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Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

A company's developers are using AWS Lambda function URLs to invoke functions directly. The company must ensure that developers cannot configure or deploy unauthenticated functions in production accounts. The company wants to meet this requirement by using AWS Organizations. The solution must not require additional work for the developers. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Require the developers to configure all function URLs to support cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) when the functions are called from a different domain.
- B. Use SCPs to allow all `lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig` and `lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig` actions that have a `lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType` condition key value of `AWS_IAM`.
- C. Use an AWS WAF delegated administrator account to view and block unauthenticated access to function URLs in production accounts, based on the OU of accounts that are using the functions.
- **D. Use SCPs to deny all `lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig` and `lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig` actions that have a `lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType` condition key value of `NONE`.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Organizations service control policies (SCPs) are designed to enforce preventive guardrails across accounts without requiring application-level changes. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, SCPs can restrict specific API actions or require certain condition keys to enforce security standards centrally. AWS Lambda function URLs support two authentication modes: `AWS_IAM` and `NONE`.

When the authentication type is set to `NONE`, the function URL becomes publicly accessible, which introduces a significant security risk in production environments.

By using an SCP that explicitly denies the `lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig` and `lambda:`

`UpdateFunctionUrlConfig` actions when the `lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType` condition key equals `NONE`, the organization ensures that unauthenticated function URLs cannot be created or modified in production accounts. This enforcement occurs at the AWS Organizations level and applies automatically to all accounts within the specified organizational units (OUs). Developers are not required to change their workflows or add additional controls, satisfying the requirement of no additional developer effort.

Option A relates to browser-based access controls and does not provide authentication or authorization enforcement. Option B is not valid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to AWS Lambda function URLs. Option C is incorrect because SCPs do not grant permissions; they only limit permissions. AWS documentation clearly states that SCPs define maximum available permissions and are evaluated before IAM policies.

This approach aligns with AWS best practices for centralized governance, least privilege, and preventive security controls.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Organizations Service Control Policies Documentation

AWS Lambda Security and Function URL Authentication Overview

NEW QUESTION # 28

A company needs to identify the root cause of security findings and investigate IAM roles involved in those findings. The company has enabled VPC Flow Logs, Amazon GuardDuty, and AWS CloudTrail. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Export GuardDuty findings to S3 and analyze with Athena.
- B. Use Security Hub custom actions to investigate IAM roles.
- **C. Use Amazon Detective to investigate IAM roles and visualize findings.**
- D. Use Amazon Inspector and CloudWatch dashboards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Detective is specifically designed to help security teams investigate and visualize the root cause of security findings.

According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, Detective automatically aggregates and correlates data from GuardDuty, CloudTrail, and VPC Flow Logs to provide interactive visualizations and timelines.

Detective enables investigators to pivot from GuardDuty findings to IAM roles, API calls, network traffic, and resource behavior. This makes it the most efficient tool for understanding how IAM roles were used during suspicious activity.

Amazon Inspector focuses on vulnerability assessment, not behavioral investigation. Security Hub aggregates findings but does not provide deep investigation graphs. Manual analysis with Athena requires significantly more effort.

AWS guidance explicitly recommends Amazon Detective for root cause analysis and visualization of security incidents.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon Detective Investigation Capabilities

AWS Threat Detection and Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 29

A company's application team needs a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to use with Amazon S3. The company's security policy requires separate keys for different AWS services to limit security exposure.

How can a security engineer limit the KMS customer managed key to work with only Amazon S3?

- A. Configure the key policy to allow only Amazon S3 to perform the kms:Encrypt action.
- **B. Configure the key policy to allow KMS actions only when the value for the kms:ViaService condition key matches the Amazon S3 service name.**
- C. Configure the application's IAM role policy to allow Amazon S3 to perform the iam:PassRole action.
- D. Configure the application's IAM role policy to allow only S3 operations when the operations are combined with the KMS customer managed key.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS KMS provides condition keys that can be used to tightly scope how and where a customer managed key can be used.

According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, the kms:ViaService condition key is specifically designed to restrict key usage to requests that originate from a particular AWS service in a specific Region.

