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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

A company runs a web application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub are enabled. The security engineer needs an automated response to anomalous traffic that follows AWS best practices and minimizes application disruption.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Security Hub to update the subnet network ACL to block traffic.
- B. Use EventBridge to invoke a Lambda function that removes the affected instance from the Auto Scaling group and isolates it with a restricted security group.
- C. Send GuardDuty findings to Amazon SNS for email notification.
- D. Use EventBridge to disable the instance profile access keys.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS incident response best practices emphasize isolating compromised resources rather than immediately terminating them. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, removing an instance from an Auto Scaling group prevents replacement loops, while applying a restrictive security group isolates the instance for forensic analysis.

Using Amazon EventBridge to trigger an AWS Lambda function enables automated, consistent responses to GuardDuty findings.

This approach minimizes disruption to the application because healthy instances continue serving traffic while the affected instance is isolated.

Disabling credentials or modifying network ACLs can have broader impact on unrelated workloads. SNS notifications alone do not provide response automation.

AWS recommends isolate-and-investigate patterns for EC2 incident response.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon GuardDuty Automated Responses

AWS Incident Response Playbooks

NEW QUESTION # 87

A company recently set up Amazon GuardDuty and is receiving a high number of findings from IP addresses within the company. A security engineer has verified that these IP addresses are trusted and allowed.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to configure GuardDuty so that it does not produce findings for these IP addresses? (Select TWO.)

- A. Upload the configuration file to Amazon S3. Add a new trusted IP list to GuardDuty that points to the file.
- B. Create a plaintext configuration file that contains the trusted IP addresses.
- C. Create a JSON configuration file that contains the trusted IP addresses.
- D. Manually copy and paste the configuration file data into the trusted IP list in GuardDuty.
- E. Upload the configuration file directly to GuardDuty.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

GuardDuty supports "Trusted IP lists" to suppress findings that would otherwise be generated for activity originating from known safe IP addresses (for example, corporate NAT egress IPs, security scanners, or monitoring systems). To use a trusted IP list, you create a plain textfile that contains the IP addresses (typically one per line or in supported list form) and store it in Amazon S3. You then configure GuardDuty to reference that S3 object as a trusted IP list. GuardDuty periodically retrieves the file from S3 and uses it to adjust finding generation accordingly.

That maps directly to Option A (create a plaintext file) and Option D (upload to S3 and create a trusted IP list in GuardDuty pointing to the file).

Options B and E are incorrect because GuardDuty trusted IP lists are not configured by pasting JSON into the console; they are sourced from an S3-hosted text list. Option C is not supported because GuardDuty does not accept direct file uploads into the service as the configuration source; S3 is the expected integration point for IP lists and threat intel lists.

NEW QUESTION # 88

A company wants to establish separate AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys to use for different AWS services. The company's security engineer created the following key policy to allow the infrastructure deployment team to create encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes by assuming the InfrastructureDeployment IAM role:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "key-policy-ebs",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Enable IAM User Permissions",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam:123456789012:root"
      },
      "Action": "kms:*",
```

