Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

About Exambible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

Exambible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, Exambible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

　　All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

　　We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

　　Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

　　If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1
A company uses Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) containers that have the Fargate launch type. The containers run web and mobile applications that are written in Java and Node.js. To meet network segmentation requirements, each of the company's business units deploys applications in its own dedicated AWS account.
Each business unit stores container images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) private registry in its own account.
A security engineer must recommend a solution to scan ECS containers and ECR registries for vulnerabilities in operating systems and programming language libraries.
The company's audit team must be able to identify potential vulnerabilities that exist in any of the accounts where applications are deployed.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. In each account, update the ECR registry to use Amazon Inspector instead of the default scanning servic
B. Configure Amazon Inspector to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security accoun
C. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.
D. In each account, configure AWS Config to monitor the configuration of the ECS containers and the ECR registr
E. Configure AWS Config conformance packs for vulnerability scannin
F. Create an AWS Config aggregator in a central account to collect configuration and compliance details from all account
G. Provide the audit team with access to AWS Config in the account where the aggregator is configured.
H. In each account, configure AWS Audit Manager to scan the ECS containers and the ECR registry.Configure Audit Manager to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security accoun
I. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.
J. In each account, configure Amazon GuardDuty to scan the ECS containers and the ECR registry.Configure GuardDuty to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security accoun
K. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.

Answer: B

Explanation:
➢ Option B: This option meets the requirements of scanning ECS containers and ECR registries for vulnerabilities, and providing a centralized view of the findings for the audit team. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config conformance packs are a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be easily deployed as a single entity in an account and a Region or across an organization in AWS Organizations. Conformance packs can help you manage configuration compliance of your AWS resources at scale by using a common framework and packaging model. You can use prebuilt conformance packs for vulnerability scanning, such as CIS Operating System Security Configuration Benchmarks or Amazon Inspector Rules for Linux Instances1. You can also create custom conformance packs to scan for vulnerabilities in programming language libraries. AWS Config aggregator is a feature that enables you to aggregate configuration and compliance data from multiple accounts and Regions
into a single account and Region2. You can provide access for the audit team to use AWS Config in the account where the aggregator is configured, and view the aggregated data in the AWS Config console or API.

NEW QUESTION 2
A company discovers a billing anomaly in its AWS account. A security consultant investigates the anomaly and discovers that an employee who left the company 30 days ago still has access to the account.
The company has not monitored account activity in the past.
The security consultant needs to determine which resources have been deployed or reconfigured by the employee as quickly as possible.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. In AWS Cost Explorer, filter chart data to display results from the past 30 day
B. Export the results to a data tabl
C. Group the data table by re-source.
D. Use AWS Cost Anomaly Detection to create a cost monito
E. Access the detec-tion histor
F. Set the time frame to Last 30 day
G. In the search area, choose the service category.
H. In AWS CloudTrail, filter the event history to display results from the past 30 day
I. Create an Amazon Athena table that contains the dat
J. Parti-tion the table by event source.
K. Use AWS Audit Manager to create an assessment for the past 30 day
L. Apply a usage-based framework to the assessmen
M. Configure the assessment to as-sess by resource.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
A company deploys a set of standard IAM roles in AWS accounts. The IAM roles are based on job functions within the company. To balance operational efficiency and security, a security engineer implemented AWS Organizations SCPs to restrict access to critical security services in all company accounts.
All of the company's accounts and OUs within AWS Organizations have a default FullAWSAccess SCP that is attached. The security engineer needs to ensure that no one can disable Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub. The security engineer also must not override other permissions that are granted by IAM policies that are defined in the accounts.
Which SCP should the security engineer attach to the root of the organization to meet these requirements?

