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The AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) certification is a valuable credential that every Amazon professional should earn it. The Amazon SCS-C02 certification exam offers a great opportunity for beginners and experienced professionals to demonstrate their expertise. With the AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) certification exam everyone can upgrade their skills and knowledge. There are other several benefits that the SCS-C02 Exam holders can achieve after the success of the AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) certification exam. However, you should keep in mind to pass the Amazon SCS-C02 certification exam is not an easy task. It is a challenging job.

Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• Management and Security Governance: This topic teaches AWS Security specialists to develop centralized strategies for AWS account management and secure resource deployment. It includes evaluating compliance and identifying security gaps through architectural reviews and cost analysis, essential for implementing governance aligned with certification standards.
Topic 3	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q431-Q436):

NEW QUESTION # 431

A company's security engineer is developing an incident response plan to detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources. The security engineer needs to provide visibility for as many AWS Regions as possible. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO.)

- A. Turn on VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs in the account.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that in-vokes the Lambda function to publish findings to Amazon Simple Email Ser-vice (Amazon SES).
- **C. Activate Amazon GuardDuty across all AWS Regions.**
- D. Activate Amazon Detective across all AWS Regions.
- **E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that responds to findings and publishes the find-ings to the SNS topic.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

To detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources, the security engineer needs to use a service that can monitor network traffic and API calls across all AWS Regions. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that can do this by analyzing VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail event logs, and DNS logs. By activating GuardDuty across all AWS Regions, the security engineer can provide visibility for as many regions as possible. GuardDuty generates findings that contain details about the potential threats detected in the account. To respond to these findings, the security engineer needs to create a mechanism that can notify the relevant stakeholders or take remedial actions. One way to do this is to use Amazon EventBridge, which is a serverless event bus service that can connect AWS services and third-party applications. By creating an EventBridge rule that responds to GuardDuty findings and publishes them to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic, the security engineer can enable subscribers of the topic to receive notifications via email, SMS, or other methods. This is a cost-effective solution that does not require any additional infrastructure or code.

NEW QUESTION # 432

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?

- A. Store the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{ resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName }`.
- B. Store the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{ resolve:ssm:MySSMParameterName:I }}`.
- **C. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{ resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString }`.**
- D. Store the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{ resolve:dynamodb:MyTableName:MyPrimaryKey }}`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

`{ resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName }`.

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.

Reference:

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 # 433

A company has a strict policy against using root credentials. The company's security team wants to be alerted as soon as possible when root credentials are used to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

How should the security team achieve this goal?

- A. Configure AWS Resource Access Manager to review the access logs and send alerts using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- B. Use Amazon Athena to query AWS IAM Identity Center logs and send alerts using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) for root login events.
- C. Use AWS Lambda to periodically query AWS CloudTrail for console login events and send alerts using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- **D. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor console logins and direct them to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon EventBridge can directly monitor CloudTrail events, including root login attempts. By creating an EventBridge rule to trigger on a root sign-in event (ConsoleLogin with `userIdentity.type` as Root), you can immediately send alerts to SNS, fulfilling the requirement for real-time notifications.

This solution is low-maintenance and efficient, following best practices in real-time security event monitoring under the Logging and Monitoring domain.

NEW QUESTION # 434

A company uses AWS Organizations. The company has teams that use an AWS CloudHSM hardware security module (HSM) that is hosted in a central AWS account. One of the teams creates its own new dedicated AWS account and wants to use the HSM that is hosted in the central account.

How should a security engineer share the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account?

- A. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the ID of the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account. Configure the CloudHSM security group to accept inbound traffic from the private IP addresses of client instances in the new dedicated account.

- B. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the VPC subnet ID of the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account. Configure the CloudHSM security group to accept inbound traffic from the private IP addresses of client instances in the new dedicated account.
- C. Use AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to create an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) token to authenticate from the new dedicated account to the central account. Use the cross-account permissions that are assigned to the STS token to invoke an operation on the HSM in the central account.
- D. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create a cross-account role to access the CloudHSM cluster that is in the central account. Create a new IAM user in the new dedicated account. Assign the cross-account role to the new IAM user.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudhsm-share-clusters/#:~:text=In%20the%20navigation%20pane%2C%20in,subnet%20ID%20for%20your%20CloudHSM.>

NEW QUESTION # 435

A security engineer needs to create an Amazon S3 bucket policy to grant least privilege read access to IAM user accounts that are named User1, User2, and User3. These IAM user accounts are members of the AuthorizedPeople IAM group. The security engineer drafts the following S3 bucket policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "AuthorizedPeoplePolicy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Actions-Authorized-People",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::authorized-people-bucket/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

When the security engineer tries to add the policy to the S3 bucket, the following error message appears:

"Missing required field Principal." The security engineer is adding a Principal element to the policy. The addition must provide read access to only User1, User2, and User3. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A.

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:root"
  ]
}
```
- B.

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User1",
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User2",
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:user/User3"
  ]
}
```
- C.

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": [
    "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:group/AuthorizedPeople"
  ]
}
```
- D.

```
"Principal": {
  "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:group/AuthorizedPeople"
}
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 436

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