed to use the AWS managed key to encrypt objects at rest.
C. An S3 bucket policy needs to be added to allow the IAM user to access the objects.
D. The KMS key policy has been edited to remove the ability for the AWS account to have full access to the key.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The possible reason that the IAM user cannot access the objects in the S3 bucket is D. The KMS key policy has been edited to remove the ability for the AWS account to have full access to the key.
This answer is correct because the KMS key policy is the primary way to control access to the KMS key, and it must explicitly allow the AWS account to have full access to the key. If the KMS key policy has been edited to remove this permission, then the IAM policy that grants kms:Decrypt permission to the IAM user has no effect, and the IAM user cannot decrypt the objects in the S3 bucket12.
The other options are incorrect because:
> A. The IAM policy does not need to allow the kms:DescribeKey permission, because this permission is not required for decrypting objects in S3 using SSE-KMS. The kms:DescribeKey permission allows getting information about a KMS key, such as its creation date, description, and key state3.
> B. The S3 bucket has not been changed to use the AWS managed key to encrypt objects at rest, because this would not cause an Access Denied message for the IAM user. The AWS managed key is a default KMS key that is created and managed by AWS for each AWS account and Region. The IAM user does not need any permissions on this key to use it for SSE-KMS4.
> C. An S3 bucket policy does not need to be added to allow the IAM user to access the objects, because the IAM user already has s3:List* and s3:Get* permissions for the S3 bucket and its objects through an IAM policy. An S3 bucket policy is an optional way to grant cross-account access or public access to an S3 bucket5.
References:
1: Key policies in AWS KMS 2: Using server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) 3: AWS KMS API Permissions Reference 4: Using server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) 5: Bucket policy examples

NEW QUESTION 82
A company's IAM account consists of approximately 300 IAM users. Now there is a mandate that an access change is required for 100 IAM users to have unlimited privileges to S3.As a system administrator, how can you implement this effectively so that there is no need to apply the policy at the individual user level? Please select:

A. Create a new role and add each user to the IAM role
B. Use the IAM groups and add users, based upon their role, to different groups and apply the policy to group
C. Create a policy and apply it to multiple users using a JSON script
D. Create an S3 bucket policy with unlimited access which includes each user's IAM account ID

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is incorrect since you don't add a user to the IAM Role Option C is incorrect since you don't assign multiple users to a policy Option D is incorrect since this is not an ideal approach
An IAM group is used to collectively manage users who need the same set of permissions. By having groups, it becomes easier to manage permissions. So if you change the permissions on the group scale, it will affect all the users in that group
For more information on IAM Groups, just browse to the below URL: https://docs.IAM.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_eroups.html
The correct answer is: Use the IAM groups and add users, based upon their role, to different groups and apply the policy to group

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 83
A company is using IAM Organizations. The company wants to restrict IAM usage to the eu-west-1 Region for all accounts under an OU that is named "development." The solution must persist restrictions to existing and new IAM accounts under the development OU.

A. Include the following SCP on the development OU:

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

B. Include the following SCP on the development account:

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

C. Include the following SCP on the development OU

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

D. Include the following SCP on the development OU

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
A company's security team needs to receive a notification whenever an AWS access key has not been rotated in 90 or more days. A security engineer must develop a solution that provides these notifications automatically.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

A. Deploy an AWS Config managed rule to run on a periodic basis of 24 hour
B. Select theaccess-keys-rotated managed rule, and set the maxAccessKeyAge parameter to 90 day
C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with an event pattern that matches the compliance type of NON_COMPLIANT from AWS Config for the managed rul
D. Configure EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.
E. Create a script to export a .csv file from the AWS Trusted Advisor check for IAM access key rotation.Load the script into an AWS Lambda function that will upload the .csv file to an Amazon S3 bucke

F. Create an Amazon Athena table query that runs when the .csv file is uploaded to the S3 bucke
G. Publish the results for any keys older than 90 days by using an invocation of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.
H. Create a script to download the IAM credentials report on a periodic basi
I. Load the script into an AWS Lambda function that will run on a schedule through Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Configure the Lambda script to load the report into memory and to filter the report for recordsin which the key was last rotated at least 90 days ag
J. If any records are detected, send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.
K. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the IAM API to list all the user
L. Iterate through the users by using the ListAccessKeys operatio
M. Verify that the value in the CreateDate field is not at least 90 days ol
N. Send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team if the value is at least 90 days ol
O. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to schedule the Lambda function to run each day.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89
A company has a guideline that mandates the encryption of all Amazon S3 bucket data in transit. A security engineer must implement an S3 bucket policy that denies any S3 operations if data is not encrypted.
Which S3 bucket policy will meet this requirement?

