

# Exam Amazon SCS-C02 Pattern & SCS-C02 Valid Test Tutorial

## Amazon SCS-C02 Practice Questions

### AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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1. A company has an application that uses an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL database. The company is

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## Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identity and Access Management: The topic equips AWS Security specialists with skills to design, implement, and troubleshoot authentication and authorization mechanisms for AWS resources. By emphasizing secure identity management practices, this area addresses foundational competencies required for effective access control, a vital aspect of the certification exam.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management and Security Governance:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Security Logging and Monitoring:</b> This topic prepares AWS Security specialists to design and implement robust monitoring and alerting systems for addressing security events. It emphasizes troubleshooting logging solutions and analyzing logs to enhance threat visibility.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Protection:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Infrastructure Security:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

>> Exam Amazon SCS-C02 Pattern <<

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### Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q305-Q310):

#### NEW QUESTION # 305

A company uses SAML federation with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to provide internal users with SSO for their AWS accounts. The company's identity provider certificate was rotated as part of its normal lifecycle. Shortly after users started receiving the following error when attempting to log in:

"Error: Response Signature Invalid (Service: AWSSecurityTokenService;  
Status Code: 400; Error Code: InvalidIdentityToken)"

A security engineer needs to address the immediate issue and ensure that it will not occur again.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- **A. Download a new copy of the SAML metadata file from the identity provider. Upload the new metadata to the IAM identity provider entity configured for the SAML integration in question.**
- B. During the next certificate rotation period and before the current certificate expires, add a new certificate as the secondary to the identity provider. Generate a new copy of the metadata file and create a new IAM identity provider entity. Upload the metadata file to the new IAM identity provider entity. Perform automated or manual rotation of the certificate when required.
- **C. During the next certificate rotation period and before the current certificate expires, add a new certificate as the secondary to the identity provider. Generate a new metadata file and upload it to the IAM identity provider entity. Perform automated or manual rotation of the certificate when required.**
- D. Download a new copy of the SAML metadata file from the identity provider. Create a new IAM identity provider entity. Upload the new metadata file to the new IAM identity provider entity.
- E. Download a new copy of the SAML metadata file from the identity provider. Create a new IAM identity provider entity. Upload the new metadata file to the new IAM identity provider entity. Update the identity provider configurations to pass a new IAM identity provider entity name in the SAML assertion.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Download the updated SAML metadata file from your identity service provider, then update it in AWS.  
[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/troubleshoot\\_saml.html#troubleshoot\\_saml\\_invalid-metadata](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/troubleshoot_saml.html#troubleshoot_saml_invalid-metadata)

### NEW QUESTION # 306

Your company is planning on using bastion hosts for administering the servers in IAM. Which of the following is the best description of a bastion host from a security perspective?

Please select:

- A. A Bastion host sits on the outside of an internal network and is used as a gateway into the private network and is considered the critical strong point of the network
- **B. Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.**
- C. A Bastion host should be on a private subnet and never a public subnet due to security concerns
- D. A Bastion host should maintain extremely tight security and monitoring as it is available to the public

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A bastion host is a special purpose computer on a network specifically designed and configured to withstand attacks. The computer generally hosts a single application, for example a proxy server, and all other services are removed or limited to reduce the threat to the computer.

In IAM, A bastion host is kept on a public subnet. Users log on to the bastion host via SSH or RDP and then use that session to manage other hosts in the private subnets.

Options A and B are invalid because the bastion host needs to sit on the public network. Option D is invalid because bastion hosts are not used for monitoring. For more information on bastion hosts, just browse to the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/linux-bastion/architecture.html> The correct answer is: Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.

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### NEW QUESTION # 307

A company's data scientists want to create AI/ML training models using Amazon SageMaker. The training models will use large datasets in an Amazon S3 bucket. The datasets contain sensitive information. On average, the data scientists need 30 days to train models. The S3 bucket has been secured appropriately. The company's data retention policy states that all data older than 45 days must be removed from the S3 bucket.

- **A. Configure an S3 Lifecycle rule on the S3 bucket to delete objects after 45 days.**
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to check the last-modified date of the S3 objects and delete objects that are older than 45 days. Create an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function for each PutObject operation.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to check the last-modified date of the S3 objects and delete objects that are older than 45 days. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function each month.
- D. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering on the S3 bucket to automatically transition objects to another storage class.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all AWS References

The simplest and most efficient way to enforce a data retention policy in Amazon S3 is by using S3 Lifecycle rules:

\* S3 Lifecycle Rule:

\* Lifecycle rules allow you to automatically delete objects based on their age or last-modified date.

\* Specify a rule to delete objects after 45 days to meet the retention policy.

### NEW QUESTION # 308

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**

#### NEW QUESTION # 309

A company uses Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) containers that have the Fargate launch type. The containers run web and mobile applications that are written in Java and Node.js. To meet network segmentation requirements, each of the company's business units deploys applications in its own dedicated AWS account.

Each business unit stores container images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) private registry in its own account.

A security engineer must recommend a solution to scan ECS containers and ECR registries for vulnerabilities in operating systems and programming language libraries.

The company's audit team must be able to identify potential vulnerabilities that exist in any of the accounts where applications are deployed.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. In each account, configure AWS Config to monitor the configuration of the ECS containers and the ECR registry. Configure AWS Config conformance packs for vulnerability scanning. Create an AWS Config aggregator in a central account to collect configuration and compliance details from all accounts. Provide the audit team with access to AWS Config in the account where the aggregator is configured.**
- B. In each account, update the ECR registry to use Amazon Inspector instead of the default scanning service. Configure Amazon Inspector to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security account. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.
- C. In each account, configure Amazon GuardDuty to scan the ECS containers and the ECR registry. Configure GuardDuty to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security account. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.
- D. In each account, configure AWS Audit Manager to scan the ECS containers and the ECR registry. Configure Audit Manager to forward vulnerability findings to AWS Security Hub in a central security account. Provide access for the audit team to use Security Hub to review the findings.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option B: This option meets the requirements of scanning ECS containers and ECR registries for vulnerabilities, and providing a centralized view of the findings for the audit team. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config conformance packs are a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be easily deployed as a single entity in an account and a Region or across an organization in AWS Organizations. Conformance packs can help you manage configuration compliance of your AWS resources at scale by using a common framework and packaging model. You can use prebuilt conformance packs for vulnerability scanning, such as CIS Operating System Security Configuration Benchmarks or Amazon Inspector Rules for Linux Instances<sup>1</sup>. You can also create custom conformance packs to scan for vulnerabilities in programming language libraries. AWS Config aggregator is a feature that enables you to aggregate configuration and compliance data from multiple accounts and Regions into a single account and Region<sup>2</sup>. You can provide access for the audit team to use AWS Config in the account where the aggregator is configured, and view the aggregated data in the AWS Config console or API.

#### NEW QUESTION # 310

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