

SCS-C02 Ausbildungsressourcen, SCS-C02 Echte Fragen



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ZertPruefung ist eine Schulungswebsite, die spezielle Fragen und Antworten zur Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung und Prüfungsthemen bieten. Gegen die populäre Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung haben wir neuen Schulungskonzepte entwickelt, die die Bedürfnisse vieler Leute abdecken können. Viele berühmten IT-Firmen stellen ihre Angestellte laut dem Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifikat ein. Deahalb ist die Amazon SCS-C02 (AWS Certified Security - Specialty) Zertifizierungsprüfung zur Zeit sehr populär. ZertPruefung wird von vielen akzeptiert und hat den Traum einer Mehrheit der Leute verwirklicht. Wenn Sie mit Hilfe von ZertPruefung die Prüfung nicht bestehen, zahlen wir Ihnen die gesamte Summe zurück.

Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Data Protection: AWS Security specialists learn to ensure data confidentiality and integrity for data in transit and at rest. Topics include lifecycle management of data at rest, credential protection, and cryptographic key management. These capabilities are central to managing sensitive data securely, reflecting the exam's focus on advanced data protection strategies.
Thema 2	• Identity and Access Management: The topic equips AWS Security specialists with skills to design, implement, and troubleshoot authentication and authorization mechanisms for AWS resources. By emphasizing secure identity management practices, this area addresses foundational competencies required for effective access control, a vital aspect of the certification exam.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

>> SCS-C02 Ausbildungsressourcen <<

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty SCS-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q331-Q336):

331. Frage

Your development team is using access keys to develop an application that has access to S3 and DynamoDB.

A new security policy has outlined that the credentials should not be older than 2 months, and should be rotated. How can you achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use a script to query the creation date of the keys. If older than 2 months, create new access key and update all applications to use it inactivate the old key and delete it.
- B. Use the application to rotate the keys in every 2 months via the SDK
- C. Delete the IAM Role associated with the keys after every 2 months. Then recreate the IAM Role again.
- D. Delete the user associated with the keys after every 2 months. Then recreate the user again.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Explanation

One can use the CLI command `list-access-keys` to get the access keys. This command also returns the "CreateDate" of the keys. If the CreateDate is older than 2 months, then the keys can be deleted.

The Returns `list-access-keys` CLI command returns information about the access key IDs associated with the specified IAM user. If there are none, the action returns an empty list Option A is incorrect because you might as use a script for such maintenance activities Option C is incorrect because you would not rotate the users themselves Option D is incorrect because you don't use IAM roles for such a purpose For more information on the CLI command, please refer to the below Link:

<http://docs.IAM.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/iam/list-access-keys.html> The correct answer is: Use a script to query the creation date of the keys. If older than 2 months, create new access key and update all applications to use it inactivate the old key and delete it.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

332. Frage

During a manual review of system logs from an Amazon Linux EC2 instance, a Security Engineer noticed that there are sudo commands that were never properly alerted or reported on the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent Why were there no alerts on the sudo commands?

- A. The VPC requires that all traffic go through a proxy, and the CloudWatch Logs agent does not support a proxy configuration.
- B. There is a security group blocking outbound port 80 traffic that is preventing the agent from sending the logs
- C. The IAM instance profile on the EC2 instance was not properly configured to allow the CloudWatch Logs agent to push the logs to CloudWatch
- D. CloudWatch Logs status is set to ON versus SECURE, which prevents it from pulling in OS security event logs

Antwort: C

333. Frage

A company uses an external identity provider to allow federation into different IAM accounts. A security engineer for the company needs to identify the federated user that terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance a week ago.

What is the FASTEST way for the security engineer to identify the federated user?

- A. Use Amazon Athena to run a SQL query on the IAM CloudTrail logs stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and filter on the `TerminateInstances` event. Identify the corresponding role and run another query to filter the `AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity`

event for the user name.

- B. Review the IAM CloudTrail event history logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and look for the TerminateInstances event to identify the federated user from the role session name.
- **C. Filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username.**
- D. Search the IAM CloudTrail logs for the TerminateInstances event and note the event time. Review the IAM Access Advisor tab for all federated roles. The last accessed time should match the time when the instance was terminated.

Antwort: C

334. Frage

A company uses an external identity provider to allow federation into different IAM accounts. A security engineer for the company needs to identify the federated user that terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance a week ago.

What is the FASTEST way for the security engineer to identify the federated user?

- A. Use Amazon Athena to run a SQL query on the IAM CloudTrail logs stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and filter on the TerminateInstances event. Identify the corresponding role and run another query to filter the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event for the user name.
- B. Review the IAM CloudTrail event history logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and look for the TerminateInstances event to identify the federated user from the role session name.
- **C. Filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username.**
- D. Search the IAM CloudTrail logs for the TerminateInstances event and note the event time. Review the IAM Access Advisor tab for all federated roles. The last accessed time should match the time when the instance was terminated.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

The fastest way to identify the federated user who terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance is to filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Then, review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username. This method does not require any additional tools or queries, and it directly links the IAM role with the federated user.

Option A is incorrect because the role session name may not be the same as the federated user name, and it may not be unique or descriptive enough to identify the user.

Option C is incorrect because the IAM Access Advisor tab only shows when a role was last accessed, not by whom or for what purpose. It also does not show the specific time of access, only the date.

Option D is incorrect because using Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the IAM CloudTrail logs is not the fastest way to identify the federated user, as it requires creating a table schema and running multiple queries. It also assumes that the federation is done using web identity providers, not SAML providers, as indicated by the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event. References:

AWS Identity and Access Management

Logging AWS STS API Calls with AWS CloudTrail

[Using Amazon Athena to Query S3 Data for CloudTrail Analysis]

335. Frage

A company has configured an organization in AWS Organizations for its AWS accounts. AWS CloudTrail is enabled in all AWS Regions. A security engineer must implement a solution to prevent CloudTrail from being disabled. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Enable server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) for CloudTrail logs. Create a KMS key Attach a policy to the key to prevent decryption of the logs
- B. Create IAM policies for all the company's users to prevent the users from performing the DescribeTrails action and the GetTrailStatus action.
- **C. Create an SCP that includes an explicit Deny rule for the StopLogging action and the DeleteTrail action. Attach the SCP to the root OU.**
- D. Enable CloudTrail log file integrity validation from the organization's management account.

Antwort: C

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SCS-C02 Echte Fragen: https://www.zertpruefung.ch/SCS-C02_exam.html

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