A.

```json
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement"":[
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action":[
        "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
        "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
        "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
      ],
      "Resource":[
      "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

B. A screenshot of a computer code Description automatically generated

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement"":[
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action":"*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "NotAction": [
      "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
      "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
      "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
      ],
      "Resource":[
      "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

C. A screenshot of a computer code Description automatically generated

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement"":[
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action":"*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "NotAction": [
      "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
      "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
      "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
      ],
      "Resource":[
      "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

D. A screenshot of a computer code Description automatically generated

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement"":[
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
       "NotAction": [
      "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
      "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
      "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
      ],
      "Resource":[
      "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
A company has two IAM accounts within IAM Organizations. In Account-1. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is launched using a service-linked role. In Account-2. Amazon EBS volumes are encrypted with an IAM KMS key A Security Engineer needs to ensure that the service-linked role can launch instances with these encrypted volumes
Which combination of steps should the Security Engineer take in both accounts? (Select TWO.)

A. Allow Account-1 to access the KMS key in Account-2 using a key policy
B. Attach an IAM policy to the service-linked role in Account-1 that allows these actions CreateGrant.DescnbeKey, Encrypt, GenerateDataKey, Decrypt, and ReEncrypt
C. Create a KMS grant for the service-linked role with these actions CreateGrant, DescnbeKey Encrypt GenerateDataKey Decrypt, and ReEncrypt
D. Attach an IAM policy to the role attached to the EC2 instances with KMS actions and then allow Account-1 in the KMS key policy.
E. Attach an IAM policy to the user who is launching EC2 instances and allow the user to access the KMS key policy of Account-2.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
because these are the steps that can ensure that the service-linked role can launch instances with encrypted volumes. A service-linked role is a type of IAM role that is linked to an AWS service and allows the service to perform actions on your behalf. A KMS grant is a mechanism that allows you to delegate permissions to use a customer master key (CMK) to a principal such as a service-linked role. A KMS grant specifies the actions that the principal can perform, such as encrypting and decrypting data. By creating a KMS grant for the service-linked role with the specified actions, you can allow the service-linked role to use the CMK in Account-2 to launch instances with encrypted volumes. By attaching an IAM policy to the role attached to the EC2 instances with KMS actions and then allowing Account-1 in the KMS key policy, you can also enable cross-account access to the CMK and allow the EC2 instances to use the encrypted volumes. The other options are either incorrect or unnecessary for meeting the requirement.

NEW QUESTION 5
A company has an encrypted Amazon Aurora DB cluster in the us-east-1 Region. The DB cluster is encrypted with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. To meet compliance requirements, the company needs to copy a DB snapshot to the us-west-1 Region. However, when the company tries to copy the snapshot to us-west-1 the company cannot access the key that was used to encrypt the original database.
What should the company do to set up the snapshot in us-west-1 with proper encryption?

A. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store the customer managed key in us-west-1 as a secret Use this secret to encrypt the snapshot in us-west-1.
B. Create a new customer managed key in us-west-1. Use this new key to encrypt the snapshot in us-west-1.
C. Create an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in us-east-1. Specify am aws kmsus-west-1 " as the principal.
D. Create an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in us-east-1. Specify arn aws rds us-west-1. * as the principal.

Answer: B

Explanation:
"If you copy an encrypted snapshot across Regions, you must specify a KMS key valid in the destination AWS Region. It can be a Region-specific KMS key, or a multi-Region key." https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-copy-snapshot.html#aurora-copy-sna

NEW QUESTION 6
A security engineer wants to use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send email alerts to a company's security team for Amazon GuardDuty findings
that have a High severity level. The security engineer also wants to deliver these findings to a visualization tool for further examination.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to an Amazon CloudWatch alarm with two targets in CloudWatc
B. From CloudWatch, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Streams into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for deliver
C. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the finding
D. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysi
E. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for the CloudWatch alar
F. Use event pattern matching with an Amazon EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
G. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to AWS CloudTrail with two targets in CloudTrai
H. From CloudTrail, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for deliver
I. Use OpenSearch Dashboards to visualize the finding
J. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysi
K. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for CloudTrai
L. Use event pattern matching with a CloudTrail event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
M. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to Amazon EventBridge with two target
N. From EventBridge, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for deliver
O. Use OpenSearch Dashboards to visualize the finding
P. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysi
Q. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for EventBridg
R. Use event pattern matching with an EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
S. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to Amazon EventBridge with two target
T. From EventBridge, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Streams into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for deliver
. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the finding
. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysi
. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for EventBridg
. Use event pattern matching with an EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
A large corporation is creating a multi-account strategy and needs to determine how its employees should access the IAM infrastructure.
Which of the following solutions would provide the MOST scalable solution?

A. Create dedicated IAM users within each IAM account that employees can assume through federationbased upon group membership in their existing identity provider
B. Use a centralized account with IAM roles that employees can assume through federation with their existing identity provider Use cross-account roles to allow the federated users to assume their target role in the resource accounts.
C. Configure the IAM Security Token Service to use Kerberos tokens so that users can use their existing corporate user names and passwords to access IAM resources directly
D. Configure the IAM trust policies within each account's role to set up a trust back to the corporation's existing identity provider allowing users to assume the role based off their SAML token

Answer: B

Explanation:
the most scalable solution for accessing the IAM infrastructure in a multi-account strategy. A multi-account strategy is a way of organizing your AWS resources into multiple IAM accounts for security, billing, and management purposes. Federation is a process that allows users to access AWS resources using credentials from an external identity provider such as Active Directory or SAML. IAM roles are sets of permissions that grant access to AWS resources. Cross-account roles are IAM roles that allow users in one account to access resources in another account. By using a centralized account with IAM roles that employees can assume through federation with their existing identity provider, you can simplify and streamline the access management process. By using cross-account roles to allow the federated users to assume their target role in the resource accounts, you can enable granular and flexible access control across multiple accounts. The other options are either less scalable or less secure for accessing the IAM infrastructure in a multi-account strategy.

NEW QUESTION 8
A company is using AWS Organizations to create OUs for its accounts. The company has more than 20 accounts that are all part of the OUs. A security engineer must implement a solution to ensure that no account can stop to file delivery to AWS CloudTrail.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

A. Use the --is-multi-region-trail option while running the create-trail command to ensure that logs are configured across all AWS Regions.
B. Create an SCP that includes a Deny rule tor the cloudtrai
C. StopLogging action Apply the SCP to all accounts in the OUs.
D. Create an SCP that includes an Allow rule for the cloudtrai
E. StopLogging action Apply the SCP to all accounts in the OUs.
F. Use AWS Systems Manager to ensure that CloudTrail is always turned on.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This SCP prevents users or roles in any affected account from disabling a CloudTrail log, either directly as a command or through the console.
https://asecure.cloud/a/scp_cloudtrail/

NEW QUESTION 9
A security engineer is creating an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function needs to use a role that is named LambdaAuditRole to assume a role that is named AcmeAuditFactoryRole in a different AWS account.
When the code is processed, the following error message appears: "An error oc-curred (AccessDenied) when calling the AssumeRole operation."
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to resolve this er-ror? (Select TWO.)

A. Ensure that LambdaAuditRole has the sts:AssumeRole permission for Ac-meAuditFactoryRole.
B. Ensure that LambdaAuditRole has the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy attached.
C. Ensure that the trust policy for AcmeAuditFactoryRole allows the sts:AssumeRole action from LambdaAuditRole.
D. Ensure that the trust policy for LambdaAuditRole allows the sts:AssumeRole action from the lambda.amazonaws.com service.
E. Ensure that the sts:AssumeRole API call is being issued to the us-east-I Region endpoint.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 10
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The company wants to use AWS CloudFormation StackSets in the organization to deploy various AWS design patterns into environments. These patterns consist of Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancers, Amazon RDS databases, and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters or Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) clusters.
Currently, the company's developers can create their own CloudFormation stacks to increase the overall speed of delivery. A centralized CI/CD pipeline in a shared services AWS account deploys each CloudFormation stack.
The company's security team has already provided requirements for each service in accordance with internal standards. If there are any resources that do not comply with the internal standards, the security team must receive notification to take appropriate action. The security team must implement a notification solution that gives developers the ability to maintain the same overall delivery speed that they currently have.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
B. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topi
C. Create a custom AWS Lambda function that will run the aws cloudformation validate-template AWS CLI command on all CloudFormation templates before the build stage in the CI/CD pipelin
D. Configure the CI/CD pipeline to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
F. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topi
G. Create custom rules in CloudFormation Guard for each resource configuratio
H. In the ClICD pipeline, before the build stage, configure a Docker image to run the cfn-guard command on the CloudFormation templat
I. Configure the CI/CD pipeline to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
J. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and an Am-azon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queu
K. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topi
L. Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the shared services AWS accoun
M. Include an event notification to publish to the SQS queue when new objects are added to the S3 bucke
N. Require the de-velopers to put their CloudFormation templates in the S3 bucke
O. Launch EC2 instances that automatically scale based on the SQS queue dept
P. Con-figure the EC2 instances to use CloudFormation Guard to scan the templates and deploy the templates if there are no issue

Q. Configure the CIICD pipe-line to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
R. Create a centralized CloudFormation stack set that includes a standard set of resources that the developers can deploy in each AWS accoun
S. Configure each CloudFormation template to meet the security requirement
T. For any new resources or configurations, update the CloudFormation template and send the template to the security team for revie
. When the review is com-pleted, add the new CloudFormation stack to the repository for the devel-opers to use.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
A company has a large fleet of Linux Amazon EC2 instances and Windows EC2 instances that run in private subnets. The company wants all remote administration to be performed as securely as possible in the AWS Cloud.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Do not use SSH-RSA private keys during the launch of new instance
B. Implement AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.
C. Generate new SSH-RSA private keys for existing instance
D. Implement AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.
E. Do not use SSH-RSA private keys during the launch of new instance
F. Configure EC2 Instance Connect.
G. Generate new SSH-RSA private keys for existing instance
H. Configure EC2 Instance Connect.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Systems Manager Session Manager is a fully managed service that allows you to securely and remotely administer your EC2 instances without the need to open inbound ports, maintain bastion hosts, or manage SSH keys. Session Manager provides an interactive browser-based shell or CLI access to your instances, as well as port forwarding and auditing capabilities. Session Manager works with both Linux and Windows instances, and supports hybrid environments and edge devices.
EC2 Instance Connect is a feature that allows you to use SSH to connect to your Linux instances using
short-lived keys that are generated on demand and delivered securely through the AWS metadata service. EC2 Instance Connect does not require any additional software installation or configuration on the instance, but it does require you to use SSH-RSA keys during the launch of new instances.
The correct answer is to use Session Manager, as it provides more security and flexibility than EC2 Instance Connect, and does not require SSH-RSA keys or inbound ports. Session Manager also works with Windows instances, while EC2 Instance Connect does not.
Verified References:
> https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/session-manager.html
> https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Connect-using-EC2-Instance-Connect.html
> https://repost.aws/questions/QUnV4R9EoeSdW0GT3cKBUR7w/what-is-the-difference-between-ec-2-ins

NEW QUESTION 15
Auditors for a health care company have mandated that all data volumes be encrypted at rest Infrastructure is deployed mainly via IAM CloudFormation however third-party frameworks and manual deployment are required on some legacy systems
What is the BEST way to monitor, on a recurring basis, whether all EBS volumes are encrypted?

A. On a recurring basis, update an IAM user policies to require that EC2 instances are created with an encrypted volume
B. Configure an IAM Config rule lo run on a recurring basis 'or volume encryption
C. Set up Amazon Inspector rules tor volume encryption to run on a recurring schedule
D. Use CloudWatch Logs to determine whether instances were created with an encrypted volume

Answer: B

Explanation:
To support answer B, use the reference https://d1.IAMstatic.com/whitepapers/IAM-security-whitepaper.pdf "For example, IAM Config provides a managed IAM Config Rules to ensure that encryption is turned on for
all EBS volumes in your account."

NEW QUESTION 18
A company has an AWS Lambda function that creates image thumbnails from larger images. The Lambda function needs read and write access to an Amazon S3 bucket in the same AWS account.
Which solutions will provide the Lambda function this access? (Select TWO.)

A. Create an IAM user that has only programmatic acces
B. Create a new access key pai
C. Add environmental variables to the Lambda function with the ac-cess key ID and secret access ke
D. Modify the Lambda function to use the environmental variables at run time during communication with Amazon S3.
E. Generate an Amazon EC2 key pai
F. Store the private key in AWS Secrets Man-age
G. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the private key from Secrets Manager and to use the private key during communication with Amazon S3.
H. Create an IAM role for the Lambda functio
I. Attach an IAM policy that al-lows access to the S3 bucket.
J. Create an IAM role for the Lambda functio
K. Attach a bucket policy to the S3 bucket to allow access.Specify the function's IAM role as the princi-pal.
L. Create a security grou
M. Attach the security group to the Lambda functio
N. Attach a bucket policy that allows access to the S3 bucket through the se-curity group ID.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 20
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations that includes dedicated accounts for each of its business units. The company is collecting all AWS CloudTrail logs from the accounts in a single Amazon S3 bucket in the top-level account. The company's IT governance team has access to the top-level account. A security engineer needs to allow each business unit to access its own CloudTrail logs.
The security engineer creates an IAM role in the top-level account for each of the other accounts. For each role the security engineer creates an IAM policy to allow read-only permissions to objects in the S3 bucket with the prefix of the respective logs.
Which action must the security engineer take in each business unit account to allow an IAM user in that account to read the logs?

A. Attach a policy to the IAM user to allow the user to assume the role that was created in the top-level accoun
B. Specify the role's ARN in the policy.
C. Create an SCP that grants permissions to the top-level account.
D. Use the root account of the business unit account to assume the role that was created in the top-level accoun
E. Specify the role's ARN in the policy.
F. Forward the credentials of the IAM role in the top-level account to the IAM user in the business unit account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To allow an IAM user in one AWS account to access resources in another AWS account using IAM roles, the following steps are required:

≫ Create a role in the AWS account that contains the resources (the trusting account) and specify the AWS account that contains the IAM user (the trusted account) as a trusted entity in the role's trust policy. This allows users from the trusted account to assume the role and access resources in the trusting account.

≫ Attach a policy to the IAM user in the trusted account that allows the user to assume the role in the trusting account. The policy must specify the ARN of the role that was created in the trusting account.

≫ The IAM user can then switch roles or use temporary credentials to access the resources in the trusting account.
Verified References:

≫ https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-iam

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

NEW QUESTION 25
An organization has a multi-petabyte workload that it is moving to Amazon S3, but the CISO is concerned about cryptographic wear-out and the blast radius if a key is compromised. How can the CISO be assured that IAM KMS and Amazon S3 are addressing the concerns? (Select TWO)

A. There is no API operation to retrieve an S3 object in its encrypted form.
B. Encryption of S3 objects is performed within the secure boundary of the KMS service.
C. S3 uses KMS to generate a unique data key for each individual object.
D. Using a single master key to encrypt all data includes having a single place to perform audits and usage validation.
E. The KMS encryption envelope digitally signs the master key during encryption to prevent cryptographic wear-out

Answer: CE

Explanation:
because these are the features that can address the CISO's concerns about cryptographic wear-out and blast radius. Cryptographic wear-out is a phenomenon that occurs when a key is used too frequently or for too long, which increases the risk of compromise or degradation. Blast radius is a measure of how much damage a compromised key can cause to the encrypted data. S3 uses KMS to generate a unique data key for each individual object, which reduces both cryptographic wear-out and blast radius. The KMS encryption envelope digitally signs the master key during encryption, which prevents cryptographic wear-out by ensuring that only authorized parties can use the master key. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for addressing the CISO's concerns.

NEW QUESTION 26
A security engineer receives an IAM abuse email message. According to the message, an Amazon EC2 instance that is running in the security engineer's IAM account is sending phishing email messages.
The EC2 instance is part of an application that is deployed in production. The application runs on many EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple subnets and multiple Availability Zones.
The instances normally communicate only over the HTTP. HTTPS, and MySQL protocols. Upon investigation, the security engineer discovers that email messages are being sent over port 587. All other traffic is normal.
The security engineer must create a solution that contains the compromised EC2 instance, preserves forensic evidence for analysis, and minimizes application downtime. Which combination of steps must the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. Add an outbound rule to the security group that is attached to the compromised EC2 instance to deny traffic to 0.0.0.0/0 and port 587.
B. Add an outbound rule to the network ACL for the subnet that contains the compromised EC2 instance to deny traffic to 0.0.0.0/0 and port 587.
C. Gather volatile memory from the compromised EC2 instanc
D. Suspend the compromised EC2 instance from the Auto Scaling grou
E. Then take a snapshot of the compromised EC2 instanc
F. v
G. Take a snapshot of the compromised EC2 instanc
H. Suspend the compromised EC2 instance from the Auto Scaling grou
I. Then gather volatile memory from the compromised EC2 instance.
J. Move the compromised EC2 instance to an isolated subnet that has a network ACL that has no inbound rules or outbound rules.
K. Replace the existing security group that is attached to the compromised EC2 instance with a new security group that has no inbound rules or outbound rules.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 30
A company's Security Engineer is copying all application logs to centralized Amazon S3 buckets. Currently, each of the company's applications is in its own IAM account, and logs are pushed into S3 buckets associated with each account. The Engineer will deploy an IAM Lambda function into each account that copies the relevant log files to the centralized S3 bucket.
The Security Engineer is unable to access the log files in the centralized S3 bucket. The Engineer's IAM user policy from the centralized account looks like this:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Action": "s3:Put*",
            "Resource":"arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*",
            "Effect": "Deny"
        },
        {
            "Action": ["s3:Get*","s3:List*"],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*",
                "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/"
            ],
            "Effect": "Allow"
        }
    ]
}
```