```

"Resource " : "*" "
},
{
" Sid " : " Allow use of the key ",
" Effect " : " Allow ",
" Principal " : {
" AWS " : " arn:aws:iam:123456789012:role/aws-reserved/sso.amazonaws.com/InfrastructureDeployment "
},
" Action " : [
" kms:Encrypt ",
" kms:Decrypt ",
" kms:ReEncrypt* ",
" kms:GenerateDataKey* ",
" kms:DescribeKey ",
" kms:CreateGrant ",
" kms:ListGrants ",
" kms:RevokeGrant "
],
" Resource " : "*" ",
" Condition " : {
" StringEquals " : {
" kms:ViaService " : " ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com "
}
}
}
]
}

```

The security engineer recently discovered that IAM roles other than the InfrastructureDeployment role used this key for other services.

Which change to the policy should the security engineer make to resolve these issues?

- A. In the policy document, add a new statement block that grants the kms:Disable* permission to the security engineer 's IAM role.
- B. In the policy document, remove the statement block that contains the Sid " Enable IAM User Permissions ". Add key management policies to the KMS policy.
- C. In the statement block that contains the Sid " Allow use of the key ", under the Condition block, change the kms:ViaService value to ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com.
- **D. In the statement block that contains the Sid " Allow use of the key ", under the Condition block, change StringEquals to StringLike.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS KMS key policies can restrict how and when a key is used by applying conditions such as kms:

ViaService, which limits usage to requests that originate from a specific AWS service. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide and AWS KMS documentation, the kms:ViaService condition is evaluated against the service that calls KMS on behalf of the principal.

Using StringEquals with kms:ViaService restricts usage to exactly one service endpoint. However, AWS services can invoke KMS through service variants, internal endpoints, or additional service integrations. When StringEquals is used, these variations can unintentionally bypass the condition, allowing the key to be used by other services through different internal service paths.

Changing the condition operator from StringEquals to StringLike ensures that only EC2-related service calls that match the intended service pattern are allowed, while still preventing use by unrelated AWS services.

This aligns with AWS guidance to use StringLike when service invocation patterns may vary.

Option B is incorrect because the root principal statement is required to retain administrative control over the key. Option C is invalid because changing Regions does not address unauthorized service usage. Option D does not restrict key usage and does not mitigate the issue.

AWS documentation explicitly recommends tightening condition operators in KMS key policies to prevent unintended service access while maintaining required functionality.

* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

* AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide

* AWS KMS Key Policy Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 89

A company's security team wants to receive email notification from AWS about any abuse reports regarding DoS attacks. A security engineer needs to implement a solution that will provide a near- real-time alert for any abuse reports that AWS sends for the account. The security engineer already has created an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and has subscribed the security team's email address to the topic. What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses AWS Health and identifies a specific event for `AWS_ABUSE_DOS_REPORT`. Configure the rule action to publish a message to the SNS topic.
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail logs with metric filters to detect `AWS_ABUSE_DOS_REPORT` events.
- C. Use the AWS Trusted Advisor API and a scheduled Lambda function to detect `AWS_ABUSE_DOS_REPORT` notifications.
- D. Use the AWS Support API and a scheduled Lambda function to detect abuse report cases.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Health provides real-time visibility into events that affect AWS accounts, including abuse notifications such as `AWS_ABUSE_DOS_REPORT`. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, AWS Health events are natively integrated with Amazon EventBridge, enabling automated, near-real-time responses without polling or custom code. By creating an EventBridge rule that listens for AWS Health events related to abuse reports and configuring the rule to publish messages to an SNS topic, the security engineer ensures immediate notification to the security team whenever AWS issues a DoS-related abuse report for the account.

NEW QUESTION # 90

A company allows users to download its mobile app onto their phones. The app is MQTT based and connects to AWS IoT Core to subscribe to specific client-related topics. Recently, the company discovered that some malicious attackers have been trying to get a Trojan horse onto legitimate mobile phones. The Trojan horse poses as the authentic application and uses a client ID with injected special characters to gain access to topics outside the client 's privilege scope.

Which combination of actions should the company take to prevent this threat? (Select TWO.)

- A. Apply an AWS IoT Core policy that allows `"AWSIoTWirelessDataAccess"` with the principal set to `"client/${iot:Connection.Thing.ThingName}"`.
- B. In the application, use an IoT thing name as the client ID to connect the device to AWS IoT Core.
- C. Apply an AWS IoT Core policy to the device to allow `"iot:Connect"` with the resource set to `"client/${iot:Connection.Thing.ThingName}"`.
- D. Apply an AWS IoT Core policy to the device to allow `"iot:Connect"` with the resource set to `"client/${iot:ClientId}"`.
- E. In the application, add a client ID check. Disconnect from the server if any special character is detected.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The threat is client ID manipulation to break authorization boundaries. The strongest control is to bind the MQTT client identity to the authenticated device identity (the Thing) rather than trusting arbitrary client IDs provided by the client. Using the Thing name as the client ID (Option A) removes ambiguity and makes the identifier predictable and tied to a registered identity.

On the authorization side, AWS IoT Core policies can use policy variables. Allowing `iot:Connect` only when the resource matches `client/${iot:Connection.Thing.ThingName}` (Option E) ensures the connection is permitted only if the client ID exactly equals the authenticated Thing name from the TLS certificate/Thing principal context. This prevents attackers from injecting special characters or choosing a different client ID to escalate access, because the policy evaluation ties the allowed client resource to the Thing identity, not the attacker-controlled string.

Option D is weaker because it effectively allows whatever client ID is presented (it matches the same value the client supplies), so it does not prevent crafted client IDs from being used. Option C is unrelated to the described MQTT connect authorization (and references an action not aligned with the scenario). Option B is an application-side check and can be bypassed by a malicious client; enforcement must be at AWS IoT Core policy level.

NEW QUESTION # 91

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