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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">• 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.
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">• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

A company has developed a new Amazon RDS database application. The company must secure the RDS database credentials for encryption in transit and encryption at rest. The company also must rotate the credentials automatically on a regular basis. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Store the database credentials in an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Rotate the credentials with IAM database authentication.
- B. Store the database credentials in Amazon S3 Glacier, and use S3 Glacier Vault Lock. Configure an IAM Lambda function to rotate the credentials on a scheduled basis.
- C. Use IAM Secrets Manager to store the database credentials. Configure automatic rotation of the credentials.
- **D. Use IAM Systems Manager Parameter Store to store the database credentials. Configure automatic rotation of the credentials.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 35

A company that uses AWS Organizations is using AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to administer access to AWS accounts. A security engineer is creating a custom permission set in IAM Identity Center. The company will use the permission set across multiple accounts. An AWS managed policy and a customer managed policy are attached to the permission set. The security engineer has full administrative permissions and is operating in the management account. When the security engineer attempts to assign the permission set to an IAM Identity Center user who has access to multiple accounts, the assignment fails.

What should the security engineer do to resolve this failure?

- A. Remove either the AWS managed policy or the customer managed policy from the permission set. Create a second permission set that includes the removed policy. Apply the permission sets separately to the user.
- **B. Create the customer managed policy in every account where the permission set is assigned. Give the customer managed policy the same name and same permissions in each account.**
- C. Evaluate the logic of the AWS managed policy and the customer managed policy. Resolve any policy conflicts in the permission set before deployment.
- D. Do not add the new permission set to the user. Instead, edit the user's existing permission set to include the AWS managed policy and the customer managed policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlesignon/latest/userguide/howtocmp.html> Before you assign your permission set with IAM policies, you must prepare your member account. The name of an IAM policy in your member account must be a case-sensitive match to name of the policy in your management account. IAM Identity Center fails to assign the permission set if the policy doesn't exist in your member account.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": "s3:Put*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*",
      "Effect": "Deny"
    },
    {
      "Action": ["s3:Get*", "s3:List*"],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*",
        "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }
  ]
}

```

The centralized S3 bucket policy looks like this:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "arn:aws:iam::111122229333:role/SecurityEngineer",
          "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:role/SecurityEngineer"
        ]
      },
      "Action": ["s3:PutObject", "s3:PutObjectAcl"],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::centralizedbucket/*"
    }
  ]
}

```

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 37

A company uses Amazon EC2 instances to host frontend services behind an Application Load Balancer.

Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes are attached to the EC2 instances. The company uses Amazon S3 buckets to store large files for images and music.

The company has implemented a security architecture on AWS to prevent, identify, and isolate potential ransomware attacks. The company now wants to further reduce risk.

A security engineer must develop a disaster recovery solution that can recover to normal operations if an attacker bypasses preventive and detective controls. The solution must meet an RPO of 1 hour.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create EBS snapshots every 4 hours Enable Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection. Create automation to immediately restore the most recent snapshot for any EC2 instances that produce an Execution:EC2/MaliciousFile finding in GuardDuty.
- B. Use Amazon Security Lake to create a centralized data lake for AWS CloudTrail logs and VPC flow logs. Use the logs for automated response Enable AWS Security Hub to establish a single location for recovery procedures. Create AWS CloudFormation templates that replicate existing architecture components. Use AWS CodeCommit to store the CloudFormation templates alongside application configuration code.
- **C. Use AWS Backup to create backups of the EC2 instances and S3 buckets every hour. Create AWS CloudFormation templates that replicate existing architecture components. Use AWS CodeCommit to store the CloudFormation templates**

alongside application configuration code.

- D. Use AWS Backup to create backups of the EBS volumes and S3 objects every day. Use Amazon Security Lake to create a centralized data lake for AWS CloudTrail logs and VPC flow logs. Use the logs for automated response.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because it meets the RPO of 1 hour by creating backups of the EC2 instances and S3 buckets every hour. It also uses AWS CloudFormation templates to replicate the existing architecture components and AWS CodeCommit to store the templates and the application configuration code. This way, the security engineer can quickly restore the environment in case of a ransomware attack.

The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the RPO of 1 hour or they do not provide a complete disaster recovery solution. Option B only creates backups of the EBS volumes and S3 objects every day, which is not frequent enough to meet the RPO. Option C does not create any backups of the EC2 instances or the S3 buckets, which are essential for the frontend services. Option D only creates EBS snapshots every 4 hours, which is also not frequent enough to meet the RPO. Additionally, option D relies on Amazon GuardDuty to detect and respond to ransomware attacks, which may not be effective if the attacker bypasses the preventive and detective controls.

NEW QUESTION # 38

A company is using AWS to run a long-running analysis process on data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets. The process runs on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The EC2 instances are deployed in a private subnet of a VPC that does not have internet access. The EC2 instances and the S3 buckets are in the same AWS account. The EC2 instances access the S3 buckets through an S3 gateway endpoint that has the default access policy. Each EC2 instance is associated with an instance profile role that has a policy that explicitly allows the s3:GetObject action and the s3:PutObject action for only the required S3 buckets.

The company learns that one or more of the EC2 instances are compromised and are exfiltrating data to an S3 bucket that is outside the company's organization in AWS Organizations. A security engineer must implement a solution to stop this exfiltration of data and to keep the EC2 processing job functional.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Apply an SCP on the AWS account to allow the S3 actions only if the values of the aws:ResourceOrgID and aws:PrincipalOrgID condition keys match the company's values.
- B. Update the policy on the S3 gateway endpoint to allow the S3 actions only if the values of the aws:ResourceOrgID and aws:PrincipalOrgID condition keys match the company's values.
- C. Update the policy on the instance profile role to allow the S3 actions only if the value of the aws:ResourceOrgID condition key matches the company's value.
- D. Add a network ACL rule to the subnet of the EC2 instances to block outgoing connections on port 443.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D.

To stop the data exfiltration from the compromised EC2 instances, the security engineer needs to implement a solution that can deny access to any S3 bucket that is outside the company's organization. The solution should also allow the EC2 instances to access the required S3 buckets within the company's organization for the analysis process.

Option A is incorrect because updating the policy on the S3 gateway endpoint will not affect the access to S3 buckets that are outside the company's organization. The S3 gateway endpoint only applies to S3 buckets that are in the same AWS Region as the VPC. The compromised EC2 instances can still access S3 buckets in other Regions or other AWS accounts through the internet gateway or NAT device.

Option B is incorrect because updating the policy on the instance profile role will not prevent the compromised EC2 instances from using other credentials or methods to access S3 buckets outside the company's organization. The instance profile role only applies to requests that are made using the credentials of that role. The compromised EC2 instances can still use other IAM users, roles, or access keys to access S3 buckets outside the company's organization.

Option C is incorrect because adding a network ACL rule to block outgoing connections on port 443 will also block legitimate connections to S3 buckets within the company's organization. The network ACL rule will prevent the EC2 instances from accessing any S3 bucket through HTTPS, regardless of whether it is inside or outside the company's organization.

Option D is correct because applying an SCP on the AWS account will effectively deny access to any S3 bucket that is outside the company's organization. The SCP will apply to all IAM users, roles, and resources in the AWS account, regardless of how they access S3. The SCP will use the aws:ResourceOrgID and aws:PrincipalOrgID condition keys to check whether the S3 bucket and the principal belong to the same organization as the AWS account. If they do not match, the SCP will deny the S3 actions.

AWS Organizations service control policy examples

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