

SCS-C02 Deutsch Prüfung - SCS-C02 Prüfung



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der It-Pruefung SCS-C02 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=18B8DQJ3-eLibnc3PflI6q_mtKWrcWgqO

Die Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Prüfung, die Fachkenntnisse eines Menschen testet. It-Pruefung ist eine Website, die Ihnen zum Bestehen der Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung verhilft. Vor der Prüfung können Sie die zielgerichteten benutzen, werden Sie in kurz Zeit große Fortschritte machen.

Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	Identity and Access Management: The topic equips AWS Security specialists with skills to design, implement, and troubleshoot authentication and authorization mechanisms for AWS resources. By emphasizing secure identity management practices, this area addresses foundational competencies required for effective access control, a vital aspect of the certification exam.
Thema 2	Security Logging and Monitoring: This topic prepares AWS Security specialists to design and implement robust monitoring and alerting systems for addressing security events. It emphasizes troubleshooting logging solutions and analyzing logs to enhance threat visibility.
Thema 3	Management and Security Governance: This topic teaches AWS Security specialists to develop centralized strategies for AWS account management and secure resource deployment. It includes evaluating compliance and identifying security gaps through architectural reviews and cost analysis, essential for implementing governance aligned with certification standards.
Thema 4	Data Protection: AWS Security specialists learn to ensure data confidentiality and integrity for data in transit and at rest. Topics include lifecycle management of data at rest, credential protection, and cryptographic key management. These capabilities are central to managing sensitive data securely, reflecting the exam's focus on advanced data protection strategies.

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SCS-C02 Prüfung - SCS-C02 Testantworten

Unser It-Pruefung bietet den Kandidaten nicht nur gute Produkten sondern auch vollständigen Service. Wenn Sie unsere Produkte benutzen, können Sie einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service genießen. Wir benachrichtigen den Kandidaten in erster Zeit die neuen Prüfungsmaterialien zur Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierung mit dem besten Service.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty SCS-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit

Lösungen (Q354-Q359):

354. Frage

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 that are in an Auto Scaling group. The EC2 instances are deployed in a private subnet of a VPC that does not have internet access. The EC2 instances and the S3 buckets are in the same AWS account. The EC2 instances access the S3 buckets through an S3 gateway endpoint that has the default access policy.

Each EC2 instance is associated with an instance profile role that has a policy that explicitly allows the `s3:GetObject` action and the `s3:PutObject` action for only the required S3 buckets.

The company learns that one or more of the EC2 instances are compromised and are exfiltrating data to an S3 bucket that is outside the company's organization in AWS Organizations. A security engineer must implement a solution to stop this exfiltration of data and to keep the EC2 processing job functional.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a network ACL rule to the subnet of the EC2 instances to block outgoing connections on port 443.
- B. Update the policy on the S3 gateway endpoint to allow the S3 actions only if the values of the `aws:ResourceOrgID` and `aws:PrincipalOrgID` condition keys match the company's values.
- C. Apply an SCP on the AWS account to allow the S3 actions only if the values of the `aws:ResourceOrgID` and `aws:PrincipalOrgID` condition keys match the company's values.
- D. Update the policy on the instance profile role to allow the S3 actions only if the value of the `aws:ResourceOrgID` condition key matches the company's value.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The correct answer is D.

To stop the data exfiltration from the compromised EC2 instances, the security engineer needs to implement a solution that can deny access to any S3 bucket that is outside the company's organization. The solution should also allow the EC2 instances to access the required S3 buckets within the company's organization for the analysis process.

Option A is incorrect because updating the policy on the S3 gateway endpoint will not affect the access to S3 buckets that are outside the company's organization. The S3 gateway endpoint only applies to S3 buckets that are in the same AWS Region as the VPC. The compromised EC2 instances can still access S3 buckets in other Regions or other AWS accounts through the internet gateway or NAT device.

Option B is incorrect because updating the policy on the instance profile role will not prevent the compromised EC2 instances from using other credentials or methods to access S3 buckets outside the company's organization. The instance profile role only applies to requests that are made using the credentials of that role. The compromised EC2 instances can still use other IAM users, roles, or access keys to access S3 buckets outside the company's organization.

Option C is incorrect because adding a network ACL rule to block outgoing connections on port 443 will also block legitimate connections to S3 buckets within the company's organization. The network ACL rule will prevent the EC2 instances from accessing any S3 bucket through HTTPS, regardless of whether it is inside or outside the company's organization.

Option D is correct because applying an SCP on the AWS account will effectively deny access to any S3 bucket that is outside the company's organization. The SCP will apply to all IAM users, roles, and resources in the AWS account, regardless of how they access S3. The SCP will use the `aws:ResourceOrgID` and `aws:PrincipalOrgID` condition keys to check whether the S3 bucket and the principal belong to the same organization as the AWS account. If they do not match, the SCP will deny the S3 actions.

