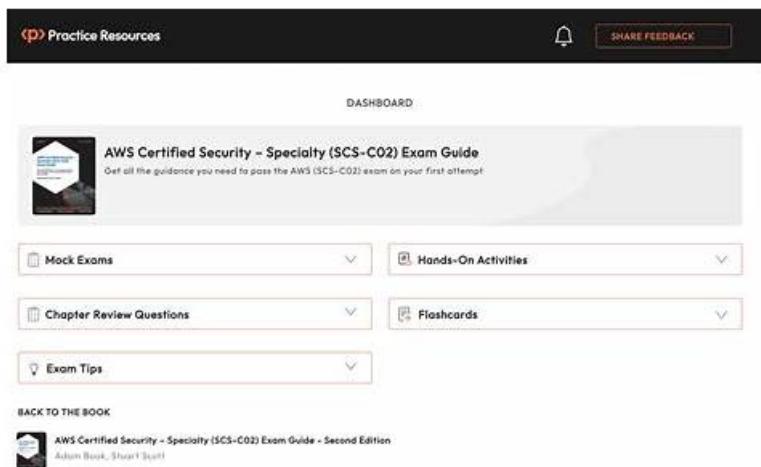


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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q463-Q468):

NEW QUESTION # 463

A company's security team needs to receive a notification whenever an AWS access key has not been rotated in 90 or more days. A security engineer must develop a solution that provides these notifications automatically. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that queries the IAM API to list all the users. Iterate through the users by using the ListAccessKeys operation. Verify that the value in the CreateDate field is not at least 90 days old. Send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team if the value is at least 90 days old. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to schedule the Lambda function to run each day.
- B. Deploy an AWS Config managed rule to run on a periodic basis of 24 hours. Select the access-keys-rotated managed rule, and set the maxAccessKeyAge parameter to 90 days. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with an event pattern that matches the compliance type of NON_COMPLIANT from AWS Config for the managed rule. Configure EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team
- C. Create a script to download the IAM credentials report on a periodic basis. Load the script into an AWS Lambda

function that will run on a schedule through Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Configure the Lambda script to load the report into memory and to filter the report for records in which the key was last rotated at least 90 days ago. If any records are detected, send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.

- D. Create a script to export a .csv file from the AWS Trusted Advisor check for IAM access key rotation. Load the script into an AWS Lambda function that will upload the .csv file to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Athena table query that runs when the .csv file is uploaded to the S3 bucket. Publish the results for any keys older than 90 days by using an invocation of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to the security team.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 464

A company has retail stores. The company is designing a solution to store scanned copies of customer receipts on Amazon S3. Files will be between 100 KB and 5 MB in PDF format. Each retail store must have a unique encryption key. Each object must be encrypted with a unique key. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) ImportKeyMaterial operation to import new key material to AWS KMS every day for each retail store. Use a customer managed key and the KMS Encrypt operation to encrypt the objects. Then upload the objects to Amazon S3.
- B. Run the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) GenerateDataKey operation every day for each retail store. Use the data key and client-side encryption to encrypt the objects. Then upload the objects to Amazon S3.
- C. Create a dedicated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key for each retail store. Use the S3 Put operation to upload the objects to Amazon S3. Specify server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) and the key ID of the store's key.
- D. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key every day for each retail store. Use the KMS Encrypt operation to encrypt objects. Then upload the objects to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of storing scanned copies of customer receipts on Amazon S3, where files will be between 100 KB and 5 MB in PDF format, each retail store must have a unique encryption key, and each object must be encrypted with a unique key, the most appropriate solution would be to create a dedicated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key for each retail store. Then, use the S3 Put operation to upload the objects to Amazon S3, specifying server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) and the key ID of the store's key.

References: : Amazon S3 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services : Amazon S3 - Amazon Web Services : AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 465

While securing the connection between a company's VPC and its on-premises data center, a security engineer sent a ping command from an on-premises host (IP address 203.0.113.12) to an Amazon EC2 instance (IP address 172.31.16.139). The ping command did not return a response. The flow log in the VPC showed the following:

amazon	2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca 203.0.113.12 172.31.16.139 0 0 1 4 336 1432917027 1432917142 ACCEPT OK
	2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca 172.31.16.139 203.0.113.12 0 0 1 4 336 1432917094 1432917142 REJECT OK

What action should be performed to allow the ping to work?