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

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

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

D. A screenshot of a computer code Description automatically generated

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 94
A company has implemented IAM WAF and Amazon CloudFront for an application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are part of an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).
The IAM WAF web ACL uses an IAM Managed Rules rule group and is associated with the CloudFront distribution. CloudFront receives the request from IAM WAF and then uses the ALB as the distribution's origin.
During a security review, a security engineer discovers that the infrastructure is susceptible to a large, layer 7 DDoS attack.
How can the security engineer improve the security at the edge of the solution to defend against this type of attack?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
To improve the security at the edge of the solution to defend against a large, layer 7 DDoS attack, the security engineer should do the following:
> Configure AWS WAF with a rate-based rule that imposes a rate limit that automatically blocks requests when the rate limit is exceeded. This allows the security engineer to use a rule that tracks the number of requests from a single IP address and blocks subsequent requests if they exceed a specified threshold within a specified time period.

NEW QUESTION 97
A company became aware that one of its access keys was exposed on a code sharing website 11 days ago. A Security Engineer must review all use of the exposed access keys to determine the extent of the exposure. The company enabled IAM CloudTrail m an regions when it opened the account
Which of the following will allow (he Security Engineer 10 complete the task?

A. Filter the event history on the exposed access key in the CloudTrail console Examine the data from the past 11 days.
B. Use the IAM CLI lo generate an IAM credential report Extract all the data from the past 11 days.
C. Use Amazon Athena to query the CloudTrail logs from Amazon S3 Retrieve the rows for the exposed access key tor the past 11 days.
D. Use the Access Advisor tab in the IAM console to view all of the access key activity for the past 11 days.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Athena is a service that enables you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL1. You can use Athena to query the CloudTrail logs that are stored in S3 and filter them by the exposed access key and the date range2. The other options are not effective ways to review the use of the exposed access key.

NEW QUESTION 98
A security engineer logs in to the AWS Lambda console with administrator permissions. The security engineer is trying to view logs in Amazon CloudWatch for a Lambda function that is named my Function.
When the security engineer chooses the option in the Lambda console to view logs in CloudWatch, an “error loading Log Streams" message appears.
The IAM policy for the Lambda function's execution role contains the following:

```
{
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                  {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "logs:CreateLogGroup",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:111111111111:*"
                  },
                  {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": ["logs:PutLogEvents"],
                        "Resource": ["arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:111111111111:log-
group:/aws/Lambda/myFunction:*"]
                  }
            ]
}
```

How should the security engineer correct the error?

A. Move the logs:CreateLogGroup action to the second Allow statement.
B. Add the logs:PutDestination action to the second Allow statement.
C. Add the logs:GetLogEvents action to the second Allow statement.
D. Add the logs:CreateLogStream action to the second Allow statement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
CloudWatchLogsReadOnlyAccess doesn't include "logs:CreateLogStream" but it includes "logs:Get*"
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/iam-identity-based-access-control-cwl.html#:~:te

NEW QUESTION 102
An organization wants to log all IAM API calls made within all of its IAM accounts, and must have a central place to analyze these logs. What steps should be taken to meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner? (Select TWO)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
these are the steps that can meet the requirements in the most secure manner. CloudTrail is a service that records AWS API calls and delivers log files to an S3 bucket. Turning on CloudTrail in each IAM account can help capture all IAM API calls made within those accounts. Updating the bucket policy of the bucket in the account that will be storing the logs can help grant other accounts permission to write log files to that bucket. The other options are either unnecessary or insecure for logging and analyzing IAM API calls.

NEW QUESTION 106
A company has several petabytes of data. The company must preserve this data for 7 years to comply with regulatory requirements. The company's compliance team asks a security officer to develop a strategy that will prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data.
Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

A. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
B. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mod
C. Upload the data to the bucke
D. Create a resource-based bucket policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
E. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
F. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in governance mod
G. Upload the data to the bucke
H. Create a user-based IAM policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
I. Create a vault in Amazon S3 Glacie
J. Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirement
K. Upload the data to the vault.
L. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
M. Upload the data to the bucke
N. Use a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacie
O. Create a Vault Lock policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To preserve the data for 7 years and prevent anyone from changing or deleting it, the security officer needs to use a service that can store the data securely and enforce compliance controls. The most cost-effective way to do this is to use Amazon S3 Glacier, which is a low-cost storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. S3 Glacier allows you to create a vault, which is a container for storing archives. Archives are any data such as photos, videos, or documents that you want to store durably and reliably.
S3 Glacier also offers a feature called Vault Lock, which helps you to easily deploy and enforce compliance controls for individual vaults with a Vault Lock policy. You can specify controls such as “write once read many” (WORM) in a Vault Lock policy and lock the policy from future edits. Once a Vault Lock policy is locked, the policy can no longer be changed or deleted. S3 Glacier enforces the controls set in the Vault Lock policy to help achieve your compliance objectives. For example, you can use Vault Lock policies to enforce data retention by denying deletes for a specified period of time.
To use S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, the security officer needs to follow these steps:

- Create a vault in S3 Glacier using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs.

- Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements using the IAM policy language. The policy can include conditions such as aws:CurrentTime or aws:SecureTransport to further restrict access to the vault.
- Initiate the lock by attaching the Vault Lock policy to the vault, which sets the lock to an in-progress state and returns a lock ID. While the policy is in the in-progress state, you have 24 hours to validate
your Vault Lock policy before the lock ID expires. To prevent your vault from exiting the in-progress state, you must complete the Vault Lock process within these 24 hours. Otherwise, your Vault Lock policy will be deleted.
- Use the lock ID to complete the lock process. If the Vault Lock policy doesn't work as expected, you can stop the Vault Lock process and restart from the beginning.
- Upload the data to the vault using either direct upload or multipart upload methods. For more information about S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, see S3 Glacier Vault Lock.

The other options are incorrect because:

- Option A is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a WORM model in S3. You can apply two types of object locks: retention periods and legal holds. A retention period specifies a fixed period of time during which an object remains locked. A legal hold is an indefinite lock on an object until it is removed. However, S3 Object Lock only prevents objects from being overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user in your AWS account. It does not prevent objects from being modified by other means, such as changing their metadata or encryption settings. Moreover, S3 Object Lock requires that you enable versioning on your bucket, which will incur additional storage costs for storing multiple versions of an object.
- Option B is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock in governance mode works similarly to compliance mode, except that users with specific IAM permissions can change or delete objects that are locked. This means that users who have s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission can remove retention periods or legal holds from objects and overwrite or delete them before they expire. This option does not provide strong enforcement for compliance controls as required by the regulatory requirements.
- Option D is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and using a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. Lifecycle rules are actions that Amazon S3 automatically performs on objects during their lifetime. You can use lifecycle rules to transition objects between storage classes or expire them after a certain period of time. However, lifecycle rules do not apply any compliance controls on objects or prevent them from being modified or deleted by users. Moreover, transitioning objects from S3 to S3 Glacier using lifecycle rules will incur additional charges for retrieval requests and data transfers.

NEW QUESTION 107
A company has multiple accounts in the AWS Cloud. Users in the developer account need to have access to specific resources in the production account.
What is the MOST secure way to provide this access?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 108
A security engineer is designing a cloud architecture to support an application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and processes sensitive information, including credit card numbers.
The application will send the credit card numbers to a component that is running in an isolated environment. The component will encrypt, store, and decrypt the numbers.
The component then will issue tokens to replace the numbers in other parts of the application.
The component of the application that manages the tokenization process will be deployed on a separate set of EC2 instances. Other components of the application must not be able to store or access the credit card numbers.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Nitro Enclaves are isolated and hardened virtual machines that run on EC2 instances and provide a secure environment for processing sensitive data. Nitro Enclaves have no persistent storage, interactive access, or external networking, and they can only communicate with the parent instance through a secure local channel. Nitro Enclaves also support cryptographic attestation, which allows verifying the identity and integrity of the enclave and its code. Nitro Enclaves are ideal for implementing data protection solutions such as tokenization, encryption, and key management.
Using Nitro Enclaves for the tokenization component of the application meets the requirements of isolating the sensitive data from other parts of the application, encrypting and storing the credit card numbers securely, and issuing tokens to replace the numbers. Other components of the application will not be able to access or store the credit card numbers, as they are only available within the enclave.

NEW QUESTION 109
A security engineer is configuring account-based access control (ABAC) to allow only specific principals to put objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. The principals already have access to Amazon S3.
The security engineer needs to configure a bucket policy that allows principals to put objects into the S3 bucket only if the value of the Team tag on the object matches the value of the Team tag that is associated with the principal. During testing, the security engineer notices that a principal can still put objects into the S3 bucket when the tag values do not match.
Which combination of factors are causing the PutObject operation to succeed when the tag values are different? (Select TWO.)

