# Amazon SCS-C03受験記: AWS Certified Security - Specialty - Topexam評判の良いウェブサイト


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**>> SCS-C03受験記 <<**

## 試験の準備方法-真実的なSCS-C03受験記試験-信頼的なSCS-C03日本語版受験参考書

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# Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty 認定 SCS-C03 試験問題 (Q111-Q116):

**質問 # 111**
A company uses AWS Organizations. The company has teams that use an AWS CloudHSM hardware security module (HSM) that is hosted in a central AWS account. One of the teams creates its own new dedicated AWS account and wants to use the HSM that is hosted in the central account.
How should a security engineer share the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account?

- A. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create a cross-account role to access the CloudHSM cluster that is in the central account. Create a new IAM user in the new dedicated account. Assign the cross-account role to the new IAM user.
- B. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the VPC subnet ID of the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account. Configure the CloudHSM security group to accept inbound traffic from the private IP addresses of client instances in the new dedicated account.
- C. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the ID of the HSM that is hosted in the central account with the new dedicated account. Configure the CloudHSM security group to accept inbound traffic from the private IP addresses of client instances in the new dedicated account.
- D. Use AWS IAM Identity Center to create an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) token to authenticate from the new dedicated account to the central account. Use the cross-account permissions that are assigned to the STS token to invoke an operation on the HSM in the central account.

**正解：C**

解説：
AWS CloudHSM is aVPC-scopedservice: the HSMs (and the CloudHSM cluster) live inside a VPC in the central account, and clients connect over the network to perform cryptographic operations. When another account needs to use a centrally managed CloudHSM cluster, the right approach is toshare the CloudHSM clusterwith that account and allow network connectivity from the consuming account's clients. AWS provides cross-account resource sharing throughAWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)for supported resources, including CloudHSM clusters.
Sharing thecluster/HSM identifieris what grants the consuming account visibility/ability to create client configurations against that shared cluster.
After sharing, the consuming account's EC2 instances (CloudHSM clients) still must be able to reach the HSM ENIs over the network, so the CloudHSM security group in the central account must allow inbound connections from the client sources (typically by security group referencing via VPC connectivity, or by allowing the relevant IP range/ports as appropriate).

**質問 # 112**
A company's security engineer receives an alert that indicates that an unexpected principal is accessing a company-owned Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. All the company's accounts are within an organization in AWS Organizations. The security engineer must implement a mitigation solution that minimizes compliance violations and investment in tools that are outside of AWS. What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS in all the VPCs in the organization. Set the aws:SourceVpce condition to the VPC endpoint identifier on the SQS policy. Add the aws:PrincipalOrgId condition to the VPC endpoint policy.
- B. Create security groups that only accept inbound traffic from the CIDR blocks of all the VPCs in the organization. Attach the security groups to all the SQS queues in all the VPCs in the organization.
- C. In all the VPCs in the organization, adjust the network ACLs to only accept inbound traffic from the CIDR blocks of all the VPCs in the organization. Attach the network ACLs to all the subnets in all the VPCs in the organization.
- D. Use a cloud access security broker (CASB) to maintain a list of managed resources. Configure the CASB to check the API and console access against that list on a web proxy.

**正解：A**

解説：
Amazon SQS is an AWS-managed service and does not operate within customer VPCs.
Therefore, security groups and network ACLs cannot be used to control access to SQS, making options A and B invalid.
According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, the recommended approach to securely access AWS services from within a VPC is through interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink).
By creating interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS, the company ensures that traffic to SQS stays within the AWS network and does not traverse the public internet. Adding an SQS resource policy with the aws:SourceVpce condition restricts access so that

only requests originating from the specified VPC endpoint are allowed. Additionally, using the aws:PrincipalOrgId condition ensures that only principals belonging to the same AWS Organization can access the queue.
Option D introduces an external tool, increasing cost and compliance complexity, which directly violates the requirement to minimize investment outside AWS.
AWS documentation clearly identifies VPC endpoints combined with IAM condition keys as a best practice for securing service access in multi-account environments.

