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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Identity and Access Management	20%	- Secure authentication and authorization • 1. Integrate with external identity providers • 2. Implement multi-factor authentication • 3. Manage federated access - Design and implement secure access strategies • 1. Use IAM policies, roles, and permissions boundaries • 2. Implement least privilege access models • 3. Manage identities and permissions at scale - Monitor and audit access activity • 1. Detect and remediate excessive permissions • 2. Review access logs and reports

		- Secure development and operations • 1. Implement security as code • 2. Integrate security into CI/CD pipelines - Manage security risk and compliance
Security Foundations and Governance	14%	• 1. Implement compliance controls and reporting • 2. Perform risk assessments and audits - Establish security frameworks and compliance • 1. Align with industry standards and regulations • 2. Implement security policies and standards
		- Secure data access and sharing • 1. Implement secure data transfer and sharing mechanisms • 2. Control access to sensitive data - Implement encryption and key management
Data Protection	18%	• 1. Encrypt data across all storage and processing layers • 2. Manage encryption keys using AWS KMS and CloudHSM - Design and implement data protection strategies • 1. Define data retention and disposal policies • 2. Classify and categorize data
		- Automate detection and response workflows • 1. Implement event-driven security automation • 2. Integrate security tools and services
Detection	16%	- Design and implement threat detection mechanisms • 1. Use AWS security services for monitoring and alerting • 2. Configure and manage log collection and analysis • 3. Detect anomalies and potential security incidents - Develop incident response plans and procedures • 1. Establish communication and escalation processes • 2. Define roles and responsibilities
		- Investigate and remediate security incidents
Incident Response	14%	• 1. Conduct forensic analysis on AWS resources • 2. Contain, eradicate, and recover from incidents - Implement post-incident activities • 1. Document lessons learned • 2. Update security controls and processes

Infrastructure Security	18%	- Secure compute and storage resources • 1. Harden operating systems and applications • 2. Manage access to storage services • 3. Encrypt data at rest and in transit - Protect workloads and applications • 1. Implement security groups and firewalls • 2. Secure containerized and serverless environments - Design and implement secure network architecture • 1. Implement network access control and segmentation • 2. Protect network traffic and communications • 3. Secure VPC design and configuration

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q225-Q230):

NEW QUESTION # 225
A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company wants to centrally give users the ability to access Amazon Q Developer.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Enable AWS IAM Identity Center and set up Amazon Q Developer as an AWS managed application.
- B. Enable AWS IAM Identity Center and create a new identity pool for Amazon Q Developer.
- C. Enable Amazon Cognito and set up Amazon Q Developer as an AWS managed application.
- D. Enable Amazon Cognito and create a new identity pool for Amazon Q Developer.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For centralized, organization-wide user access to AWS services and supported applications, AWS best practice is to useAWS IAM Identity Center(successor to AWS SSO). IAM Identity Center provides a single place to manage workforce identities, permission sets, and account assignments across AWS Organizations.
Amazon Q Developer is integrated for centralized access using IAM Identity Center, where you can assign the relevant permissions to users and groups and enable access consistently across multiple AWS accounts.
Setting Amazon Q Developer up as anAWS managed applicationaligns with IAM Identity Center's model for centrally provisioning and controlling access with minimal operational overhead.
Amazon Cognito is primarily intended forcustomer identity and application sign-up/sign-inscenarios, not for workforce access to AWS managed developer tools across multiple AWS accounts. "Identity pools" are a Cognito concept for exchanging identities for AWS credentials, which adds unnecessary complexity and is not the standard approach for centrally granting employees access to Amazon Q Developer in an organization.
Therefore, enabling IAM Identity Center and configuring Amazon Q Developer as an AWS managed application is the correct solution.

NEW QUESTION # 226
A company is expanding its group of stores. On the day that each new store opens, the company wants to launch a customized web

