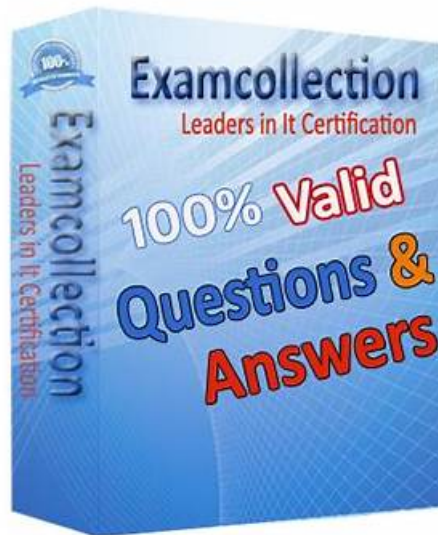


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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123

A company has a large fleet of Amazon Linux 2 Amazon EC2 instances that run an application processing sensitive data. Compliance requirements include no exposed management ports, full session logging, and authentication through AWS IAM Identity Center. DevOps engineers occasionally need access for troubleshooting. Which solution will provide remote access while meeting these requirements?

- A. Assign an EC2 instance role that allows access to AWS Systems Manager. Create an IAM policy that grants access to Systems Manager Session Manager and assign it to an IAM Identity Center role.
- B. Use Systems Manager Automation to temporarily open remote access ports.
- C. Grant access to the EC2 serial console and allow IAM role access.
- D. Enable EC2 Instance Connect and configure security groups accordingly.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager Session Manager provides secure, auditable shell access to EC2 instances without opening inbound ports. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance, Session Manager records all session activity to CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3 and integrates with IAM Identity Center for centralized authentication.

This solution meets all requirements: no exposed ports, full audit logging, and identity-based access control. EC2 Instance Connect and serial console access do not integrate with Identity Center and may expose management paths.

NEW QUESTION # 124

A company operates an Amazon EC2 instance that is registered as a target of a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The NLB is associated with a security group. The security group allows inbound TCP traffic on port 22 from 10.0.0.0/23.

The company maps the NLB to two subnets that share the same network ACL and route table. The route table has a route for 0.0.0.0/0 to an internet gateway. The network ACL has one inbound rule that has a priority of 20 and that allows TCP traffic on port 22 from 10.0.0.0/16.

A security engineer receives an alert that there is an unauthorized SSH session on the EC2 instance. The unauthorized session originates from 10.0.1.5. The company's incident response procedure requires unauthorized SSH sessions to be immediately interrupted. The instance must remain running, and its memory must remain intact.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Remove the security group rule that allows inbound TCP traffic on port 22 from 10.0.0.0/16.
- B. Restart the EC2 instance from either the AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI.
- C. Update the route table to remove the route to the internet gateway.
- D. Add a new inbound rule that has a priority of 10 to the network ACL to deny TCP traffic on port 22 from 10.0.1.5.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Network ACLs are stateless and are evaluated in order based on rule number, with lower rule numbers taking precedence.

According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty incident response guidance, network ACLs can be used to immediately block traffic at the subnet level without restarting instances or modifying their runtime state.

By adding a deny rule with a lower priority number (10) that explicitly denies TCP traffic on port 22 from the offending IP address (10.0.1.5), the unauthorized SSH session is immediately interrupted. This approach satisfies the requirement to keep the instance running and to preserve memory for forensic analysis.

Option A violates the requirement because restarting the instance clears memory. Option C would disrupt all legitimate SSH access, not just the unauthorized session. Option D would block all internet access and could cause widespread service disruption.

AWS documentation emphasizes using network ACL deny rules for rapid, targeted containment when immediate interruption is required without altering instance state.

* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

* Amazon VPC Network ACL Documentation

* AWS Incident Response Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 125

A company's web application is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances running behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in an Auto Scaling group. An AWS WAF web ACL is associated with the ALB. AWS CloudTrail is enabled and stores logs in Amazon S3 and Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

The operations team has observed some EC2 instances reboot at random. After rebooting, all access logs on the instances have

been deleted. During an investigation, the operations team found that each reboot happened just after a PHP error occurred on the new-user-creation.php file. The operations team needs to view log information to determine if the company is being attacked. Which set of actions will identify the suspect attacker's IP address for future occurrences?

