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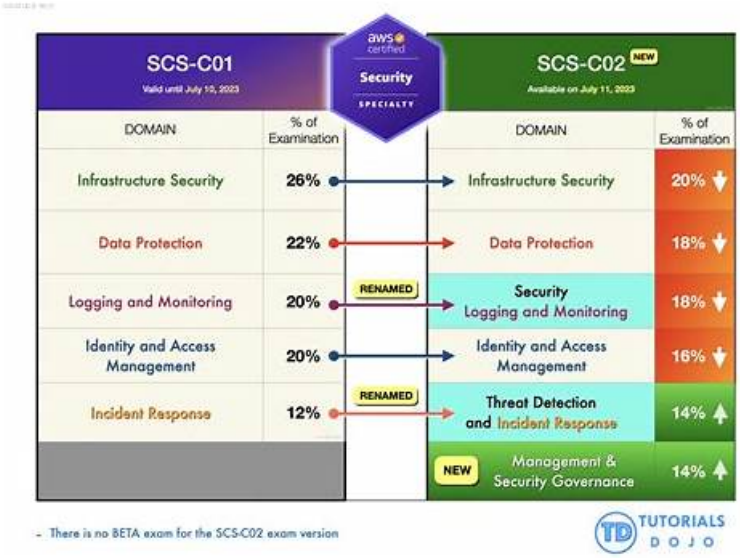

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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
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 (Q404-Q409):

NEW QUESTION # 404
A security engineer needs to implement a solution to determine whether a company's Amazon EC2 instances are being used to mine cryptocurrency. The solution must provide notifications of cryptocurrency-related activity to an Amazon Simple Notification Seivtce (Amazon SNS) topic.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create AWS Config custom rules by using Guard custom policy. Configure the AWS Config rules to detect when an EC2 instance queries a DNS domain name that is associated with cryptocurrency-related activity. Configure AWS Config to initiate alerts to the SNS topic.
- B. Enable Amazon Inspector. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to send alerts to the SNS topic when Amazon Inspector creates a finding that is associated with cryptocurrency-related activity.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to send alerts to the SNS topic when GuardDuty creates a finding that is associated with cryptocurrency-related activity.
- D. Enable VPC flow logs. Send the flow logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Set up a query in Amazon Athena to detect when an EC2 instance queries a DNS domain name that is associated with cryptocurrency-related activity. Configure the Athena query to initiate alerts to the SNS topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Enable Amazon GuardDuty:
GuardDuty is a threat detection service that natively supports detecting cryptocurrency mining activity on Amazon EC2 instances.
Enable GuardDuty for the account and all AWS Regions to ensure comprehensive coverage.
Monitor GuardDuty Findings:
GuardDuty generates findings for activities associated with cryptocurrency mining (e.g., unauthorized mining, DNS queries to known mining domains).
Create an EventBridge Rule:
Define an EventBridge rule that triggers on specific GuardDuty findings related to cryptocurrency activity.
Configure the rule to send notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
Example Rule:
{
"Source":
["aws.guardduty"],
"DetailType":
["GuardDuty Finding"],
"Detail": {
"type":
["CryptoCurrency:EC2/BitcoinTool.B"]
}
}
Advantages of GuardDuty:
Automated Threat Detection: Requires no additional setup or custom rules.
Near-Real-Time Alerts: Delivers findings and notifications with minimal delay.
Amazon GuardDuty Documentation
Creating EventBridge Rules for GuardDuty Findings

NEW QUESTION # 405
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The company wants to use AWS CloudFormation StackSets in the organization to deploy various AWS design patterns into environments. These patterns consist of Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancers, Amazon RDS databases, and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters or Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) clusters.
Currently, the company's developers can create their own CloudFormation stacks to increase the overall speed of delivery. A centralized CI/CD pipeline in a shared services AWS account deploys each CloudFormation stack.
The company's security team has already provided requirements for each service in accordance with internal standards. If there are any resources that do not comply with the internal standards, the security team must receive notification to take appropriate action. The security team must implement a notification solution that gives developers the ability to maintain the same overall delivery speed that they currently have.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topic. Create custom rules in CloudFormation Guard for each resource configuration. In the CllCD pipeline, before the build stage, configure a Docker image to run the cfn-guard command on the CloudFormation template. Configure the CI/CD pipeline to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
- B. Create a centralized CloudFormation stack set that includes a standard set of resources that the developers can deploy in each AWS account. Configure each CloudFormation template to meet the security requirements. For any new resources or configurations, update the CloudFormation template and send the template to the security team for review. When the review is com-pleted, add the new CloudFormation stack to the repository for the devel-opers to use.
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topic. Create a custom AWS Lambda function that will run the aws cloudformation validate-template AWS CLI command on all CloudFormation templates before the build stage in the CI/CD pipeline. Configure the CI/CD pipeline to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and an Am-azon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the SNS topic. Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the shared services AWS account. Include an event notification to publish to the SQS queue when new objects are added to the S3 bucket. Require the de-velopers to put their CloudFormation templates in the S3 bucket. Launch EC2 instances that automatically scale based on the SQS queue depth. Con-figure the EC2 instances to use CloudFormation Guard to scan the templates and deploy the templates if there are no issues. Configure the CllCD pipe-line to publish a notification to the SNS topic if any issues are found.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 406
A company has an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key with imported key material Company policy requires all encryption keys to be rotated every year What should a security engineer do to meet this requirement for this customer managed key?