The centralized S3 bucket policy looks like this:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",     "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": [
                    "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/LogCopier",
                    "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:role/LogCopier"
                ]
            },
            "Action": ["s3:PutObject","s3:PutObjectAcl"],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Why is the Security Engineer unable to access the log files?

A. The S3 bucket policy does not explicitly allow the Security Engineer access to the objects in the bucket.
B. The object ACLs are not being updated to allow the users within the centralized account to access the objects
C. The Security Engineers IAM policy does not grant permissions to read objects in the S3 bucket
D. The s3:PutObject and s3:PutObjectAcl permissions should be applied at the S3 bucket level

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32
A company uses Amazon RDS for MySQL as a database engine for its applications. A recent security audit revealed an RDS instance that is not compliant with company policy for encrypting data at rest. A security engineer at the company needs to ensure that all existing RDS databases are encrypted using server-side encryption and that any future deviations from the policy are detected.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this? (Select TWO.)

A. Create an IAM Config rule to detect the creation of unencrypted RDS database
B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to trigger on the IAM Config rules compliance state change and use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to notify the security operations team.
C. Use IAM System Manager State Manager to detect RDS database encryption configuration drif
D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to track state changes and use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to notify the security operations team.
E. Create a read replica for the existing unencrypted RDS database and enable replica encryption in the proces
F. Once the replica becomes active, promote it into a standalone database instance and terminate the unencrypted database instance.
G. Take a snapshot of the unencrypted RDS databas
H. Copy the snapshot and enable snapshot encryption in the proces
I. Restore the database instance from the newly created encrypted snapsho
J. Terminate the unencrypted database instance.
K. Enable encryption for the identified unencrypted RDS instance by changing the configurations of the existing database

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 34
A company has two AWS accounts. One account is for development workloads. The other account is for production workloads. For compliance reasons the production account contains all the AWS Key Management. Service (AWS KMS) keys that the company uses for encryption.
The company applies an IAM role to an AWS Lambda function in the development account to allow secure access to AWS resources. The Lambda function must access a specific KMS customer managed key that exists in the production account to encrypt the Lambda function's data.
Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the Lambda service.
B. Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the IAM role of the Lambda function in the development

account.
C. Configure a new IAM policy in the production account with permissions to use the customer managed ke
D. Apply the IAM policy to the IAM role that the Lambda function in the development account uses.
E. Configure a new key policy in the development account with permissions to use the customer managed ke
F. Apply the key policy to the IAM role that the Lambda function in the development account uses.
G. Configure the IAM role for the Lambda function in the development account by attaching an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in the production account.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
To allow a Lambda function in one AWS account to access a KMS customer managed key in another AWS account, the following steps are required:

➢ Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the IAM role of the Lambda function in the development account. A key policy is a resource-based policy that defines who can use or manage a KMS key. To grant cross-account access to a KMS key, you must specify the AWS account ID and the IAM role ARN of the external principal in the key policy statement. For more information, see Allowing users in other accounts to use a KMS key.