A. The principal's identity-based policy grants access to put objects into the S3 bucket with no conditions.
B. The principal's identity-based policy overrides the condition because the identity-based policy contains an explicit allow.
C. The S3 bucket's resource policy does not deny access to put objects.
D. The S3 bucket's resource policy cannot allow actions to the principal.
E. The bucket policy does not apply to principals in the same zone of trust.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The correct answer is A and C.
When using ABAC, the principal’s identity-based policy and the S3 bucket’s resource policy are both evaluated to determine the effective permissions. If either policy grants access to the principal, the action is allowed. If either policy denies access to the principal, the action is denied. Therefore, to enforce the tag-based condition, both policies must deny access when the tag values do not match.
In this case, the principal’s identity-based policy grants access to put objects into the S3 bucket with no conditions (A), which means that the policy does not check for the tag values. This policy overrides the condition in the bucket policy because an explicit allow always takes precedence over an implicit deny. The bucket policy can only allow or deny actions to the principal based on the condition, but it cannot override the identity-based policy.
The S3 bucket’s resource policy does not deny access to put objects ©, which means that it also does not check for the tag values. The bucket policy can only allow or deny actions to the principal based on the condition, but it cannot override the identity-based policy.
Therefore, the combination of factors A and C are causing the PutObject operation to succeed when the tag values are different.
References:
- Using ABAC with Amazon S3
- Bucket policy examples

NEW QUESTION 110
A company's security engineer wants to receive an email alert whenever Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer, or Amazon Made generate a high-severity security finding. The company uses AWS Control Tower to govern all of its accounts. The company also uses AWS Security Hub with all of the AWS service integrations turned on.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Set up separate AWS Lambda functions for GuardDuty, 1AM Access Analyzer, and Macie to call each service's public API to retrieve high-severity finding
B. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send the email alert
C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the functions on a schedule.
D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a pattern that matches Security Hub findings events with high severit
E. Configure the rule to send the findings to a target Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
F. Subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic.
G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a pattern that matches AWS Control Tower events with high severit
H. Configure the rule to send the findings to a target Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
I. Subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic.
J. Host an application on Amazon EC2 to call the GuardDuty, 1AM Access Analyzer, and Macie APIs.Within the application, use the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) API to retrieve high-severity findings and to send the findings to an SNS topi
K. Subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS documentation states that you can create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a pattern that matches Security Hub findings events with high severity. You can then configure the rule to send the findings to a target Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. You can subscribe the desired email addresses to the SNS topic. This method is the least operational overhead way to meet the requirements.
References: : AWS Security Hub User Guide

NEW QUESTION 112
A company is developing a highly resilient application to be hosted on multiple Amazon EC2 instances . The application will store highly sensitive user data in Amazon RDS tables
The application must
• Include migration to a different IAM Region in the application disaster recovery plan.
• Provide a full audit trail of encryption key administration events
• Allow only company administrators to administer keys.
• Protect data at rest using application layer encryption
A Security Engineer is evaluating options for encryption key management
Why should the Security Engineer choose IAM CloudHSM over IAM KMS for encryption key management in this situation?

A. The key administration event logging generated by CloudHSM is significantly more extensive than IAM KMS.
B. CloudHSM ensures that only company support staff can administer encryption keys, whereas IAM KMS allows IAM staff to administer keys
C. The ciphertext produced by CloudHSM provides more robust protection against brute force decryption attacks than the ciphertext produced by IAM KMS
D. CloudHSM provides the ability to copy keys to a different Region, whereas IAM KMS does not

Answer: B

Explanation:
CloudHSM allows full control of your keys such including Symmetric (AES), Asymmetric (RSA), Sha-256, SHA 512, Hash Based, Digital Signatures (RSA). On the other hand, AWS Key Management Service is a
multi-tenant key storage that is owned and managed by AWS1.

References: 1: What are the differences between AWS Cloud HSM and KMS?

NEW QUESTION 117
Developers in an organization have moved from a standard application deployment to containers. The Security Engineer is tasked with ensuring that the containers are secure. Which strategies will reduce the attack surface and enhance the security of the containers? (Select TWO.)

A. Use the containers to automate security deployments.
B. Limit resource consumption (CPU, memory), networking connections, ports, and unnecessary container libraries.
C. Segregate containers by host, function, and data classification.
D. Use Docker Notary framework to sign task definitions.
E. Enable container breakout at the host kernel.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
these are the strategies that can reduce the attack surface and enhance the security of the containers. Containers are a method of packaging and running applications in isolated environments. Using containers to automate security deployments can help ensure that security patches and updates are applied consistently and quickly across the container fleet. Segregating containers by host, function, and data classification can help limit the impact of a compromise and enforce the principle of least privilege. The other options are either irrelevant or risky for securing containers.

