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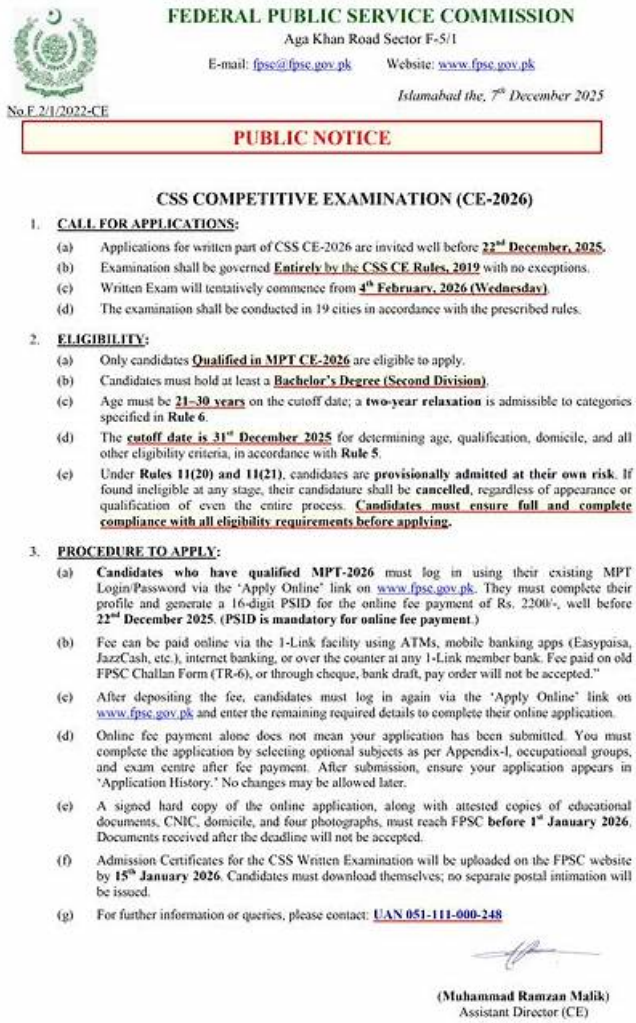

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Aga Khan Road Sector F-5/1
E-mail: fpsc@fpsc.gov.pk Website: www.fpsc.gov.pk

No.F.2/1/2022-CE

Islamabad the, 7th December 2025

PUBLIC NOTICE

CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION (CE-2026)

1. **CALL FOR APPLICATIONS:**
   (a) Applications for written part of CSS CE-2026 are invited well before **22nd December, 2025**.
   (b) Examination shall be governed **Entirely** by the **CSS CE Rules, 2019** with no exceptions.
   (c) Written Exam will tentatively commence from **4th February, 2026 (Wednesday)**.
   (d) The examination shall be conducted in 19 cities in accordance with the prescribed rules.
2. **ELIGIBILITY:**
   (a) Only candidates **Qualified in MPT CE-2026** are eligible to apply.
   (b) Candidates must hold at least a **Bachelor's Degree (Second Division)**.
   (c) Age must be **21–30 years** on the cutoff date; a **two-year relaxation** is admissible to categories specified in **Rule 6**.
   (d) The **cutoff date is 31st December 2025** for determining age, qualification, domicile, and all other eligibility criteria, in accordance with **Rule 5**.
   (e) Under **Rules 11(20) and 11(21)**, candidates are **provisionally admitted at their own risk**. If found ineligible at any stage, their candidature shall be **cancelled**, regardless of appearance or qualification of even the entire process. **Candidates must ensure full and complete compliance with all eligibility requirements before applying.**
3. **PROCEDURE TO APPLY:**
   (a) **Candidates who have qualified MPT-2026** must log in using their existing MPT Login/Password via the 'Apply Online' link on www.fpsc.gov.pk. They must complete their profile and generate a 16-digit PSID for the online fee payment of Rs. 2200/-, well before **22nd December 2025**. **(PSID is mandatory for online fee payment.)**
   (b) Fee can be paid online via the 1-Link facility using ATMs, mobile banking apps (Easypaisa, JazzCash, etc.), internet banking, or over the counter at any 1-Link member bank. Fee paid on old FPSC Challan Form (TR-6), or through cheque, bank draft, pay order will not be accepted."
   (c) After depositing the fee, candidates must log in again via the 'Apply Online' link on www.fpsc.gov.pk and enter the remaining required details to complete their online application.
   (d) Online fee payment alone does not mean your application has been submitted. You must complete the application by selecting optional subjects as per Appendix-I, occupational groups, and exam centre after fee payment. After submission, ensure your application appears in 'Application History.' No changes may be allowed later.
   (e) A signed hard copy of the online application, along with attested copies of educational documents, CNIC, domicile, and four photographs, must reach FPSC **before 1st January 2026**. Documents received after the deadline will not be accepted.
   (f) Admission Certificates for the CSS Written Examination will be uploaded on the FPSC website by **15th January 2026**. Candidates must download themselves; no separate postal intimation will be issued.
   (g) For further information or queries, please contact: **UAN 051-111-000-248**

(Muhammad Ramzan Malik)
Assistant Director (CE)

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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Security Foundations and Governance: This domain addresses foundational security practices including policies, compliance frameworks, risk management, security automation, and audit procedures for AWS environments.
Topic 2	• Infrastructure Security: This domain focuses on securing AWS infrastructure including networks, compute resources, and edge services through secure architectures, protection mechanisms, and hardened configurations.
Topic 3	• Data Protection: This domain centers on protecting data at rest and in transit through encryption, key management, data classification, secure storage, and backup mechanisms.