application for that store. Each store's application will have a non-production environment and a production environment. Each environment will be deployed in a separate AWS account. The company uses AWS Organizations and has an OU that is used only for these accounts.
The company distributes most of the development work to third-party development teams. A security engineer needs to ensure that each team follows the company's deployment plan for AWS resources. The security engineer also must limit access to the deployment plan to only the developers who need access. The security engineer already has created an AWS CloudFormation template that implements the deployment plan.
What should the security engineer do next to meet the requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account. Upload the CloudFormation template. Add the template to the portfolio's product list. Share the portfolio with the OU.
- B. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module from the CloudFormation template. Register the module as a private extension in the CloudFormation registry. Publish the extension. Create an SCP that allows access to the extension.
- C. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio and create an IAM role for cross-account access. Attach the AWSServiceCatalogEndUserFullAccess managed policy to the role.
- D. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module and share the extension directly with the OU.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Service Catalog is specifically designed to help organizations govern and control how AWS resources are provisioned at scale. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, Service Catalog enables administrators to define approved CloudFormation templates as products and to control which accounts, users, or organizational units can deploy those products.
By creating a Service Catalog portfolio in the management account and sharing it with a specific OU, the security engineer ensures that only accounts within that OU can deploy the approved infrastructure. Third-party developers can deploy resources only by using the predefined CloudFormation template and cannot alter the deployment plan, which enforces consistency and compliance. This approach also limits access to the deployment plan itself, because developers interact with the Service Catalog product rather than the raw template. No cross-account IAM roles or excessive permissions are required, which reduces the attack surface.

NEW QUESTION # 227
A company that builds document management systems recently performed a security review of its application on AWS. The review showed that uploads of documents through signed URLs into Amazon S3 could occur in the application without encryption in transit. A security engineer must implement a solution that prevents uploads that are not encrypted in transit.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Add an S3 bucket policy that denies all S3 actions for condition "aws:SecureTransport":"false".
- B. Ensure that all client implementations are using HTTPS to upload documents into the application.
- C. Add an S3 bucket ACL with a grantee of AllUsers, a permission of WRITE, and a condition of secureTransport.
- D. Configure the s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only managed rule in AWS Config.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The enforceable control is an S3 bucket policy that denies requests when the global condition key aws:SecureTransport is false. That condition evaluates whether the request was sent over HTTPS/TLS. A deny statement is evaluated before any allow statement, so even a signed URL cannot be used over an unencrypted transport path. Telling clients to use HTTPS is not a preventive AWS-side control. AWS Config's s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only managed rule can detect noncompliant bucket policy configuration, but it does not itself block an insecure upload request.
An ACL granting AllUsers WRITE would be dangerously wrong and would increase exposure.
The bucket policy deny is the direct security enforcement mechanism for encryption in transit.

NEW QUESTION # 228
A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. A security engineer creates a WAF policy in AWS Firewall Manager in the us-east-1 Region. The security engineer sets the policy scope to apply to resources that are tagged withWAF-protected:truein one of the member accounts in the organization. The security engineer sets up a configuration to automatically remediate any noncompliant resources.
In a member account, the security engineer attempts to protect an Amazon API Gateway REST API in the us- east-1 Region by using a web ACL. However, after several minutes, the REST API is still not associated with the web ACL.

What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. The REST API is missing a tag that includes theWAF-protectedkey and a value oftrue.
- B. Web ACLs cannot be applied to REST APIs.
- C. The web ACL is already associated with an Amazon CloudFront distribution.
- D. The web ACL is already associated with another REST API.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Firewall Manager applies and enforces AWS WAF protections based on thepolicy scopeyou define. In this scenario, the policy is explicitly scoped toonlythose resources that have the tag keyWAF-protectedwith a value oftrue. If the API Gateway REST API does not have that exact tag (correct key, correct value, correct spelling/case), Firewall Manager will treat the resource asout of scope. Out-of-scope resources are not evaluated for compliance and are not remediated, so the expected automatic association of the web ACL will never occur.
This is the most common reason for "nothing happens" when Firewall Manager is configured with tag-based scoping: the resource is missing the tag, the value is different (for example "True" vs "true"), or the tag was applied to a different resource than the one Firewall Manager evaluates.
Option A is incorrect because AWS WAF web ACLscanprotect API Gateway REST APIs (regional). Option C is not a blocker because a web ACL can generally be associated with multiple resources (within the supported scope). Option D is irrelevant to preventing association here; CloudFront uses a global scope and does not inherently block regional associations.

NEW QUESTION # 229
A company detects bot activity targeting Amazon Cognito user pool endpoints. The solution must block malicious requests while maintaining access for legitimate users.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Restrict access to authenticated users only.
- B. Associate AWS WAF with the Cognito user pool.
- C. Monitor requests with CloudWatch.
- D. Enable Amazon Cognito threat protection.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Cognito threat protection is purpose-built to detect and mitigate malicious authentication activity such as credential stuffing and bot traffic. It uses adaptive risk-based analysis without disrupting legitimate users.
AWS WAF cannot be directly associated with Cognito user pools.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon Cognito Threat Protection

NEW QUESTION # 230
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