

SCS-C02テキスト模擬問題と詳しい解答・解説で実力確認



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SCS-C02 PDF問題サンプル、SCS-C02勉強方法

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty 認定 SCS-C02 試験問題 (Q205-Q210):

質問 # 205

A company uses Amazon CloudWatch to monitor application metrics. A security engineer needs to centralize the metrics from several AWS accounts. The security engineer also must create a dashboard to securely share the metrics with customers. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share CloudWatch metrics between the accounts. Set up a designated monitoring account. Create a CloudWatch dashboard that includes the metrics. Share the dashboard by specifying the email addresses of users who can use a password to view the dashboard.
- B. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share CloudWatch metrics between the accounts. Set up a designated monitoring account. Create a CloudWatch dashboard that includes the metrics. Share the dashboard by using SSO. Configure AWS IAM Identity Center as the SSO provider.
- C. Set up a designated monitoring account. Configure the necessary permissions for a CloudWatch wizard to query the metrics from source accounts. Create a CloudWatch dashboard that includes the metrics. Share the dashboard by using SSO. Configure AWS IAM Identity Center as the SSO provider.
- D. Set up a designated monitoring account. Configure the necessary permissions in CloudWatch for source accounts to send metrics to the monitoring account. Create a CloudWatch dashboard that includes the metrics. Share the dashboard by using SSO. Configure Amazon Cognito as the SSO provider.

正解： D

質問 # 206

A company plans to create Amazon S3 buckets to store log data. All the S3 buckets will have versioning enabled and will use the

S3 Standard storage class.

A security engineer needs to implement a solution that protects objects in the S3 buckets from deletion for 90 days. The solution must ensure that no object can be deleted during this time period, even by an administrator or the AWS account root user. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy that prevents deletion for 90 days.
- **B. Enable S3 Object Lock in governance mode. Set a legal hold of 90 days.**
- C. Enable S3 Object Lock in governance mode. Set a retention period of 90 days.
- D. Enable S3 Object Lock in compliance mode. Set a retention period of 90 days.

正解: B

質問 # 207

A company is migrating its Amazon EC2 based applications to use Instance Metadata Service Version 2 (IMDSv2). A security engineer needs to determine whether any of the EC2 instances are still using Instance Metadata Service Version 1 (IMDSv1). What should the security engineer do to confirm that the IMDSv1 endpoint is no longer being used?

- A. Configure user data scripts for all EC2 instances to send logging information to AWS CloudTrail when IMDSv1 is used. Create a metric filter and an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard Track the metric in the dashboard.
- **B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard Verify that the EC2MetadataNoToken metric is zero across all EC2 instances. Monitor the dashboard.**
- C. Configure logging on the Amazon CloudWatch agent for IMDSv1 as part of EC2 instance startup. Create a metric filter and a CloudWatch dashboard. Track the metric in the dashboard.
- D. Create a security group that blocks access to HTTP for the IMDSv1 endpoint Attach the security group to all EC2 instances.

正解: B

解説:

- * Understand IMDSv2 Metrics:
 - * IMDSv2 adds a layer of security to EC2 instance metadata by requiring a session token.
 - * The EC2MetadataNoTokenCloudWatch metric tracks the number of calls to IMDSv1.
- * Enable the IMDS Metrics:
 - * Ensure that the EC2 instances have the Detailed Monitoring feature enabled to publish metrics to CloudWatch.
 - * Create a CloudWatch Dashboard:
 - * In the CloudWatch console, create a dashboard that displays the EC2MetadataNoToken metric for all instances.
 - * Verify Zero Value:
 - * Monitor the EC2MetadataNoToken metric. If the value is zero for all instances, it confirms that IMDSv1 is no longer in use.
 - * Secure Access and Validation:
 - * Regularly monitor the dashboard to ensure no instance reverts to using IMDSv1.

Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) Documentation

CloudWatch Metrics for EC2 Instances

AWS Security Best Practices for Metadata Service

質問 # 208

A company deployed an Amazon EC2 instance to a VPC on AWS. A recent alert indicates that the EC2 instance is receiving a suspicious number of requests over an open TCP port from an external source. The TCP port remains open for long periods of time. The company's security team needs to stop all activity to this port from the external source to ensure that the EC2 instance is not being compromised. The application must remain available to other users. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new network ACL for the subnet. Deny all traffic from the EC2 instance to prevent data from being removed.
- B. Update the elastic network interface security group that is attached to the EC2 instance to remove the port from the inbound rule list.
- C. Update the elastic network interface security group that is attached to the EC2 instance by adding a Deny entry in the inbound list for the port and the source IP addresses.
- **D. Update the network ACL that is attached to the subnet that is associated with the EC2 instance. Add a Deny statement for the port and the source IP addresses.**

正解: D

解説:

To address the issue of an Amazon EC2 instance receiving suspicious requests over an open TCP port, the most effective solution is to update the Network Access Control List (NACL) associated with the subnet where the EC2 instance resides. By adding a deny rule for the specific TCP port and source IP addresses involved in the suspicious activity, the security team can effectively block unwanted traffic at the subnet level. NACLs act as a stateless firewall for controlling traffic in and out of subnets, allowing for broad-based traffic filtering. This measure ensures that only legitimate traffic can reach the EC2 instance, thereby enhancing security without affecting the application's availability to other users. It's a more granular and immediate way to block specific traffic compared to modifying security group rules, which are stateful and apply at the instance level.

質問 # 209

A company has two AWS accounts. One account is for development workloads. The other account is for production workloads. For compliance reasons the production account contains all the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys that the company uses for encryption.

The company applies an IAM role to an AWS Lambda function in the development account to allow secure access to AWS resources. The Lambda function must access a specific KMS customer managed key that exists in the production account to encrypt the Lambda function's data.

Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a new key policy in the development account with permissions to use the customer managed key. Apply the key policy to the IAM role that the Lambda function in the development account uses.
- B. **Configure the IAM role for the Lambda function in the development account by attaching an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in the production account.**
- C. Configure a new IAM policy in the production account with permissions to use the customer managed key. Apply the IAM policy to the IAM role that the Lambda function in the development account uses.
- D. Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the Lambda service.
- E. **Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the IAM role of the Lambda function in the development account.**

正解: B、E

解説:

To allow a Lambda function in one AWS account to access a KMS customer managed key in another AWS account, the following steps are required:

* Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the IAM role of the Lambda function in the development account. A key policy is a resource-based policy that defines who can use or manage a KMS key. To grant cross-account access to a KMS key, you must specify the AWS account ID and the IAM role ARN of the external principal in the key policy statement. For more information, see [Allowing users in other accounts to use a KMS key](#).

* Configure the IAM role for the Lambda function in the development account by attaching an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in the production account. An IAM policy is an identity-based policy that defines what actions an IAM entity can perform on which resources. To allow an IAM role to use a KMS key in another account, you must specify the KMS key ARN and the kms:Encrypt action (or any other action that requires access to the KMS key) in the IAM policy statement. For more information, see [Using IAM policies with AWS KMS](#).

This solution will meet the requirements of allowing secure access to a KMS customer managed key across AWS accounts.

The other options are incorrect because they either do not grant cross-account access to the KMS key (A, C), or do not use a valid policy type for KMS keys (D).

Verified References:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-policy-modifying-external-accounts.html>

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/iam-policies.html>

質問 # 210

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SCS-C02 PDF問題サンプル : <https://www.certshiken.com/SCS-C02-shiken.html>

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