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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Protection: AWS Security specialists learn to ensure data confidentiality and integrity for data in transit and at rest. Topics include lifecycle management of data at rest, credential protection, and cryptographic key management. These capabilities are central to managing sensitive data securely, reflecting the exam's focus on advanced data protection strategies.

Topic 2	• Threat Detection and Incident Response: In this topic, AWS Security specialists gain expertise in crafting incident response plans and detecting security threats and anomalies using AWS services. It delves into effective strategies for responding to compromised resources and workloads, ensuring readiness to manage security incidents. Mastering these concepts is critical for handling scenarios assessed in the SCS-C02 Exam.
Topic 3	• Security Logging and Monitoring: This topic prepares AWS Security specialists to design and implement robust monitoring and alerting systems for addressing security events. It emphasizes troubleshooting logging solutions and analyzing logs to enhance threat visibility.
Topic 4	• Infrastructure Security: Aspiring AWS Security specialists are trained to implement and troubleshoot security controls for edge services, networks, and compute workloads under this topic. Emphasis is placed on ensuring resilience and mitigating risks across AWS infrastructure. This section aligns closely with the exam's focus on safeguarding critical AWS services and environments.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q463-Q468):

NEW QUESTION # 463
A company is building an application on IAM that will store sensitive Information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated.
What should the security engineer recommend?

- A. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. Include the database credential in the EC2 user data field. Use an IAM Lambda function to rotate database credentials. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- B. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. Store the database credentials in IAM Secrets Manager with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- C. Set up an IAM CloudHSM cluster with IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to store KMS keys.Set up Amazon RDS encryption using IAM KMS to encrypt the database. Store database credentials in the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- D. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 Instance. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Store the database credentials in IAM CloudHSM with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION # 464
A company has several petabytes of data. The company must preserve this data for 7 years to comply with regulatory requirements. The company's compliance team asks a security officer to develop a strategy that will prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data.
Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a vault in Amazon S3 Glacier. Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements. Upload the data to the vault.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode. Upload the data to the bucket. Create a user-based IAM policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Upload the data to the bucket. Use a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier. Create a Vault Lock policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode. Upload the data to the bucket. Create a resource-based bucket policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To preserve the data for 7 years and prevent anyone from changing or deleting it, the security officer needs to use a service that can store the data securely and enforce compliance controls. The most cost-effective way to do this is to use Amazon S3 Glacier, which is a low-cost storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. S3 Glacier allows you to create a vault, which is a container for storing archives. Archives are any data such as photos, videos, or documents that you want to store durably and reliably.
S3 Glacier also offers a feature called Vault Lock, which helps you to easily deploy and enforce compliance controls for individual vaults with a Vault Lock policy. You can specify controls such as "write once read many" (WORM) in a Vault Lock policy and lock the policy from future edits. Once a Vault Lock policy is locked, the policy can no longer be changed or deleted. S3 Glacier enforces the controls set in the Vault Lock policy to help achieve your compliance objectives. For example, you can use Vault Lock policies to enforce data retention by denying deletes for a specified period of time.
To use S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, the security officer needs to follow these steps:
* Create a vault in S3 Glacier using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs.
* Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements using the IAM policy language. The policy can include conditions such as aws:CurrentTime or aws:SecureTransport to further restrict access to the vault.
* Initiate the lock by attaching the Vault Lock policy to the vault, which sets the lock to an in-progress state and returns a lock ID. While the policy is in the in-progress state, you have 24 hours to validate your Vault Lock policy before the lock ID expires. To prevent your vault from exiting the in-progress state, you must complete the Vault Lock process within these 24 hours. Otherwise, your Vault Lock policy will be deleted.
* Use the lock ID to complete the lock process. If the Vault Lock policy doesn't work as expected, you can stop the Vault Lock process and restart from the beginning.
* Upload the data to the vault using either direct upload or multipart upload methods.
For more information about S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, see S3 Glacier Vault Lock.
The other options are incorrect because:
* Option A is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a WORM model in S3. You can apply two types of object locks: retention periods and legal holds. A retention period specifies a fixed period of time during which an object remains locked. A legal hold is an indefinite lock on an object until it is removed.
However, S3 Object Lock only prevents objects from being overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user in your AWS account. It does not prevent objects from being modified by other means, such as changing their metadata or encryption settings. Moreover, S3 Object Lock requires that you enable versioning on your bucket, which will incur additional storage costs for storing multiple versions of an object.
* Option B is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock in governance mode works similarly to compliance mode, except that users with specific IAM permissions can change or delete objects that are locked. This means that users who have s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission can remove retention periods or legal holds from objects and overwrite or delete them before they expire. This option does not provide strong enforcement for compliance controls as required by the regulatory requirements.
* Option D is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and using a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. Lifecycle rules are actions that Amazon S3 automatically performs on objects during their lifetime. You can use lifecycle rules to transition objects between storage classes or expire them after a certain period of time.
However, lifecycle rules do not apply any compliance controls on objects or prevent them from being modified or deleted by users. Moreover, transitioning objects from S3 to S3 Glacier using lifecycle rules will incur additional charges for retrieval requests and data transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 465
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. Forward the credentials of the IAM role in the top-level account to the IAM user in the business unit account.
- B. Use the root account of the business unit account to assume the role that was created in the top-level account. Specify the role's ARN in the policy.
- C. Attach a policy to the IAM user to allow the user to assume the role that was created in the top-level account. Specify the role's ARN in the policy.
- D. Create an SCP that grants permissions to the top-level account.

Answer: C

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/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_accounts_access.html
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION # 466
A company has several Amazon S3 buckets thai do not enforce encryption in transit A security engineer must implement a solution that enforces encryption in transit for all the company's existing and future S3 buckets.
Which solution will meet these requirements'?

- A. Enable Amazon Inspector Create a custom AWS Lambda rule. Create a Lambda function that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws SecureTransport condition key is False Set the Lambda function as the target of the rule.
- B. Enable AWS Config Configure the s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only AWS Config managed rule and set the rule trigger type to Hybrid Create an AWS Systems Manager.
  Automation runbook that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws SecureTransport condition key is False Configure automatic remediation Set the runbook as the target of the rule.
- C. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail Enable S3 data events on the trail. Create an AWS Lambda function that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws SecureTransport condition key is False. Configure the CloudTrail trail to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Enable AWS Config Create a proactive AWS. Config Custom Policy rule Create a Guard clause to evaluate the S3 bucket policies to check for a value of True for the aws SecureTransport condition key. If the AWS Config rule evaluates to NON_COMPLIANT, block resource creation.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 467
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 redirect HTTP to HTTPS. Set the origin protocol policy to HTTPS only Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header
- B. 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

- 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 HTTPS only Set the origin protocol policy to match viewer Update the application to validate the CloudFront custom header.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 # 468
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