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Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
A security administrator is setting up a new AWS account. The security administrator wants to secure the data that a company stores in an Amazon S3 bucket. The security administrator also wants to reduce the chance of unintended data exposure and the potential for misconfiguration of objects that are in the S3 bucket.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for all objects that are in the bucket.
- B. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for the AWS account.
- C. Use AWS PrivateLink for Amazon S3 to access the bucket.
- D. Deactivate ACLs for objects that are in the bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon S3 Block Public Access configured at the AWS account level is the recommended and most effective approach to protect data stored in Amazon S3 while minimizing operational overhead. AWS Security Specialty documentation explains that S3 Block Public Access provides centralized, preventative controls designed to block public access to S3 buckets and objects regardless of individual bucket policies or object- level ACL configurations. When enabled at the account level, these controls automatically apply to all existing and newly created buckets, significantly reducing the risk of accidental exposure caused by misconfigured permissions. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide emphasizes that public access misconfiguration is a leading cause of data leaks

in cloud environments. Account-level S3 Block Public Access acts as a guardrail by overriding any attempt to grant public permissions through bucket policies or ACLs. This eliminates the need to manage security settings on a per-bucket or per-object basis, thereby reducing administrative complexity and human error.
Configuring Block Public Access at the object level, as in option B, requires continuous monitoring and manual configuration, which increases operational overhead. Disabling ACLs alone, as described in option C, does not fully prevent public access because bucket policies can still allow public permissions. Using AWS PrivateLink, as in option D, controls network access but does not protect against public exposure through misconfigured S3 policies.
AWS security best practices explicitly recommend enabling S3 Block Public Access at the account level as the primary mechanism for preventing unintended public data exposure with minimal management effort.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon S3 Security Best Practices Documentation
Amazon S3 Block Public Access Overview
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 51
A security engineer wants to forward custom application-security logs from an Amazon EC2 instance to Amazon CloudWatch. The security engineer installs the CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instance and adds the path of the logs to the CloudWatch configuration file.
However, CloudWatch does not receive the logs. The security engineer verifies that the awslogs service is running on the EC2 instance.
What should the security engineer do next to resolve the issue?

- A. Add Amazon S3 to the trust policy of the EC2 instance. Configure the application to write the custom logs to an S3 bucket that CloudWatch can use to ingest the logs.
- B. Add Amazon Inspector to the trust policy of the EC2 instance. Use Amazon Inspector instead of the CloudWatch agent to collect the custom logs.
- C. Attach the CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy AWS managed policy to the EC2 instance role.
- D. Add AWS CloudTrail to the trust policy of the EC2 instance. Send the custom logs to CloudTrail instead of CloudWatch.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Amazon CloudWatch agent requires explicit IAM permissions to create log groups, create log streams, and put log events into Amazon CloudWatch Logs. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, the most common cause of CloudWatch agent log delivery failures is missing or insufficient IAM permissions on the EC2 instance role.
The CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy AWS managed policy provides the required permissions, including logs: CreateLogGroup, logs:CreateLogStream, and logs:PutLogEvents. Attaching this policy to the EC2 instance role enables the CloudWatch agent to successfully deliver custom application logs without requiring changes to the application or logging configuration.
Options A, B, and C are incorrect because CloudTrail, Amazon S3, and Amazon Inspector are not designed to ingest custom application logs from EC2 instances in this manner. AWS documentation clearly states that IAM permissions must be granted to the EC2 role for CloudWatch Logs ingestion.
This approach aligns with AWS best practices for least privilege while ensuring reliable detection and monitoring capabilities.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon CloudWatch Logs Agent Configuration
AWS IAM Best Practices for Monitoring

NEW QUESTION # 52
A security engineer discovers that a company's user passwords have no required minimum length. The company uses the following identity providers (IdPs):
* AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) federated with on-premises Active Directory
* Amazon Cognito user pools that contain the user database for an AWS Cloud application Which combination of actions should the security engineer take to implement a required minimum password length? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an IAM policy with a minimum password length condition.
- B. Create an SCP in AWS Organizations to enforce minimum password length.

- C. Update the password length policy in the on-premises Active Directory configuration.
- D. Update the password length policy in the Amazon Cognito configuration.
- E. Update the password length policy in the IAM configuration.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Password policies are enforced at the identity provider where authentication occurs. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, when IAM is federated with an external identity provider such as on-premises Active Directory, IAM does not manage or enforce password policies. Instead, password requirements such as minimum length must be enforced directly in Active Directory Group Policy Objects.
Amazon Cognito user pools maintain their own user directory and authentication logic. Cognito provides configurable password policies, including minimum length, complexity, and expiration. To enforce a minimum password length for application users, the Cognito user pool password policy must be updated.
IAM password policies apply only to IAM users that authenticate directly with IAM and do not affect federated users or Cognito users. SCPs and IAM policies cannot enforce password length requirements.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS IAM Federation and Password Policies
Amazon Cognito User Pool Security Settings

NEW QUESTION # 53
A company is building a secure solution that relies on an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. The company wants to allow AWS Lambda to use the KMS key. However, the company wants to prevent Amazon EC2 from using the key.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use aws:SourceIp and aws:AuthorizedService condition keys in the KMS key policy.
- B. Use IAM explicit deny for EC2 instance profiles and allow for Lambda roles.
- C. Use an SCP to deny EC2 and allow Lambda.
- D. Use a KMS key policy with kms:ViaService conditions to allow Lambda usage and deny EC2 usage.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS KMS access control is primarily enforced through key policies (and optionally grants), and AWS recommends using key policy condition keys to restrict how keys can be used. The kms:ViaService condition key is specifically designed to restrict KMS API usage to requests that come through a particular AWS service endpoint in a specific Region. This is the most robust way to ensure a key can be used only via AWS Lambda (for example, lambda.<region>.amazonaws.com) and not via Amazon EC2 (ec2.<region>.
amazonaws.com), even if IAM permissions exist elsewhere. By writing a key policy that uses the Lambda execution role as the principal and conditions on kms:ViaService, the company can tightly bind key usage to Lambda-originated cryptographic operations while preventing use through EC2 service paths. Option A is weaker because EC2 is not the only way an IAM principal might use KMS, and relying on attaching explicit deny policies broadly is harder to manage and can miss principals. Option C is incorrect because aws:
AuthorizedService is not the typical mechanism for KMS service restriction, and SourceIp is unreliable for service-to-service calls. Option D is not ideal because SCPs do not provide fine-grained service-path restrictions for KMS usage and cannot "allow" beyond IAM; key policy controls still apply.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS KMS Key Policies and Condition Keys
AWS KMS Best Practices for Service-Scoped Key Usage

NEW QUESTION # 54
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. 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.
- 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. 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.
- 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 # 55
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