

시험준비에가장좋은SCS-C03인기자격증시험덤프자료 최신덤프모음집



2026 PassTIP 최신 SCS-C03 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 SCS-C03 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1s462-MMrMUc2vaPkF1OxSF9qvbVbvDG>

PassTIP의 Amazon인증 SCS-C03시험덤프는 고객님의 IT자격증을 취득하는 꿈을 실현시켜 드리는 시험패스의 지름길입니다. Amazon인증 SCS-C03덤프에는 실제시험문제의 거의 모든 문제를 적중하고 습니다. PassTIP의 Amazon인증 SCS-C03덤프가 있으면 시험패스가 한결 간편해집니다.

IT업계에 계속 종사할 의향이 있는 분들께 있어서 국제공인 자격증 몇개를 취득하는건 반드시 해야하는 선택이 아닌가 싶습니다. Amazon SCS-C03 시험은 국제공인 자격증시험의 인기과목으로서 많은 분들이 저희Amazon SCS-C03덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스하여 자격증 취득에 성공하셨습니다. Amazon SCS-C03 시험의 모든 문제를 커버하고 있는 고품질Amazon SCS-C03덤프를 믿고 자격증 취득에 고고상~!

>> SCS-C03인기자격증 시험 덤프자료 <<

SCS-C03최신 업데이트 공부자료 & SCS-C03시험패스자료

아직도 Amazon인증SCS-C03시험준비를 어떻게 해야 할지 망설이고 계시나요? 고객님의 IT인증시험준비길에는 언제나 PassTIP가 곁을 지켜주고 있습니다. PassTIP시험공부자료를 선택하시면 자격증취득의 소원이 이루어집니다. Amazon인증SCS-C03시험덤프는PassTIP가 최고의 선택입니다.

최신 AWS Certified Specialty SCS-C03 무료 샘플문제 (Q151-Q156):

질문 # 151

A security engineer needs to prepare a company's Amazon EC2 instances for quarantine during a security incident. The AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) has been deployed to all EC2 instances. The security engineer has developed a script to install and update forensics tools on the EC2 instances. Which solution will quarantine EC2 instances during a security incident?

- A. Configure IAM permissions for the SSM Agent to run the script as a predefined Systems Manager Run Command document.
- B. Create a rule in AWS Config to track SSM Agent versions.
- C. Store the script in Amazon S3 and grant read access to the instance profile.
- D. Configure Systems Manager Session Manager to deny all connection requests from external IP addresses.

정답: A

설명:

AWS Systems Manager Run Command enables security engineers to remotely and securely execute scripts on EC2 instances without requiring SSH or inbound network access. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty incident response guidance, Run Command is a foundational tool for instance quarantine and forensic preparation.

By configuring IAM permissions that allow the SSM Agent to execute a predefined Run Command document, the security engineer can rapidly deploy forensic tools, disable services, or modify system configurations across affected EC2 instances during an incident. This approach aligns with AWS best practices for containment and evidence preservation, while maintaining auditability through Systems Manager logs.

질문 # 152

A company's security engineer receives an alert that indicates that an unexpected principal is accessing a company-owned Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. All the company's accounts are within an organization in AWS Organizations. The security engineer must implement a mitigation solution that minimizes compliance violations and investment in tools that are outside of AWS.

What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. In all the VPCs in the organization, adjust the network ACLs to only accept inbound traffic from the CIDR blocks of all the VPCs in the organization. Attach the network ACLs to all the subnets in all the VPCs in the organization.
- **B. Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS in all the VPCs in the organization. Set the aws:SourceVpce condition to the VPC endpoint identifier on the SQS policy. Add the aws:PrincipalOrgId condition to the VPC endpoint policy.**
- C. Create security groups that only accept inbound traffic from the CIDR blocks of all the VPCs in the organization. Attach the security groups to all the SQS queues in all the VPCs in the organization.
- D. Use a cloud access security broker (CASB) to maintain a list of managed resources. Configure the CASB to check the API and console access against that list on a web proxy.

정답: B

설명:

Amazon SQS is an AWS-managed service and does not operate within customer VPCs. Therefore, security groups and network ACLs cannot be used to control access to SQS, making options A and B invalid.

According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, the recommended approach to securely access AWS services from within a VPC is through interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink).

By creating interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS, the company ensures that traffic to SQS stays within the AWS network and does not traverse the public internet. Adding an SQS resource policy with the aws:SourceVpce condition restricts access so that only requests originating from the specified VPC endpoint are allowed. Additionally, using the aws:PrincipalOrgId condition ensures that only principals belonging to the same AWS Organization can access the queue.

