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

NEW QUESTION # 50

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. 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.
- B. Use the CloudTrail Event History feature in the AWS Management Console. Visualize and query the results in the console.
- 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. **Create a CloudTrail Lake data store. Implement CloudTrail Lake dashboards to visualize and query the results.**

Answer: D

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.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

[AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide](#)

[AWS CloudTrail Lake Architecture and Retention](#)

[AWS CloudTrail Data Events Overview](#)

NEW QUESTION # 51

A company has a VPC that has no internet access and has the private DNS hostnames option enabled. An Amazon Aurora database is running inside the VPC. A security engineer wants to use AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the Aurora database. The security engineer configures the Secrets Manager default AWS Lambda rotation function to run inside the same VPC that the Aurora database uses.

However, the security engineer determines that the password cannot be rotated properly because the Lambda function cannot communicate with the Secrets Manager endpoint.

What is the MOST secure way that the security engineer can give the Lambda function the ability to communicate with the Secrets Manager endpoint?

- A. Add an internet gateway for the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.
- B. Add a gateway VPC endpoint to the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.
- C. **Add an interface VPC endpoint to the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.**
- D. Add a NAT gateway to the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is a regional service that is accessed through private AWS endpoints. In a VPC without internet access, AWS recommends using AWS PrivateLink through interface VPC endpoints to enable secure, private connectivity to supported AWS services. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, interface VPC endpoints allow resources within a VPC to communicate with AWS services without traversing the public internet, NAT devices, or internet gateways.

An interface VPC endpoint for Secrets Manager creates elastic network interfaces (ENIs) within the VPC subnets and assigns private IP addresses that route traffic directly to the Secrets Manager service. Because the VPC has private DNS enabled, the standard Secrets Manager DNS hostname resolves to the private IP addresses of the interface endpoint, allowing the Lambda rotation function to communicate securely and transparently.

Option A introduces unnecessary complexity and expands the attack surface by allowing outbound internet access. Option B is incorrect because gateway VPC endpoints are supported only for Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB. Option D violates the security requirement by exposing the VPC to the internet.

AWS security best practices explicitly recommend interface VPC endpoints as the most secure connectivity method for private VPC workloads accessing AWS managed services.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

[AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide](#)

[AWS Secrets Manager Security Architecture](#)

[AWS PrivateLink and Interface VPC Endpoints Documentation](#)

NEW QUESTION # 52

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 # 53

A company's data scientists use Amazon SageMaker with datasets stored in Amazon S3. Data older than 45 days must be removed according to policy.

Which action should enforce this policy?

- A. Create a Lambda function triggered on object upload to delete old data.
- B. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- C. **Configure an S3 Lifecycle rule to delete objects after 45 days.**
- D. Create a scheduled Lambda function to delete old objects monthly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Lifecycle rules are the native and most efficient way to enforce data retention policies. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation recommends lifecycle rules over custom automation to reduce operational complexity and failure risk. Lifecycle rules automatically and reliably delete objects after a specified age, ensuring compliance without additional compute services. Lambda-based solutions increase cost and management overhead. Intelligent- Tiering manages storage cost, not data deletion.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon S3 Lifecycle Management

NEW QUESTION # 54

A security engineer has designed a VPC to segment private traffic from public traffic. The VPC includes two Availability Zones. Each Availability Zone contains one public subnet and one private subnet. Three route tables exist: one for the public subnets and one for each private subnet.

The security engineer discovers that all four subnets are routing traffic through the internet gateway that is attached to the VPC. Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to remediate this scenario? (Select TWO.)

- A. Verify that a NAT gateway has been provisioned in the private subnet in each Availability Zone.
- B. Modify the route tables for the private subnets to route 0.0.0.0/0 to the internet gateway.
- C. Modify the route tables for the public subnets to add a local route to the VPC CIDR range.
- D. **Modify the route tables for the private subnets to route 0.0.0.0/0 to the NAT gateway in the public subnet of the same Availability Zone.**
- E. **Verify that a NAT gateway has been provisioned in the public subnet in each Availability Zone.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

AWS networking best practices require private subnets to access the internet only through NAT gateways located in public subnets. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, NAT gateways must be provisioned in public subnets and used as the default route for outbound traffic from private subnets.

Verifying NAT gateways in each Availability Zone ensures high availability and fault tolerance. Updating the private subnet route tables to send 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the NAT gateway prevents direct internet access while allowing outbound connectivity.

Routing private subnet traffic directly to an internet gateway violates subnet isolation principles. NAT gateways must never be placed in private subnets.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon VPC Routing and NAT Gateways
AWS Network Segmentation Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 55

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