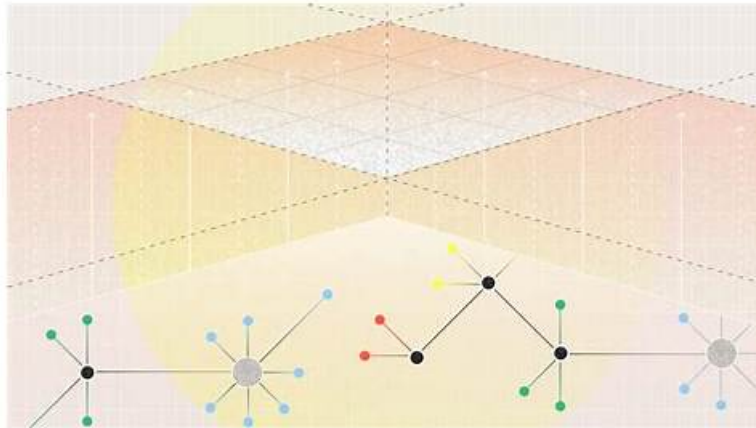


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## Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

### NEW QUESTION # 128

An IAM user receives an Access Denied message when the user attempts to access objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. The user and the S3 bucket are in the same AWS account. The S3 bucket is configured to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt all of its objects at rest by using a customer managed key from the same AWS account. The S3 bucket has no bucket policy defined. The IAM user has been granted permissions through an IAM policy that allows the `kms:Decrypt` permission to the customer managed key. The IAM policy also allows the `s3:List*` and `s3:Get*` permissions for the S3 bucket and its objects. Which of the following is a possible reason that the IAM user cannot access the objects in the S3 bucket?

- A. The IAM policy needs to allow the `kms:DescribeKey` permission.
- B. The KMS key policy has been edited to remove the ability for the AWS account to have full access to the key.
- C. The S3 bucket has been changed to use the AWS managed key to encrypt objects at rest.
- D. An S3 bucket policy needs to be added to allow the IAM user to access the objects.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

With SSE-KMS, authorization is a two-part check: the caller must have S3 permissions to read the object and the caller must be allowed to use the KMS key for decryption. Even if an IAM policy grants kms:

Decrypt, the request will still fail if the KMS key policy does not allow the principal (or does not allow the account to delegate use of the key). KMS key policies are authoritative: they can prevent key usage even when IAM policies appear to allow it.

A common misconfiguration is editing the key policy and removing the statement that grants the AWS account (or key administrators) the ability to manage and delegate permissions for the key—often described as removing "Enable IAM user permissions" or otherwise blocking the account from using IAM policies to authorize key usage. In that case, the IAM user's kms:Decrypt permission in IAM is not sufficient because the key policy no longer permits it, resulting in Access Denied when S3 attempts to call KMS on the user's behalf during GetObject.

Option A is not required for decrypting data (DescribeKey is useful for discovery but not necessary for GetObject). Option B would not inherently cause access denied if permissions align. Option C is incorrect because same-account S3 access can be granted purely via IAM without a bucket policy. Therefore, the key policy change is a valid reason.

### NEW QUESTION # 129

A company has a single AWS account and uses an Amazon EC2 instance to test application code. The company recently discovered that the instance was compromised and was serving malware. Analysis showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago. A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the security team by email for high severity findings as soon as possible. Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for Security Hub findings of high severity. Configure the rule to publish a message to the queue.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the queue.
- C. Enable AWS Security Hub in the AWS account.
- **D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for GuardDuty findings of high severity. Configure the rule to publish a message to the topic.**
- **E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the topic.**
- **F. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in the AWS account.**

**Answer: D,E,F**

Explanation:

Amazon GuardDuty provides continuous threat detection for compromised instances by analyzing VPC Flow Logs, DNS logs, and CloudTrail events. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance, GuardDuty is the fastest service to enable for detecting malware and compromised EC2 instances.

To notify the security team, Amazon SNS provides a native email notification mechanism with minimal setup. Amazon EventBridge integrates directly with GuardDuty findings and can filter based on severity. Creating an EventBridge rule that matches high severity GuardDuty findings and publishes to SNS ensures immediate notification.

Security Hub is not required for this use case and adds additional setup time. Amazon SQS does not support email subscriptions.

### NEW QUESTION # 130

A company allows users to download its mobile app onto their phones. The app is MQTT based and connects to AWS IoT Core to subscribe to specific client-related topics. Recently, the company discovered that some malicious attackers have been trying to get a Trojan horse onto legitimate mobile phones. The Trojan horse poses as the authentic application and uses a client ID with injected special characters to gain access to topics outside the client's privilege scope.

Which combination of actions should the company take to prevent this threat? (Choose two.)

- **A. In the application, use an IoT thing name as the client ID to connect the device to AWS IoT Core.**
- **B. Apply an AWS IoT Core policy to the device to allow "iot:Connect" with the resource set to "client/\${iot:Connection.Thing.ThingName}".**
- C. Apply an AWS IoT Core policy to the device to allow "iot:Connect" with the resource set to "client/\${iot:ClientId}".
- D. Apply an AWS IoT Core policy that allows "AWSIoTWirelessDataAccess" with the principal set to "client/\${iot:Connection.Thing.ThingName}".