NEW QUESTION 118
A company plans to create individual child accounts within an existing organization in IAM Organizations for each of its DevOps teams. IAM CloudTrail has been enabled and configured on all accounts to write audit logs to an Amazon S3 bucket in a centralized IAM account. A security engineer needs to ensure that DevOps team members are unable to modify or disable this configuration.
How can the security engineer meet these requirements?

A. Create an IAM policy that prohibits changes to the specific CloudTrail trail and apply the policy to the IAM account root user.
B. Create an S3 bucket policy in the specified destination account for the CloudTrail trail that prohibits configuration changes from the IAM account root user in the source account.
C. Create an SCP that prohibits changes to the specific CloudTrail trail and apply the SCP to the appropriate organizational unit or account in Organizations.
D. Create an IAM policy that prohibits changes to the specific CloudTrail trail and apply the policy to a new IAM grou
E. Have team members use individual IAM accounts that are members of the new IAM group.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120
A company's security engineer has been tasked with restricting a contractor's IAM account access to the company's Amazon EC2 console without providing access to any other IAM services The contractors IAM account must not be able to gain access to any other IAM service, even it the IAM account rs assigned additional permissions based on IAM group membership
What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements''

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
To restrict the contractor’s IAM account access to the EC2 console without providing access to any other AWS services, the security engineer should do the following:

- Create an IAM permissions boundary policy that allows EC2 access. This is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have.
- Associate the contractor’s IAM account with the IAM permissions boundary policy. This means that even if the contractor’s IAM account is assigned additional permissions based on IAM group membership, those permissions are limited by the permissions boundary policy.

NEW QUESTION 125
A security engineer recently rotated the host keys for an Amazon EC2 instance. The security engineer is trying to access the EC2 instance by using the EC2 Instance. Connect feature. However, the security engineer receives an error (or failed host key validation. Before the rotation of the host keys EC2 Instance Connect worked correctly with this EC2 instance.
What should the security engineer do to resolve this error?

A. Import the key material into AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
B. Manually upload the new host key to the AWS trusted host keys database.
C. Ensure that the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy is attached to the EC2 instance profile.
D. Create a new SSH key pair for the EC2 instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To set up a CloudFront distribution for an S3 bucket that hosts a static website, and to allow only specified IP addresses to access the website, the following steps are required:

- Create a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI), which is a special CloudFront user that you can associate with your distribution. An OAI allows you to restrict access to your S3 content by using signed URLs or signed cookies. For more information, see Using an origin access identity to restrict access to your Amazon S3 content.
- Create the S3 bucket policy so that only the OAI has access. This will prevent users from accessing the website directly by using S3 URLs, as they will receive an Access Denied error. To do this, use the AWS Policy Generator to create a bucket policy that grants s3:GetObject permission to the OAI, and attach it to the S3 bucket. For more information, see Restricting access to Amazon S3 content by using an origin access identity.

- Create an AWS WAF web ACL and add an IP set rule. AWS WAF is a web application firewall service that lets you control access to your web applications. An IP set is a condition that specifies a list of IP addresses or IP address ranges that requests originate from. You can use an IP set rule to allow or block requests based on the IP addresses of the requesters. For more information, see Working with IP match conditions.
- Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution. This will ensure that the web ACL filters all requests for your website before they reach your origin. You can do this by using the AWS WAF console, API, or CLI. For more information, see Associating or disassociating a web ACL with a CloudFront distribution.

This solution will meet the requirements of allowing only specified IP addresses to access the website and preventing direct access by using S3 URLs.
The other options are incorrect because they either do not create a CloudFront distribution for the S3 bucket (A), do not use an OAI to restrict access to the S3 bucket ©, or do not use AWS WAF to block traffic from outside the specified IP addresses (D).
Verified References:

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl-ip-conditions.html

NEW QUESTION 130
A company receives a notification from the AWS Abuse team about an AWS account The notification indicates that a resource in the account is compromised The company determines that the compromised resource is an Amazon EC2 instance that hosts a web application The compromised EC2 instance is part of an EC2 Auto Scaling group
The EC2 instance accesses Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB resources by using an 1AM access key and secret key The 1AM access key and secret key are stored inside the AMI that is specified in the Auto Scaling group's launch configuration The company is concerned that the credentials that are stored in the AMI might also have been exposed
The company must implement a solution that remediates the security concerns without causing downtime for the application The solution must comply with security best practices Which solution will meet these requirements'?