➢ Configure the IAM role for the Lambda function in the development account by attaching an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in the production account. An IAM policy is an identity-based policy that defines what actions an IAM entity can perform on which resources. To allow an IAM role to use a KMS key in another account, you must specify the KMS key ARN and the kms:Encrypt action (or any other action that requires access to the KMS key) in the IAM policy statement. For more information, see Using IAM policies with AWS KMS.
This solution will meet the requirements of allowing secure access to a KMS customer managed key across AWS accounts.
The other options are incorrect because they either do not grant cross-account access to the KMS key (A, C), or do not use a valid policy type for KMS keys (D).
Verified References:

➢ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/iam-policies.html

NEW QUESTION 36
While securing the connection between a company's VPC and its on-premises data center, a Security Engineer sent a ping command from an on-premises host (IP address 203.0.113.12) to an Amazon EC2 instance (IP address 172.31.16.139).
The ping command did not return a response. The flow log in the VPC showed the following:
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca 203.0.113.12 172.31.16.139 0 0 1 4 336 1432917027 1432917142 ACCEPT OK
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca 172.31.16.139 203.0.113.12 0 0 1 4 336 1432917094 1432917142 REJECT OK
What action should be performed to allow the ping to work?

A. In the security group of the EC2 instance, allow inbound ICMP traffic.
B. In the security group of the EC2 instance, allow outbound ICMP traffic.
C. In the VPC's NACL, allow inbound ICMP traffic.
D. In the VPC's NACL, allow outbound ICMP traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39
A company wants to deploy a distributed web application on a fleet of EC2 instances. The fleet will be fronted by a Classic Load Balancer that will be configured to terminate the TLS connection The company wants to make sure that all past and current TLS traffic to the Classic Load Balancer stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked.
To ensure the company meets these requirements, a Security Engineer can configure a Classic Load Balancer with:

A. An HTTPS listener that uses a certificate that is managed by Amazon Certification Manager.
B. An HTTPS listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites
C. An HTTPS listener that uses the latest IAM predefined ELBSecuntyPolicy-TLS-1 -2-2017-01 security policy
D. A TCP listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites.

Answer: B

Explanation:
this is a way to configure a Classic Load Balancer with perfect forward secrecy cipher suites. Perfect forward secrecy is a property of encryption protocols that ensures that past and current TLS traffic stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked. Cipher suites are sets of algorithms that determine how encryption is performed. A custom security policy is a set of cipher suites and protocols that you can select for your load balancer to support. An HTTPS listener is a process that checks for connection requests using encrypted SSL/TLS protocol. By using an HTTPS listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites, you can ensure that your Classic Load Balancer meets the requirements. The other options are either invalid or insufficient for configuring a Classic Load Balancer with perfect forward secrecy cipher suites.

NEW QUESTION 42
A company has an application that uses dozens of Amazon DynamoDB tables to store data. Auditors find that the tables do not comply with the company's data protection policy.
The company's retention policy states that all data must be backed up twice each month: once at midnight on the 15th day of the month and again at midnight on the 25th day of the month. The company must retain the backups for 3 months.
Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to meet these re-quirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Use the DynamoDB on-demand backup capability to create a backup pla
B. Con-figure a lifecycle policy to expire backups after 3 months.
C. Use AWS DataSync to create a backup pla
D. Add a backup rule that includes a retention period of 3 months.
E. Use AVVS Backup to create a backup pla
F. Add a backup rule that includes a retention period of 3 months.
G. Set the backup frequency by using a cron schedule expressio
H. Assign each DynamoDB table to the backup plan.
I. Set the backup frequency by using a rate schedule expressio
J. Assign each DynamoDB table to the backup plan.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 43

A company has a web-based application using Amazon CloudFront and running on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB is terminating TLS and balancing load across ECS service tasks A security engineer needs to design a solution to ensure that application content is accessible only through CloudFront and that I is never accessible directly.
How should the security engineer build the MOST secure solution?

A. Add an origin custom header Set the viewer protocol policy to HTTP and HTTPS Set the origin protocol pokey to HTTPS only Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header
B. Add an origin custom header Set the viewer protocol policy to HTTPS only Set the origin protocol policy to match viewer Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header.
C. Add an origin custom header Set the viewer protocol policy to redirect HTTP to HTTPS Set the origin protocol policy to HTTP only Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header.
D. Add an origin custom header Set the viewer protocol policy to redirect HTTP to HTTP
E. Set the origin protocol policy to HTTPS only Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure that application content is accessible only through CloudFront and not directly, the security engineer should do the following:

➤ Add an origin custom header. This is a header that CloudFront adds to the requests that it sends to the origin, but viewers cannot see or modify.

➤ Set the viewer protocol policy to redirect HTTP to HTTPS. This ensures that the viewers always use HTTPS when they access the website through CloudFront.

➤ Set the origin protocol policy to HTTPS only. This ensures that CloudFront always uses HTTPS when it connects to the origin.

➤ Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header. This means that the application checks if the request has the custom header and only responds if it does. Otherwise, it denies or ignores the request. This prevents users from bypassing CloudFront and accessing the content directly on the origin.

NEW QUESTION 47

A company has an application that uses an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL database. The company is developing an application feature that will store sensitive information for an individual in the database.
During a security review of the environment, the company discovers that the RDS DB instance is not encrypting data at rest. The company needs a solution that will provide encryption at rest for all the existing data and for any new data that is entered for an individual.
Which combination of options can the company use to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Create a snapshot of the DB instanc
B. Copy the snapshot to a new snapshot, and enable encryption for the copy proces
C. Use the new snapshot to restore the DB instance.
D. Modify the configuration of the DB instance by enabling encryptio
E. Create a snapshot of the DB instanc
F. Use the snapshot to restore the DB instance.
G. Use IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to create a new default IAM managed awa/rds key.Select this key as the encryption key for operations with Amazon RDS.
H. Use IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS] to create a new CM
I. Select this key as the encryption key for operations with Amazon RDS.
J. Create a snapshot of the DB instanc
K. Enable encryption on the snapshoVUse the snapshot to restore the DB instance.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 51

A company has a new partnership with a vendor. The vendor will process data from the company's customers. The company will upload data files as objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. The vendor will download the objects to perform data processing. The objects will contain sensi-tive data.
A security engineer must implement a solution that prevents objects from resid-ing in the S3 bucket for longer than 72 hours.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use Amazon Macie to scan the S3 bucket for sensitive data every 72 hour
B. Configure Macie to delete the objects that contain sensitive data when they are discovered.
C. Configure an S3 Lifecycle rule on the S3 bucket to expire objects that have been in the S3 bucket for 72 hours.
D. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function every day.Program the Lambda function to remove any objects that have been in the S3 bucket for 72 hours.
E. Use the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class for all objects that are up-loaded to the S3 bucke
F. Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering to expire objects that have been in the S3 bucket for 72 hours.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 55

A company has an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key with imported key material Company policy requires all encryption keys to be rotated every year
What should a security engineer do to meet this requirement for this customer managed key?

