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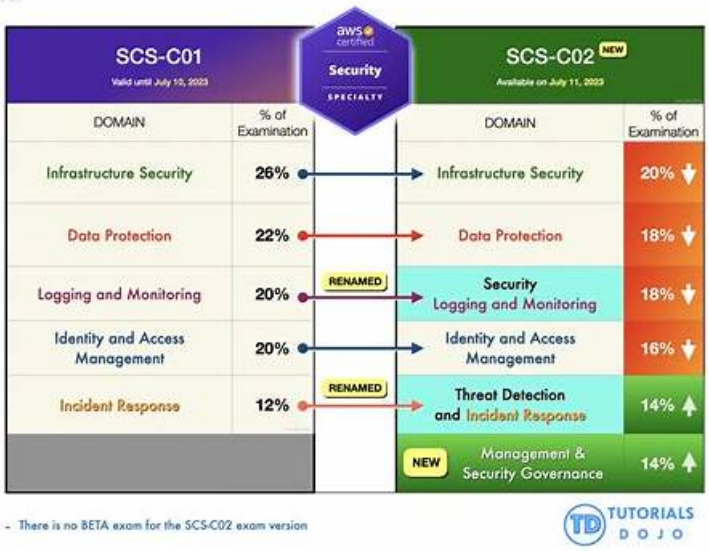

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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• Infrastructure Security: Aspiring AWS Security specialists are trained to implement and troubleshoot security controls for edge services, networks, and compute workloads under this topic. Emphasis is placed on ensuring resilience and mitigating risks across AWS infrastructure. This section aligns closely with the exam's focus on safeguarding critical AWS services and environments.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.

>> Detail SCS-C02 Explanation <<

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Desktop AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) practice test software is the first format available at NewPassLeader. This format can be easily used on Windows PCs and laptops. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) practice exam software works without an internet connection, with the exception of license verification. One of the excellent features of this AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) desktop-based practice test software is that it includes multiple mock tests that have Amazon SCS-C02 practice questions identical to the actual exam, providing users with a chance to get AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) real exam experience before even attempting it.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q316-Q321):

NEW QUESTION # 316
A company has launched an Amazon EC2 instance with an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume in the us-east-1 Region The volume is encrypted with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key that the company's security team created The security team has created an 1AM key policy and has assigned the policy to the key The security team has also created an 1AM instance profile and has assigned the profile to the instance The EC2 instance will not start and transitions from the pending state to the shutting-down state to the terminated state Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to troubleshoot this issue? (Select TWO)

- A. Verify that the KMS key policy specifies a deny statement that prevents access to the key by using the aws SourceIP condition key Check that the range includes the EC2 instance IP address that is associated with the EBS volume
- B. Verify that the EC2 role that is associated with the instance profile has the correct 1AM instance policy to launch an EC2 instance with the EBS volume
- C. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is in the Enabled state
- D. Verify that the key that is associated with the EBS volume has not expired and needs to be rotated
- E. Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is set to the Symmetric key type

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
To troubleshoot the issue of an EC2 instance failing to start and transitioning to a terminated state when it has an EBS volume encrypted with an AWS KMS customer managed key, a security engineer should take the following steps:
C: Verify that the KMS key that is associated with the EBS volume is in the Enabled state. If the key is not enabled, it will not function properly and could cause the EC2 instance to fail.
D: Verify that the EC2 role that is associated with the instance profile has the correct IAM instance policy to launch an EC2 instance with the EBS volume. If the instance does not have the necessary permissions, it may not be able to mount the volume and could cause the instance to fail.
Therefore, options C and D are the correct answers.

NEW QUESTION # 317
A company is investigating an increase in its AWS monthly bill. The company discovers that bad actors compromised some Amazon EC2 instances and served webpages for a large email phishing campaign.
A security engineer must implement a solution to monitor for cost increases in the future to help detect malicious activity.
Which solution will offer the company the EARLIEST detection of cost increases?

