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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat Detection and Incident Response: In this topic, AWS Security specialists gain expertise in crafting incident response plans and detecting security threats and anomalies using AWS services. It delves into effective strategies for responding to compromised resources and workloads, ensuring readiness to manage security incidents. Mastering these concepts is critical for handling scenarios assessed in the SCS-C02 exam.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Security: Aspiring AWS Security specialists are trained to implement and troubleshoot security controls for edge services, networks, and compute workloads under this topic. Emphasis is placed on ensuring resilience and mitigating risks across AWS infrastructure. This section aligns closely with the exam's focus on safeguarding critical AWS services and environments.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q456-Q461):

NEW QUESTION # 456

A company deploys a set of standard IAM roles in AWS accounts. The IAM roles are based on job functions within the company. To balance operational efficiency and security, a security engineer implemented AWS Organizations SCPs to restrict access to critical security services in all company accounts.

All of the company's accounts and OUs within AWS Organizations have a default FullAWSAccess SCP that is attached. The security engineer needs to ensure that no one can disable Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub. The security engineer also must not override other permissions that are granted by IAM policies that are defined in the accounts.

Which SCP should the security engineer attach to the root of the organization to meet these requirements?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 457

A company needs to use HTTPS when connecting to its web applications to meet compliance requirements.

These web applications run in Amazon VPC on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A security engineer wants to ensure that the load balancer will only accept connections over port 443, even if the ALB is mistakenly configured with an HTTP listener.

Which configuration steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443. Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB
- B. Create a security group with a rule that denies inbound connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 00. Attach this security group to the ALB to overwrite more permissive rules from the ALB's default security group.
- C. Create a network ACL that denies inbound connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80. Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway
- D. Create a network ACL that allows outbound connections to the VPC IP range on port 443 only. Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure that the load balancer only accepts connections over port 443, the security engineer should do the following:

* Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443.

This means that the security group allows HTTPS traffic from any source IP address.

* Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB. This means that the security group overrides any other rules that might allow HTTP traffic on port 80.

NEW QUESTION # 458

A company is designing a new application stack. The design includes web servers and backend servers that are hosted on Amazon EC2 instances. The design also includes an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster.

The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group that uses launch templates. The EC2 instances for the web layer and the backend layer are backed by Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes. No layers are encrypted at rest. A security engineer needs to implement encryption at rest.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the launch templates for the web layer and the backend layer to add AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) encryption for the attached EBS volumes. Use an Auto Scaling group instance refresh.
- B. Apply AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption to the existing DB cluster.
- C. **Modify EBS default encryption settings in the target AWS Region to enable encryption. Use an Auto Scaling group instance refresh.**
- D. **Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encrypted DB cluster from a snapshot of the existing DB cluster.**
- E. Apply AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) encryption to the existing DB cluster.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 459

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 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.**
- B. 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.
- C. Configure the key policy for the customer managed key in the production account to allow access to the Lambda service.
- D. 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.
- E. **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.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

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 Reference:

<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>

NEW QUESTION # 460

A security administrator is restricting the capabilities of company root user accounts. The company uses AWS Organizations and has all features enabled. The management account is used for billing and administrative purposes, but it is not used for operational AWS resource purposes.

How can the security administrator restrict usage of member root user accounts across the organization?

- A. Configure AWS CloudTrail to integrate with Amazon CloudWatch Logs Create a metric filter for RootAccountUsage.
- B. Disable the use of the root user account at the organizational root. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) of the root user account for each organization member account.
- C. Create an OU in Organizations, and attach an SCP that controls usage of the root user. Add all member accounts to the new OU.
- D. Configure IAM user policies to restrict root account capabilities for each organization member account.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Restrict Root User Capabilities Using Service Control Policies (SCPs):

SCPs in AWS Organizations provide the ability to control permissions for AWS accounts in the organization.

Create a new organizational unit (OU) and move all member accounts into this OU.

Create SCP for Root User Restrictions:

Define an SCP that denies critical actions like iam:CreateUser, iam:DeleteUser, or other high-risk actions for the root user. Example SCP:

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Deny",  
      "Action": "*",  
      "Resource": "*",  
      "Condition": {  
        "StringEquals": {  
          "aws:PrincipalAccountRoot": "true"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):

Enable MFA on root accounts for additional security.

Monitor Root User Activity:

Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor and log root user actions. Configure alerts with CloudWatch for any unauthorized root usage.

AWS Organizations SCP Documentation

Best Practices for Root User Account

NEW QUESTION # 461

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Passing the SCS-C02 exam requires the ability to manage time effectively. In addition to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) exam study materials, practice is essential to prepare for and pass the Amazon SCS-C02 exam on the first try. It is critical to do self-assessment and learn time management skills. Because the SCS-C02 test has a restricted time constraint, time management must be exercised to get success. Only with enough practice one can answer real Amazon SCS-C02 exam questions in a given amount of time.

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