

SCS-C02受験対策、SCS-C02シミュレーション問題集



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幸せの生活は自分で作られて得ることです。だから、大人気なIT仕事に従事したいあなたは今から準備して努力するのではないのでしょうか？ さあ、ここで我々社のAmazonのSCS-C02試験模擬問題を推薦させていただきますか。我が社のSCS-C02問題集は必ずあなたの成功へ道の助力になれます。

Amazon SCS-C02 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identity and Access Management: The topic equips AWS Security specialists with skills to design, implement, and troubleshoot authentication and authorization mechanisms for AWS resources. By emphasizing secure identity management practices, this area addresses foundational competencies required for effective access control, a vital aspect of the certification exam.
トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 4	<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.
トピック 5	<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.

>> SCS-C02受験対策 <<

SCS-C02シミュレーション問題集 & SCS-C02日本語版問題集

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty 認定 SCS-C02 試験問題 (Q423-Q428):

質問 # 423

A company has a single-page application (SPA) that is served by Amazon CloudFront. An Amazon S3 bucket is the origin of the CloudFront distribution. The company is using Amazon Cognito for authentication.

An external security review reveals that unauthenticated users can download the application source code from the SPA in index.html and view internal details of the SPA. A security engineer needs to implement a solution to avoid exposing the source code to unauthenticated users.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Change the authentication method in Amazon Cognito to use an AWS Lambda authorizer. Configure the Lambda authorizer to control authentication and disallow downloads if the user is not authenticated.
- **B. Implement an Amazon Cognito hosted UI for the login. Add Lambda@Edge logic to the CloudFront distribution to either serve content or redirect to the login page.**
- C. Create an origin access identity (OAI). Associate the OAI with the CloudFront distribution. Configure S3 bucket permissions for the OAI to allow access to authenticated users only.
- D. Split the login logic to a separate login.html page. Designate the new page as the landing page. Attach an AWS WAF web ACL to the CloudFront distribution to deny unauthenticated requests to index.html.

正解: B

解説:

Cognito login UI is separate UI component, which is not part of index.html.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/cognito-user-pools-app-integration.html#cognito-user-pools-create-an-app-integration>

質問 # 424

A company's Security Engineer is copying all application logs to centralized Amazon S3 buckets. Currently, each of the company's applications is in its own IAM account, and logs are pushed into S3 buckets associated with each account. The Engineer will deploy an IAM Lambda function into each account that copies the relevant log files to the centralized S3 bucket.

The Security Engineer is unable to access the log files in the centralized S3 bucket. The Engineer's IAM user policy from the centralized account looks like this:

□ The centralized S3 bucket policy looks like this:

□ Why is the Security Engineer unable to access the log files?

- A. The S3 bucket policy does not explicitly allow the Security Engineer access to the objects in the bucket.
- **B. The Security Engineers IAM policy does not grant permissions to read objects in the S3 bucket**
- C. The object ACLs are not being updated to allow the users within the centralized account to access the objects
- D. The s3:PutObject and s3:PutObjectAcl permissions should be applied at the S3 bucket level

正解: B

質問 # 425

A security engineer received an Amazon GuardDuty alert indicating a finding involving the Amazon EC2 instance that hosts the company's primary website. The GuardDuty finding read:

UnauthorizedAccess: IAMUser/InstanceCredentialExfiltration.

The security engineer confirmed that a malicious actor used API access keys intended for the EC2 instance from a country where the company does not operate. The security engineer needs to deny access to the malicious actor.

What is the first step the security engineer should take?

- A. Install the AWS Systems Manager Agent on the EC2 instance and run an inventory report.
- **B. Open the IAM console and revoke all IAM sessions that are associated with the instance profile.**
- C. Install the Amazon Inspector agent on the host and run an assessment with the CVE rules package.
- D. Open the EC2 console and remove any security groups that allow inbound traffic from 0.0.0.0/0.

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The GuardDuty finding "IAMUser/InstanceCredentialExfiltration" indicates that temporary credentials from the instance metadata service have been stolen and used from an unusual location. The immediate priority is to revoke all existing IAM sessions for that instance profile to block the compromised credentials.

This is considered a critical containment action. IAM allows active session revocation, which invalidates credentials associated with a compromised instance profile.

This is explicitly covered under the Incident Response domain in the AWS Security Specialty study material, which emphasizes session revocation and credential rotation in response to exfiltration events.

質問 # 426

An IT department currently has a Java web application deployed on Apache Tomcat running on Amazon EC2 instances. All traffic to the EC2 instances is sent through an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB) The Security team has noticed during the past two days thousands of unusual read requests coming from hundreds of IP addresses. This is causing the Tomcat server to run out of threads and reject new connections Which the SIMPLEST change that would address this server issue?

- A. Create an IAM Web Application Firewall (WAF). and attach it to the ALB
- **B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure the ALB as the origin**
- C. Map the application domain name to use Route 53
- D. Block the malicious IPs with a network access list (NACL).

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

this is the simplest change that can address the server issue. CloudFront is a service that provides a global network of edge locations that cache and deliver web content. Creating a CloudFront distribution and configuring the ALB as the origin can help reduce the load on the Tomcat server by serving cached content to the end users. CloudFront can also provide protection against distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks by filtering malicious traffic at the edge locations. The other options are either ineffective or complex for solving the server issue.

質問 # 427

A company's Security Auditor discovers that users are able to assume roles without using multi-factor authentication (MFA). An example of a current policy being applied to these users is as follows:

□ The Security Auditor finds that the users who are able to assume roles without MFA are all coming from the IAM CLI. These users are using long-term IAM credentials. Which changes should a Security Engineer implement to resolve this security issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. □
- **B. □**
- **C. □**
- D. □
- E. □

正解: B、C

質問 # 428

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SCS-C02シュミレーション問題集: <https://www.goshiken.com/Amazon/SCS-C02-mondaishu.html>