A. Enable automatic key rotation annually for the existing customer managed key
B. Use the AWS CLI to create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the existing customer managed key annually
C. Import new key material to the existing customer managed key Manually rotate the key
D. Create a new customer managed key Import new key material to the new key Point the key alias to the new key

Answer: A

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of rotating the AWS KMS customer managed key every year, the most appropriate solution would be to enable automatic key rotation annually for the existing customer managed key. This will ensure that AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the CMK every year. AWS KMS also saves the CMK's older cryptographic material in perpetuity so it can be used to decrypt data that it encrypted. AWS KMS does not delete any rotated key material until you delete the CMK.
References: : Key Rotation Enabled | Trend Micro : Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service

NEW QUESTION 56
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 60
A company's security team is building a solution for logging and visualization. The solution will assist the company with the large variety and velocity of data that it receives from IAM across multiple accounts. The security team has enabled IAM CloudTrail and VPC Flow Logs in all of its accounts. In addition, the company has an organization in IAM Organizations and has an IAM Security Hub master account.
The security team wants to use Amazon Detective However the security team cannot enable Detective and is unsure why
What must the security team do to enable Detective?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65
A company hosts an end user application on AWS Currently the company deploys the application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer The company wants to configure end-to-end encryption between the Elastic Load Balancer and the EC2 instances.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

A. Use Amazon issued AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates on the EC2 instances and the Elastic Load Balancer to configure end-to-end encryption
B. Import a third-party SSL certificate to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Install the third-party certificate on the EC2 instances Associate the ACM imported third-party certificate with the Elastic Load Balancer
C. Deploy AWS CloudHSM Import a third-party certificate Configure the EC2 instances and the Elastic Load Balancer to use the CloudHSM imported certificate
D. Import a third-party certificate bundle to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Install the third-party certificate on the EC2 instances Associate the ACM imported third-party certificate with the Elastic Load Balancer.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To configure end-to-end encryption between the Elastic Load Balancer and the EC2 instances with the least operational effort, the most appropriate solution would be to use Amazon issued AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates on the EC2 instances and the Elastic Load Balancer to configure end-to-end encryption.
AWS Certificate Manager - Amazon Web Services : Elastic Load Balancing - Amazon Web
Services : Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud - Amazon Web Services : AWS Certificate Manager - Amazo Web Services

NEW QUESTION 67
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 68
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 71
A Security Architect has been asked to review an existing security architecture and identify why the application servers cannot successfully initiate a connection to the database servers. The following summary describes the architecture:
* 1 An Application Load Balancer, an internet gateway, and a NAT gateway are configured in the public subnet
* 2. Database, application, and web servers are configured on three different private subnets.
* 3 The VPC has two route tables: one for the public subnet and one for all other subnets The route table for the public subnet has a 0 0 0 0/0 route to the internet gateway The route table for all other subnets has a 0 0.0/0 route to the NAT gateway. All private subnets can route to each other
* 4 Each subnet has a network ACL implemented that limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to only the required ports and protocols
* 5 There are 3 Security Groups (SGs) database application and web Each group limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to the minimum required
Which of the following accurately reflects the access control mechanisms the Architect should verify1?

A. Outbound SG configuration on database servers Inbound SG configuration on application servers inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
B. Inbound SG configuration on database servers Outbound SG configuration on application serversInbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the database subnetInbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
C. Inbound and outbound SG configuration on database servers Inbound and outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
D. Inbound SG configuration on database servers Outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
this is the accurate reflection of the access control mechanisms that the Architect should verify. Access control mechanisms are methods that regulate who can access what resources and how. Security groups and network ACLs are two types of access control mechanisms that can be applied to EC2 instances and subnets. Security groups are stateful, meaning they remember and return traffic that was previously allowed. Network ACLs are stateless, meaning they do not remember or return traffic that was previously allowed. Security groups and network ACLs can have inbound and outbound rules that specify the source, destination, protocol, and port of the traffic. By verifying the outbound security group configuration on database servers, the inbound security group configuration on application servers, and the inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on both the database and application server subnets, the Architect can check if there are any misconfigurations or conflicts that prevent the application servers from initiating a connection to the database servers. The other options are either inaccurate or incomplete for verifying the access control mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 73
A company uses a third-party identity provider and SAML-based SSO for its AWS accounts. After the third-party identity provider renewed an expired signing certificate, users saw the following message when trying to log in:
Error: Response Signature Invalid (Service: AWSSecurityTokenService; Status Code: 400; Error Code: InvalidIdentityToken)
A security engineer needs to provide a solution that corrects the error and min-imizes operational overhead.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Upload the third-party signing certificate's new private key to the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) by using the AWS Management Console.
B. Sign the identity provider's metadata file with the new public ke
C. Upload the signature to the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) by using the AWS CU.
D. Download the updated SAML metadata file from the identity service provid-e
E. Update the file in the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) by using the AWS CLI.
F. Configure the AWS identity provider entity defined in AWS Identity and Ac-cess Management (IAM) to synchronously fetch the new public key by using the AWS Management Console.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This answer is correct because downloading the updated SAML metadata file from the identity service provider ensures that AWS has the latest information about

the identity provider, including the new public key. Updating the file in the AWS identity provider entity defined in IAM by using the AWS CLI allows AWS to verify the signature of the SAML assertions sent by the identity provider. This solution also minimizes operational overhead because it can be automated with a script or a cron job.

NEW QUESTION 77
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 79
A company is running workloads in a single IAM account on Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EMR clusters a recent security audit revealed that multiple Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes and snapshots are not encrypted
The company's security engineer is working on a solution that will allow users to deploy EC2 Instances and EMR clusters while ensuring that all new EBS volumes and EBS snapshots are encrypted at rest. The solution must also minimize operational overhead
Which steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure that all new EBS volumes and EBS snapshots are encrypted at rest and minimize operational overhead, the security engineer should do the following:
⯈ Use the AWS Management Console or AWS CLI to enable encryption by default for EBS volumes in each AWS Region where the company operates. This allows the security engineer to automatically encrypt any new EBS volumes and snapshots created from those volumes, without requiring any additional actions from users.

NEW QUESTION 84
A company uses SAML federation to grant users access to AWS accounts. A company workload that is in an isolated AWS account runs on immutable infrastructure with no human access to Amazon EC2. The company requires a specialized user known as a break glass user to have access to the workload AWS account and instances in the case of SAML errors. A recent audit discovered that the company did not create the break glass user for the AWS account that contains the workload.
The company must create the break glass user. The company must log any activities of the break glass user and send the logs to a security team.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Create a local individual break glass IAM user for the security tea

B. Create a trail in AWS CloudTrail that has Amazon CloudWatch Logs turned o
C. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor local user activities.
D. Create a break glass EC2 key pair for the AWS accoun
E. Provide the key pair to the security tea
F. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor key pair activit
G. Send notifications to the security team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
H. Create a break glass IAM role for the accoun
I. Allow security team members to perform the AssumeRoleWithSAML operatio
J. Create an AWS Cloud Trail trail that has Amazon CloudWatch Logs turned o
K. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor security team activities.
L. Create a local individual break glass IAM user on the operating system level of each workload instance.Configure unrestricted security groups on the instances to grant access to the break glass IAM users.
M. Configure AWS Systems Manager Session Manager for Amazon EC2. Configure an AWS Cloud Trail filter based on Session Manage
N. Send the results to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The combination of solutions that will meet the requirements are:

» A. Create a local individual break glass IAM user for the security team. Create a trail in AWS CloudTrail that has Amazon CloudWatch Logs turned on. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor local user activities. This is a valid solution because it allows the security team to access the workload AWS account and instances using a local IAM user that does not depend on SAML federation. It also enables logging and monitoring of the break glass user activities using AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon EventBridge123.

» E. Configure AWS Systems Manager Session Manager for Amazon EC2. Configure an AWS CloudTrail filter based on Session Manager. Send the results to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. This is a valid solution because it allows the security team to access the workload instances without opening any inbound ports or managing SSH keys or bastion hosts. It also enables logging and notification of the break glass user activities using AWS CloudTrail, Session Manager, and Amazon SNS456.
The other options are incorrect because:

» B. Creating a break glass EC2 key pair for the AWS account and providing it to the security team is not a valid solution, because it requires opening inbound ports on the instances and managing SSH keys, which increases the security risk and complexity7.

