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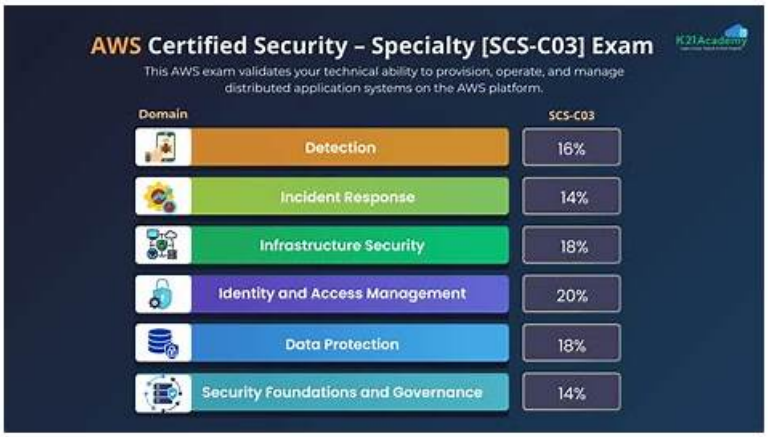

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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Infrastructure Security: This domain focuses on securing AWS infrastructure including networks, compute resources, and edge services through secure architectures, protection mechanisms, and hardened configurations.
Topic 2	• Incident Response: This domain addresses responding to security incidents through automated and manual strategies, containment, forensic analysis, and recovery procedures to minimize impact and restore operations.
Topic 3	• Security Foundations and Governance: This domain addresses foundational security practices including policies, compliance frameworks, risk management, security automation, and audit procedures for AWS environments.
Topic 4	• Identity and Access Management: This domain deals with controlling authentication and authorization through user identity management, role-based access, federation, and implementing least privilege principles.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
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 theMOST secureway?

- 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.
- B. Create an AWS Service Catalog portfolio and create an IAM role for cross-account access. Attach the AWSServiceCatalogEndUserFullAccess managed policy to the role.
- C. Use the CloudFormation CLI to create a module and share the extension directly with the OU.
- 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. Create an SCP that allows access to the extension.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Service Catalog is specifically designed to help organizationsgovern and control how AWS resources are provisioned at scale. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, Service Catalog enables administrators to define approved CloudFormation templates asproductsand to control which accounts, users, or organizational units can deploy those products.
By creating a Service Catalog portfolio in the management account and sharing it with a specific OU, the security engineer ensures that only accounts within that OU can deploy the approved infrastructure. Third- party developers can deploy resources only by using the predefined CloudFormation template and cannot alter the deployment plan, which enforces consistency and compliance. This approach also limits access to the deployment plan itself, because developers interact with the Service Catalog product rather than the raw template. No cross-account IAM roles or excessive permissions are required, which reduces the attack surface.
CloudFormation modules and extensions (Options B and D) provide reuse but do not enforce deployment governance or access control. Option C introduces unnecessary cross-account IAM roles, which is less secure than native Service Catalog sharing.
AWS documentation explicitly identifiesAWS Service Catalog + AWS Organizationsas the recommended pattern for secure, standardized multi-account deployments.
* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
* AWS Service Catalog Administrator Guide
* AWS Organizations Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 62
A company is using AWS CloudTrail and Amazon CloudWatch to monitor resources in an AWS account.
The company's developers have been using an IAM role in the account for the last 3 months.
A security engineer needs to refine the customer managed IAM policy attached to the role to ensure that the role provides least privilege access.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST effort?

- A. Search CloudWatch logs to determine the actions the role invoked and to evaluate the permissions.
- B. Implement AWS IAM Access Analyzer policy generation on the role.
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to compare the policies assigned to the role against AWS best practices.
- D. Implement AWS IAM Access Analyzer policy validation on the role.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS IAM Access Analyzer policy generation is specifically designed to help security engineers generate least-privilege IAM policies based on actual usage recorded in AWS CloudTrail. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, policy generation analyzes historical CloudTrail data to identify the exact API actions and resources that a role has accessed over a specified time period.

Because the role has been actively used for three months, there is sufficient CloudTrail data for IAM Access Analyzer to generate a refined customer managed policy automatically. This significantly reduces manual effort and eliminates the need to analyze logs or infer permissions. The generated policy can be reviewed and attached directly to the role, ensuring least privilege access with minimal engineering effort.
Option B only validates existing policies for security warnings and does not reduce permissions. Option C requires manual analysis of CloudWatch logs, which is time-consuming and error-prone. Option D does not analyze real usage and cannot generate role-specific least privilege policies.
AWS documentation explicitly recommends IAM Access Analyzer policy generation as the fastest and most accurate method to refine IAM permissions based on observed behavior.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS IAM Access Analyzer Policy Generation
AWS IAM Least Privilege Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 63
A company wants to establish separate AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys to use for different AWS services. The company's security engineer created a key policy to allow the infrastructure deployment team to create encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes by assuming the InfrastructureDeployment IAM role. The security engineer recently discovered that IAM roles other than the InfrastructureDeployment role used this key for other services. Which change to the policy should the security engineer make to resolve these issues?

