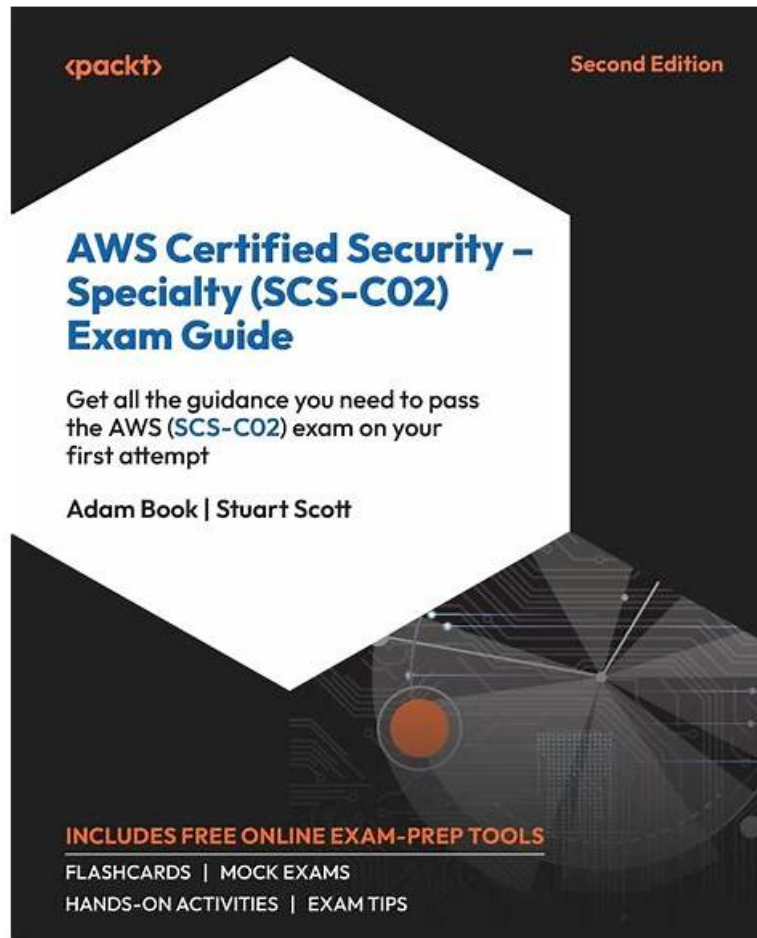


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## Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>

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## SCS-C02 PDF Questions - Exam SCS-C02 Questions Answers

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### Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

#### NEW QUESTION # 115

A security engineer is designing an IAM policy to protect AWS API operations. The policy must enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) for IAM users to access certain services in the AWS production account.

Each session must remain valid for only 2 hours. The current version of the IAM policy is as follows:

Which combination of conditions must the security engineer add to the IAM policy to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. `"NumericLessThan" : { "aws : Multi FactorAuthAge" : "7200" }`
- B. `"Bool" : { "aws : MultiFactorAuthPresent" : "false" }`
- C. `"NumericGreaterThan" : { "aws : MultiFactorAuthAge " : "7200"`
- D. `"Bool" : { "aws : Multi FactorAuthPresent" : "true" }`
- E. `"NumericLessThan" : { "MaxSessionDuration " : "7200" }`

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

The correct combination of conditions to add to the IAM policy is A and C. These conditions will ensure that IAM users must use MFA to access certain services in the AWS production account, and that each session will expire after 2 hours.

\* Option A: `"Bool" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent" : "true" }` is a valid condition that checks if the principal (the IAM user) has authenticated with MFA before making the request. This condition will

\* enforce MFA for the IAM users to access the specified services. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies1.

\* Option B: `"Bool" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent" : "false" }` is the opposite of option A. This condition will allow access only if the principal has not authenticated with MFA, which is not the desired requirement. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies1.

\* Option C: `"NumericLessThan" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge" : "7200" }` is a valid condition that checks if the time since the principal authenticated with MFA is less than 7200 seconds (2 hours). This condition will enforce the session duration limit for the IAM users. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies1.

\* Option D: `"NumericGreaterThan" : { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge" : "7200" }` is the opposite of option C.

This condition will allow access only if the time since the principal authenticated with MFA is more than 7200 seconds (2 hours), which is not the desired requirement. This condition key is supported by all AWS services that support IAM policies1.

\* Option E: `"NumericLessThan" : { "MaxSessionDuration" : "7200" }` is not a valid condition key.

