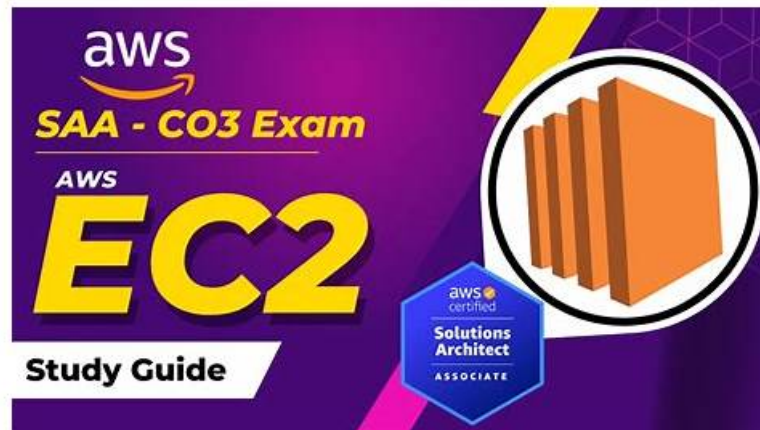


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Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

A company has several Amazon S3 buckets that 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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enforce encryption in transit for Amazon S3, AWS best practice is to require HTTPS (TLS) by using a bucket policy condition that denies any request where aws:SecureTransport is false. The requirement includes both existing buckets and future buckets, so the control must continuously evaluate configuration drift and automatically remediate. AWS Config is the service intended for continuous configuration compliance monitoring across resources, and AWS Config managed rules provide standardized checks with low operational overhead. The s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only managed rule evaluates whether S3 buckets enforce SSL-only requests, aligning directly with enforcing encryption in transit. Setting the trigger type to Hybrid ensures evaluation both on configuration changes and periodically. Automatic remediation with an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook allows the organization to apply or correct the bucket policy consistently at scale without manual work. This approach also supports governance by maintaining a measurable compliance status while actively fixing noncompliance. Option A is not the best fit because a "proactive" custom policy rule does not by itself remediate existing buckets and "block resource creation" is not how AWS Config enforces controls. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability management service and does not govern S3 bucket transport policies. Option D is inefficient and indirect because CloudTrail data events are not a compliance engine and would require custom processing.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Config Managed Rules for S3 Compliance

Amazon S3 Security Best Practices for SSL-only Access

NEW QUESTION # 25

A company is implementing new compliance requirements to meet customer needs. According to the new requirements, the company must not use any Amazon RDS DB instances or DB clusters that lack encryption of the underlying storage. The company needs a solution that will generate an email alert when an unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster is created. The solution also must terminate the unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage. Configure an automatic remediation action to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscribers. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscribers. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- D. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage. Configure a manual remediation action to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Config provides managed rules that continuously evaluate resource configurations against compliance requirements. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation highlights AWS Config managed rules as the preferred mechanism for enforcing configuration compliance at scale. The managed rule for encrypted RDS storage automatically detects DB instances and clusters that are created without encryption enabled.

By configuring automatic remediation, AWS Config can immediately invoke corrective actions without manual intervention.

Integrating remediation with an Amazon SNS topic enables automated email notifications, while an AWS Lambda function can terminate the noncompliant resource. This creates a fully automated detect-alert-remediate workflow.

Option B requires manual remediation, which increases operational effort and delays enforcement. Options C and D rely on Amazon EventBridge, which evaluates events rather than configuration state and does not provide continuous compliance monitoring. AWS Config is explicitly designed for configuration compliance and governance use cases.

This solution aligns with AWS governance best practices by combining continuous monitoring, automated remediation, and centralized alerting with minimal operational overhead.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Config Managed Rules

AWS Config Automatic Remediation

NEW QUESTION # 26

A company uploads data files as objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. A vendor downloads the objects to perform data processing. A security engineer must implement a solution that prevents objects from residing in the S3 bucket for longer than 72 hours.

- A. Generate presigned URLs that expire after 72 hours.
- B. Configure S3 Versioning to expire object versions that have been in the bucket for 72 hours.
- C. Use the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class and configure expiration after 72 hours.
- **D. Configure an S3 Lifecycle configuration rule on the bucket to expire objects after 72 hours.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Lifecycle configuration rules are the native, automated mechanism for managing object retention and deletion. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, lifecycle rules can be configured to expire objects based on the number of days since object creation. Once the expiration time is reached, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the objects without manual intervention.

This solution directly enforces a maximum retention period of 72 hours and ensures compliance regardless of whether the vendor downloads the data or not. Lifecycle rules are evaluated continuously by Amazon S3 and do not require scripts, cron jobs, or additional services, making them the most operationally efficient and cost-effective solution.

S3 Versioning controls versions but does not enforce object deletion timelines. S3 Intelligent-Tiering optimizes storage cost but does not delete objects. Presigned URLs only control access duration and do not remove objects from storage.

AWS explicitly recommends lifecycle policies for automated data retention enforcement.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon S3 Lifecycle Management

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

Answer: B

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 # 28

A company has AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. An Amazon S3 bucket in one account is publicly accessible. A security engineer must remove public access and ensure the bucket cannot be made public again.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Enable PublicAccessBlock and deny s3:PutPublicAccessBlock by SCP.**

- B. Enforce KMS encryption and deny s3:GetObject by SCP.
- C. Enable Object Lock governance and deny s3:PutPublicAccessBlock by SCP.
- D. Enable PublicAccessBlock and deny s3:GetObject by SCP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Block Public Access provides centralized controls to prevent public access through bucket policies and ACLs. AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance recommends enabling Block Public Access to reduce accidental exposure and to enforce guardrails that override public grants. Enabling Block Public Access on the bucket removes current public exposure when combined with correcting policies/ACLs and prevents future misconfiguration. To ensure the bucket cannot be made public again, the security engineer must prevent principals from disabling Block Public Access. An SCP that denies s3:PutPublicAccessBlock prevents changes that would remove or weaken the PublicAccessBlock configuration, enforcing the guardrail across the OU or account. Options A and D do not directly address public exposure control. Option B denies object reads but does not ensure public access cannot be re-enabled; it also does not address the root misconfiguration pathways and could disrupt legitimate access patterns. Option C specifically combines the correct preventive control (PublicAccessBlock) with organizational enforcement to stop future reversal.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon S3 Block Public Access

AWS Organizations SCP Guardrails for S3 Controls

NEW QUESTION # 29

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