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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Infrastructure Security: This domain focuses on securing AWS infrastructure including networks, compute resources, and edge services through secure architectures, protection mechanisms, and hardened configurations.
Topic 2	• Detection: This domain covers identifying and monitoring security events, threats, and vulnerabilities in AWS through logging, monitoring, and alerting mechanisms to detect anomalies and unauthorized access.
Topic 3	• Identity and Access Management: This domain deals with controlling authentication and authorization through user identity management, role-based access, federation, and implementing least privilege principles.
Topic 4	• Data Protection: This domain centers on protecting data at rest and in transit through encryption, key management, data classification, secure storage, and backup mechanisms.

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124

A company is using AWS Organizations with the default SCP. The company needs to restrict AWS usage for all AWS accounts that are in a specific OU. Except for some desired global services, the AWS usage must occur only in theeu-west-1Region for all accounts in the OU. A security engineer must create an SCP that applies the restriction to existing accounts and any new accounts in the OU.
Which SCP will meet these requirements?

- A. Allow with Action, scoped to desired global services in eu-west-1
- B. Deny with NotAction for desired global services, and StringNotEquals aws:RequestedRegion = eu- west-1
- C. Allow with NotAction and StringNotEquals aws:RequestedRegion = eu-west-1
- D. Deny with NotAction, but uses StringEquals for aws:RequestedRegion = eu-west-1

Answer: B

Explanation:
To restrict activity to a single Region in an OU using an SCP, the standard pattern is an explicitDenyfor requests madeoutsidethe allowed Region, while carving out exceptions forglobal servicesthat do not use aws:RequestedRegion in the same way (or that must remain usable regardless of Region). This is done withEffect: Deny, aConditionusing StringNotEquals on aws:RequestedRegion for the allowed Region (here, eu-west-1), andNotActionlisting the global services that should remain available.
This works because SCPs act asguardrails: an explicit Deny in an SCP overrides IAM Allow in member accounts, ensuring the restriction applies consistently to all existing and future accounts placed in the OU. The StringNotEquals condition ensures the deny triggers for any Region other than eu-west-1. The NotAction exception list ensures that the specified global services are not blocked by this deny statement.

NEW QUESTION # 125
A company runs a web application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The EC2 instances are in the same VPC subnet as other workloads.
A security engineer deploys an Amazon GuardDuty detector in the same AWS Region as the EC2 instances and integrates GuardDuty with AWS Security Hub.
The security engineer needs to implement an automated solution to detect and appropriately respond to anomalous traffic patterns for the web application. The solution must comply with AWS best practices for initial response to security incidents and must minimize disruption to the web application.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function when GuardDuty detects anomalous traffic. Configure the function to remove the affected instance from the Auto Scaling group and attach a restricted security group.
- B. Disable the EC2 instance profile credentials by using AWS Lambda.
- C. Send GuardDuty findings to Amazon SNS for email notification.
- D. Update the subnet network ACL to block traffic from the detected source IP addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS incident response best practices emphasize rapid containment with minimal blast radius.
According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, isolating a compromised resource while allowing the application to continue running is the preferred initial response.
By using Amazon EventBridge to detect GuardDuty findings related to anomalous traffic and invoking a Lambda function, the security engineer can automatically remove the affected EC2 instance from the Auto Scaling group and attach a restricted security group. This immediately isolates the instance while allowing Auto Scaling to launch a replacement instance, ensuring application availability.

NEW QUESTION # 126
A company wants to store all objects that contain sensitive data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company will use server-side encryption to encrypt the S3 bucket. The company ' s operations team manages access to the company's S3 buckets. The company ' s security team manages access to encryption keys. The company wants to separate the duties of the two teams to ensure that configuration errors by only one of these teams will not compromise the data by granting unauthorized access to plaintext data.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Ensure that the operations team configures default bucket encryption on the S3 bucket to use server- side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Ensure that the security team creates an IAM policy that controls access to

use the encryption keys.