Real Amazon SCS-C03 Dumps Attempt the Exam in the Optimal Way

There is plenty of skilled and motivated staff to help you obtain the AWS Certified Security - Specialty exam certificate that you are looking forward. We have faith in our professional team and our SCS-C03 Study Tool, and we also wish you trust us wholeheartedly. Because of this function, you can easily grasp how the practice system operates and be able to get hold of the core knowledge about the AWS Certified Security - Specialty exam. In addition, when you are in the real exam environment, you can learn to control your speed and quality in answering questions and form a good habit of doing exercise, so that you're going to be fine in the AWS Certified Security - Specialty exam.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
A security engineer needs to implement a logging solution that captures detailed information about objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. The solution must include details such as the IAM identity that makes the request and the time the object was accessed. The data must be structured and available in near real time.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS CloudTrail data event logging. Create a new S3 bucket to store the logs. Analyze the logs from the logging S3 bucket.
- B. Configure AWS Config rules to log access to the objects stored in the S3 bucket.
- C. Enable Amazon S3 server access logging on the S3 bucket. Create a new S3 bucket to store the logs. Analyze the logs from the logging S3 bucket.
- D. Enable Amazon Macie to log access to the objects stored in the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS CloudTrail data event logging is the correct solution because it is specifically designed to capture detailed, structured, and near-real-time API activity for Amazon S3 object-level operations. When S3 data events are enabled, CloudTrail records actions such as GetObject, PutObject, and DeleteObject, along with critical context including the IAM principal, source IP address, event time, request parameters, and response elements. These logs are delivered in JSON format, making them highly structured and suitable for security analysis, SIEM integration, and automated detection workflows.
Amazon S3 server access logging (option A) provides basic request-level information but does not include full IAM identity context and is delivered with a significant delay, which does not meet the near-real-time requirement. AWS Config (option C) focuses on resource configuration changes and compliance evaluation; it does not log object-level access events. Amazon Macie (option D) is a data security service that uses machine learning to discover and classify sensitive data in S3 and generate findings for anomalous access patterns, but it is not a comprehensive access logging solution.
AWS Security Specialty documentation clearly states that CloudTrail data events are the authoritative mechanism for auditing S3 object-level access with identity attribution and precise timestamps, making option B the correct and best-practice answer

NEW QUESTION # 63
A company's application team needs a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to use with Amazon S3. The company's security policy requires separate keys for different AWS services to limit security exposure.

How can a security engineer limit the KMS customer managed key to work with only Amazon S3?

