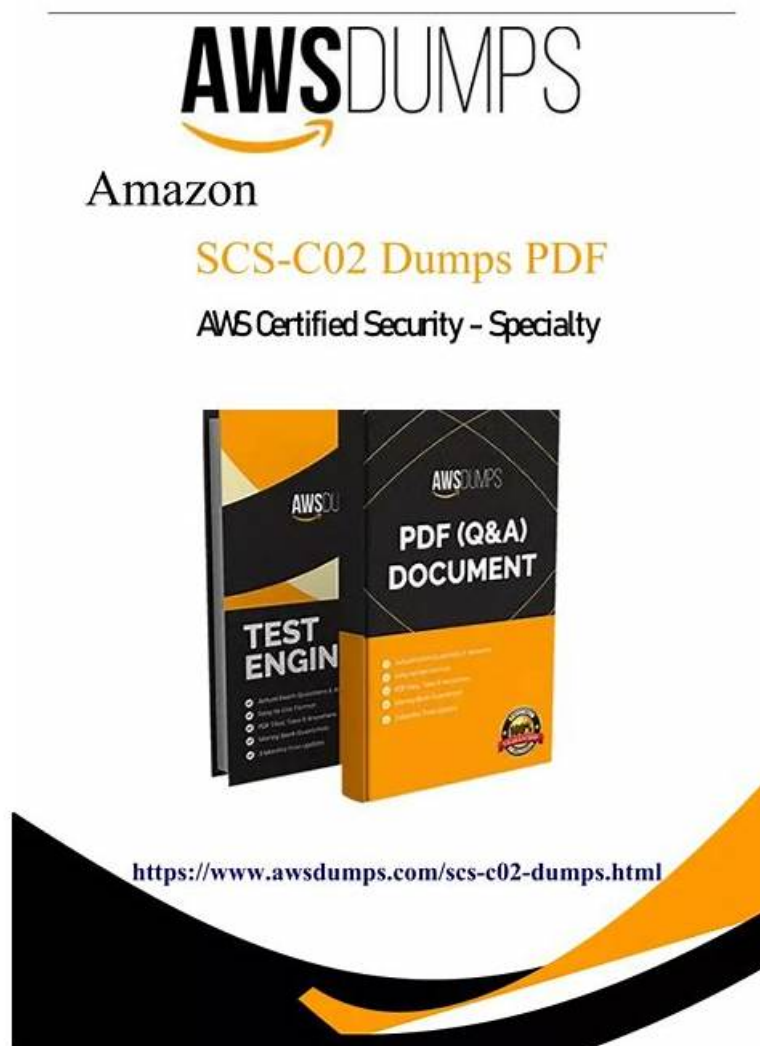


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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 (Q282-Q287):

NEW QUESTION # 282

A company recently had a security audit in which the auditors identified multiple potential threats.

These potential threats can cause usage pattern changes such as DNS access peak, abnormal instance traffic, abnormal network interface traffic, and unusual Amazon S3 API calls. The threats can come from different sources and can occur at any time. The company needs to implement a solution to continuously monitor its system and identify all these incoming threats in near-real time. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon GuardDuty from a centralized account. Use GuardDuty to manage AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs.
- B. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to manage these logs from a centralized account.
- C. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs. Use Amazon Macie to monitor these logs from a centralized account.
- D. Enable Amazon Inspector from a centralized account. Use Amazon Inspector to manage AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/guardduty/latest/ug/guardduty_data-sources.html

NEW QUESTION # 283

A company's cloud operations team is responsible for building effective security for IAM cross-account access. The team asks a security engineer to help troubleshoot why some developers in the developer account (123456789012) in the developers group are not able to assume a cross-account role (ReadS3) into a production account (999999999999) to read the contents of an Amazon S3 bucket (productionapp). The two account policies are as follows:

Developer account 123456789012:

Developer group permissions:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::999999999999:role/ReadS3"
  }
}
```

Production account 999999999999:

Production account ReadS3 role policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Production account ReadS3 role policy - trust relationship:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::888888888888:root"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
      "Condition": {
        "BoolIfExists": {
          "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": "true"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Which recommendations should the security engineer make to resolve this issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. Update the trust relationship policy on the production account S3 role to allow the account number of the developer account.
- B. Ask the developers to change their password and use a different web browser.
- C. Modify the production account ReadS3 role policy to allow the PutBucketPolicy action on the productionapp S3 bucket.
- D. Ensure that developers are using multi-factor authentication (MFA) when they log in to their developer account as the

developer role.

- E. Update the developer group permissions in the developer account to allow access to the productionapp S3 bucket.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 284

A company is running an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in a VPC. The VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet.

A security engineer wants to use AWS Secrets Manager to rotate the DB instance credentials automatically. Because of a security policy, the security engineer cannot use the standard AWS Lambda function that Secrets Manager provides to rotate the credentials. The security engineer deploys a custom Lambda function in the VPC. The custom Lambda function will be responsible for rotating the secret in Secrets Manager. The security engineer edits the DB instance's security group to allow connections from this function. When the function is invoked, the function cannot communicate with Secrets Manager to rotate the secret properly. What should the security engineer do so that the function can rotate the secret?

- A. Configure a VPC peering connection to the default VPC for Secrets Manager. Configure the Lambda function's subnet to use the peering connection for routes.
- B. Add an egress-only internet gateway to the VPC. Allow only the Lambda function's subnet to route traffic through the egress-only internet gateway.
- C. Configure a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint. Include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process.
- D. Add a NAT gateway to the VPC. Configure only the Lambda function's subnet with a default route through the NAT gateway.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 285

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? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ebs-automatic-encryption/> To implement encryption at rest for both the EC2 instances and the Aurora DB cluster, the following steps are required:

For the EC2 instances, modify the EBS default encryption settings in the target AWS Region to enable encryption. This will ensure that any new EBS volumes created in that Region are encrypted by default using an AWS managed key. Alternatively, you can specify a customer managed key when creating new EBS volumes. For more information, see Amazon EBS encryption.

Use an Auto Scaling group instance refresh to replace the existing EC2 instances with new ones that have encrypted EBS volumes attached. An instance refresh is a feature that helps you update all instances in an Auto Scaling group in a rolling fashion without the need to manage the instance replacement process manually. For more information, see Replacing Auto Scaling instances based on an instance refresh.

For the Aurora DB cluster, create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encrypted DB cluster from a snapshot of the existing DB cluster. You can use either an AWS managed key or a customer managed key to encrypt the new DB cluster. You

cannot enable or disable encryption for an existing DB cluster, so you have to create a new one from a snapshot. For more information, see [Encrypting Amazon Aurora resources](#).

The other options are incorrect because they either do not enable encryption at rest for the resources (B, D), or they use the wrong service for encryption (E).

Verified References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSEncryption.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/asg-instance-refresh.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html>

NEW QUESTION # 286

A company uses SAML federation to grant users access to AWS accounts. A company workload that is in an isolated AWS account runs on immutable infrastructure with no human access to Amazon EC2. The company requires a specialized user known as a break glass user to have access to the workload AWS account and instances in the case of SAML errors. A recent audit discovered that the company did not create the break glass user for the AWS account that contains the workload.

The company must create the break glass user. The company must log any activities of the break glass user and send the logs to a security team.

Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a break glass IAM role for the account. Allow security team members to perform the AssumeRoleWithSAML operation. Create an AWS Cloud Trail trail that has Amazon CloudWatch Logs turned on. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor security team activities.
- B. Create a local individual break glass IAM user on the operating system level of each workload instance. Configure unrestricted security groups on the instances to grant access to the break glass IAM users.
- C. **Configure AWS Systems Manager Session Manager for Amazon EC2. Configure an AWS Cloud Trail filter based on Session Manager. Send the results to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.**
- D. Create a break glass EC2 key pair for the AWS account. Provide the key pair to the security team. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor key pair activity. Send notifications to the security team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- E. **Create a local individual break glass IAM user for the security team. Create a trail in AWS CloudTrail that has Amazon CloudWatch Logs turned on. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor local user activities.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Explanation

The combination of solutions that will meet the requirements are:

A: Create a local individual break glass IAM user for the security team. Create a trail in AWS CloudTrail that has Amazon CloudWatch Logs turned on. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor local user activities. This is a valid solution because it allows the security team to access the workload AWS account and instances using a local IAM user that does not depend on SAML federation. It also enables logging and monitoring of the break glass user activities using AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon EventBridge¹²³.

E: Configure AWS Systems Manager Session Manager for Amazon EC2. Configure an AWS CloudTrail filter based on Session Manager. Send the results to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. This is a valid solution because it allows the security team to access the workload instances without opening any inbound ports or managing SSH keys or bastion hosts. It also enables logging and notification of the break glass user activities using AWS CloudTrail, Session Manager, and Amazon SNS⁴⁵⁶.

The other options are incorrect because:

B: Creating a break glass EC2 key pair for the AWS account and providing it to the security team is not a valid solution, because it requires opening inbound ports on the instances and managing SSH keys, which increases the security risk and complexity⁷.

C: Creating a break glass IAM role for the account and allowing security team members to perform the AssumeRoleWithSAML operation is not a valid solution, because it still depends on SAML federation, which might not work in case of SAML errors⁸.

D: Creating a local individual break glass IAM user on the operating system level of each workload instance and configuring unrestricted security groups on the instances to grant access to the break glass IAM users is not a valid solution, because it requires opening inbound ports on the instances and managing multiple local users, which increases the security risk and complexity⁹.

References:

1: Creating an IAM User in Your AWS Account 2: Creating a Trail - AWS CloudTrail 3: Using Amazon EventBridge with AWS

CloudTrail 4: Setting up Session Manager - AWS Systems Manager 5: Logging Session Manager sessions - AWS Systems

Manager 6: Amazon Simple Notification Service 7: Connecting to your Linux instance using SSH - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

8: AssumeRoleWithSAML - AWS Security Token Service 9: IAM Users - AWS Identity and Access Management

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