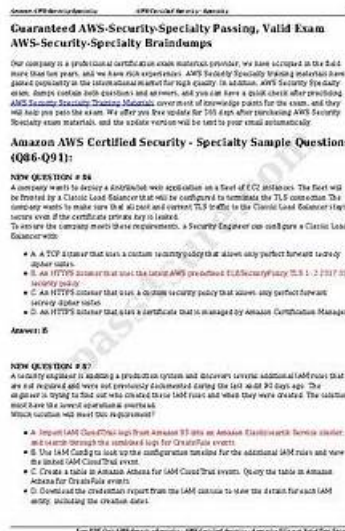


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## Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

### NEW QUESTION # 60

A company has AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. An Amazon S3 bucket in one account is publicly accessible. A security engineer must remove public access and ensure the bucket cannot be made public again. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Object Lock governance and deny s3:PutPublicAccessBlock by SCP.
- B. Enable PublicAccessBlock and deny s3:GetObject by SCP.
- **C. Enable PublicAccessBlock and deny s3:PutPublicAccessBlock by SCP.**
- D. Enforce KMS encryption and deny s3:GetObject by SCP.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Block Public Access provides centralized controls to prevent public access through bucket policies and ACLs. AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance recommends enabling Block Public Access to reduce accidental exposure and to enforce guardrails that override public grants. Enabling Block Public Access on the bucket removes current public exposure when combined with correcting policies/ACLs and prevents future misconfiguration. To ensure the bucket cannot be made public again, the security engineer must prevent principals from disabling Block Public Access. An SCP that denies s3:PutPublicAccessBlock prevents changes that would remove or weaken the PublicAccessBlock configuration, enforcing the guardrail across the OU or account. Options A and D do not directly address public exposure control. Option B denies object reads but does not ensure public access cannot be re-enabled; it also does not address the root misconfiguration pathways and could disrupt legitimate access patterns. Option C specifically combines the correct preventive control (PublicAccessBlock) with organizational enforcement to stop future reversal.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon S3 Block Public Access

AWS Organizations SCP Guardrails for S3 Controls

### NEW QUESTION # 61

A company is implementing new compliance requirements to meet customer needs. According to the new requirements, the company must not use any Amazon RDS DB instances or DB clusters that lack encryption of the underlying storage. The company needs a solution that will generate an email alert when an unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster is created. The solution also must terminate the unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- **A. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage. Configure an automatic remediation action to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscribers. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.**
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscribers. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- D. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage. Configure a manual remediation action to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AWS Config provides managed rules that continuously evaluate resource configurations against compliance requirements. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation highlights AWS Config managed rules as the preferred mechanism for enforcing configuration compliance at scale. The managed rule for encrypted RDS storage automatically detects DB instances and clusters that are created without encryption enabled.

By configuring automatic remediation, AWS Config can immediately invoke corrective actions without manual intervention. Integrating remediation with an Amazon SNS topic enables automated email notifications, while an AWS Lambda function can terminate the noncompliant resource. This creates a fully automated detect-alert-remediate workflow. Option B requires manual remediation, which increases operational effort and delays enforcement. Options C and D rely on Amazon EventBridge, which evaluates events rather than configuration state and does not provide continuous compliance monitoring. AWS Config is explicitly designed for configuration compliance and governance use cases. This solution aligns with AWS governance best practices by combining continuous monitoring, automated remediation, and centralized alerting with minimal operational overhead.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:  
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide  
AWS Config Managed Rules  
AWS Config Automatic Remediation

### NEW QUESTION # 62

A company sends Apache logs from EC2 Auto Scaling instances to a CloudWatch Logs log group with 1-year retention. A suspicious IP address appears in logs. A security engineer needs to analyze the past week of logs to count requests from that IP and list requested URLs.

What should the engineer do with the LEAST effort?

- A. Export to S3 and use AWS Glue.
- **B. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights with queries.**
- C. Export to S3 and use Macie.
- D. Stream to OpenSearch and analyze.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

CloudWatch Logs Insights is a managed, on-demand query capability designed to search and analyze log data stored in CloudWatch Logs without moving the data elsewhere. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation highlights Logs Insights as the lowest-effort method for rapid investigations, because it supports filtering, parsing, aggregation, and time-range queries directly over existing log groups. In this scenario, the logs already exist in CloudWatch Logs with sufficient retention. The engineer can write a query that filters for the suspicious IP address, counts occurrences over the last 7 days, and extracts requested URLs using parsing functions. This satisfies both requirements (count and URLs) immediately, without building pipelines or exporting data. Option B adds operational overhead by provisioning and maintaining OpenSearch ingestion and indexing. Options A and D require exporting data and additional services that are not necessary for a one-week forensic query. Therefore, Logs Insights is the most efficient and cost-effective approach.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide  
Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights Querying and Investigation Workflows

### NEW QUESTION # 63

A company is implementing new compliance requirements to meet customer needs. According to the new requirements, the company must not use any Amazon RDS DB instances or DB clusters that lack encryption of the underlying storage. The company needs a solution that will generate an email alert when an unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster is created. The solution also must terminate the unencrypted DB instance or DB cluster.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- **A. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage. Configure an automatic remediation action to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscribers. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.**
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that evaluates RDS event patterns and is initiated by the creation of DB instances or DB clusters. Configure the rule to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that includes an AWS Lambda function and an email delivery target as subscribers. Configure the Lambda function to delete the unencrypted resource.
- D. Create an AWS Config managed rule to detect unencrypted RDS storage. Configure a manual remediation action to

invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to delete the unencrypted resource.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AWS Config provides managed rules that continuously evaluate resource configurations against compliance requirements. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation highlights AWS Config managed rules as the preferred mechanism for enforcing configuration compliance at scale. The managed rule for encrypted RDS storage automatically detects DB instances and clusters that are created without encryption enabled.

By configuring automatic remediation, AWS Config can immediately invoke corrective actions without manual intervention.

Integrating remediation with an Amazon SNS topic enables automated email notifications, while an AWS Lambda function can terminate the noncompliant resource. This creates a fully automated detect-alert-remediate workflow.

Option B requires manual remediation, which increases operational effort and delays enforcement. Options C and D rely on Amazon EventBridge, which evaluates events rather than configuration state and does not provide continuous compliance monitoring. AWS Config is explicitly designed for configuration compliance and governance use cases.

This solution aligns with AWS governance best practices by combining continuous monitoring, automated remediation, and centralized alerting with minimal operational overhead.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Config Managed Rules

AWS Config Automatic Remediation

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

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. Generate presigned URLs that expire after 72 hours.
- C. Use the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class and configure expiration after 72 hours.
- D. Configure S3 Versioning to expire object versions that have been in the bucket for 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 # 65

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