Option D introduces an external tool, increasing cost and compliance complexity, which directly violates the requirement to minimize investment outside AWS.

AWS documentation clearly identifies VPC endpoints combined with IAM condition keys as a best practice for securing service access in multi-account environments.

* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

* Amazon SQS Security Best Practices

* AWS Organizations Documentation

* AWS PrivateLink User Guide

질문 # 153

A company uses AWS IAM Identity Center to manage access to its AWS accounts. The accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. A security engineer needs to set up delegated administration of IAM Identity Center in the organization's management account. Which combination of steps should the security engineer perform in IAM Identity Center before configuring delegated administration? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create IAM users for use only in the organization's management account.
- B. Grant least privilege access to the organization's management account.
- **C. Create a new IAM Identity Center directory in the organization's management account.**
- **D. Create user assignments only in the organization's management account.**
- **E. Create permission sets for use only in the organization's management account.**
- F. Set up a second AWS Region in the organization's management account.

정답: C,D,E

설명:

AWS IAM Identity Center delegated administration requires foundational configuration to be completed in the organization's

management account before delegation. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, IAM Identity Center must be enabled with a directory in the management account before any delegation can occur.

Permission sets must be created in the management account because they define the permissions that will later be delegated to member accounts. Additionally, user assignments must initially exist in the management account to establish baseline access control before delegation is configured.

Option A is too generic and not a required prerequisite step. Option C is unrelated to Identity Center delegation. Option E is incorrect because IAM Identity Center uses identities from its directory or external IdPs, not IAM users.

AWS guidance clearly outlines directory creation, permission set definition, and initial user assignments as mandatory preparatory steps for delegated administration.

질문 # 154

A security engineer uses Amazon Macie to scan a company's Amazon S3 buckets for sensitive data. The company has many S3 buckets and many objects stored in the S3 buckets. The security engineer must identify S3 buckets that contain sensitive data and must perform additional scanning on those S3 buckets.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Configure S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) on the S3 buckets to replicate the objects to a second AWS Region. Configure Macie in the second Region to scan the replicated objects daily.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function as an S3 event destination for the S3 buckets. Configure the Lambda function to start a Macie scan of an object when the object is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
- C. Configure Macie automated discovery to continuously sample data from the S3 buckets. Perform full scans of the S3 buckets where Macie discovers sensitive data.
- D. Configure Macie scans to run on the S3 buckets. Aggregate the results of the scans in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Use the DynamoDB table for queries.

정답: C

설명:

Amazon Macie's automated sensitive data discovery is designed for exactly this: at scale, Macie continuously evaluates and samples objects across S3 buckets to identify where sensitive data (PII, financial data, credentials, etc.) is likely present. This gives the security engineer a low-touch way to identify which buckets contain sensitive data without having to orchestrate per-bucket scanning workflows. Once Macie flags buckets with sensitive data findings, the engineer can then prioritize and run additional, more targeted scanning (for example, deeper classification jobs on those specific buckets) rather than scanning everything exhaustively all the time.

The other options increase operational burden significantly. CRR to another Region (A) doubles storage /transfer complexity and is not needed for discovery. An event-driven Lambda scan per object (B) is expensive and complex at high object volumes and is not how Macie classification is intended to be orchestrated. Aggregating results into DynamoDB (D) adds an extra system to maintain when Macie already provides centralized findings, dashboards, and integrations. Therefore, enabling Macie automated discovery and then performing deeper scans only on buckets where Macie detects sensitive data provides the least administrative overhead.

질문 # 155

A company's public website consists of an Application Load Balancer (ALB), a set of Amazon EC2 instances that run a stateless application behind the ALB, and an Amazon DynamoDB table from which the application reads data. The company is concerned about malicious scanning and DDoS attacks. The company wants to impose a restriction in which each client IP address can read the data only 3 times in any 5-minute period.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST effort?

- A. Set up AWS WAF in front of the ALB. Create a rule that blocks requests that exceed the limit of 3 requests in any 5-minute period for each IP address.
- B. Add source IP address and request time to the DynamoDB table. Add a 5-minute TTL setting based on request time. Change the read capacity of the DynamoDB table throughput to 3.
- C. Modify the EC2 application to count the source IP address of requests and calculate a rolling 5-minute sum. Return an error message if the count sum is greater than 3.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function based on an Amazon CloudWatch request. Configure the Lambda function to count the requests for each IP address in rolling 5-minute intervals and to provide notification if the count exceeds 3.

정답: A