» C. Creating a break glass IAM role for the account and allowing security team members to perform the AssumeRoleWithSAML operation is not a valid solution, because it still depends on SAML federation, which might not work in case of SAML errors8.

» D. Creating a local individual break glass IAM user on the operating system level of each workload instance and configuring unrestricted security groups on the instances to grant access to the break glass IAM users is not a valid solution, because it requires opening inbound ports on the instances and managing multiple local users, which increases the security risk and complexity9.
References:
1: Creating an IAM User in Your AWS Account 2: Creating a Trail - AWS CloudTrail 3: Using Amazon EventBridge with AWS CloudTrail 4: Setting up Session Manager - AWS Systems Manager 5: Logging Session Manager sessions - AWS Systems Manager 6: Amazon Simple Notification Service 7: Connecting to your Linux instance using SSH - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 8: AssumeRoleWithSAML - AWS Security Token Service 9: IAM Users - AWS Identity and Access Management

NEW QUESTION 85
A company hosts business-critical applications on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. The VPC uses default DHCP options sets. A security engineer needs to log all DNS queries that internal resources make in the VPC. The security engineer also must create a list of the most common DNS queries over time.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance in the VP
B. Use the CloudWatch agent to stream the DNS query logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
C. Use CloudWatch metric filters to automatically generate metrics that list the most common ONS queries.
D. Install a BIND DNS server in the VP
E. Create a bash script to list the DNS request number of common DNS queries from the BIND logs.
F. Create VPC flow logs for all subnets in the VP
G. Stream the flow logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
H. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to list the most common DNS queries for the log group in a custom dashboard.
I. Configure Amazon Route 53 Resolver query loggin
J. Add an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group as the destinatio
K. Use Amazon CloudWatch Contributor Insights to analyze the data and create time series that display the most common DNS queries.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/log-your-vpc-dns-queries-with-route-53-resolver-query-logs/

NEW QUESTION 87
A company is attempting to conduct forensic analysis on an Amazon EC2 instance, but the company is unable to connect to the instance by using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. The company has installed AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on the EC2 instance.
The EC2 instance is in a subnet in a VPC that does not have an internet gateway attached. The company has associated a security group with the EC2 instance. The security group does not have inbound or outbound rules. The subnet's network ACL allows all inbound and outbound traffic.
Which combination of actions will allow the company to conduct forensic analysis on the EC2 instance without compromising forensic data? (Select THREE.)

A. Update the EC2 instance security group to add a rule that allows outbound traffic on port 443 for 0.0.0.0/0.
B. Update the EC2 instance security group to add a rule that allows inbound traffic on port 443 to the VPC's CIDR range.
C. Create an EC2 key pai
D. Associate the key pair with the EC2 instance.
E. Create a VPC interface endpoint for Systems Manager in the VPC where the EC2 instance is located.
F. Attach a security group to the VPC interface endpoin
G. Allow inbound traffic on port 443 to the VPC's CIDR range.
H. Create a VPC interface endpoint for the EC2 instance in the VPC where the EC2 instance is located.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 88
A company wants to monitor the deletion of AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed keys. A security engineer needs to create an alarm that will notify the company before a KMS key is deleted. The security engineer has configured the integration of AWS CloudTrail with Amazon CloudWatch.
What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 91
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage a small number of AWS accounts. However, the company plans to add 1 000 more accounts soon. The company allows only a centralized security team to create IAM roles for all AWS accounts and teams. Application teams submit requests for IAM roles to the security team. The security team has a backlog of IAM role requests and cannot review and provision the IAM roles quickly.
The security team must create a process that will allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles. The process must also limit the scope of IAM roles and prevent privilege escalation.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Create an IAM group for each application tea
B. Associate policies with each IAM grou
C. Provision IAM users for each application team membe
D. Add the new IAM users to the appropriate IAM group by using role-based access control (RBAC).
E. Delegate application team leads to provision IAM rotes for each tea
F. Conduct a quarterly review of the IAM rotes the team leads have provisione
G. Ensure that the application team leads have the appropriate training to review IAM roles.
H. Put each AWS account in its own O
I. Add an SCP to each OU to grant access to only the AWS services that the teams plan to us
J. Include conditions tn the AWS account of each team.
K. Create an SCP and a permissions boundary for IAM role
L. Add the SCP to the root OU so that only roles that have the permissions boundary attached can create any new IAM roles.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To create a process that will allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles, while limiting the scope of IAM roles and preventing privilege escalation, the following steps are required:

> Create a service control policy (SCP) that defines the maximum permissions that can be granted to any IAM role in the organization. An SCP is a type of policy that you can use with AWS Organizations to manage permissions for all accounts in your organization. SCPs restrict permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user, IAM users, and roles. For more information, see Service control policies overview.

> Create a permissions boundary for IAM roles that matches the SCP. A permissions boundary is an advanced feature for using a managed policy to set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity. A permissions boundary allows an entity to perform only the actions that are allowed by both its identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. For more information, see Permissions boundaries for IAM entities.

> Add the SCP to the root organizational unit (OU) so that it applies to all accounts in the organization.
This will ensure that no IAM role can exceed the permissions defined by the SCP, regardless of how it is created or modified.

> Instruct the application teams to attach the permissions boundary to any IAM role they create. This will prevent them from creating IAM roles that can escalate their own privileges or access resources they are not authorized to access.
This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead, as it leverages AWS Organizations and IAM features to delegate and limit IAM role creation without requiring manual reviews or approvals.
The other options are incorrect because they either do not allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles (A), do not limit the scope of IAM roles or prevent privilege escalation (B), or do not take advantage of managed services whenever possible ©.
Verified References:
> https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_boundaries.html

NEW QUESTION 96
A security engineer is using AWS Organizations and wants to optimize SCPs. The security engineer needs to ensure that the SCPs conform to best practices.
Which approach should the security engineer take to meet this requirement?

A. Use AWS IAM Access Analyzer to analyze the policie
B. View the findings from policy validation checks.

C. Review AWS Trusted Advisor checks for all accounts in the organization.
D. Set up AWS Audit Manage
E. Run an assessment for all AWS Regions for all accounts.
F. Ensure that Amazon Inspector agents are installed on all Amazon EC2 in-stances in all accounts.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97
A company used a lift-and-shift approach to migrate from its on-premises data centers to the AWS Cloud. The company migrated on-premises VMS to Amazon EC2 in-stances. Now the company wants to replace some of components that are running on the EC2 instances with managed AWS services that provide similar functionality.
Initially, the company will transition from load balancer software that runs on EC2 instances to AWS Elastic Load Balancers. A security engineer must ensure that after this transition, all the load balancer logs are centralized and searchable for auditing. The security engineer must also ensure that metrics are generated to show which ciphers are in use.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
B. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the log grou
C. Use the CloudWatch Logs console to search the log
D. Create CloudWatch Logs filters on the logs for the required met-rics.
E. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
F. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the S3 bucke
G. Use Amazon Athena to search the logs that are in the S3 bucke
H. Create Amazon CloudWatch filters on the S3 log files for the re-quired metrics.
I. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
J. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the S3 bucke
K. Use Amazon Athena to search the logs that are in the S3 bucke
L. Create Athena queries for the required metric
M. Publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.
N. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
O. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the log grou
P. Use the AWS Management Console to search the log
Q. Create Amazon Athena queries for the required metric
R. Publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.