A. Rotate the potentially compromised access key that the EC2 instance uses Create a new AM I without the potentially compromised credentials Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh
B. Delete or deactivate the potentially compromised access key Create an EC2 Auto Scaling linked 1AM role that includes a custom policy that matches the potentiallycompromised access key permission Associate the new 1AM role with the Auto Scaling group Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh.
C. Delete or deactivate the potentially compromised access key Create a new AMI without the potentially compromised credentials Create an 1AM role that includes the correct permissions Create a launch template for the Auto Scaling group to reference the new AMI and 1AM role Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh
D. Rotate the potentially compromised access key Create a new AMI without the potentially compromised access key Use a user data script to supply the new access key as environmental variables in the Auto Scaling group's launch configuration Perform an EC2 Auto Scaling instance refresh

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS documentation states that you can create a new AMI without the potentially compromised credentials and create an 1AM role that includes the correct permissions. You can then create a launch template for the Auto Scaling group to reference the new AMI and 1AM role. This method is the most secure way to remediate the security concerns without causing downtime for the application.
References: : AWS Security Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 135
A company has contracted with a third party to audit several AWS accounts. To enable the audit, cross- account IAM roles have been created in each account targeted for audit. The Auditor is having trouble accessing some of the accounts.
Which of the following may be causing this problem? (Choose three.)

A. The external ID used by the Auditor is missing or incorrect.
B. The Auditor is using the incorrect password.
C. The Auditor has not been granted sts:AssumeRole for the role in the destination account.
D. The Amazon EC2 role used by the Auditor must be set to the destination account role.
E. The secret key used by the Auditor is missing or incorrect.
F. The role ARN used by the Auditor is missing or incorrect.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:
The following may be causing the problem for the Auditor:

- A. The external ID used by the Auditor is missing or incorrect. This is a possible cause, because the external ID is a unique identifier that is used to establish a trust relationship between the accounts. The external ID must match the one that is specified in the role's trust policy in the destination account1.
- C. The Auditor has not been granted sts:AssumeRole for the role in the destination account. This is a possible cause, because sts:AssumeRole is the API action that allows the Auditor to assume the
cross-account role and obtain temporary credentials. The Auditor must have an IAM policy that allows them to call sts:AssumeRole for the role ARN in the destination account2.
- F. The role ARN used by the Auditor is missing or incorrect. This is a possible cause, because the role ARN is the Amazon Resource Name of the cross-account role that the Auditor wants to assume. The role ARN must be valid and exist in the destination account3.

NEW QUESTION 136
A company's Security Auditor discovers that users are able to assume roles without using multi-factor authentication (MFA). An example of a current policy being applied to these users is as follows:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::555555555555:root"
    },
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
        "Condition": {
        "Bool": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false)
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

The Security Auditor finds that the users who are able to assume roles without MFA are alt coming from the IAM CLI. These users are using long-term IAM credentials. Which changes should a Security Engineer implement to resolve this security issue? (Select TWO.)

A)

```
"Effect": "Deny",
"Condition": { "Bool": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false) }
```

B)

```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Condition": { "Bool": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true) }
```

C)

```
"Effect": "Allow","Condition": { "BoolIfExists": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true} }
```

D)

```
"Effect": "Deny","Condition": { "BoolIfExists": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false} }
```

