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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">• 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 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"> • 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.
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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q178-Q183):

NEW QUESTION # 178

A Security Engineer is working with a Product team building a web application on AWS. The application uses Amazon S3 to host the static content, Amazon API Gateway to provide RESTful services; and Amazon DynamoDB as the backend data store. The users already exist in a directory that is exposed through a SAML identity provider.

Which combination of the following actions should the Engineer take to enable users to be authenticated into the web application and call APIs? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a custom authorization service using AWS Lambda.
- B. Configure an Amazon Cognito identity pool to integrate with social login providers.
- C. Update API Gateway to use a COGNITO_USER_POOLS authorizer.
- D. Update DynamoDB to store the user email addresses and passwords.
- E. Configure a SAML identity provider in Amazon Cognito to map attributes to the Amazon Cognito user pool attributes.
- F. Configure the SAML identity provider to add the Amazon Cognito user pool as a relying party.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

The combination of the following actions should the Engineer take to enable users to be authenticated into the web application and call APIs are:

* B. Configure a SAML identity provider in Amazon Cognito to map attributes to the Amazon Cognito user pool attributes. This is a necessary step to federate the existing users from the SAML identity provider to the Amazon Cognito user pool, which will be used for authentication and authorization¹.

* C. Configure the SAML identity provider to add the Amazon Cognito user pool as a relying party. This is a necessary step to establish a trust relationship between the SAML identity provider and the Amazon Cognito user pool, which will allow the users to sign in using their existing credentials².

* F. Update API Gateway to use a COGNITO_USER_POOLS authorizer. This is a necessary step to enable API Gateway to use the Amazon Cognito user pool as an authorizer for the RESTful services, which will validate the identity or access tokens that are issued by Amazon Cognito when a user signs in successfully³.

The other options are incorrect because:

* A. Creating a custom authorization service using AWS Lambda is not a necessary step, because Amazon Cognito user pools can provide built-in authorization features, such as scopes and groups, that can be used to control access to API resources⁴.

* D. Configuring an Amazon Cognito identity pool to integrate with social login providers is not a necessary step, because the users already exist in a directory that is exposed through a SAML identity provider, and there is no requirement to support social login providers⁵.

* E. Updating DynamoDB to store the user email addresses and passwords is not a necessary step, because the user credentials are already stored in the SAML identity provider, and there is no need to duplicate them in DynamoDB⁶.

References:

1: Using Tokens with User Pools 2: Adding SAML Identity Providers to a User Pool 3: Control Access to a REST API Using Amazon Cognito User Pools as Authorizer 4: API Authorization with Resource Servers and OAuth 2.0 Scopes 5: Using Identity Pools (Federated Identities) 6: Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION # 179

Company A has an AWS account that is named Account A. Company A recently acquired Company B, which has an AWS account that is named Account B. Company B stores its files in an Amazon S3 bucket.

The administrators need to give a user from Account A full access to the S3 bucket in Account B.

After the administrators adjust the IAM permissions for the user in Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B, the user still cannot access any files in the S3 bucket.

Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. In Account B, create a bucket ACL to allow the user from Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B.
- B. In Account B, create an object ACL to allow the user from Account A to access all the objects in the S3 bucket in Account B.
- C. In Account B, create a user policy to allow the user from Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B.
- **D. In Account B, create a bucket policy to allow the user from Account A to access the S3 bucket in Account B.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A bucket policy is a resource-based policy that defines permissions for a specific S3 bucket. It can be used to grant cross-account access to another AWS account or an IAM user or role in another account. A bucket policy can also specify which actions, resources, and conditions are allowed or denied.

A bucket ACL is an access control list that grants basic read or write permissions to predefined groups of users. It cannot be used to grant cross-account access to a specific IAM user or role in another account.

An object ACL is an access control list that grants basic read or write permissions to predefined groups of users for a specific object in an S3 bucket. It cannot be used to grant cross-account access to a specific IAM user or role in another account.

A user policy is an IAM policy that defines permissions for an IAM user or role in the same account. It cannot be used to grant cross-account access to another AWS account or an IAM user or role in another account.

For more information, see [Provide cross-account access to objects in Amazon S3 buckets](#) and [Example 2:](#)

[Bucket owner granting cross-account bucket permissions.](#)

NEW QUESTION # 180

A company is operating a website using Amazon CloudFront. CloudFront serves some content from Amazon S3 and other from web servers running EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Amazon DynamoDB is used as the data store.

The company already uses IAM Certificate Manager (ACM) to store a public TLS certificate that can optionally secure connections between the website users and CloudFront. The company has a new requirement to enforce end-to-end encryption in transit.

Which combination of steps should the company take to meet this requirement? (Select THREE.)