**質問 # 113**
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. Allow with NotAction and StringNotEquals aws:RequestedRegion = eu-west-1
- C. Deny with NotAction, but uses StringEquals for aws:RequestedRegion = eu-west-1
- D. Deny with NotAction for desired global services, and StringNotEquals aws:RequestedRegion = eu-west-1

**正解：D**

解説：
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.
Option A is wrong because StringEquals would deny actionsineu-west-1 rather than outside it. Options B and D useAllowstatements, which do not enforce "only this Region" safely in SCPs unless combined with a comprehensive deny strategy; they would not reliably restrict all other services/regions. Therefore, option C is the correct SCP structure.

**質問 # 114**
A company is running a containerized application on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster that uses AWS Fargate. The application runs as several ECS services.
The ECS services are in individual target groups for an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB is the origin for an Amazon CloudFront distribution. An AWS WAF web ACL is associated with the CloudFront distribution.
Web clients access the ECS services through the CloudFront distribution. The company learns that the web clients can bypass the web ACL and can access the ALB directly.
Which solution will prevent the web clients from directly accessing the ALB?

- A. Create a new internal ALB and delete the internet-facing ALB.
- B. Modify the ALB listener rules to allow only CloudFront IP ranges.
- C. Add a custom X-Shared-Secret header in CloudFront and configure the ALB listener rules to allow requests only when the header value matches.
- D. Create an AWS PrivateLink endpoint and set it as the CloudFront origin.

**正解：C**

解説：
When an internet-facing ALB is used as a CloudFront origin, it remains directly accessible unless additional access controls are enforced. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance,CloudFront IP allow lists alone are insufficient, because CloudFront IP ranges change and are not guaranteed to be exclusive.
The recommended and most secure approach is to configure CloudFront to send acustom origin header(such as X-Shared-Secret) with a secret value on every request to the origin. The ALB listener rules are then configured toforward traffic only when the header

exists and matches the expected value. Requests that attempt to bypass CloudFront will not include this header and will be denied. Option A is invalid because CloudFront does not support PrivateLink origins. Option B introduces unnecessary architectural changes and is not required. Option C is brittle and operationally risky due to changing IP ranges.
AWS documentation explicitly recommendscustom origin headersas the best practice to ensure that only CloudFront can access an internet-facing ALB when AWS WAF is attached at the CloudFront layer.
* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
* Amazon CloudFront Origin Security Documentation
* AWS WAF and ALB Integration Guidance

**質問 # 115**
An application is running on an Amazon EC2 instance that has an IAM role attached. The IAM role provides access to an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key and an Amazon S3 bucket.
The key is used to access 2 TB of sensitive data that is stored in the S3 bucket. A security engineer discovers a potential vulnerability on the EC2 instance that could result in the compromise of the sensitive data. Due to other critical operations, the security engineer cannot immediately shut down the EC2 instance for vulnerability patching.
What is the FASTEST way to prevent the sensitive data from being exposed?

- A. Block access to the public range of S3 endpoint IP addresses by using a host-based firewall. Ensure that internet-bound traffic from the affected EC2 instance is routed through the host-based firewall.
- B. Disable the current key. Create a new KMS key that the IAM role does not have access to, and re- encrypt all the data with the new key. Schedule the compromised key for deletion.
- C. Revoke the IAM role's active session permissions. Update the S3 bucket policy to deny access to the IAM role. Remove the IAM role from the EC2 instance profile.
- D. Download the data from the existing S3 bucket to a new EC2 instance. Then delete the data from the S3 bucket. Re-encrypt the data with a client-based key. Upload the data to a new S3 bucket.

**正解：C**

解説：
AWS incident response best practices emphasize rapid containment to prevent further data exposure.
According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, the fastest and least disruptive containment method for compromised compute resources is to immediately revoke credentials and permissions rather than modifying data or infrastructure.
Revoking the IAM role's active sessions prevents the EC2 instance from continuing to access AWS services.
Updating the S3 bucket policy to explicitly deny access to the IAM role ensures immediate enforcement, even if temporary credentials remain cached. Removing the IAM role from the instance profile further prevents new credentials from being issued.
Option A and D involve large-scale data movement or re-encryption, which is time-consuming and operationally expensive. Option B relies on network-level controls that do not prevent access through private AWS endpoints.
AWS guidance explicitly recommends credential revocation and policy-based denial as the fastest containment step during active incidents.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Incident Response Best Practices
AWS IAM Role Session Management

**質問 # 116**
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