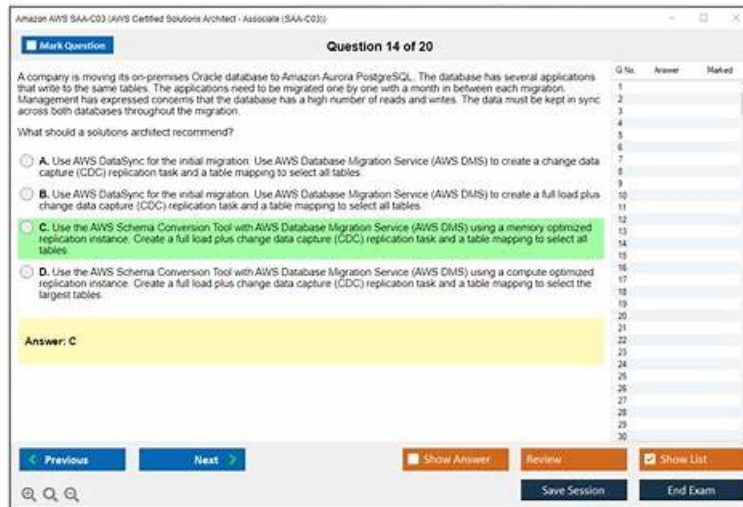


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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

A company needs the ability to identify the root cause of security findings in an AWS account. The company has enabled VPC Flow Logs, Amazon GuardDuty, and AWS CloudTrail. The company must investigate any IAM roles that are involved in the security findings and must visualize the findings.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS Security Hub and use custom actions to investigate IAM roles.
- B. Export GuardDuty findings to Amazon S3 and analyze them with Amazon Athena.
- C. Use Amazon Detective to run investigations on the IAM roles and to visualize the findings.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to run investigations on the IAM roles and visualize the findings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Detective is a managed service designed specifically to investigate and analyze security findings by automatically correlating data from Amazon GuardDuty, AWS CloudTrail, and VPC Flow Logs. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, Detective enables security teams to identify root causes, anomalous behavior, and indicators of compromise through interactive visualizations.

Amazon Detective allows investigators to pivot directly to IAM roles, users, and resources that are involved in GuardDuty findings. Detective builds behavior graphs and timelines that show API activity, network traffic, and historical context, making it easier to understand how and why a security incident occurred.

Amazon Inspector (Option B) focuses on vulnerability scanning of compute resources and does not investigate IAM behavior.

Option C requires manual analysis and lacks native visualization. AWS Security Hub (Option D) aggregates findings but does not perform root-cause investigation or behavioral analysis.

AWS documentation explicitly states that Amazon Detective is the recommended service for deep-dive investigations following GuardDuty alerts, especially when IAM roles are involved.

* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

* Amazon Detective User Guide

* Amazon GuardDuty Integration Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 98

A company is using AWS to run a long-running analysis process on data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets.

The process runs on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The EC2 instances are deployed in a private subnet that does not have internet access.

The EC2 instances access Amazon S3 through an S3 gateway endpoint that has the default access policy.

Each EC2 instance uses an instance profile role that allows s3:GetObject and s3:PutObject only for required S3 buckets.

The company learns that one or more EC2 instances are compromised and are exfiltrating data to an S3 bucket that is outside the company's AWS Organization. The processing job must continue to function.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a network ACL rule to block outbound traffic on port 443.
- **B. Update the policy on the S3 gateway endpoint to allow S3 actions only if aws:ResourceOrgId and aws:PrincipalOrgId match the company's organization.**
- C. Apply an SCP that restricts S3 actions using organization condition keys.
- D. Update the instance profile role policy to require aws:ResourceOrgId.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 gateway endpoints support endpoint policies that can restrict which S3 resources are accessible through the endpoint. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, endpoint policies are evaluated in addition to IAM policies and are ideal for enforcing data exfiltration controls without breaking legitimate workloads.

By updating the S3 gateway endpoint policy to require both aws:ResourceOrgId and aws:PrincipalOrgId to match the company's AWS Organization, the security engineer ensures that EC2 instances can access only S3 buckets that belong to the organization. This immediately blocks exfiltration to external S3 buckets while allowing legitimate internal data access to continue uninterrupted.

Option B is insufficient because IAM policies alone cannot prevent access when the endpoint allows it.

Option C would break all S3 access and stop the processing job. Option D applies too broadly and can impact unrelated services across the account.

AWS documentation highlights S3 VPC endpoint policies with organization condition keys as a best practice for preventing S3 data exfiltration in private VPC environments.

* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

* Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint Policy Documentation

* AWS Organizations Condition Keys Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 99

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization consists of multiple OUs. The company must prevent IAM principals from outside the organization from accessing the organization's Amazon S3 buckets. The solution must not affect the existing access that the OUs have to the S3 buckets. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure S3 Block Public Access for all S3 buckets.

- B. Deploy an SCP that includes the "aws:ResourceOrgID": "\${aws:PrincipalOrgID}" condition.
- C. Deploy an SCP that includes the "aws:ResourceOrgPaths": "\${aws:PrincipalOrgPaths}" condition.
- D. Configure S3 Block Public Access for all AWS accounts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

By using an SCP with the aws:ResourceOrgID and aws:PrincipalOrgID condition, you ensure that only IAM principals from within the same AWS Organization can access the S3 buckets. This SCP restricts access from any IAM principals outside the organization while allowing access within the organization. This approach meets the requirement without affecting existing permissions within the OUs.

NEW QUESTION # 100

A company's security team wants to receive near-real-time email notifications about AWS abuse reports related to DoS attacks. An Amazon SNS topic already exists and is subscribed to by the security team. What should the security engineer do next?

- A. Poll Trusted Advisor for abuse notifications by using a Lambda function.
- B. Poll the AWS Support API for abuse cases by using a Lambda function.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches AWS Health events for AWS_ABUSE_DOS_REPORT and publishes to SNS.
- D. Detect abuse reports by using CloudTrail logs and CloudWatch alarms.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS abuse notifications are delivered as AWS Health events. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, Amazon EventBridge integrates natively with AWS Health and can be used to detect specific event types such as AWS_ABUSE_DOS_REPORT in near real time.

By creating an EventBridge rule that filters for the abuse report event type and publishes directly to Amazon SNS, the solution remains fully managed, low latency, and cost effective.

Polling APIs introduces delay and complexity. CloudTrail does not log abuse notifications.

EventBridge with AWS Health is the recommended mechanism for reacting to AWS service events.

NEW QUESTION # 101

A company has a web application that reads from and writes to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company needs to authenticate all S3 API calls with AWS credentials.

Which solution will provide the application with AWS credentials?

- A. Use Amazon Cognito identity pools and the GetId API.
- B. Use Amazon Cognito user pools with ID tokens.
- C. Use Amazon Cognito user pools with access tokens.
- D. Use Amazon Cognito identity pools and AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito identity pools provide temporary AWS credentials by exchanging web identity tokens with AWS STS using AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, this is the correct mechanism for granting applications AWS credentials.

User pools authenticate users but do not issue AWS credentials. Identity pools integrate with IAM roles and STS, enabling secure, temporary access to AWS services.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon Cognito Identity Pools

AWS STS Web Identity Federation

NEW QUESTION # 102