- A. In the security group of the EC2 instance, allow outbound ICMP traffic.
- B. In the VPC's NACL, allow inbound ICMP traffic.
- C. In the security group of the EC2 instance, allow inbound ICMP traffic.
- D. In the VPC's NACL, allow outbound ICMP traffic.

Answer: D

Explanation:

NACLs are stateless and do not track the state of a connection, while Security Groups are stateful and allow traffic based on the response to previous traffic.

Default rule: NACLs have a default rule that denies all traffic, while Security Groups have a default rule that allows all traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 466

A company used a lift-and-shift approach to migrate from its on-premises data centers to the AWS Cloud. The company migrated on-premises VMS to Amazon EC2 instances. Now the company wants to replace some of components that are running on the EC2 instances with managed AWS services that provide similar functionality.

Initially, the company will transition from load balancer software that runs on EC2 instances to AWS Elastic Load Balancers. A security engineer must ensure that after this transition, all the load balancer logs are centralized and searchable for auditing. The security engineer must also ensure that metrics are generated to show which ciphers are in use.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to search the logs that are in the S3 bucket. Create Amazon CloudWatch filters on the S3 log files for the required metrics.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the log group. Use the CloudWatch Logs console to search the logs. Create CloudWatch Logs filters on the logs for the required metrics.
- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to search the logs that are in the S3 bucket. Create Athena queries for the required metrics.
Publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Configure the load balancers to send logs to the log group. Use the AWS Management Console to search the logs. Create Amazon Athena queries for the required metrics. Publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. You can use Amazon S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web¹. AWS Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, or IP addresses. You can use Elastic Load Balancing to increase the availability and fault tolerance of your applications². Elastic Load Balancing supports access logging, which captures detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer. Each log contains information such as the time the request was received, the client's IP address, latencies, request paths, and server responses. You can use access logs to analyze traffic patterns and troubleshoot issues³. You can configure your load balancer to store access logs in an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify.

You can also specify the interval for publishing the logs, which can be 5 or 60 minutes. The logs are stored in a hierarchical folder structure by load balancer name, IP address, year, month, day, and time.

Amazon Athena is a service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. You can use Athena to run ad-hoc queries and get results in seconds. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage and you pay only for the queries that you run.

You can use Athena to search the access logs that are stored in your S3 bucket. You can create a table in Athena that maps to your S3 bucket and then run SQL queries on the table. You can also use the Athena console or API to view and download the query results.

You can also use Athena to create queries for the required metrics, such as the number of requests per cipher or protocol. You can then publish the metrics to Amazon CloudWatch, which is a service that monitors and manages your AWS resources and applications. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, create alarms, and automate actions based on the state of your resources.

By using this solution, you can meet the requirements of ensuring that all the load balancer logs are centralized and searchable for auditing and that metrics are generated to show which ciphers are in use.

NEW QUESTION # 467

A company's Security Engineer is copying all application logs to centralized Amazon S3 buckets. Currently, each of the company's applications is in its own IAM account, and logs are pushed into S3 buckets associated with each account. The Engineer will deploy an IAM Lambda function into each account that copies the relevant log files to the centralized S3 bucket.

The Security Engineer is unable to access the log files in the centralized S3 bucket. The Engineer's IAM user policy from the centralized account looks like this:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": "s3:Put*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*",
      "Effect": "Deny"
    },
    {
      "Action": ["s3:Get", "s3>List*"],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*",
        "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }
  ]
}

```



The centralized S3 bucket policy looks like this:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "arn:aws:iam::11122223333:role/LogCopier",
          "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:role/LogCopier"
        ]
      },
      "Action": ["s3:PutObject", "s3:PutObjectAcl"],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*"
    }
  ]
}

```

Why is the Security Engineer unable to access the log files?

- A. The object ACLs are not being updated to allow the users within the centralized account to access the objects
- B. The S3 bucket policy does not explicitly allow the Security Engineer access to the objects in the bucket.
- C. The Security Engineers IAM policy does not grant permissions to read objects in the S3 bucket**
- D. The s3:PutObject and s3:PutObjectAcl permissions should be applied at the S3 bucket level

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 468

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