- **A. Update the web application configuration on the web servers to use HTTPS instead of HTTP when connecting to DynamoDB**
- B. Create a TLS certificate. Configure the web servers on the EC2 instances to use HTTPS only with that certificate. Update the ALB to connect to the target group using HTTPS.
- C. Update the CloudFront distribution, configuring it to optionally use HTTPS when connecting to origins on Amazon S3
- D. Configure the web servers on the EC2 instances to listen using HTTPS using the public ACM TLS certificate. Update the ALB to connect to the target group using HTTPS
- **E. Update the ALB to listen using HTTPS using the public ACM TLS certificate. Update the CloudFront distribution to connect to the HTTPS listener.**
- **F. Update the CloudFront distribution to redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS**

Answer: A,E,F

NEW QUESTION # 181

A company has several petabytes of data. The company must preserve this data for 7 years to comply with regulatory requirements. The company's compliance team asks a security officer to develop a strategy that will prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data.

Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- **A. Create a vault in Amazon S3 Glacier. Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements. Upload the data to the vault.**
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Upload the data to the bucket. Use a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier. Create a Vault Lock policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.

- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode. Upload the data to the bucket. Create a resource-based bucket policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the bucket to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode. Upload the data to the bucket. Create a user-based IAM policy that meets all the regulatory requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To preserve the data for 7 years and prevent anyone from changing or deleting it, the security officer needs to use a service that can store the data securely and enforce compliance controls. The most cost-effective way to do this is to use Amazon S3 Glacier, which is a low-cost storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. S3 Glacier allows you to create a vault, which is a container for storing archives. Archives are any data such as photos, videos, or documents that you want to store durably and reliably.

S3 Glacier also offers a feature called Vault Lock, which helps you to easily deploy and enforce compliance controls for individual vaults with a Vault Lock policy. You can specify controls such as "write once read many" (WORM) in a Vault Lock policy and lock the policy from future edits. Once a Vault Lock policy is locked, the policy can no longer be changed or deleted. S3 Glacier enforces the controls set in the Vault Lock policy to help achieve your compliance objectives. For example, you can use Vault Lock policies to enforce data retention by denying deletes for a specified period of time.

To use S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, the security officer needs to follow these steps:

- * Create a vault in S3 Glacier using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs.
- * Create a Vault Lock policy in S3 Glacier that meets all the regulatory requirements using the IAM policy language. The policy can include conditions such as `aws:CurrentTime` or `aws:SecureTransport` to further restrict access to the vault.

* Initiate the lock by attaching the Vault Lock policy to the vault, which sets the lock to an in-progress state and returns a lock ID. While the policy is in the in-progress state, you have 24 hours to validate your Vault Lock policy before the lock ID expires. To prevent your vault from exiting the in-progress state, you must complete the Vault Lock process within these 24 hours. Otherwise, your Vault Lock policy will be deleted.

* Use the lock ID to complete the lock process. If the Vault Lock policy doesn't work as expected, you can stop the Vault Lock process and restart from the beginning.

* Upload the data to the vault using either direct upload or multipart upload methods.

For more information about S3 Glacier and Vault Lock, see S3 Glacier Vault Lock.

The other options are incorrect because:

* Option A is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a WORM model in S3. You can apply two types of object locks: retention periods and legal holds. A retention period specifies a fixed period of time during which an object remains locked. A legal hold is an indefinite lock on an object until it is removed. However, S3 Object Lock only prevents objects from being overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user in your AWS account. It does not prevent objects from being modified by other means, such as changing their metadata or encryption settings. Moreover, S3 Object Lock requires that you enable versioning on your bucket, which will incur additional storage costs for storing multiple versions of an object.

* Option B is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring it to use S3 Object Lock in governance mode will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. S3 Object Lock in governance mode works similarly to compliance mode, except that users with specific IAM permissions can change or delete objects that are locked. This means that users who have `s3:BypassGovernanceRetention` permission can remove retention periods or legal holds from objects and overwrite or delete them before they expire. This option does not provide strong enforcement for compliance controls as required by the regulatory requirements.

* Option D is incorrect because creating an Amazon S3 bucket and using a lifecycle rule to transition the data to a vault in S3 Glacier will not prevent anyone from changing or deleting the data. Lifecycle rules are actions that Amazon S3 automatically performs on objects during their lifetime. You can use lifecycle rules to transition objects between storage classes or expire them after a certain period of time.

However, lifecycle rules do not apply any compliance controls on objects or prevent them from being modified or deleted by users. Moreover, transitioning objects from S3 to S3 Glacier using lifecycle rules will incur additional charges for retrieval requests and data transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 182

An audit reveals that a company has multiple applications that are susceptible to SQL injection attacks. The company wants a formal penetration testing program as soon as possible to identify future risks in applications that are deployed on AWS.

The company's legal department is concerned that such testing might create AWS abuse notifications and violate the AWS Acceptable Use policy. The company must ensure compliance in these areas.

Which testing procedures are allowed on AWS as part of a penetration testing strategy? (Select TWO.)

- A. DNS zone walking through Amazon Route 53 hosted zones

- B. Use of a SQL injection tool on the company's web application against an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance
- C. Brute force test of the Amazon S3 bucket namespace
- D. Packet flooding of the company's web application
- E. Port scanning inside the company's VPC

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 183

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