Answer: C

Explanation:
➤ Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. You can use Amazon S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web1

➤ AWS Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, or IP addresses. You can use Elastic Load Balancing to increase the availability and fault tolerance of your applications2

➤ Elastic Load Balancing supports access logging, which captures detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer. Each log contains information such as the time the request was received, the client's IP address, latencies, request paths, and server responses. You can use access logs to analyze traffic patterns and troubleshoot issues3

➤ You can configure your load balancer to store access logs in an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify.
You can also specify the interval for publishing the logs, which can be 5 or 60 minutes. The logs are stored in a hierarchical folder structure by load balancer name, IP address, year, month, day, and time.

➤ Amazon Athena is a service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. You can use Athena to run ad-hoc queries and get results in seconds. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage and you pay only for the queries that you run.

➤ You can use Athena to search the access logs that are stored in your S3 bucket. You can create a table in Athena that maps to your S3 bucket and then run SQL queries on the table. You can also use the Athena console or API to view and download the query results.

➤ You can also use Athena to create queries for the required metrics, such as the number of requests per cipher or protocol. You can then publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch, which is a service that monitors and manages your AWS resources and applications. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, create alarms, and automate actions based on the state of your resources.

➤ By using this solution, you can meet the requirements of ensuring that all the load balancer logs are centralized and searchable for auditing and that metrics are generated to show which ciphers are in use.

NEW QUESTION 100
A security engineer needs to implement a write-once-read-many (WORM) model for data that a company will store in Amazon S3 buckets. The company uses the S3 Standard storage class for all of its S3 buckets. The security engineer must en-sure that objects cannot be overwritten or deleted by any user, including the AWS account root user.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103
A Network Load Balancer (NLB) target instance is not entering the InService state. A security engineer determines that health checks are failing.
Which factors could cause the health check failures? (Select THREE.)

A. The target instance's security group does not allow traffic from the NLB.
B. The target instance's security group is not attached to the NLB.
C. The NLB's security group is not attached to the target instance.
D. The target instance's subnet network ACL does not allow traffic from the NLB.
E. The target instance's security group is not using IP addresses to allow traffic from the NLB.
F. The target network ACL is not attached to the NLB.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 104
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 108
To meet regulatory requirements, a Security Engineer needs to implement an IAM policy that restricts the use of AWS services to the us-east-1 Region.
What policy should the Engineer implement?

A.
```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition":  {
                "StringEquals":  {
                    "aws:RequestedRegion": "us-east-1"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

B. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "ec2:Region": "us-east-1"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

C. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringNotEquals": {
                    "aws:RequestedRegion": "us-east-1"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

D. A computer code with text Description automatically generated

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "NotAction": "*",
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "aws:RequestedRegion": "us-east-1"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_aws_deny-requested-region.h

NEW QUESTION 110
A security engineer is troubleshooting an AWS Lambda function that is named MyLambdaFunction. The function is encountering an error when the function attempts to read the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET. The S3 bucket has the following bucket policy:

