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Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
A company stores infrastructure and application code in web-based, third-party, Git-compatible code repositories outside of AWS. The company wants to give the code repositories the ability to securely authenticate and assume an existing IAM role within the company's AWS account by using OpenID Connect (OIDC).
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up an account instance of AWS IAM Identity Center. Configure access to the code repositories as a customer managed OIDC application. Grant the application access to the IAM role.
- B. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Roles Anywhere to create a trust anchor that uses OIDC. Modify the trust policy of the IAM role to allow the code repositories to assume the IAM role.
- C. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to create a new resource share that uses OIDC.Limit the resource share to the specified code repositories. Grant the IAM role access to the resource share.
- D. Create an OIDC identity provider (IdP) by using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) federation. Modify the trust policy of the IAM role to allow the code repositories to assume the IAM role.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS IAM supports identity federation by allowing external identity providers that use OpenID Connect (OIDC) to authenticate and assume IAM roles. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, IAM OIDC identity providers are the recommended approach for enabling third-party systems, such as external CI/CD pipelines or Git-based repositories, to securely obtain temporary AWS credentials without using long-term access keys.
By creating an OIDC identity provider in IAM and configuring the IAM role trust policy to trust the external IdP, the company enables secure, token-based authentication. The trust policy can include conditions that restrict which repositories, branches, or workflows are allowed to assume the role, enforcing least privilege.
AWS Security Specialty guidance emphasizes that this method eliminates static credentials and relies on short- lived tokens issued by the OIDC provider.
Option B is incorrect because IAM Roles Anywhere is designed for workloads running outside AWS that use X.509 certificates, not OIDC. Option C is intended for workforce identity federation, not machine-to-machine authentication.
Option D is invalid because AWS RAM does not provide identity federation or authentication capabilities.
This solution aligns with AWS best practices for secure, scalable, and low-overhead authentication for external workloads.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS IAM OIDC Identity Providers
AWS IAM Role Trust Policies

NEW QUESTION # 44
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage an organization that consists of three workload OUs: Production, Development, and Testing. The company uses AWS CloudFormation templates to define and deploy workload infrastructure in AWS accounts that are associated with the OUs. Different SCPs are attached to each workload OU.
The company successfully deployed a CloudFormation stack update to workloads in the Development OU and the Testing OU. When the company uses the same CloudFormation template to deploy the stack update in an account in the Production OU, the update fails. The error message reports insufficient IAM permissions.
What is the FIRST step that a security engineer should take to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Remove all the SCPs that are attached to the Production OU. Rerun the CloudFormation stack update to determine if the SCPs were preventing the CloudFormation API calls.
- B. Review the AWS CloudTrail logs in the account in the Production OU. Search for any failed API calls from CloudFormation during the deployment attempt.
- C. Make all the SCPs that are attached to the Production OU the same as the SCPs that are attached to the Testing OU.
- D. Confirm that the role used by CloudFormation has sufficient permissions to create, update, and delete the resources that are referenced in the CloudFormation template.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS CloudTrail provides a record of all API calls made in an AWS account, including calls initiated by AWS CloudFormation. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, CloudTrail is the primary source for troubleshooting authorization failures because it records denied actions and the policy type that caused the denial, including service control policies.
Reviewing CloudTrail logs allows a security engineer to identify which specific API calls failed during the CloudFormation deployment and whether the denial was caused by an SCP, an IAM policy, or a permission boundary. This evidence-based approach is the recommended first step before making any configuration changes.
Option B is unsafe and violates governance best practices by removing SCPs in production. Option C may be necessary later, but it does not identify whether SCPs are the root cause. Option D introduces unnecessary risk and bypasses the purpose of differentiated controls across OUs.
AWS documentation emphasizes observing and validating before modifying security controls, making CloudTrail log analysis the correct initial troubleshooting step.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Organizations Service Control Policies
AWS CloudTrail Authorization Failure Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 45
A company runs an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The application generates invoices and stores them in an Amazon S3 bucket. The instance profile that is attached to the instance has appropriate access to the S3 bucket. The company needs to share

each invoice with multiple clients that do not have AWS credentials. Each client must be able to download only the client's own invoices. Clients must download their invoices within 1 hour of invoice creation. Clients must use only temporary credentials to access the company's AWS resources.
Which additional step will meet these requirements?

