試験の準備方法-100％合格率のSCS-C03関連合格問題試験-高品質なSCS-C03勉強の資料

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>> SCS-C03関連合格問題 <<

SCS-C03勉強の資料 & SCS-C03受験記

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Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty 認定 SCS-C03 試験問題 (Q10-Q15):

質問 # 10
An AWS Lambda function was misused to alter data, and a security engineer must identify who invoked the function and what output was produced. The engineer cannot find any logs created by the Lambda function in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
Which of the following explains why the logs are not available?

- A. The execution role for the Lambda function did not grant permissions to write to the Amazon S3 bucket where CloudWatch Logs stores the logs.
- B. The version of the Lambda function that was invoked was not current.
- C. The Lambda function was invoked by using Amazon API Gateway, so the logs are not stored in CloudWatch Logs.
- D. The execution role for the Lambda function did not grant permissions to write log data to CloudWatch Logs.

正解：D

解説：
AWS Lambda automatically sends function execution logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs when logging is enabled in the function code. However, this logging capability depends on the Lambda execution role having the appropriate permissions. According to the

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, the execution role must include permissions such as logs:CreateLogGroup, logs:CreateLogStream, and logs:PutLogEvents.
If these permissions are missing, Lambda cannot create log groups or streams, and no execution logs will appear in CloudWatch Logs-even though the function was successfully invoked. This is the most common reason Lambda logs are unavailable during forensic investigations.
Option B is incorrect because Lambda logs are stored in CloudWatch Logs regardless of whether the invocation source is API Gateway, EventBridge, or another AWS service. Option C is incorrect because CloudWatch Logs does not require direct S3 permissions from the Lambda execution role. Option D is irrelevant because Lambda versions do not affect logging behavior.
AWS documentation emphasizes verifying execution role permissions as a first step when Lambda logs are missing.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Lambda Execution Roles
Amazon CloudWatch Logs Integration with Lambda

質問 # 11
A company's security engineer receives an alert that indicates that an unexpected principal is accessing a company-owned Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. All the company's accounts are within an organization in AWS Organizations. The security engineer must implement a mitigation solution that minimizes compliance violations and investment in tools outside of AWS.
What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS. Restrict access using aws:SourceVpce and aws: PrincipalOrgId conditions.
- B. Modify network ACLs in all VPCs to restrict inbound traffic.
- C. Use a third-party cloud access security broker (CASB).
- D. Create security groups and attach them to all SQS queues.

正解： A

解説：
Amazon SQS is a regional service that supports AWS PrivateLink through interface VPC endpoints.
According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, the most secure and compliant way to restrict access to AWS services is by using VPC endpoints combined with resource-based policies.
By creating interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS in all VPCs, traffic to SQS remains on the AWS network and does not traverse the public internet. Using the aws:SourceVpce condition in the SQS queue policy ensures that only requests originating from approved VPC endpoints can access the queue. Adding the aws:PrincipalOrgId condition further restricts access to principals that belong to the same AWS Organization.
Security groups and network ACLs do not apply to SQS because SQS is not deployed inside a VPC. Third- party CASB tools add cost and operational overhead.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon SQS Security and VPC Endpoints
AWS Organizations Condition Keys

質問 # 12
A company is planning to deploy a new log analysis environment. The company needs to analyze logs from multiple AWS services in near real time. The solution must provide the ability to search the logs and must send alerts to an existing Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when specific logs match detection rules.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Analyze the logs by using Amazon QuickSight. Search the logs by listing the query results in a dashboard. Run queries to match logs with detection rules and to send alerts to the SNS topic.
- B. Analyze the logs by using Amazon OpenSearch Service. Search the logs from the OpenSearch API. Use OpenSearch Service Security Analytics to match logs with detection rules and to send alerts to the SNS topic.
- C. Analyze the logs by using Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use a subscription filter to match logs with detection rules and to send alerts to the SNS topic. Search the logs manually by using CloudWatch Logs Insights.
- D. Analyze the logs by using AWS Security Hub. Search the logs from the Findings page in Security Hub. Create custom actions to match logs with detection rules and to send alerts to the SNS topic.