- A. Create a new customer managed key Import new key material to the new key Point the key alias to the new key
- B. Enable automatic key rotation annually for the existing customer managed key
- C. Use the AWS CLI to create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the existing customer managed key annually
- D. Import new key material to the existing customer managed key Manually rotate the key

Answer: B

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of rotating the AWS KMS customer managed key every year, the most appropriate solution would be to enable automatic key rotation annually for the existing customer managed key. This will ensure that AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the CMK every year. AWS KMS also saves the CMK's older cryptographic material in perpetuity so it can be used to decrypt data that it encrypted. AWS KMS does not delete any rotated key material until you delete the CMK.
References: : Key Rotation Enabled | Trend Micro : Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service

NEW QUESTION # 407
A security engineer creates an Amazon S3 bucket policy that denies access to all users. A few days later, the security engineer adds an additional statement to the bucket policy to allow read- only access to one other employee. Even after updating the policy, the

employee sill receives an access denied message.
What is the likely cause of this access denial?

- A. The allow permission is being overridden by the deny.
- B. The IAM policy does not allow the user to access the bucket.
- C. The ACL in the bucket needs to be updated.
- D. It takes a few minutes for a bucket policy to take effect.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_evaluation- logic.html#policy-eval-denyallow

NEW QUESTION # 408
A company is using Amazon Route 53 Resolver for its hybrid DNS infrastructure. The company has set up Route 53 Resolver forwarding rules for authoritative domains that are hosted on on-premises DNS servers.
A new security mandate requires the company to implement a solution to log and query DNS traffic that goes to the on-premises DNS servers. The logs must show details of the source IP address of the instance from which the query originated. The logs also must show the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure VPC flow logs on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- B. Modify the Route 53 Resolver rules on the authoritative domains that forward to the on-premises DNS servers. Send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- C. Configure Route 53 Resolver query logging on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- D. Use VPC Traffic Mirroring. Configure all relevant elastic network interfaces as the traffic source, include amazon-dns in the mirror filter, and set Amazon CloudWatch Logs as the mirror target. Use CloudWatch Insights on the mirror session logs to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Configure Route 53 Resolver query logging on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
According to the AWS documentation1, Route 53 Resolver query logging lets you log the DNS queries that Route 53 Resolver handles for your VPCs. You can send the logs to CloudWatch Logs, Amazon S3, or Kinesis Data Firehose. The logs include information such as the following:
* The AWS Region where the VPC was created
* The ID of the VPC that the query originated from
* The IP address of the instance that the query originated from
* The instance ID of the resource that the query originated from
* The date and time that the query was first made
* The DNS name requested (such as prod.example.com)
* The DNS record type (such as A or AAAA)
* The DNS response code, such as NoError or ServFail
* The DNS response data, such as the IP address that is returned in response to the DNS query You can use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on your log data and analyze the results using graphs and statistics2. You can filter and aggregate the log data based on any field, and use operators and functions to perform calculations and transformations. For example, you can use CloudWatch Insights to find out how many queries were made for a specific domain name, or which instances made the most queries.
Therefore, this solution meets the requirements of logging and querying DNS traffic that goes to the on- premises DNS servers, showing details of the source IP address of the instance from which the query originated, and the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver.
The other options are incorrect because:
* A. Using VPC Traffic Mirroring would not capture the DNS queries that go to the on-premises DNS servers, because Traffic Mirroring only copies network traffic from an elastic network interface of an EC2 instance to a target for analysis3. Traffic Mirroring does not include traffic that goes through a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint, which is used to forward queries to on-premises DNS servers4.
Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.

* B. Configuring VPC flow logs on all relevant VPCs would not capture the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver, because flow logs only record information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in a VPC5. Flow logs do not include any information about the content or payload of a packet, such as a DNS query or response. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.
* D. Modifying the Route 53 Resolver rules on the authoritative domains that forward to the on-premises DNS servers would not enable logging of DNS queries, because Resolver rules only specify how to forward queries for specified domain names to your network6. Resolver rules do not have any logging functionality by themselves. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.
References:
1: Resolver query logging - Amazon Route 53 2: Analyzing log data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch 3: What is Traffic Mirroring? - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 4: Outbound Resolver endpoints - Amazon Route 53 5: Logging IP traffic using VPC Flow Logs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 6:
Managing forwarding rules - Amazon Route 53

NEW QUESTION # 409
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