- A. Generate an access key and a secret key for an IAM user that has S3:GetObject permissions on the S3 bucket. Embed the keys into the script. Use the keys to generate the pre-signed URLs.
- B. Add a StringEquals condition to the IAM role policy for the EC2 instance profile. Configure the policy condition to restrict access based on the s3:ResourceTag/ClientId tag of each invoice. Tag each generated invoice with the ID of its corresponding client.
- C. Update the S3 bucket policy to ensure that clients that use pre-signed URLs have the S3:Get* permission and the S3:List* permission to access S3 objects in the bucket.
- D. Update the script to use AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to obtain new credentials each time the script runs by assuming a new role that has S3:GetObject permissions. Use the credentials to generate the pre-signed URLs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon S3 pre-signed URLs grant temporary access based on the permissions of the principal that generates them. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation explains that fine-grained authorization can be enforced by combining pre-signed URLs with IAM policy conditions.
By tagging each invoice object with a client identifier and adding a condition to the EC2 instance role policy using s3:ResourceTag/ClientId, the role can generate pre-signed URLs only for objects associated with a specific client. This ensures that each client can access only their own invoices, even though the URLs are temporary and unauthenticated.
Option A over-permissions clients. Option C is unnecessary because instance profiles already use temporary credentials. Option D violates AWS best practices by using long-term credentials.
AWS recommends resource tagging with IAM policy conditions for scalable, secure access control.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon S3 Pre-Signed URLs
IAM Policy Conditions and Resource Tags

NEW QUESTION # 46
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 and was serving malware. Analysis showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago. A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the security team by email for high severity findings as soon as possible.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the topic.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for Security Hub findings of high severity. Configure the rule to publish a message to the queue.
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the queue.
- D. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in the AWS account.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for GuardDuty findings of high severity. Configure the rule to publish a message to the topic.
- F. Enable AWS Security Hub in the AWS account.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Amazon GuardDuty provides continuous threat detection for compromised instances by analyzing VPC Flow Logs, DNS logs, and CloudTrail events. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance, GuardDuty is the fastest service to enable for detecting malware and compromised EC2 instances.
To notify the security team, Amazon SNS provides a native email notification mechanism with minimal setup. Amazon EventBridge integrates directly with GuardDuty findings and can filter based on severity.
Creating an EventBridge rule that matches high severity GuardDuty findings and publishes to SNS ensures immediate notification.
Security Hub is not required for this use case and adds additional setup time. Amazon SQS does not support email subscriptions.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon GuardDuty Findings and Severity
Amazon EventBridge Integration with GuardDuty

NEW QUESTION # 47
A security engineer receives a notice 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-east-1b. Each subnet is associated 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-1b 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. 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 in us-east-1a that has diagnostic tools. Mount the EBS volumes from the terminated instance for investigation.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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 in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule during the investigation of the instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS incident response best practices emphasize immediate containment, preservation of evidence, and safe forensic investigation. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, when an EC2 instance is suspected of compromise, security teams should avoid logging in to the instance or installing additional tools, as these actions can alter evidence and increase risk. Terminating the compromised instance after ensuring that its Amazon EBS volumes are preserved prevents further malicious activity immediately. By setting the EBS volumes to not delete on termination, all disk data is retained for forensic analysis. Launching a new, clean EC2 instance in a different subnet or Availability Zone with preinstalled diagnostic tools allows investigators to safely attach and analyze the compromised volumes without executing potentially malicious code.
Option A introduces significant risk by logging in to the compromised instance and modifying security controls during active compromise. Option B delays containment and allows continued outbound traffic during investigation steps. Option D is invalid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to Amazon EC2 instances and does not control outbound traffic.
AWS documentation strongly recommends isolating or terminating compromised resources and performing offline analysis using detached storage volumes. This approach ensures immediate mitigation, preserves forensic integrity, and aligns with AWS incident response frameworks.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Incident Response Best Practices
Amazon EC2 and EBS Forensics Guidance
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 48
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