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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Protection: This domain centers on protecting data at rest and in transit through encryption, key management, data classification, secure storage, and backup mechanisms.
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	• Infrastructure Security: This domain focuses on securing AWS infrastructure including networks, compute resources, and edge services through secure architectures, protection mechanisms, and hardened configurations.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107
A security engineer for a company needs to design an incident response plan that addresses compromised IAM user account credentials. The company uses an organization in AWS Organizations and AWS IAM Identity Center to manage user access. The company uses a delegated administrator account to implement AWS Security Hub. The delegated administrator account contains an organizational trail in AWS CloudTrail that logs all events to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has also configured an organizational event data store that captures all events from the trail.
The incident response plan must provide steps that the security engineer can take to immediately disable any compromised IAM user when the security engineer receives a notification of a security incident. The plan must prevent the IAM user from being used in any AWS account. The plan must also collect all AWS actions that the compromised IAM user performed across all accounts in the previous 7 days.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Disable the IAM user's access in IAM Identity Center. Use AWS CloudTrail to query the organizational event data store for actions that the IAM user performed in the previous 7 days.
- B. Disable the compromised IAM user in the organization management account. Use Amazon Athena to query the organizational CloudTrail logs in the S3 bucket for actions that the IAM user performed in the previous 7 days.
- C. Remove all IAM policies that are attached to the IAM user in the organization management account. Use AWS Security Hub to query the CloudTrail logs for actions that the IAM user performed in the previous 7 days.
- D. Remove any permission sets that are assigned to the IAM user in IAM Identity Center. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the CloudTrail logs in the S3 bucket for actions that the IAM user performed in the previous 7 days.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When AWS IAM Identity Center is used to manage user access across an AWS Organization, Identity Center is the authoritative control plane for enabling and disabling user access. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, disabling a user in IAM Identity Center immediately prevents that user from accessing any AWS account or role that is assigned through permission sets, satisfying the requirement to stop access organization-wide.

NEW QUESTION # 108
A company needs to detect unauthenticated access to its Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters. The solution must require no additional configuration of the existing EKS deployment. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Monitor CloudWatch Container Insights metrics for EKS.
- B. Install a third-party security add-on.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty and use EKS Audit Log Monitoring.
- D. Enable AWS Security Hub and monitor Kubernetes findings.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon GuardDuty provides managed threat detection and supports EKS protection features that analyze Kubernetes audit logs to detect suspicious activity, including unauthorized or unauthenticated access attempts. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation recommends GuardDuty for low-overhead detection because it is fully managed and does not require deploying agents or modifying application code. EKS Audit Log Monitoring is designed to consume and analyze relevant control plane audit events to identify anomalous or unauthorized actions against the cluster. Compared to third-party add-ons, GuardDuty reduces operational burden and remains fully within AWS managed services. Security Hub aggregates findings from services like GuardDuty but does not itself perform the detection. CloudWatch Container Insights focuses on performance and operational metrics, not authentication security detections.
Therefore, enabling GuardDuty with EKS Audit Log Monitoring provides the required detection with the least operational effort and without requiring additional configuration to the existing EKS workload beyond enabling the feature.

NEW QUESTION # 109
CloudFormation stack deployments fail for some users due to permission inconsistencies. Which combination of steps will ensure consistent deployments MOST securely? (Select THREE.)

- A. Attach scoped policies to the service role.
- B. Allow iam:PassRole to the service role.
- C. Create a service role with cloudformation.amazonaws.com as the principal.
- D. Attach service ARNs in policy resources.
- E. Create a composite principal service role.
- F. Update each stack to use the service role.

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:
AWS best practices require CloudFormation to assume a dedicated service role. This ensures consistent permissions regardless of the user. Users must have iam:PassRole permission to pass the role. Updating stacks to use the service role enforces uniform deployment behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 110
A security engineer needs to implement a solution to create and control the keys that a company uses for cryptographic operations. The security engineer must create symmetric keys in which the key material is generated and used within a custom key store that is backed by an AWS CloudHSM cluster. The security engineer will use symmetric and asymmetric data key pairs for local use within applications. The security engineer also must audit the use of the keys.
How can the security engineer meet these requirements?

- A. To create the keys, use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and the custom key stores with the CloudHSM cluster. For auditing, use AWS CloudTrail.
- B. To create the keys, use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and the custom key stores with the CloudHSM cluster. For auditing, use Amazon Athena.
- C. To create the keys, use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and the custom key stores with the CloudHSM cluster. For auditing, use Amazon GuardDuty.
- D. To create the keys, use Amazon S3 and the custom key stores with the CloudHSM cluster. For auditing, use AWS CloudTrail.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement is to havekey material generated and used inside a custom key store backed by an AWS CloudHSM cluster. This is exactly whatAWS KMS Custom Key Storesprovide: KMS manages the keys and policies, but the cryptographic operations for those KMS keys occur in the associatedCloudHSMcluster, keeping the key material within HSM boundaries. For applications that needlocal-use data keys(both symmetric data keys and asymmetric data key pairs), KMS supports generating data keys and data key pairs that applications can use for envelope encryption and local cryptographic operations, while the master key protections remain within KMS (and within CloudHSM when using a custom key store).
For auditing, AWS best practice isAWS CloudTrail, which records KMS API calls (such as CreateKey, GenerateDataKey, GenerateDataKeyPair, Encrypt/Decrypt, etc.) and provides an immutable event history for compliance and investigation. Athena can query logs, but it is not the primary audit record source; GuardDuty is for threat detection, not authoritative key-usage auditing.
Therefore, the correct combination isKMS with a CloudHSM-backed custom key storeplusCloudTrailfor auditability.

NEW QUESTION # 111
A company is operating an open-source software platform that is internet facing. The legacy software platform no longer receives security updates. The software platform operates using Amazon Route 53 weighted load balancing to send traffic to two Amazon EC2 instances that connect to an Amazon RDS cluster. A recent report suggests this software platform is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks, with samples of attacks provided. The company's security engineer must secure this system against SQL injection attacks within 24 hours. The solution must involve the least amount of effort and maintain normal operations during implementation.
What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Obtain the latest source code for the platform and make the necessary updates. Test the updated code to ensure that the vulnerability has been mitigated, then deploy the patched version of the platform to the EC2 instances.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution specifying one EC2 instance as an origin. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the distribution. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to CloudFront.
- C. Update the security group that is attached to the EC2 instances, removing access from the internet to the TCP port used by the SQL database. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then

apply it to the EC2 instances.

- D. Create an Application Load Balancer with the existing EC2 instances as a target group. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the ALB.
  Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to the ALB. Update security groups on the EC2 instances to prevent direct access from the internet.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS WAF provides managed and custom rules that can immediately mitigate common web exploits such as SQL injection without modifying application code. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, placing AWS WAF in front of an Application Load Balancer is a recommended rapid- response control for legacy applications with known vulnerabilities.
Creating an ALB in front of the existing EC2 instances allows seamless traffic migration. AWS WAF SQL injection rules can be deployed and tested without downtime. Updating Route 53 to point to the ALB preserves normal operations. Restricting EC2 security groups afterward prevents bypassing the WAF.
Option B introduces CloudFront changes and single-origin testing, increasing complexity. Option C cannot be completed within 24 hours and risks downtime. Option D is invalid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to EC2 instances.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS WAF Web ACL Architecture
AWS Application Load Balancer Security

NEW QUESTION # 112
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