- A. In the statement block that contains the Sid "Allow use of the key", under the "Condition" block, change StringEquals to StringLike.
- B. In the statement block that contains the Sid "Allow use of the key", under the "Condition" block, change the kms:ViaService value to ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com.
- C. In the policy document, add a new statement block that grants the kms:Disable* permission to the security engineer's IAM role.
- D. In the policy document, remove the statement block that contains the Sid "Enable IAM User Permissions". Add key management policies to the KMS policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS KMS key policies can restrict how and where a key is used by leveraging condition keys such as kms:ViaService. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, kms:ViaService limits key usage to requests that originate from a specific AWS service in a specific Region. If this condition is overly broad or incorrect, other IAM roles and services may unintentionally use the key.
By explicitly setting the kms:ViaService condition value to ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com, the key policy ensures that the KMS key can only be used when requests are made through the Amazon EC2 service in that Region, such as for EBS volume encryption. This prevents other services or unintended IAM roles from using the key.
Option A weakens the condition logic and can broaden access. Option B removes essential permissions that allow IAM policies to function with KMS keys and is not recommended. Option D relates to administrative control of the key, not service-level usage restrictions.
AWS best practices recommend using kms:ViaService and precise condition values to enforce service- specific key usage and strong separation of duties.

NEW QUESTION # 64
A company uses AWS Organizations and has an SCP at the root that prevents sharing resources with external accounts. The company now needs to allow only the marketing account to share resources externally while preventing all other accounts from doing so. All accounts are in the same OU. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Edit the SCP to include an Allow statement for the marketing account.
- B. Create a new SCP in the marketing account to explicitly allow sharing.
- C. Use a permissions boundary in the marketing account.
- D. Edit the existing SCP to add a condition that excludes the marketing account.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Service control policies (SCPs) define the maximum available permissions for accounts and are evaluated as guardrails. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation states SCPs are typically used to apply organization-wide restrictions, and exceptions are commonly handled by using conditions (for example, excluding specific accounts) or by structuring OUs differently.
Because all accounts are in the same OU and the company must continue blocking external sharing for everyone except one account, modifying the existing SCP to exclude the marketing account is the most direct solution. An SCP attached at the root affects all accounts unless conditions narrow its scope. Adding a condition that excludes the marketing account allows that account to retain the ability to share resources externally while the SCP continues to block sharing for other accounts. Option A is not feasible because account-level SCPs cannot override a deny applied by a parent SCP; explicit denies always win. Option C misunderstands SCP behavior because SCPs do not grant permissions; they only limit. Option D is an IAM control that cannot override an organization-level deny. Therefore, the only secure, scalable option is to modify the existing SCP with an exception condition for the marketing account.

NEW QUESTION # 65
A company is developing an application that runs across a combination of Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances and Spot Instances. A security engineer needs to provide a logging solution that makes logs for all instances available from a single location. The solution must allow only a specific set of users to analyze the logs for events patterns. The users must be able to use SQL queries on the logs to perform root cause analysis.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure each EC2 instance to send its application logs to its own specific Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Allow only specific users to access the log groups. Use Amazon Athena to query all the log groups.
- B. Configure the EC2 instances to send application logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket. Allow only specific users to access the S3 bucket. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log files in the S3 bucket.
- C. Configure the EC2 instances to send application logs to a single Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.Grant Amazon Detective access to the log group. Allow only specific users to use Detective to query the log group.
- D. Configure the EC2 instances to send application logs to a single Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Allow only specific users to access the log group. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A satisfies all requirements with the most direct, purpose-built AWS logging workflow. By using the CloudWatch Agent (or fluent-bit / unified logging configuration) on each EC2 instance-regardless of whether it is On-Demand or Spot-the application logs can be centralized into asingle Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Centralization ensures the logs remain available even as Spot Instances are interrupted and replaced. Access control is handled withIAM policies(and optionally resource policies/KMS encryption) so that only a specific set of users can read/query the log group.
For analysis,CloudWatch Logs Insightsprovides an interactive query language that is SQL-like and commonly treated as "SQL queries" for troubleshooting. It enables fast filtering, aggregation, and pattern detection across large log volumes without building a separate data lake pipeline. This supports event-pattern analysis and root cause investigation directly from the centralized log group. Option B is incorrect because Logs Insights queries CloudWatch Logs data, not arbitrary log files sitting in S3. Option C is inefficient (many log groups) and Athena cannot directly query CloudWatch log groups as a native data source. Option D is incorrect because Amazon Detective is for security investigations across supported data sources and is not the primary service for ad-hoc SQL-style querying of application logs.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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