- **A. Configure the web ACL to send logs to Amazon Data Firehose, which delivers the logs to an S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and find the new-user-creation.php occurrences.**
- B. Configure the CloudWatch agent on the ALB and send application logs to CloudWatch Logs.
- C. Configure the ALB to export access logs to an Amazon OpenSearch Service cluster and search for the new-user-creation.php occurrences.
- D. Configure VPC Flow Logs on the subnet where the ALB is located and stream the data to CloudWatch. Search for the new-user-creation.php occurrences in CloudWatch.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS WAF logs capture detailed request-level information, including source IP address, request URI, headers, and rule evaluation results. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, AWS WAF logging is a critical detection control when application-level attacks are suspected, especially when host-based logs are unreliable or can be erased by attackers.

By configuring the AWS WAF web ACL to send logs to Amazon Data Firehose, the company ensures that all future requests are centrally captured and delivered to a durable storage service such as Amazon S3. Using Amazon Athena, the security team can query these logs to identify requests targeting specific application paths such as new-user-creation.php and extract the originating client IP addresses.

Option A is incorrect because VPC Flow Logs operate at the network layer and do not capture HTTP request paths. Option B is invalid because ALBs do not support CloudWatch agents. Option C is viable but introduces additional operational complexity and cost, making it less appropriate than the native WAF logging solution.

AWS documentation highlights AWS WAF logging combined with Athena as a best practice for forensic analysis and attacker identification.

* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

* AWS WAF Logging Documentation

* Amazon Athena User Guide

* AWS Detection and Monitoring Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 126

A company is operating an open-source software platform that is internet facing. The legacy software platform no longer receives security updates. The software platform operates using Amazon Route 53 weighted load balancing to send traffic to two Amazon EC2 instances that connect to an Amazon RDS cluster. A recent report suggests this software platform is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks, with samples of attacks provided. The company's security engineer must secure this system against SQL injection attacks within 24 hours. The solution must involve the least amount of effort and maintain normal operations during implementation. What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Update the security group that is attached to the EC2 instances, removing access from the internet to the TCP port used by the SQL database. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the EC2 instances.
- **B. Create an Application Load Balancer with the existing EC2 instances as a target group. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the ALB. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to the ALB. Update security groups on the EC2 instances to prevent direct access from the internet.**
- C. Obtain the latest source code for the platform and make the necessary updates. Test the updated code to ensure that the vulnerability has been mitigated, then deploy the patched version of the platform to the EC2 instances.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution specifying one EC2 instance as an origin. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the distribution. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to CloudFront.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS WAF provides managed and custom rules that can immediately mitigate common web exploits such as SQL injection without modifying application code. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, placing AWS WAF in front of an Application Load Balancer is a recommended rapid-response control for legacy applications with known vulnerabilities.

Creating an ALB in front of the existing EC2 instances allows seamless traffic migration. AWS WAF SQL injection rules can be

deployed and tested without downtime. Updating Route 53 to point to the ALB preserves normal operations. Restricting EC2 security groups afterward prevents bypassing the WAF.

Option B introduces CloudFront changes and single-origin testing, increasing complexity. Option C cannot be completed within 24 hours and risks downtime. Option D is invalid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to EC2 instances.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS WAF Web ACL Architecture

AWS Application Load Balancer Security

NEW QUESTION # 127

A company has a PHP-based web application that uses Amazon S3 as an object store for user files. The S3 bucket is configured for server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3). New requirements mandate full control of encryption keys. Which combination of steps must a security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- **A. Create a new customer managed key in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).**
- B. Change the SSE-S3 configuration on the S3 bucket to server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C).
- **C. Change the SSE-S3 configuration on the S3 bucket to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS).**
- D. Configure the PHP SDK to use the SSE-S3 key before upload.
- E. Create an AWS managed key for Amazon S3 in AWS KMS.
- **F. Change all the S3 objects in the bucket to use the new encryption key.**

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

SSE-S3 uses AWS-managed keys and does not provide customer control. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation states that SSE-KMS with customer managed keys allows full control, auditing, and key rotation. The security engineer must first create a customer managed KMS key, then update the bucket to use SSE-KMS. Existing objects must be re-encrypted to ensure compliance.

SSE-C requires the application to manage keys, increasing complexity and risk. AWS managed keys do not meet the requirement for customer-controlled encryption.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon S3 Encryption Options

AWS KMS Customer Managed Keys

NEW QUESTION # 128

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