- E. In the application, add a client ID check. Disconnect from the server if any special character is detected.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The threat is client ID manipulation to break authorization boundaries. The strongest control is to bind the MQTT client identity to the authenticated device identity (the Thing) rather than trusting arbitrary client IDs provided by the client. Using the Thing name as the client ID (Option A) removes ambiguity and makes the identifier predictable and tied to a registered identity.

On the authorization side, AWS IoT Core policies can use policy variables. Allowing `iot:Connect` only when the resource matches `client/${iot:Connection.Thing.ThingName}` (Option E) ensures the connection is permitted only if the client ID exactly equals the authenticated Thing name from the TLS certificate/Thing principal context. This prevents attackers from injecting special characters or choosing a different client ID to escalate access, because the policy evaluation ties the allowed client resource to the Thing identity, not the attacker-controlled string.

### NEW QUESTION # 131

A security engineer receives a notice about suspicious activity from a Linux-based Amazon EC2 instance that uses Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)-based storage. The instance is making connections to known malicious addresses.

The instance is in a development account within a VPC that is in the us-east-1 Region. The VPC contains an internet gateway and has a subnet in us-east-1a and us-east-1b. Each subnet is associated with a route table that uses the internet gateway as a default route. Each subnet also uses the default network ACL. The suspicious EC2 instance runs within the us-east-1b subnet.

During an initial investigation, a security engineer discovers that the suspicious instance is the only instance that runs in the subnet. Which response will immediately mitigate the attack and help investigate the root cause?

- A. Create an AWS WAF web ACL that denies traffic to and from the suspicious instance. Attach the AWS WAF web ACL to the instance to mitigate the attack. Log in to the instance and install diagnostic tools to investigate the instance.
- B. Ensure that the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the suspicious EC2 instance will not delete upon termination. Terminate the instance. Launch a new EC2 instance in us-east-1a that has diagnostic tools. Mount the EBS volumes from the terminated instance for investigation.
- C. Log in to the suspicious instance and use the netstat command to identify remote connections. Use the IP addresses from these remote connections to create deny rules in the security group of the instance. Install diagnostic tools on the instance for investigation. Update the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule during the investigation of the instance.
- D. Update the outbound network ACL for the subnet in us-east-1b to explicitly deny all connections as the first rule. Replace the security group with a new security group that allows connections only from a diagnostics security group. Update the outbound network ACL for the us-east-1b subnet to remove the deny all rule. Launch a new EC2 instance that has diagnostic tools. Assign the new security group to the new EC2 instance. Use the new EC2 instance to investigate the suspicious instance.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

AWS incident response best practices emphasize immediate containment, preservation of evidence, and safe forensic investigation. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, when an EC2 instance is suspected of compromise, security teams should avoid logging in to the instance or installing additional tools, as these actions can alter evidence and increase risk.

Terminating the compromised instance after ensuring that its Amazon EBS volumes are preserved prevents further malicious activity immediately. By setting the EBS volumes to not delete on termination, all disk data is retained for forensic analysis. Launching a new, clean EC2 instance in a different subnet or Availability Zone with preinstalled diagnostic tools allows investigators to safely attach and analyze the compromised volumes without executing potentially malicious code.

Option A introduces significant risk by logging in to the compromised instance and modifying security controls during active compromise. Option B delays containment and allows continued outbound traffic during investigation steps. Option D is invalid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to Amazon EC2 instances and does not control outbound traffic.

AWS documentation strongly recommends isolating or terminating compromised resources and performing offline analysis using detached storage volumes. This approach ensures immediate mitigation, preserves forensic integrity, and aligns with AWS incident response frameworks.

### NEW QUESTION # 132

A company uses a collaboration application. A security engineer needs to configure automated alerts from AWS Security Hub in the us-west-2 Region for the application. The security engineer wants to receive an alert in a channel in the application every time

Security Hub receives a new finding.

The security engineer creates an AWS Lambda function to convert the message to the format that the application requires. The Lambda function also sends the message to the application's API. The security engineer configures a corresponding Amazon EventBridge rule that specifies the Lambda function as the target.

After the EventBridge rule is implemented, the channel begins to constantly receive alerts from Security Hub. Many of the alerts are Amazon Inspector alerts that do not require any action. The security engineer wants to stop the Amazon Inspector alerts.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Modify the value of the ProductArn attribute in the event pattern of the EventBridge rule to "anything-but": ["arn:aws:securityhub:us-west-2::product/ aws/inspector"].
- B. Create a Security Hub custom action that automatically sends findings from all services except Amazon Inspector to the EventBridge event bus.
- C. Update the Lambda function code to find pattern matches of events from Amazon Inspector and to suppress the findings.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send messages to the application. Set a filter policy on the topic subscriptions to reject any messages that contain the product/aws/inspector string.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To filter out specific findings, such as those from Amazon Inspector, EventBridge event patterns can be used to selectively route events. By updating the ProductArn attribute in the event pattern with anything-but for Amazon Inspector's ProductArn (arn:aws:securityhub:us-west-2::product/ aws/inspector ), only findings from other services will trigger the Lambda function. This approach allows the security engineer to filter

out unnecessary alerts with minimal operational effort, avoiding the need for additional filtering in Lambda or SNS.

## NEW QUESTION # 133

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