E)

```
"Effect": "Deny","Condition": { "BoolIfNotExist": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true} }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 138
Example.com is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Third-party host intrusion detection system (HIDS) agents that capture the traffic of the EC2 instance are running on each host. The company must ensure they are using privacy enhancing technologies for users, without losing the assurance the third-party solution offers.
What is the MOST secure way to meet these requirements?

A. Enable TLS pass through on the ALB, and handle decryption at the server using Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) cipher suites.
B. Create a listener on the ALB that uses encrypted connections with Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) cipher suites, and pass the traffic in the clear to the server.
C. Create a listener on the ALB that uses encrypted connections with Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) cipher suites, and use encrypted connections to the servers that do not enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS).
D. Create a listener on the ALB that does not enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) cipher suites, and use encrypted connections to the servers using Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) cipher suites.

Answer: D

Explanation:
the most secure way to meet the requirements. TLS is a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for data in transit. ALB is a service that distributes incoming traffic across multiple EC2 instances. HIDS is a system that monitors and detects malicious activity on a host. ECDHE is a type of cipher suite that supports perfect forward secrecy, which is a property that ensures that past and current TLS traffic stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked. By creating a listener on the ALB that does not enable PFS cipher suites, and using encrypted connections to the servers using ECDHE cipher suites, you can ensure that the HIDS agents can capture the traffic of the EC2 instance without compromising the privacy of the users. The other options are either less secure or less compatible with the third-party solution.

NEW QUESTION 142
A company uses AWS Signer with all of the company's AWS Lambda functions. A developer recently stopped working for the company. The company wants to ensure that all the code that the developer wrote can no longer be deployed to the Lambda functions.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

A. Revoke all versions of the signing profile assigned to the developer.
B. Examine the developer's IAM role
C. Remove all permissions that grant access to Signer.
D. Re-encrypt all source code with a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
E. Use Amazon CodeGuru to profile all the code that the Lambda functions use.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Revoke all versions of the signing profile assigned to the developer.
According to the AWS documentation1, AWS Signer is a fully managed code-signing service that helps you ensure the trust and integrity of your code. You can use Signer to sign code artifacts, such as Lambda deployment packages, with code-signing certificates that you control and manage.
A signing profile is a collection of settings that Signer uses to sign your code artifacts. A signing profile includes information such as the following:

- The type of signature that you want to create (for example, a code-signing signature).
- The signing algorithm that you want Signer to use to sign your code.
- The code-signing certificate and its private key that you want Signer to use to sign your code.

You can create multiple versions of a signing profile, each with a different code-signing certificate. You can also revoke a version of a signing profile if you no longer want to use it for signing code artifacts.
In this case, the company wants to ensure that all the code that the developer wrote can no longer be deployed to the Lambda functions. One way to achieve this is to revoke all versions of the signing profile that was assigned to the developer. This will prevent Signer from using that signing profile to sign any new code artifacts, and also invalidate any existing signatures that were created with that signing profile. This way, the company can ensure that only trusted and authorized code can be deployed to the Lambda functions.
The other options are incorrect because:

- B. Examining the developer's IAM roles and removing all permissions that grant access to Signer may not be sufficient to prevent the deployment of the developer's code. The developer may have already signed some code artifacts with a valid signing profile before leaving the company, and those signatures may still be accepted by Lambda unless the signing profile is revoked.
- C. Re-encrypting all source code with a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key may not be effective or practical. AWS KMS is a service that lets you create and manage encryption keys for your data. However, Lambda does not require encryption keys for deploying code artifacts, only valid signatures from Signer. Therefore, re-encrypting the source code may not prevent the deployment of the developer's code if it has already been signed with a valid signing profile. Moreover, re-encrypting all source code may be time-consuming and disruptive for other developers who are working on the same code base.
- D. Using Amazon CodeGuru to profile all the code that the Lambda functions use may not help with preventing the deployment of the developer's code. Amazon CodeGuru is a service that provides intelligent recommendations to improve your code quality and identify an application's most expensive lines of code. However, CodeGuru does not perform any security checks or validations on your code artifacts, nor does it interact with Signer or Lambda in any way. Therefore, using CodeGuru may not prevent unauthorized or untrusted code from being deployed to the Lambda functions.

References:
1: What is AWS Signer? - AWS Signer

NEW QUESTION 144
A company's application team needs to host a MySQL database on IAM. According to the company's security policy, all data that is stored on IAM must be encrypted at rest. In addition, all cryptographic material must be compliant with FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validation.
The application team needs a solution that satisfies the company's security requirements and minimizes
operational overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Host the database on Amazon RD
B. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for encryption.Use an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) custom key store that is backed by IAM CloudHSM for key management.
C. Host the database on Amazon RD
D. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for encryption.Use an IAM managed CMK in IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) for key management.
E. Host the database on an Amazon EC2 instanc
F. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for encryptio
G. Use a customer managed CMK in IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) for key management.
H. Host the database on an Amazon EC2 instanc