MaxSessionDuration is a property of an IAM role, not a condition key. It specifies the maximum session duration (in seconds) for the role, which can be between 3600 and 43200 seconds (1 to 12 hours). This property can be set when creating or modifying a role, but it cannot be used as a condition in a policy2.

### NEW QUESTION # 116

A company is building an application on AWS 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. Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- B. Install a database on an Amazon EC2 instance. Enable third-party disk encryption to encrypt Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Store the database credentials in AWS CloudHSM with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.
- C. Set up an AWS CloudHSM cluster with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to store KMS keys. Set up Amazon RDS encryption using AWS KSM to encrypt the database. Store the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store with automatic rotation. Set up TLS for the connection to the RDS hosted database.
- D. 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 AWS Lambda function to rotate database credentials. Set up TLS for the connection to the database.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 117

A company uses AWS Config rules to identify Amazon S3 buckets that are not compliant with the company's data protection policy. The S3 buckets are hosted in several AWS Regions and several AWS accounts. The accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations.

The company needs a solution to remediate the organization's existing noncompliant S3 buckets and any noncompliant S3 buckets that are created in the future.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an AWS Config aggregator with organization-wide resource data aggregation. Create an SCP that contains a Deny statement that prevents the creation of new noncompliant S3 buckets. Apply the SCP to all OUs in the organization.
- B. Deploy an AWS Config aggregator with organization-wide resource data aggregation. Create an AWS Lambda function that responds to AWS Config findings of noncompliant S3 buckets by deleting or reconfiguring the S3 buckets.
- C. Deploy an AWS Config aggregator that scopes only the accounts and Regions that the company currently uses. Create an SCP that contains a Deny statement that prevents the creation of new noncompliant S3 buckets. Apply the SCP to all OUs in the organization.
- D. Deploy an AWS Config aggregator that scopes only the accounts and Regions that the company currently uses. Create an AWS Lambda function that responds to AWS Config findings of noncompliant S3 buckets by deleting or reconfiguring the S3 buckets.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The requirement is to remediate both existing and future noncompliant S3 buckets across multiple accounts and Regions in an AWS Organizations structure.

\* AWS Config Aggregator with organization-wide aggregation ensures that all accounts and Regions are continuously monitored for compliance.

\* By integrating a Lambda function with AWS Config rules, you can automatically remediate noncompliant resources (e.g., by applying encryption settings or blocking public access).

\* This solution provides both visibility and automated enforcement across the entire organization.

Options using SCPs (B and D) only prevent future actions and do not remediate existing noncompliant resources. Furthermore, scoping the aggregator to only some accounts/Regions (as in C and D) fails to meet the requirement for organization-wide remediation.

This approach aligns with Data Protection and Governance best practices in the AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidelines.

### NEW QUESTION # 118

An application has been built with Amazon EC2 instances that retrieve messages from Amazon SQS. Recently, IAM changes were made and the instances can no longer retrieve messages.

What actions should be taken to troubleshoot the issue while maintaining least privilege?  
(Choose two.)

- A. Verify that the role attached to the instances contains policies that allow access to the queue
- B. Attach the AmazonSQSFullAccess managed policy to the role used by the instances.
- C. Verify that the SQS resource policy does not explicitly deny access to the role used by the instances.
- D. Configure and assign an MFA device to the role used by the instances.
- E. Verify that the access key attached to the role used by the instances is active.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

To troubleshoot the issue, the security engineer should verify that the SQS resource policy does not explicitly deny access to the role used by the instances, and that the role attached to the instances contains policies that allow access to the queue. These actions will ensure that the instances have the necessary permissions to retrieve messages from Amazon SQS, while maintaining the principle of least privilege.

### NEW QUESTION # 119

There is a requirement for a company to transfer large amounts of data between IAM and an on-premise location. There is an additional requirement for low latency and high consistency traffic to IAM. Given these requirements how would you design a hybrid architecture? Choose the correct answer from the options below Please select:

- A. Create a VPN tunnel for private connectivity, which increases network consistency and reduces latency.
- B. Create a VPC peering connection between IAM and the Customer gateway.
- C. Provision a Direct Connect connection to an IAM region using a Direct Connect partner.
- D. Create an iPSec tunnel for private connectivity, which increases network consistency and reduces latency.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

IAM Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to IAM.

Using IAM Direct Connect you can establish private connectivity between IAM and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.

Options B and C are invalid because these options will not reduce network latency Options D is invalid because this is only used to connect 2 VPC's For more information on IAM direct connect, just browse to the below URL:

<https://IAM.amazon.com/directconnect>

The correct answer is: Provision a Direct Connect connection to an IAM region using a Direct Connect partner. omit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

### NEW QUESTION # 120

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