SCS-C02問題集ポイントと確認問題で理解度をチェック

P.S. Tech4ExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいSCS-C02ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sBczJDklaYj9wcFg-n2MHZh0AIYKAHuh

Amazon目標を簡単に達成しながら最短時間で試験に合格することは、Tech4Exam一部の試験受験者にとって大きな夢のようです。 実際、適切なSCS-C02のAWS Certified Security - Specialty学習教材を使用することで可能になります。 練習に適した方法と試験のシラバスに不可欠なものを識別するために、当社の専門家はそれらに多大な貢献をしました。 すべてのSCS-C02練習エンジンは、AWS Certified Security - Specialty試験と密接に関連しています。 これはあなたにとって素晴らしい機会であることがわかります。

Amazon SCS-C02 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• アイデンティティとアクセス管理: このトピックでは、AWS セキュリティ スペシャリストに、AWS リソースの認証および承認メカニズムを設計、実装、トラブルシューティングするスキルを身につけさせます。この領域では、安全なアイデンティティ管理の実践に重点を置き、認定試験の重要な側面である効果的なアクセス制御に必要な基礎的な能力を扱います。
トピック 2	• 管理とセキュリティガバナンス: このトピックでは、AWS セキュリティスペシャリストが AWS アカウント管理と安全なリソース展開のための一元的な戦略を策定する方法を学びます。これには、認定基準に準拠したガバナンスを実装するために不可欠な、アーキテクチャレビューとコスト分析によるコンプライアンスの評価とセキュリティギャップの特定が含まれます。
トピック 3	• セキュリティのログ記録とモニタリング: このトピックでは、AWS セキュリティスペシャリストがセキュリティイベントに対処するための堅牢なモニタリングおよびアラートシステムを設計および実装できるように準備します。ログ記録ソリューションのトラブルシューティングと、脅威の可視性を高めるためのログの分析に重点を置いています。
トピック 4	• 脅威の検出とインシデント対応: このトピックでは、AWS セキュリティスペシャリストが、インシデント対応計画を作成し、AWS サービスを使用してセキュリティの脅威と異常を検出する専門知識を習得します。侵害されたリソースとワークロードに対応するための効果的な戦略を詳しく調べ、セキュリティインシデントを管理する準備を整えます。これらの概念を習得することは、SCS-C02 試験で評価されるシナリオを処理するために不可欠です。
トピック 5	• インフラストラクチャセキュリティ: AWS セキュリティスペシャリストを目指す人は、このトピックでエッジサービス、ネットワーク、コンピューティングワークロードのセキュリティコントロールを実装およびトラブルシューティングするためのトレーニングを受けます。AWS インフラストラクチャ全体の回復力の確保とリスクの軽減に重点が置かれています。このセクションは、重要な AWS サービスと環境の保護に重点を置く試験と密接に連携しています。

>> SCS-C02合格受験記 <<

100％合格率のSCS-C02合格受験記一回合格-権威のあるSCS-C02試験関連赤本

我々社はAmazon　SCS-C02問題集をリリースされる以来、たくさんの好評を博しました。試験に合格したお客様は「SCS-C02問題集のオンライン版を利用して、模擬試験を繰り返して受けました。無事試験に合格しました。Tech4Examから大変助かりました。」と感謝します。あなたの支持こそ我々は最も高品質のAmazon　SCS-C02問題集を開発して努力します。

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty 認定 SCS-C02 試験問題 (Q267-Q272):

質問 # 267
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage a small number of AWS accounts. However, the company plans to add 1 000 more accounts soon. The company allows only a centralized security team to create IAM roles for all AWS accounts and teams. Application teams submit requests for IAM roles to the security team.
The security team has a backlog of IAM role requests and cannot review and provision the IAM roles quickly.
The security team must create a process that will allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles.
The process must also limit the scope of IAM roles and prevent privilege escalation.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an IAM group for each application team. Associate policies with each IAM group. Provision IAM users for each application team member. Add the new IAM users to the appropriate IAM group by using role-based access control (RBAC).
- B. Delegate application team leads to provision IAM rotes for each team. Conduct a quarterly review of the IAM rotes the team leads have provisioned. Ensure that the application team leads have the appropriate training to review IAM roles.
- C. Create an SCP and a permissions boundary for IAM roles. Add the SCP to the root OU so that only roles that have the permissions boundary attached can create any new IAM roles.
- D. Put each AWS account in its own OU. Add an SCP to each OU to grant access to only the AWS services that the teams plan to use. Include conditions tn the AWS account of each team.

正解：C

解説：
Explanation
To create a process that will allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles, while limiting the scope of IAM roles and preventing privilege escalation, the following steps are required:
Create a service control policy (SCP) that defines the maximum permissions that can be granted to any IAM role in the organization. An SCP is a type of policy that you can use with AWS Organizations to manage permissions for all accounts in your organization. SCPs restrict permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user, IAM users, and roles. For more information, see Service control policies overview.
Create a permissions boundary for IAM roles that matches the SCP. A permissions boundary is an advanced feature for using a managed policy to set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity. A permissions boundary allows an entity to perform only the actions that are allowed by both its identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. For more information, see Permissions boundaries for IAM entities.
Add the SCP to the root organizational unit (OU) so that it applies to all accounts in the organization.
This will ensure that no IAM role can exceed the permissions defined by the SCP, regardless of how it is created or modified.
Instruct the application teams to attach the permissions boundary to any IAM role they create. This will prevent them from creating IAM roles that can escalate their own privileges or access resources they are not authorized to access.
This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead, as it leverages AWS Organizations and IAM features to delegate and limit IAM role creation without requiring manual reviews or approvals.
The other options are incorrect because they either do not allow application teams to provision their own IAM roles (A), do not limit the scope of IAM roles or prevent privilege escalation (B), or do not take advantage of managed services whenever possible .
Verified References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scp.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_boundaries.html