References:

* Using service control policies

* AWS Organizations service control policy examples

355. Frage

To meet regulatory requirements, a Security Engineer needs to implement an IAM policy that restricts the use of AWS services to the us-east-1 Region.

What policy should the Engineer implement?

```

amazon
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": "us-east-1"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

- A.
- B. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "ec2:Region": "us-east-1"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

- C. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

```

amazon
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": "us-east-1"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

- D. A computer code with text Description automatically generated



Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_aws_deny-requested-region.h](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_aws_deny-requested-region.html)

356. Frage

A systems engineer deployed containers from several custom-built images that an application team provided through a QA workflow. The systems engineer used Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Fargate launch type as the target platform. The system engineer now needs to collect logs from all containers into an existing Amazon CloudWatch log group. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on the awslogs log driver by specifying parameters for `awslogs-group` and `awslogs-region` in the `LogConfiguration` property
- B. Configure an IAM policy that includes the `CreateLogGroup` action. Assign the policy to the container instances.
- C. Download and configure the CloudWatch agent on the container instances.
- D. Set up Fluent Bit and FluentD as a DaemonSet to send logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The AWS documentation states that you can use the `awslogs` log driver to send log information to CloudWatch Logs. To use this method, you specify the parameters for `awslogs-group` and `awslogs-region` in the `LogConfiguration` property of the container definition. This method is the easiest way to send logs to CloudWatch Logs.

References: : Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide

357. Frage

A company has two AWS accounts. One account is for development workloads. The other account is for production workloads. For compliance reasons the production account contains all the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys that the company uses for encryption.

The company applies an IAM role to an AWS Lambda function in the development account to allow secure access to AWS resources. The Lambda function must access a specific KMS customer managed key that exists in the production account to encrypt the Lambda function's data.

Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure the IAM role for the Lambda function in the development account by attaching an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in the production account.
- B. Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the IAM role of the Lambda function in the development account.
- C. Configure a new key policy in the development account with permissions to use the customer managed key. Apply the key policy to the IAM role that the Lambda function in the development account uses.
- D. Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the Lambda service.
- E. Configure a new IAM policy in the production account with permissions to use the customer managed key. Apply the IAM policy to the IAM role that the Lambda function in the development account uses.

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

To allow a Lambda function in one AWS account to access a KMS customer managed key in another AWS account, the following steps are required:

* Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the IAM role of the Lambda function in the development account. A key policy is a resource-based policy that defines who can use or manage a KMS key. To grant cross-account access to a KMS key, you must specify the AWS account ID and the IAM role ARN of the external principal in the key policy statement. For more information, see [Allowing users in other accounts to use a KMS key](#).

* Configure the IAM role for the Lambda function in the development account by attaching an IAM policy that allows access to the customer managed key in the production account. An IAM policy is an identity-based policy that defines what actions an IAM entity can perform on which resources. To allow an IAM role to use a KMS key in another account, you must specify the KMS key ARN and the kms:

Encrypt action (or any other action that requires access to the KMS key) in the IAM policy statement.

For more information, see [Using IAM policies with AWS KMS](#).

This solution will meet the requirements of allowing secure access to a KMS customer managed key across AWS accounts.

The other options are incorrect because they either do not grant cross-account access to the KMS key (A, C), or do not use a valid policy type for KMS keys (D).

Verified References:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-policy-modifying-external-accounts.html>

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/iam-policies.html>

358. Frage

A company is using IAM Secrets Manager to store secrets for its production Amazon RDS database. The Security Officer has asked that secrets be rotated every 3 months. Which solution would allow the company to securely rotate the secrets? (Select TWO.)

- A. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function inside the VPC in the private subnet. Configure the private subnet to use a NAT gateway. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.
- B. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function inside the VPC in the private subnet. Configure a Secrets Manager interface endpoint. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.
- C. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function inside the VPC in the private subnet. Schedule the Lambda function to run quarterly to rotate the secrets.
- D. Place the RDS instance in a public subnet and an IAM Lambda function outside the VPC. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.
- E. Place the RDS instance in a private subnet and an IAM Lambda function outside the VPC. Configure the private subnet to use an internet gateway. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 3 months to rotate the secrets.

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

these are the solutions that can securely rotate the secrets for the production RDS database using Secrets Manager. Secrets Manager is a service that helps you manage secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and passwords. You can use Secrets Manager to rotate secrets automatically by using a Lambda function that runs on a schedule. The Lambda function needs to have access to both the RDS instance and the Secrets Manager service. Option B places the RDS instance in a private subnet and the Lambda function in the same VPC in another private subnet. The private subnet with the Lambda function needs to use a NAT gateway to access Secrets Manager over the internet. Option E places the RDS instance and the Lambda function in the same private subnet and configures a Secrets Manager interface endpoint, which is a private connection between the VPC and Secrets Manager. The other options are either insecure or incorrect for rotating secrets using Secrets Manager.

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