正解： B

解説：
Amazon OpenSearch Service is designed for near real-time log ingestion, indexing, and search across large volumes of data.
According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, OpenSearch supports advanced log analytics use cases and integrates with OpenSearch Security Analytics, which provides prebuilt and custom detection rules.
Security Analytics can continuously evaluate incoming logs from multiple AWS services and generate alerts when detection rules are matched. These alerts can be forwarded to Amazon SNS with minimal configuration.
OpenSearch also provides powerful search and query capabilities through APIs and dashboards.
Option C supports detection but lacks advanced correlation and scalable search capabilities. Option B is not a log analytics service.
Option D is a visualization service and does not support real-time detection.
AWS guidance recommends OpenSearch Service for centralized, near real-time log analysis and alerting.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon OpenSearch Service Security Analytics
AWS Logging and Monitoring Architecture

質問 # 13
A company runs a web application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub are enabled. The security engineer needs an automated response to anomalous traffic that follows AWS best practices and minimizes application disruption.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Send GuardDuty findings to Amazon SNS for email notification.
- B. Use Security Hub to update the subnet network ACL to block traffic.
- C. Use EventBridge to disable the instance profile access keys.
- D. Use EventBridge to invoke a Lambda function that removes the affected instance from the Auto Scaling group and isolates it with a restricted security group.

正解：D

解説：
AWS incident response best practices emphasize isolating compromised resources rather than immediately terminating them.
According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, removing an instance from an Auto Scaling group prevents replacement loops, while applying a restrictive security group isolates the instance for forensic analysis.
Using Amazon EventBridge to trigger an AWS Lambda function enables automated, consistent responses to GuardDuty findings.
This approach minimizes disruption to the application because healthy instances continue serving traffic while the affected instance is isolated.
Disabling credentials or modifying network ACLs can have broader impact on unrelated workloads. SNS notifications alone do not provide response automation.
AWS recommends isolate-and-investigate patterns for EC2 incident response.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
Amazon GuardDuty Automated Responses
AWS Incident Response Playbooks

質問 # 14
A company has several Amazon S3 buckets that do not enforce encryption in transit. A security engineer must implement a solution that enforces encryption in transit for all the company's existing and future S3 buckets.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon Inspector. Create a custom AWS Lambda rule. Create a Lambda function that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws:SecureTransport condition key is False. Set the Lambda function as the target of the rule.
- B. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail. Enable S3 data events on the trail. Create an AWS Lambda function that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws:SecureTransport condition key is False. Configure the CloudTrail trail to invoke the Lambda function.
- C. Enable AWS Config. Configure the s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only AWS Config managed rule and set the rule trigger type to Hybrid. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value

of the aws:SecureTransport condition key is False.
Configure automatic remediation. Set the runbook as the target of the rule.

- D. Enable AWS Config. Create a proactive AWS Config Custom Policy rule. Create a Guard clause to evaluate the S3 bucket policies to check for a value of True for the aws:SecureTransport condition key.
If the AWS Config rule evaluates to NON_COMPLIANT, block resource creation.

正解：C

解説：
To enforce encryption in transit for Amazon S3, AWS best practice is to require HTTPS (TLS) by using a bucket policy condition that denies any request where aws:SecureTransport is false. The requirement includes both existing buckets and future buckets, so the control must continuously evaluate configuration drift and automatically remediate. AWS Config is the service intended for continuous configuration compliance monitoring across resources, and AWS Config managed rules provide standardized checks with low operational overhead. The s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only managed rule evaluates whether S3 buckets enforce SSL-only requests, aligning directly with enforcing encryption in transit. Setting the trigger type to Hybrid ensures evaluation both on configuration changes and periodically. Automatic remediation with an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook allows the organization to apply or correct the bucket policy consistently at scale without manual work. This approach also supports governance by maintaining a measurable compliance status while actively fixing noncompliance. Option A is not the best fit because a "proactive" custom policy rule does not by itself remediate existing buckets and "block resource creation" is not how AWS Config enforces controls. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability management service and does not govern S3 bucket transport policies. Option D is inefficient and indirect because CloudTrail data events are not a compliance engine and would require custom processing.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Config Managed Rules for S3 Compliance
Amazon S3 Security Best Practices for SSL-only Access

質問 # 15
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