質問 # 268
A security administrator has enabled AWS Security Hub for all the AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The

security team wants near-real-time response and remediation for deployed AWS resources that do not meet security standards. All changes must be centrally logged for auditing purposes.
The organization has reached the quotas for the number of SCPs attached to an OU and SCP document size. The team wants to avoid making any changes to any of the SCPs. The solution must maximize scalability and cost-effectiveness.
Which combination of actions should the security administrator take to meet these requirements?
(Choose three.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that will evaluate AWS resource configuration for a set of API requests and create a finding for noncompllant AWS resources.
- B. Create a Security Hub custom action to reference in an Amazon EventBridge event rule in the delegated administrator AWS account.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function on a schedule to assess specific AWS Config rules.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule to Invoke an AWS Lambda function that will take action on AWS resources.
- E. Create an AWS Config custom rule to detect configuration changes to AWS resources. Create an AWS Lambda function to remediate the AWS resources in the delegated administrator AWS account.
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager Change Manager to track configuration changes to AWS resources.
  Create a Systems Manager document to remediate the AWS resources in the delegated administrator AWS account.

正解：A、E、F

質問 # 269
A company has several petabytes of data. The company must preserve this data for 7 years to comply with regulatory requirements. The company's compliance team asks a security officer to develop a strategy that will prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data.
Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode.
  Upload the data to the bucket. Create a user-based IAM policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
- B. Create a vault in Amazon S3 Glacier. Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements.
  Upload the data to the vault.
- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode.
  Upload the data to the bucket. Create a resource-based bucket policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Upload the data to the bucket. Use a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier. Create a Vault Lock policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.

正解：B

解説：
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/vault-lock-policy.html

質問 # 270
A website currently runs on Amazon EC2, wan mostly statics content on the site. Recently the site was subjected to a DDoS attack a security engineer was (asked was redesigning the edge security to help Mitigate this risk in the future.
What are some ways the engineer could achieve this (Select THREE)?

- A. Move the static content to Amazon S3, and front this with an Amazon Cloud Front distribution.
- B. Change the security group conguration to block the source of the attack trafc
- C. Use IAM WAF security rules to inspect the inbound trafc.
- D. Use Amazon Route 53 to distribute trafc.
- E. Use IAM X-Ray to inspect the trafc going to the EC2 instances.
- F. Use Amazon Inspector assessment templates to inspect the inbound traffic.

正解：A、C、D

解説：
Explanation
To redesign the edge security to help mitigate the DDoS attack risk in the future, the engineer could do the following:
Move the static content to Amazon S3, and front this with an Amazon CloudFront distribution. This allows the engineer to use a

global content delivery network that can cache static content at edge locations and reduce the load on the origin servers.
Use AWS WAF security rules to inspect the inbound traffic. This allows the engineer to use web application firewall rules that can filter malicious requests based on IP addresses, headers, body, or URI strings, and block them before they reach the web servers.
Use Amazon Route 53 to distribute traffic. This allows the engineer to use a scalable and highly available DNS service that can route traffic based on different policies, such as latency, geolocation, or health checks.

質問 # 271
A security engineer is checking an AWS CloudFormation template for vulnerabilities. The security engineer finds a parameter that has a default value that exposes an application's API key in plaintext. The parameter is referenced several times throughout the template. The security engineer must replace the parameter while maintaining the ability to reference the value in the template.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure way?
{resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName}}.

- A. Store the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket. In the template, replace all references to the value with {
- B. Store the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:dynamodb:MyTableName:MyPrimaryKey}}.
- C. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}.
- D. Store the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:ssm:MySSMParameterName:I}}.

正解：C

解説：
The correct answer is B. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with {{resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}.
This answer is correct because AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets that are needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. You can store and manage secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive data in Secrets Manager.You can also use Secrets Manager to rotate, manage, and retrieve your secrets throughout their lifecycle1.Secrets Manager integrates with AWS CloudFormation, which allows you to reference secrets fromyour templates using the {{resolve:
secretsmanager:...}} syntax2. This way, you can avoid exposing your secrets in plaintext and still use them in your resources.
The other options are incorrect because:
A: Storing the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to SecureString parameters.This means that you cannot use the {{resolve:ssm:...}} syntax to retrieve encrypted parameter values from Parameter Store3. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to decrypt the parameter value, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.
C: Storing the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to DynamoDB items.This means that you cannot use the {{resolve:dynamodb:...}} syntax to retrieve item values fromDynamoDB tables4. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to query the DynamoDB table, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.
D: Storing the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to S3 objects.This means that you cannot use the {{resolve:s3:...}} syntax to retrieve object values from S3 buckets5. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda functionto download the object from S3, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.
References:
1:What is AWS Secrets Manager?2:Referencing AWS Secrets Manager secrets from Parameter Store parameters3:Using dynamic references to specify template values4:Amazon DynamoDB5:Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

質問 # 272
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