- B. Ensure that the operations team creates a bucket policy that requires requests to use server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C). Ensure that the security team stores the customer-provided keys in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Ensure that the security team creates a key policy that controls access to the encryption keys.
- C. Ensure that the operations team creates a bucket policy that requires requests to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) that are customer managed. Ensure that the security team creates a key policy that controls access to the encryption keys.
- D. Ensure that the operations team creates a bucket policy that requires requests to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3). Ensure that the security team creates an IAM policy that controls access to the encryption keys.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To achieve true separation of duties, the company needs a design whereS3 access alone is not sufficientto read plaintext data.SSE-KMS with a customer managed KMS keyprovides that separation because successful object reads require both: (1) S3 permissions to read the object and (2) permission to use the KMS key to decrypt it. This enables the operations team to manage bucket and object permissions while the security team independently controls key usage through theKMS key policy(and grants). If either team misconfigures only their part, the data is still protected: an overly permissive bucket policy won't expose plaintext unless KMS decrypt is also allowed; similarly, KMS permissions alone are not sufficient without S3 read access.
Option B also adds a bucket policy requirement enforcingSSE-KMSso objects are consistently protected with the customer managed key. SSE-S3 options (A and C) do not provide the same separation because S3 manages the keys and decryption is not independently controlled by a separate team via KMS policies. Option D is invalid because SSE-C uses customer-provided keys that are supplied with each request and are not stored
/managed in KMS as described. Therefore, SSE-KMS with customer managed keys plus restrictive key policy is the correct solution.

NEW QUESTION # 127
A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to deploy an application that deals with sensitive data. During a recent security audit, the company identified a security issue in which Amazon RDS credentials were stored with the application code in the company ' s source code repository. A security engineer needs to develop a solution to ensure that database credentials are stored securely and rotated periodically. The credentials should be accessible to the application only. The engineer also needs to prevent database administrators from sharing database credentials as plaintext with other teammates. The solution must also minimize administrative overhead.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store database credentials. Use an IAM inline policy for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.
- B. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store database credentials. Use IAM roles for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.
- C. Use the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to generate database credentials. Use an IAM profile for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.
- D. Use the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to store database credentials. Use IAM roles for ECS tasks to restrict access to database credentials to specific containers only.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Secrets Manageris the AWS service designed to store secrets securely and to supportautomatic rotationon a schedule-commonly used for Amazon RDS credentials. Storing credentials in Secrets Manager removes them from source code, enables fine-grained access control, and supports auditability of secret retrieval through CloudTrail. Rotation can be configured to periodically change the database password and update the stored secret automatically, minimizing operational overhead compared to manual rotation processes.
To ensure the credentials are accessibleonly to the application, the correct ECS pattern is to useIAM roles for tasks. A task role can be scoped to allow only secretsmanager:GetSecretValue (and related actions if needed) for the specific secret ARN. Only tasks running with that role can retrieve the secret at runtime, which prevents broad access. This also helps reduce the risk of database administrators sharing plaintext credentials, because the recommended operational model is that humans should not need direct access; the application retrieves the secret programmatically, and access can be limited to break-glass workflows if required.
Systems Manager Parameter Store can store encrypted parameters, but Secrets Manager provides stronger native secret lifecycle features (notably rotation) for databases. Inline policies (Option B) are not necessary; managed or attached policies on the task role

achieve the same goal with cleaner administration.

NEW QUESTION # 128
A company is running a new workload across accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. All running resources must have a tag of CostCenter, and the tag must have one of three approved values. The company must enforce this policy and must prevent any changes of the CostCenter tag to a non-approved value.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable tag policies, define allowed values, enforce noncompliant operations, and use an SCP to deny creation when aws:RequestTag/CostCenter is null.
- B. Enable tag policies and use EventBridge + Lambda to block changes.
- C. Use AWS Config custom policy rule and an SCP to deny non-approved aws:RequestTag/CostCenter values.
- D. Use CloudTrail + EventBridge + Lambda to block creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Organizations tag policies are designed to standardize and govern tag keys and allowed values across accounts. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation describes tag policies as a governance mechanism that helps enforce consistent tagging by specifying required tag keys and permitted values. To ensure every resource has the CostCenter tag at creation time, an SCP can deny create actions when aws:
RequestTag/CostCenter is missing (null). This prevents resources from being created without the required tag.
Tag policies then define the three approved values and can be configured to enforce or report noncompliance depending on supported services, ensuring that tag values remain within the allowed set and preventing drift to unapproved values. Compared with custom Lambda-based enforcement, this approach minimizes operational overhead and keeps enforcement within AWS native governance services. Option A partially addresses allowed values at request time but does not address ongoing governance as cleanly across many services. Option B is not preventive because Lambda runs after events and cannot reliably block all creations. Option D still relies on custom logic and is not as operationally efficient as tag policies plus SCP guardrails.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Organizations Tag Policies
AWS Organizations SCP Condition Keys for Tag Enforcement

NEW QUESTION # 129
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