- A. Configure the application's IAM role policy to allow Amazon S3 to perform the iam:PassRole action.
- B. Configure the application's IAM role policy to allow only S3 operations when the operations are combined with the KMS customer managed key.
- C. Configure the key policy to allow KMS actions only when the value for the kms:ViaService condition key matches the Amazon S3 service name.
- D. Configure the key policy to allow only Amazon S3 to perform the kms:Encrypt action.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS KMS provides condition keys that can be used to tightly scope how and where a customer managed key can be used.
According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, the kms:ViaService condition key is specifically designed to restrict key usage to requests that originate from a particular AWS service in a specific Region.
By configuring the key policy to allow KMS cryptographic operations only when kms:ViaService equals s3.<region>.amazonaws.com, the security engineer ensures that the key can be used exclusively by Amazon S3.
Even if other IAM principals have permissions to use the key, the key cannot be used by other services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, or AWS Lambda.
Option A is incorrect because AWS services do not assume identities in key policies. Options C and D modify IAM role policies, which do not control how a KMS key is used by AWS services. AWS documentation clearly states that service-level restrictions must be enforced at the KMS key policy level using condition keys.
This approach enforces strong separation of duties and limits blast radius, which aligns with AWS security best practices.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS KMS Key Policy Condition Keys
AWS KMS Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 64
A company has enabled AWS Config for its organization in AWS Organizations. The company has deployed hundreds of Amazon S3 buckets across the organization. A security engineer needs to identify any S3 buckets that are not encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). The security engineer also must prevent objects that are not encrypted with AWS KMS from being uploaded to the S3 buckets.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use thes3-bucket-ssl-requests-onlyAWS Config managed rule to identify unencrypted S3 buckets.
  Create an SCP to allow thes3:PutObjectaction only when the object is encrypted with AWS KMS.
- B. Use thes3-default-encryption-kmsAWS Config managed rule to identify unencrypted S3 buckets.
  Create bucket policies for each S3 bucket to deny thes3:PutObjectaction only when the object has server-side encryption with S3 managed keys (SSE-S3).
- C. Use thes3-default-encryption-kmsAWS Config managed rule to identify unencrypted S3 buckets.
  Create an SCP to allow thes3:PutObjectaction only when the object is encrypted with AWS KMS.
- D. Use thes3-bucket-ssl-requests-onlyAWS Config managed rule to identify unencrypted S3 buckets.Create bucket policies for each S3 bucket to allow thes3:PutObjectaction only when the object is encrypted with AWS KMS.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct Config rule for finding buckets that are not usingSSE-KMS by defaultiss3-default-encryption- kms. It evaluates the bucket's default encryption settings and flags buckets that do not have KMS default encryption enabled. The s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only rule focuses on enforcing HTTPS-only requests and does not validate encryption-at-rest settings, so it cannot satisfy the "identify not encrypted with KMS" requirement.
For preventing uploads of objects that are not encrypted with KMS, an organization-wide control is needed.
AnSCPcan restrict s3:PutObject so that uploads succeed only when the request specifiesSSE-KMS(and optionally a specific KMS key). This provides broad, low-touch enforcement across many accounts and buckets. While bucket policies can also enforce SSE-KMS, managing and verifying hundreds of bucket policies is more operationally heavy than a centrally managed SCP guardrail.
Option B enforcesSSE-S3, which does not meet the requirement forKMSencryption. Option D uses the wrong Config rule and relies on an "allow-only" pattern rather than explicit deny logic, making it an unreliable fit for the stated goal. Therefore, A is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 65
A company uploads data files as objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. A vendor downloads the objects to perform data processing. A security engineer must implement a solution that prevents objects from residing in the S3 bucket for longer than 72 hours.

- A. Configure an S3 Lifecycle configuration rule on the bucket to expire objects after 72 hours.
- B. Use the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class and configure expiration after 72 hours.
- C. Configure S3 Versioning to expire object versions that have been in the bucket for 72 hours.
- D. Generate presigned URLs that expire after 72 hours.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon S3 Lifecycle configuration rules are the native, automated mechanism for managing object retention and deletion. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, lifecycle rules can be configured to expire objects based on the number of days since object creation. Once the expiration time is reached, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the objects without manual intervention.
This solution directly enforces a maximum retention period of 72 hours and ensures compliance regardless of whether the vendor downloads the data or not. Lifecycle rules are evaluated continuously by Amazon S3 and do not require scripts, cron jobs, or additional services, making them the most operationally efficient and cost- effective solution.
S3 Versioning controls versions but does not enforce object deletion timelines. S3 Intelligent-Tiering optimizes storage cost but does not delete objects. Presigned URLs only control access duration and do not remove objects from storage.
AWS explicitly recommends lifecycle policies for automated data retention enforcement.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon S3 Lifecycle Management

NEW QUESTION # 66
A company must capture AWS CloudTrail data events and must retain the logs for 7 years. The logs must be immutable and must be available to be searched by complex queries. The company also needs to visualize the data from the logs. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a CloudTrail Lake data store. Implement CloudTrail Lake dashboards to visualize and query the results.
- B. Send the CloudTrail logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Set the CloudWatch Logs stream to send the data to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain. Enable cold storage for the OpenSearch Service domain. Use OpenSearch Dashboards for visualizations and queries.
- C. Send the CloudTrail logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Provision a persistent Amazon EMR cluster that has access to the S3 bucket. Enable S3 Object Lock on the S3 bucket. Use Apache Spark to perform queries. Use Amazon QuickSight for visualizations.
- D. Use the CloudTrail Event History feature in the AWS Management Console. Visualize and query the results in the console.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS CloudTrail Lake is purpose-built to store, query, and analyze CloudTrail events, including data events, without requiring additional infrastructure. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation explains that CloudTrail Lake provides immutable event storage with configurable retention periods, including multi-year retention, which satisfies long-term compliance requirements such as 7-year retention. Events are stored in an append-only, immutable format managed by AWS, reducing operational complexity.
CloudTrail Lake supports SQL-based queries for complex analysis directly against the event data, eliminating the need to export logs to other services for querying. Additionally, CloudTrail Lake includes built-in dashboards and integrations that enable visualization of event trends and patterns without standing up separate analytics or visualization platforms.
Option B is invalid because CloudTrail Event History only retains events for up to 90 days and does not support long-term retention or advanced querying. Option C introduces high operational overhead and cost by requiring persistent Amazon EMR clusters and additional services. Option D incurs ongoing ingestion, indexing, and storage costs for OpenSearch Service over a 7-year period, making it less cost-effective than CloudTrail Lake.
AWS documentation positions CloudTrail Lake as the most cost-effective and operationally efficient solution for long-term, queryable CloudTrail event storage and visualization.

NEW QUESTION # 67
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