```
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": "s3:GetObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Condition": {
        "ArnLike": {
            "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:lambda:::function:MyLambdaFunction"
        }
    }
}
```

Which change should the security engineer make to the policy to ensure that the Lambda function can read the bucket objects?

A. Remove the Condition elemen
B. Change the Principal element to the following:{"AWS": "arn "aws" ::: lambda ::: function:MyLambdaFunction"}
C. Change the Action element to the following: " s3:GetObject*"" s3:GetBucket*"
D. Change the Resource element to "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*".
E. Change the Resource element to "arn:aws:lambda:::function:MyLambdaFunction". Change the Principal element to the following:{"Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"}

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Change the Resource element to "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*".
The reason is that the Resource element in the bucket policy specifies which objects in the bucket are affected by the policy. In this case, the policy only applies to the bucket itself, not the objects inside it. Therefore, the Lambda function cannot access the objects with the s3:GetObject permission. To fix this, the Resource element should include a wildcard (*) to match all objects in the bucket. This way, the policy grants the Lambda function permission to read any object in the bucket.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
» A. Removing the Condition element would not help, because it only restricts access based on the source IP address of the request. The Principal element should not be changed to the Lambda function ARN, because it specifies who is allowed or denied access by the policy. The policy should allow access to any principal ("*") and rely on IAM roles or policies to control access to the Lambda function.
» B. Changing the Action element to include s3:GetBucket* would not help, because it would grant additional permissions that are not needed by the Lambda function, such as s3:GetBucketAcl or s3:GetBucketPolicy. The s3:GetObject* permission is sufficient for reading objects in the bucket.
» D. Changing the Resource element to the Lambda function ARN would not make sense, because it would mean that the policy applies to the Lambda function itself, not the bucket or its objects. The Principal element should not be changed to s3.amazonaws.com, because it would grant access to any AWS service that uses S3, not just Lambda.

NEW QUESTION 114
A developer is building a serverless application hosted on AWS that uses Amazon Redshift as a data store The application has separate modules for readwrite and read-only functionality The modules need their own database users for compliance reasons
Which combination of steps should a security engineer implement to grant appropriate access? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure cluster security groups for each application module to control access to database users that are required for read-only and readwrite
B. Configure a VPC endpoint for Amazon Redshift Configure an endpoint policy that maps database users to each application module, and allow access to the tables that are required for read-only and read/write
C. Configure an 1AM policy for each module Specify the ARN of an Amazon Redshift database user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call
D. Create local database users for each module
E. Configure an 1AM policy for each module Specify the ARN of an 1AM user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call

Answer: A

Explanation:
To grant appropriate access to separate modules for read-write and read-only functionality in a serverless
application hosted on AWS that uses Amazon Redshift as a data store, a security engineer should configure cluster security groups for each application module to control access to database users that are required for read-only and readwrite, and configure an IAM policy for each module specifying the ARN of an IAM user that allows the GetClusterCredentials API call.
References: : Amazon Redshift - Amazon Web Services : Amazon Redshift - Amazon Web Services : Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console : AWS Identity and Access Management - AWS Management Console

NEW QUESTION 118
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 123
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 124
A company has multiple departments. Each department has its own IAM account. All these accounts belong to the same organization in IAM Organizations.
A large .csv file is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket in the sales department's IAM account. The company wants to allow users from the other accounts to access the .csv file's content through the combination of IAM Glue and Amazon Athena. However, the company does not want to allow users from the other accounts to access other files in the same folder.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128
A company uses AWS Organizations and has production workloads across multiple AWS accounts. A security engineer needs to design a solution that will proactively monitor for suspicious behavior across all the accounts that contain production workloads.
The solution must automate remediation of incidents across the production accounts. The solution also must publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when a critical security finding is detected. In addition, the solution must send all security incident logs to a dedicated account.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Activate Amazon GuardDuty in each production accoun
B. In a dedicated logging accoun
C. aggregate all GuardDuty logs from each production accoun
D. Remediate incidents by configuring GuardDuty to directly invoke an AWS Lambda functio
E. Configure the Lambda function to also publish notifications to the SNS topic.
F. Activate AWS security Hub in each production accoun
G. In a dedicated logging accoun
H. aggregate all security Hub findings from each production accoun
I. Remediate incidents by ustng AWS Config and AWS Systems Manage
J. Configure Systems Manager to also pub11Sh notifications to the SNS topic.
K. Activate Amazon GuardDuty in each production accoun
L. In a dedicated logging accoun
M. aggregate all GuardDuty logs from each production account Remediate incidents by using Amazon EventBridge to invoke a custom AWS Lambda function from the GuardDuty finding
N. Configure the Lambda function to also publish notifications to the SNS topic.
O. Activate AWS Security Hub in each production accoun

P. In a dedicated logging accoun
Q. aggregate all Security Hub findings from each production accoun
R. Remediate incidents by using Amazon EventBridge to invoke a custom AWS Lambda function from the Security Hub finding
S. Configure the Lambda function to also publish notifications to the SNS topic.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D.
To design a solution that will proactively monitor for suspicious behavior across all the accounts that contain production workloads, the security engineer needs to use a service that can aggregate and analyze security findings from multiple sources. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts and enables you to check your environment against security standards and best practices. Security Hub also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Config, and AWS Systems Manager, to collect and correlate security findings.
To automate remediation of incidents across the production accounts, the security engineer needs to use a service that can trigger actions based on events. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that allows you to connect your applications with data from a variety of sources. EventBridge can use rules to match events and route them to targets for processing. You can use EventBridge to invoke a custom AWS Lambda function from the Security Hub findings. Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers.
To publish a notification to an Amazon SNS topic when a critical security finding is detected, the security engineer needs to use a service that can send messages to subscribers. Amazon SNS is a fully managed messaging service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. SNS can deliver messages to a variety of endpoints, such as email, SMS, or HTTP. You can configure the Lambda function to also publish notifications to the SNS topic.
To send all security incident logs to a dedicated account, the security engineer needs to use a service that can aggregate and store log data from multiple sources. AWS Security Hub allows you to aggregate security findings from multiple accounts into a single account using the delegated administrator feature. This feature enables you to designate an AWS account as the administrator for Security Hub in an organization. The administrator account can then view and manage Security Hub findings from all member accounts.
Therefore, option D is correct because it meets all the requirements of the solution. Option A is incorrect because GuardDuty does not provide a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts. GuardDuty is primarily a threat detection service that monitors for malicious or unauthorized behavior. Option B is incorrect because Config and Systems Manager are not designed to automate remediation of incidents based on Security Hub findings. Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources, while Systems Manager is a service that allows you to manage your infrastructure on AWS at scale. Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty does not provide a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts.
References:
- AWS Security Hub
- Amazon EventBridge
- AWS Lambda
- Amazon SNS
- Aggregating Security Hub findings across accounts

NEW QUESTION 130
Within a VPC, a corporation runs an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. The database instance is connected to the internet through a NAT gateway via two subnets.
Additionally, the organization has application servers that are hosted on Amazon EC2 instances and use the RDS database. These EC2 instances have been deployed onto two more private subnets inside the same VPC. These EC2 instances connect to the internet through a default route via the same NAT gateway. Each VPC subnet has its own route table.
The organization implemented a new security requirement after a recent security examination. Never allow the database instance to connect to the internet. A security engineer must perform this update promptly without interfering with the network traffic of the application servers.
How will the security engineer be able to comply with these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 132
A company uses an external identity provider to allow federation into different IAM accounts. A security engineer for the company needs to identify the federated user that terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance a week ago.
What is the FASTEST way for the security engineer to identify the federated user?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The fastest way to identify the federated user who terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance is to filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Then, review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding

username. This method does not require any additional tools or queries, and it directly links the IAM role with the federated user.
Option A is incorrect because the role session name may not be the same as the federated user name, and it may not be unique or descriptive enough to identify the user.
Option C is incorrect because the IAM Access Advisor tab only shows when a role was last accessed, not by whom or for what purpose. It also does not show the specific time of access, only the date.
Option D is incorrect because using Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the IAM CloudTrail logs is not the fastest way to identify the federated user, as it requires creating a table schema and running multiple queries. It also assumes that the federation is done using web identity providers, not SAML providers, as indicated by the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event.
References:

≫ AWS Identity and Access Management

≫ Logging AWS STS API Calls with AWS CloudTrail

≫ [Using Amazon Athena to Query S3 Data for CloudTrail Analysis]

NEW QUESTION 137
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 139
A security engineer is checking an AWS CloudFormation template for vulnerabilities. The security engineer finds a parameter that has a default value that exposes an application's API key in plaintext. The parameter is referenced several times throughout the template. The security engineer must replace the parameter while maintaining the ability to reference the value in the template. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure way?
{resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName}}.

A. Store the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
B. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:ssm:MySSMParameterName:I}}.
C. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manage
D. In the template, replace all references to the value with { {resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}.
E. Store the API key value in Amazon DynamoD
F. In the template, replace all references to the value with{{resolve:dynamodb:MyTableName:MyPrimaryKey}}.
G. Store the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucke
H. In the template, replace all references to the value with {

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}.
This answer is correct because AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets that are needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. You can store and manage secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive data in Secrets Manager. You can also use Secrets Manager to rotate, manage, and retrieve your secrets throughout their lifecycle1. Secrets Manager integrates with AWS CloudFormation, which allows you to reference secrets from your templates using the
{{resolve:secretsmanager:…}} syntax2. This way, you can avoid exposing your secrets in plaintext and still
use them in your resources.
The other options are incorrect because:

≫ A. Storing the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to SecureString parameters. This means that you cannot use the {{resolve:ssm:…}} syntax to retrieve encrypted parameter values from Parameter Store3. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to decrypt the parameter value, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

≫ C. Storing the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to DynamoDB items. This means that you cannot use the
{{resolve:dynamodb:…}} syntax to retrieve item values from DynamoDB tables4. You would have to
use a custom resource or a Lambda function to query the DynamoDB table, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

≫ D. Storing the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to S3 objects. This means that you cannot use the
{{resolve:s3:…}} syntax to retrieve object values from S3 buckets5. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to download the object from S3, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.
References:
1: What is AWS Secrets Manager? 2: Referencing AWS Secrets Manager secrets from Parameter Store parameters 3: Using dynamic references to specify template values 4: Amazon DynamoDB 5: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

NEW QUESTION 144

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 148

A security engineer is defining the controls required to protect the IAM account root user credentials in an IAM Organizations hierarchy. The controls should also limit the impact in case these credentials have been compromised.

Which combination of controls should the security engineer propose? (Select THREE.)
A)

Apply the following SCP:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "Condition": {
                "StringLike": {
                    "aws:PrincipalArn": [
                        "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

B)

Apply the following SCP:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Principal" : "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

C) Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for the root user.
D) Set a strong randomized password and store it in a secure location.
E) Create an access key ID and secret access key, and store them in a secure location.
F) Apply the following permissions boundary to the toot user:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "Condition": {
                "StringLike": {
                    "aws:PrincipalArn": [
                        "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

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

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 152
A security engineer receives a notice from the AWS Abuse team about suspicious activity from a Linux-based Amazon EC2 instance that uses Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS>-based storage The instance is making connections to known malicious addresses
The instance is in a development account within a VPC that is in the us-east-1 Region The VPC contains an internet gateway and has a subnet in us-east-1a and us-easMb Each subnet is associate with a route table that uses the internet gateway as a default route Each subnet also uses the default network ACL The suspicious EC2 instance runs within the us-east-1 b subnet. During an initial investigation a security engineer discovers that the suspicious instance is the only instance that runs in the subnet
Which response will immediately mitigate the attack and help investigate the root cause?

A. Log in to the suspicious instance and use the netstat command to identify remote connections Use the IP addresses from these remote connections to create deny rules in the security group of the instance Install diagnostic tools on the instance for investigation Update the outbound network ACL for the subnet inus-east-lb to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule during the investigation of the instance
B. Update the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule Replace the security group with a new security group that allows connections only from a diagnostics security group Update the outbound network ACL for the us-east-1b subnet to remove the deny all rule Launch a new EC2 instance that has diagnostic tools Assign the new security group to the new EC2 instance Use the new EC2 instance to investigate the suspicious instance
C. Ensure that the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the suspicious EC2 instance will not delete upon termination Terminate the instance Launch a new EC2 instance inus-east-1a that has diagnostic tools Mount the EBS volumes from the terminated instance for investigation
D. Create an AWS WAF web ACL that denies traffic to and from the suspicious instance Attach the AWS WAF web ACL to the instance to mitigate the attack Log in to the instance and install diagnostic tools to investigate the instance

Answer: B

Explanation:
This option suggests updating the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule, replacing the security group

with a new one that only allows connections from a diagnostics security group, and launching a new EC2 instance with diagnostic tools to investigate the suspicious instance. This option will immediately mitigate the attack and provide the necessary tools for investigation.

NEW QUESTION 154
......

Relate Links

100% Pass Your AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty Exam with Exambible Prep Materials

https://www.exambible.com/AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty-exam/

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - https://www.exambible.com/