By configuring the key policy to allow KMS cryptographic operations only when kms:ViaService equals s3.

<region>.amazonaws.com, the security engineer ensures that the key can be used exclusively by Amazon S3.

Even if other IAM principals have permissions to use the key, the key cannot be used by other services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, or AWS Lambda.

Option A is incorrect because AWS services do not assume identities in key policies. Options C and D modify IAM role policies, which do not control how a KMS key is used by AWS services. AWS documentation clearly states that service-level restrictions must be enforced at the KMS key policy level using condition keys.

This approach enforces strong separation of duties and limits blast radius, which aligns with AWS security best practices.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS KMS Key Policy Condition Keys

AWS KMS Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 30

A company that uses AWS Organizations is using AWS IAM Identity Center to administer access to AWS accounts. A security engineer is creating a custom permission set in IAM Identity Center. The company will use the permission set across multiple accounts. An AWS managed policy and a customer managed policy are attached to the permission set. The security engineer has full administrative permissions and is operating in the management account.

When the security engineer attempts to assign the permission set to an IAM Identity Center user who has access to multiple accounts, the assignment fails.

What should the security engineer do to resolve this failure?

- **A. Create the customer managed policy in every account where the permission set is assigned. Give the customer managed policy the same name and same permissions in each account.**
- B. Do not add the new permission set to the user. Instead, edit the user's existing permission set to include the AWS managed policy and the customer managed policy.
- C. Evaluate the logic of the AWS managed policy and the customer managed policy. Resolve any policy conflicts in the permission set before deployment.
- D. Remove either the AWS managed policy or the customer managed policy from the permission set.
Create a second permission set that includes the removed policy. Apply the permission sets separately to the user.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS IAM Identity Center permission sets that include customer managed policies require those policies to exist in each target account. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, customer managed policies are account-scoped and are not automatically propagated across accounts by Identity Center.

When assigning a permission set across multiple accounts, Identity Center attempts to attach the referenced customer managed policy in each account. If the policy does not exist, the assignment fails. Creating the same customer managed policy with identical name and permissions in every target account resolves the issue.

Option B increases complexity. Option C does not address the root cause. Option D violates Identity Center management best practices.

AWS documentation clearly states that customer managed policies must be present in all accounts where permission sets are applied.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS IAM Identity Center Permission Sets

AWS Organizations and Identity Center Policy Management

NEW QUESTION # 31

A security administrator is setting up a new AWS account. The security administrator wants to secure the data that a company stores in an Amazon S3 bucket. The security administrator also wants to reduce the chance of unintended data exposure and the potential for misconfiguration of objects that are in the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS PrivateLink for Amazon S3 to access the bucket.
- B. Deactivate ACLs for objects that are in the bucket.
- C. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for all objects that are in the bucket.
- **D. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for the AWS account.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Block Public Access configured at the AWS account level is the recommended and most effective approach to protect data stored in Amazon S3 while minimizing operational overhead. AWS Security Specialty documentation explains that S3 Block Public Access provides centralized, preventative controls designed to block public access to S3 buckets and objects regardless of individual bucket policies or object-level ACL configurations. When enabled at the account level, these controls automatically apply to all existing and newly created buckets, significantly reducing the risk of accidental exposure caused by misconfigured permissions. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide emphasizes that public access misconfiguration is a leading cause of data leaks in cloud environments. Account-level S3 Block Public Access acts as a guardrail by overriding any attempt to grant public permissions through bucket policies or ACLs. This eliminates the need to manage security settings on a per-bucket or per-object basis, thereby reducing administrative complexity and human error.

Configuring Block Public Access at the object level, as in option B, requires continuous monitoring and manual configuration, which increases operational overhead. Disabling ACLs alone, as described in option C, does not fully prevent public access because bucket policies can still allow public permissions. Using AWS PrivateLink, as in option D, controls network access but does not protect against public exposure through misconfigured S3 policies.

AWS security best practices explicitly recommend enabling S3 Block Public Access at the account level as the primary mechanism for preventing unintended public data exposure with minimal management effort.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon S3 Security Best Practices Documentation

Amazon S3 Block Public Access Overview

AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 32

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