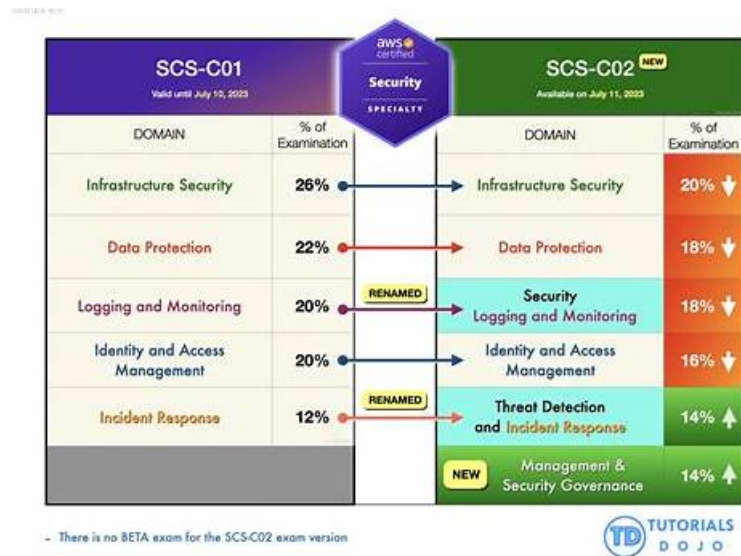


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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

A company maintains an open-source application that is hosted on a public GitHub repository.

While creating a new commit to the repository, an engineer uploaded their AWS access key and secret access key. The engineer reported the mistake to a manager, and the manager immediately disabled the access key.

The company needs to assess the impact of the exposed access key. A security engineer must recommend a solution that requires the least possible managerial overhead.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Analyze a credential report in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to see when the access key was last used.
- B. Analyze an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) use report from AWS Trusted Advisor to see when the access key was last used.
- C. Analyze Amazon CloudWatch Logs for activity by searching for the access key.
- D. Analyze VPC flow logs for activity by searching for the access key.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_getting-report.html

NEW QUESTION # 48

A company has an application that needs to read objects from an Amazon S3 bucket. The company configures an IAM policy and attaches the policy to an IAM role that the application uses. When the application tries to read objects from the S3 bucket, the application receives AccessDenied errors. A security engineer must resolve this problem without decreasing the security of the S3 bucket or the application.

- A. Review the IAM policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to ensure that the policy grants the right permissions. Validate that the application is assuming the role correctly.
- B. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to grant read access to the role.
- C. Launch a new deployment of the application in a different AWS Region. Attach the role to the application.
- D. Ensure that the S3 Block Public Access feature is disabled on the S3 bucket. Review AWS CloudTrail logs to validate that the application is assuming the role correctly.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all AWS Reference

To resolve AccessDenied errors:

IAM Policy Validation:

Use IAM Access Analyzer to ensure that the policy attached to the role allows the necessary S3 actions (e.g., s3:GetObject).

Validate that the role is correctly assumed by the application.

Reference:

Troubleshooting Steps:

Check the bucket policy for explicit deny statements.

Ensure the application assumes the correct role with valid permissions.

Incorrect Options:

A: Attaching a resource policy might expose the bucket more broadly, reducing security.

B: Deploying the application in a different region is unnecessary and unrelated to the issue.

D: Disabling Block Public Access is irrelevant unless public access is required, which is not stated.

NEW QUESTION # 49

A company needs to retain log data archives for several years to be compliant with regulations. The log data is no longer used but it must be retained. What is the MOST secure and cost-effective solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Archive the data to Amazon S3 and apply a restrictive bucket policy to deny the s3 DeleteObject API
- B. Migrate the log data to a 16 TB Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Create a snapshot of the EBS volume
- C. Archive the data to Amazon S3 Glacier and apply a Vault Lock policy
- D. Archive the data to Amazon S3 and replicate it to a second bucket in a second IAM Region. Choose the S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-1A) storage class and apply a restrictive bucket policy to deny the s3 DeleteObject API

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

To securely and cost-effectively retain log data archives for several years, the company should do the following:

Archive the data to Amazon S3 Glacier and apply a Vault Lock policy. This allows the company to use a low-cost storage class that is designed for long-term archival of data that is rarely accessed. It also allows the company to enforce compliance controls on their S3 Glacier vault by locking a vault access policy that cannot be changed.

NEW QUESTION # 50

An AWS account that is used for development projects has a VPC that contains two subnets. The first subnet is named public-subnet-1 and has the CIDR block 192.168.1.0/24 assigned. The other subnet is named private-subnet-2 and has the CIDR block 192.168.2.0/24 assigned. Each subnet contains Amazon EC2 instances.

Each subnet is currently using the VPC's default network ACL. The security groups that the EC2 instances in these subnets use have rules that allow traffic between each instance where required. Currently, all network traffic flow is working as expected between the EC2 instances that are using these subnets.

A security engineer creates a new network ACL that is named subnet-2-NACL with default entries. The security engineer immediately configures private-subnet-2 to use the new network ACL and makes no other changes to the infrastructure. The security engineer starts to receive reports that the EC2 instances in public-subnet-1 and public-subnet-2 cannot communicate with each other.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add an inbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in the VPC's default network ACL.
- B. Add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL.
- C. Add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL.
- D. Add an inbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL.
- E. Add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in the VPC's default network ACL.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The AWS documentation states that you can add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.2.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL and add an outbound allow rule for 192.168.1.0/24 in subnet-2-NACL. This will allow the EC2 instances that are running in these two subnets to communicate again.

References: : Amazon VPC User Guide

NEW QUESTION # 51

A Network Load Balancer (NLB) target instance is not entering the InService state. A security engineer determines that health checks are failing.

Which factors could cause the health check failures? (Select THREE.)

- A. The target instance's subnet network ACL does not allow traffic from the NLB.
- B. The target instance's security group is not using IP addresses to allow traffic from the NLB.
- C. The target network ACL is not attached to the NLB.
- D. The NLB's security group is not attached to the target instance.
- E. The target instance's security group is not attached to the NLB.
- F. The target instance's security group does not allow traffic from the NLB.

Answer: A,D,F

NEW QUESTION # 52

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