- A. Review AWS Cost Explorer daily to detect anomalies in cost from prior months Review the usage of any services that experience a significant cost increase from prior months.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function hourly. Program the Lambda function to download an AWS usage report from AWS Data Exports about usage of all services. Program the Lambda function to analyze the report and to send a notification when anomalies are detected.
- C. Capture VPC flow logs from the VPC where the EC2 instances run. Use a third-party network analysis tool to analyze the flow logs and to detect anomalies in network traffic that might increase cost.
- D. Create a cost monitor in AWS Cost Anomaly Detection. Configure an individual alert to notify an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the percentage above the expected cost exceeds a threshold.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 318
A company is expanding its group of stores. On the day that each new store opens, the company wants to launch a customized web application for that store. Each store's application will have a non-production environment and a production environment. Each environment will be deployed in a separate AWS account.
The company uses AWS Organizations and has an OU that is used only for these accounts.
The company distributes most of the development work to third-party development teams. A security engineer needs to ensure that each team follows the company's deployment plan for AWS resources. The security engineer also must limit access to the deployment plan to only the developers who need access. The security engineer already has created an AWS CloudFormation template that implements the deployment plan.
What should the security engineer do next to meet the requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account. Upload the CloudFormation template. Add the template to the portfolio's product list. Share the portfolio with the OIJ.
- B. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module from the CloudFormation template. Register the module as a private extension in the CloudFormation registry. Publish the extension. Share the extension with the OU
- C. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account. Upload the CloudFormation template. Add the template to the portfolio's product list. Create an IAM role that has a trust policy that allows cross-account access to the portfolio for users in the OU accounts. Attach the AWSServiceCatalogEndUserFullAccess managed policy to the role.
- D. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module from the CloudFormation template. Register the module as a private extension in the CloudFormation registry. Publish the extension. In the OU, create an SCP that allows access to the extension.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio in the organization's management account.
Upload the CloudFormation template. Add the template to the portfolio's product list. Share the portfolio with the OU.
According to the AWS documentation, AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. You can use Service Catalog to centrally manage commonly deployed IT services and help achieve consistent governance and compliance requirements, while enabling users to quickly deploy only the approved IT services they need.
To use Service Catalog with multiple AWS accounts, you need to enable AWS Organizations with all features enabled. This allows you to centrally manage your accounts and apply policies across your organization. You can also use Service Catalog as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you share your portfolios with organizational units (OUs) or accounts in your organization.
To create a Service Catalog portfolio, you need to use an administrator account, such as the organization's management account. You can upload your CloudFormation template as a product in your portfolio, and define constraints and tags for it. You can then share your portfolio with the OU that contains the accounts for the web applications. This will allow the developers in those accounts to launch products from the shared portfolio using the Service Catalog end user console.
Option B is incorrect because CloudFormation modules are reusable components that encapsulate one or more resources and their configurations. They are not meant to be used as templates for deploying entire stacks of resources. Moreover, sharing a module with an OU does not grant access to launch stacks from it.
Option C is incorrect because creating an IAM role that has a trust policy that allows cross-account access to the portfolio is not secure. It would allow any user in the OU accounts to assume the role and access the portfolio, regardless of their job function or access requirements.
Option D is incorrect because sharing a module with an OU does not grant access to launch stacks from it. It also does not limit access to the deployment plan to only the developers who need access.

NEW QUESTION # 319
A company needs to improve its ability to identify and prevent IAM policies that grant public access or cross-account access to resources. The company has implemented AWS Organizations and has started using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to refine overly broad access to accounts in the organization.
A security engineer must automate a response in the company's organization for any newly created policies that are overly permissive. The automation must remediate external access and must notify the company's security team.
Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements?
(Choose three.)

- A. In Amazon EventBridge, create an event rule that matches active IAM Access Analyzer findings and invokes AWS Step Functions for resolution.

- B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for external or cross-account access notices. Subscribe the security team's email addresses to the topic.
- C. Create an AWS Batch job that forwards any resource type findings to an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to add an explicit Deny statement in the trust policy for the IAM role. Configure the AWS Batch job to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Configure the queue to forward a notification to the security team that an external principal has been granted access to the specific IAM role and has been blocked.
- E. In Amazon CloudWatch, create a metric filter that matches active IAM Access Analyzer findings and invokes AWS Batch for resolution.
- F. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine that checks the resource type in the finding and adds an explicit Deny statement in the trust policy for the IAM role. Configure the state machine to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/orchestrating-a-security-incident-response-with-aws- step-functions/

NEW QUESTION # 320
A company is building an application on IAM that will store sensitive Information. The company has a support team with access to the IT infrastructure, including databases. The company's security engineer must introduce measures to protect the sensitive data against any data breach while minimizing management overhead. The credentials must be regularly rotated.
What should the security engineer recommend?

- A. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. Include the database credential in the EC2 user data field. Use an IAM Lambda function to rotate database credentials. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- B. Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. Store the database credentials in IAM Secrets Manager with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- C. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 Instance. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Store the database credentials in IAM CloudHSM with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- D. Set up an IAM CloudHSM cluster with IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) to store KMS keys. Set up Amazon RDS encryption using IAM KMS to encrypt the database. Store database credentials in the IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To protect the sensitive data against any data breach and minimize management overhead, the security engineer should recommend the following solution:
Enable Amazon RDS encryption to encrypt the database and snapshots. This allows the security engineer to use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt data at rest for the database and any backups or replicas.
Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption on Amazon EC2 instances. This allows the security engineer to use AWS KMS to encrypt data at rest for the EC2 instances and any snapshots or volumes.
Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager with automatic rotation. This allows the security engineer to encrypt and manage secrets centrally, and to configure automatic rotation schedules for them.
Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database. This allows the security engineer to encrypt data in transit between the EC2 instances and the database.

NEW QUESTION # 321
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