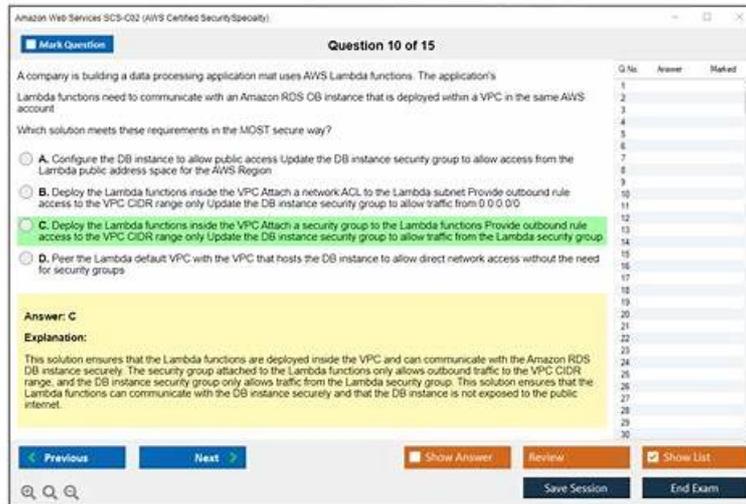


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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q226-Q231):

NEW QUESTION # 226

A security engineer needs to develop a process to investigate and respond to potential security events on a company's Amazon EC2 instances. All the EC2 instances are backed by Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS). The company uses AWS Systems Manager to manage all the EC2 instances and has installed Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on all the EC2 instances. The process that the security engineer is developing must comply with AWS security best practices and must meet the following requirements:

- A compromised EC2 instance's volatile memory and non-volatile memory must be preserved for forensic purposes.
- A compromised EC2 instance's metadata must be updated with corresponding incident ticket information.
- A compromised EC2 instance must remain online during the investigation but must be isolated to prevent the spread of malware.
- Any investigative activity during the collection of volatile data must be captured as part of the process.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose three.)

- A. Establish a Linux SSH or Windows Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) session to the compromised EC2 instance to invoke scripts that collect volatile data.
- **B. Use Systems Manager Run Command to invoke scripts that collect volatile data.**
- C. Gather any relevant metadata for the compromised EC2 instance. Enable termination protection. Move the instance to an isolation subnet that denies all source and destination traffic. Associate the instance with the subnet to restrict access. Detach the instance from any Auto Scaling groups that the instance is a member of. Deregister the instance from any Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) resources.
- **D. Gather any relevant metadata for the compromised EC2 instance. Enable termination protection. Isolate the instance by updating the instance's security groups to restrict access. Detach the instance from any Auto Scaling groups that the instance is a member of. Deregister the instance from any Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) resources.**
- **E. Create a snapshot of the compromised EC2 instance's EBS volume for follow-up investigations. Tag the instance with any relevant metadata and incident ticket information.**
- F. Create a Systems Manager State Manager association to generate an EBS volume snapshot of the compromised EC2 instance. Tag the instance with any relevant metadata and incident ticket information.

Answer: B,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 227

A company uses Amazon EC2 Linux instances in the AWS Cloud. A member of the company's security team recently received a report about common vulnerability identifiers on the instances.

A security engineer needs to verify patching and perform remediation if the instances do not have the correct patches installed. The security engineer must determine which EC2 instances are at risk and must implement a solution to automatically update those instances with the applicable patches.

What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Shield Advanced to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to automate the patching process.
- B. Use Amazon Inspector to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use Amazon Inspector also to automate the patching process.
- C. Use Amazon GuardDuty to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use Amazon Inspector to automate the patching process.
- **D. Use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use**

Patch Manager also to automate the patching process.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/10/now-use-aws-systems-manager-to-view-vulnerability-ide>

NEW QUESTION # 228

A security engineer wants to use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send email alerts to a company's security team for Amazon GuardDuty findings that have a High severity level. The security engineer also wants to deliver these findings to a visualization tool for further examination.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to Amazon EventBridge with two targets. From EventBridge, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis DataFirehose into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use OpenSearch Dashboards to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for EventBridge. Use event pattern matching with an EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.**
- B. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to Amazon EventBridge with two targets. From EventBridge, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis DataStreams into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for EventBridge. Use event pattern matching with an EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
- C. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to an Amazon CloudWatch alarm with two targets in CloudWatch. From CloudWatch, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Streams into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for the CloudWatch alarm. Use event pattern matching with an Amazon EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
- D. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to AWS CloudTrail with two targets in CloudTrail. From CloudTrail, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis DataFirehose into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use OpenSearch Dashboards to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for CloudTrail. Use event pattern matching with a CloudTrail event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 229

An organization has a multi-petabyte workload that it is moving to Amazon S3, but the CISO is concerned about cryptographic wear-out and the blast radius if a key is compromised. How can the CISO be assured that IAM KMS and Amazon S3 are addressing the concerns? (Select TWO)

- A. Encryption of S3 objects is performed within the secure boundary of the KMS service.
- B. There is no API operation to retrieve an S3 object in its encrypted form.
- **C. The KMS encryption envelope digitally signs the master key during encryption to prevent cryptographic wear-out**
- D. Using a single master key to encrypt all data includes having a single place to perform audits and usage validation.
- **E. S3 uses KMS to generate a unique data key for each individual object.**

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 230

A security team is using Amazon EC2 Image Builder to build a hardened AMI with forensic capabilities. An AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key will encrypt the forensic AMI. EC2 Image Builder successfully installs the required patches and packages in the security team's AWS account. The security team uses a federated IAM role in the same AWS account to sign in to the AWS Management Console and attempts to launch the forensic AMI. The EC2 instance launches and immediately terminates.

What should the security team do to launch the EC2 instance successfully

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