I. Use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for encryption and key management.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145
An ecommerce company has a web application architecture that runs primarily on containers. The application containers are deployed on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). The container images for the application are stored in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
The company's security team is performing an audit of components of the application architecture. The security team identifies issues with some container images that are stored in the container repositories.
The security team wants to address these issues by implementing continual scanning and on-push scanning of the container images. The security team needs to implement a solution that makes any findings from these scans visible in a centralized dashboard. The security team plans to use the dashboard to view these findings along with other security-related findings that they intend to generate in the future.
There are specific repositories that the security team needs to exclude from the scanning process. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use Amazon Inspecto
B. Create inclusion rules in Amazon ECR to match repos-itories that need to be scanne
C. Push Amazon Inspector findings to AWS Se-curity Hub.
D. Use ECR basic scanning of container image
E. Create inclusion rules in Ama-zon ECR to match repositories that need to be scanne
F. Push findings to AWS Security Hub.
G. Use ECR basic scanning of container image
H. Create inclusion rules in Ama-zon ECR to match repositories that need to be scanne
I. Push findings to Amazon Inspector.
J. Use Amazon Inspecto
K. Create inclusion rules in Amazon Inspector to match repositories that need to be scanne
L. Push Amazon Inspector findings to AWS Config.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149
A security engineer is trying to use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create an image of an EC2 instance. The security engineer has configured the pipeline to send

logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. When the security engineer runs the pipeline, the build fails with the following error: “AccessDenied: Access Denied status code: 403”.
The security engineer must resolve the error by implementing a solution that complies with best practices for least privilege access.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the following policies are attached to the IAM role that the security engineer is using: EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilder, EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilderECRContainerBuilds, and AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore.
B. Ensure that the following policies are attached to the instance profile for the EC2 instance: EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilder, EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilderECRContainerBuilds, and AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore.
C. Ensure that the AWSImageBuilderFullAccess policy is attached to the instance profile for the EC2 instance.
D. Ensure that the security engineer’s IAM role has the s3:PutObject permission for the S3 bucket.
E. Ensure that the instance profile for the EC2 instance has the s3:PutObject permission for the S3 bucket.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
The most likely cause of the error is that the instance profile for the EC2 instance does not have the s3:PutObject permission for the S3 bucket. This permission is needed to upload logs to the bucket. Therefore, the security engineer should ensure that the instance profile has this permission.
One possible solution is to attach the AWSImageBuilderFullAccess policy to the instance profile for the EC2 instance. This policy grants full access to Image Builder resources and related AWS services, including the s3:PutObject permission for any bucket with “imagebuilder” in its name. However, this policy may grant more permissions than necessary, which violates the principle of least privilege.
Another possible solution is to create a custom policy that only grants the s3:PutObject permission for the specific S3 bucket that is used for logging. This policy can be attached to the instance profile along with the other policies that are required for Image Builder functionality: EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilder, EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilderECRContainerBuilds, and AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore. This solution follows the principle of least privilege more closely than the previous one.

- Ensure that the following policies are attached to the instance profile for the EC2 instance: EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilder, EC2InstanceProfileForImageBuilderECRContainerBuilds, and AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore.
- Ensure that the instance profile for the EC2 instance has the s3:PutObject permission for the S3 bucket.

This can be done by either attaching the AWSImageBuilderFullAccess policy or creating a custom policy with this permission.
1: Using managed policies for EC2 Image Builder - EC2 Image Builder 2: PutObject - Amazon Simple Storage Service 3: AWSImageBuilderFullAccess - AWS Managed Policy

NEW QUESTION 151
A company has an AWS account that hosts a production application. The company receives an email notification that Amazon GuardDuty has detected an Impact:IAMUser/AnomalousBehavior finding in the account. A security engineer needs to run the investigation playbook for this security incident and must collect and analyze the information without affecting the application.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST quickly?

A. Log in to the AWS account by using read-only credential
B. Review the GuardDuty finding for details about the IAM credentials that were use
C. Use the IAM console to add a DenyAll policy to the IAM principal.
D. Log in to the AWS account by using read-only credential
E. Review the GuardDuty finding to determine which API calls initiated the findin
F. Use Amazon Detective to review the API calls in context.
G. Log in to the AWS account by using administrator credential
H. Review the GuardDuty finding for details about the IAM credentials that were use
I. Use the IAM console to add a DenyAll policy to the IAM principal.
J. Log in to the AWS account by using read-only credential
K. Review the GuardDuty finding to determinewhich API calls initiated the findin
L. Use AWS CloudTrail Insights and AWS CloudTrail Lake to review the API calls in context.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This answer is correct because logging in with read-only credentials minimizes the risk of accidental or malicious changes to the AWS account. Reviewing the GuardDuty finding can help identify which API calls initiated the finding and which IAM principal was involved. Using Amazon Detective can help analyze and visualize the API calls in context, such as which resources were affected, which IP addresses were used, and how the activity deviated from normal patterns. Amazon Detective can also help identify related findings from other sources, such as AWS Config or AWS Audit Manager.

NEW QUESTION 156
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