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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Identity and Access Management: This domain deals with controlling authentication and authorization through user identity management, role-based access, federation, and implementing least privilege principles.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• Infrastructure Security: This domain focuses on securing AWS infrastructure including networks, compute resources, and edge services through secure architectures, protection mechanisms, and hardened configurations.

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Exam SCS-C03 Lab Questions - SCS-C03 Exam Cram Review

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

NEW QUESTION # 125
A security engineer needs to control access to data that is encrypted with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. The security engineer also needs to use additional authenticated data (AAD) to prevent tampering with ciphertext. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use key policies to restrict access to the appropriate IAM groups.

- B. Use the kms:EncryptionContext condition key when defining IAM policies for the customer managed key.
- C. Pass the key alias to AWS KMS when calling the Encrypt and Decrypt API actions.
- D. Use IAM policies to restrict access to the Encrypt and Decrypt API actions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS KMS supports additional authenticated data (AAD) through the use of encryption context.
According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, encryption context is a set of key-value pairs that is cryptographically bound to the ciphertext. Any attempt to decrypt the data must include the same encryption context, or decryption will fail. This mechanism protects against ciphertext tampering and unauthorized reuse.
The kms: EncryptionContext condition key allows security engineers to enforce the use of specific encryption context values in IAM or key policies. By defining conditions that require particular encryption context attributes, access to encrypted data can be tightly controlled and bound to specific applications, environments, or workflows.
Option A does not provide integrity protection. Option B controls access but does not enforce the use of AAD. Option D restricts administrative access but does not address encryption context enforcement.
AWS documentation explicitly states that encryption context combined with policy conditions is the recommended method to implement authenticated encryption and fine-grained access control with KMS.

NEW QUESTION # 126
A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company uses AWS IAM Identity Center to manage access to the accounts. The company uses AWS Directory Service as an identity source. Employees access the AWS console and specific AWS accounts and permissions through the AWS access portal.
A security engineer creates a new permissions set in IAM Identity Center and assigns the permissions set to one of the member accounts in the organization. The security engineer assigns the permissions set to a user group for developers namedDevOpsin the member account. The security engineer expects all the developers to see the new permissions set listed for the member account in the AWS access portal. All the developers except for one can see the permissions set. The security engineer must ensure that the remaining developer can see the permissions set in the AWS access portal.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Remove and then re-add the permissions set in the member account.
- B. Update the permissions set to allow console access for the remaining developer.
- C. Add the service-linked role for organization to the member account.
- D. Add the remaining developer to the DevOps group in Directory Service.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In IAM Identity Center, users see accounts and permission sets in the AWS access portal based onassignments. Here, the new permission set was assigned to theDevOps groupfor a specific member account.
Sinceall developers except onecan see the permission set, the permission set itself and the account assignment are working correctly. The most likely cause is that the remaining developer isnot actually a memberof the DevOps group in the identity source (AWS Directory Service / Active Directory), or their group membership is not reflected due to missing/incorrect directory group assignment.
The least disruptive fix is to ensure the developer's identity is correctly included in theDevOpsgroup within the directory. Once the user is a member of the assigned group (and after normal identity sync/refresh behavior), IAM Identity Center will evaluate the user as entitled to that permission set, and it will appear in the access portal.
Option B is unnecessary because the assignment is already effective for others. Option C is unrelated; service- linked roles for Organizations do not determine portal entitlements. Option D would not explain why only one user cannot see the permission set; if console access were misconfigured, it would affect all users assigned that permission set.

NEW QUESTION # 127
A company runs an application that sends logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The email addresses of the application users are in the logs.
The company's developers need to view the logs in CloudWatch Logs. A security engineer must ensure that the developers who access the log group cannot see the user email addresses.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use Amazon Macie to scan the log group. Configure Macie to use a custom data identifier that uses a regular expression

to identify an email address pattern. Activate automated data discovery in Macie.

- B. Create a subscription filter for the log group. Configure the log subscription to send the log data to an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to parse the log entries and to mask values that are email addresses.
- C. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Configure the log group to use the key to encrypt the logs. Configure the key policy to deny access to the IAM role that the developers assume to use CloudWatch Logs.
- D. Configure a data protection policy for the log group. Specify the AWS managed data identifier of EmailAddress for the type of data to mask. Activate data protection for the log group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon CloudWatch Logs supports data protection policies that can mask sensitive information such as email addresses in log groups. By configuring a data protection policy for the log group and specifying the AWS managed data identifier for EmailAddress, the company can automatically mask email addresses in the logs, allowing developers to access the log data without seeing the email addresses.

NEW QUESTION # 128
A company has a PHP-based web application that uses Amazon S3 as an object store for user files. The S3 bucket is configured for server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3). New requirements mandate full control of encryption keys. Which combination of steps must a security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Change all the S3 objects in the bucket to use the new encryption key.
- B. Change the SSE-S3 configuration on the S3 bucket to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS).
- C. Create a new customer managed key in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
- D. Change the SSE-S3 configuration on the S3 bucket to server-side encryption with customer- provided keys (SSE-C).
- E. Create an AWS managed key for Amazon S3 in AWS KMS.
- F. Configure the PHP SDK to use the SSE-S3 key before upload.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
SSE-S3 uses AWS-managed keys and does not provide customer control. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation states that SSE-KMS with customer managed keys allows full control, auditing, and key rotation. The security engineer must first create a customer managed KMS key, then update the bucket to use SSE-KMS. Existing objects must be re-encrypted to ensure compliance.
SSE-C requires the application to manage keys, increasing complexity and risk. AWS managed keys do not meet the requirement for customer-controlled encryption.

NEW QUESTION # 129
A company has a web application that reads from and writes to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company needs to use AWS credentials to authenticate all S3 API calls to the S3 bucket. Which solution will provide the application with AWS credentials to make S3 API calls?

- A. Integrate with Cognito identity pools and use AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity to obtain AWS credentials.
- B. Integrate with Cognito user pools and use the access token to obtain AWS credentials.
- C. Integrate with Cognito identity pools and use GetId to obtain AWS credentials.
- D. Integrate with Cognito user pools and use the ID token to obtain AWS credentials.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Cognito identity pools are designed to provide temporary AWS credentials for applications by exchanging an authenticated identity token for AWS Security Token Service (STS) credentials. AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance distinguishes between Cognito user pools (authentication) and identity pools (authorization to AWS resources). A user pool can authenticate a user and issue tokens, but an identity pool is required to obtain AWS credentials that can be used to sign AWS API requests, such as S3 API calls. The correct mechanism is for the application to use AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity through STS (which is the underlying federation method used by identity pools) to receive temporary credentials for an IAM role that grants S3 permissions. GetId alone does not provide credentials; it returns an identity identifier that is used as part of the credential exchange flow. Options

C and D are incorrect because user pool tokens are not AWS credentials and cannot directly sign S3 requests. The solution therefore must use identity pools to map users to IAM roles and retrieve temporary credentials, satisfying the requirement for authenticated API calls using short-lived credentials.

NEW QUESTION # 130

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