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## Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

### NEW QUESTION # 67

A company needs to detect unauthenticated access to its Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters. The solution must require no additional configuration of the existing EKS deployment.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Enable AWS Security Hub and monitor Kubernetes findings.
- B. Monitor CloudWatch Container Insights metrics for EKS.
- C. Install a third-party security add-on.
- D. **Enable Amazon GuardDuty and use EKS Audit Log Monitoring.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon GuardDuty provides managed threat detection and supports EKS protection features that analyze Kubernetes audit logs to detect suspicious activity, including unauthorized or unauthenticated access attempts.

AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation recommends GuardDuty for low-overhead detection because it is fully managed and does not require deploying agents or modifying application code. EKS Audit Log Monitoring is designed to consume and analyze relevant control plane audit events to identify anomalous or unauthorized actions against the cluster. Compared to third-party add-ons, GuardDuty reduces operational burden and remains fully within AWS managed services. Security Hub aggregates findings from services like GuardDuty but does not itself perform the detection. CloudWatch Container Insights focuses on performance and operational metrics, not authentication security detections. Therefore, enabling GuardDuty with EKS Audit Log Monitoring provides the required detection with the least operational effort and without requiring additional configuration to the existing EKS workload beyond enabling the feature.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

[AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide](#)

[Amazon GuardDuty EKS Protection and Audit Log Monitoring](#)

[AWS Threat Detection Best Practices for Kubernetes on AWS](#)

### NEW QUESTION # 68

A security team manages a company's AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed keys.

Only members of the security team can administer the KMS keys. The company's application team has a software process that needs temporary access to the keys occasionally. The security team needs to provide the application team's software process with access to the keys.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a new KMS key by generating key material on premises. Import the key material to AWS KMS whenever the application team needs access. Grant the application team permissions to use the key.
- B. Edit the key policy that grants the security team access to the KMS keys by adding the application team as principals. Revert this change when the application team no longer needs access.
- C. **Create a key grant to allow the application team to use the KMS keys. Revoke the grant when the application team no longer needs access.**
- D. Export the KMS key material to an on-premises hardware security module (HSM). Give the application team access to the key material.

### Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS KMS key grants are specifically designed to provide temporary, granular permissions to use customer managed keys without modifying key policies. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, grants are the preferred mechanism for delegating key usage permissions to AWS principals for short- term or programmatic access scenarios. Grants allow permissions such as Encrypt, Decrypt, or GenerateDataKey and can be created and revoked dynamically.

Using a key grant avoids the operational risk and overhead of editing key policies, which are long-term control mechanisms and should remain stable. AWS documentation emphasizes that frequent key policy changes increase the risk of misconfiguration and accidental privilege escalation. Grants can be revoked immediately when access is no longer required, ensuring strong adherence to the principle of least privilege.

Options A and D violate AWS security best practices because AWS KMS does not allow direct export of key material unless the key was explicitly created as an importable key, and exporting key material increases exposure risk. Option B requires manual policy changes and rollback, which introduces operational overhead and audit complexity.

AWS recommends key grants as the most efficient and secure way to provide temporary access to KMS keys for applications.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS KMS Key Policies and Grants Documentation

AWS KMS Best Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 69

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

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 70

A company has AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. An Amazon S3 bucket in one account is publicly accessible. A security engineer must remove public access and ensure the bucket cannot be made public again.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Object Lock governance and deny `s3:PutPublicAccessBlock` by SCP.
- B. Enforce KMS encryption and deny `s3:GetObject` by SCP.
- C. Enable `PublicAccessBlock` and deny `s3:GetObject` by SCP.
- **D. Enable `PublicAccessBlock` and deny `s3:PutPublicAccessBlock` by SCP.**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Block Public Access provides centralized controls to prevent public access through bucket policies and ACLs. AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance recommends enabling Block Public Access to reduce accidental exposure and to enforce guardrails that override public grants. Enabling Block Public Access on the bucket removes current public exposure when combined with correcting policies/ACLs and prevents future misconfiguration. To ensure the bucket cannot be made public again, the security engineer must prevent principals from disabling Block Public Access. An SCP that denies `s3:PutPublicAccessBlock` prevents changes that would remove or weaken the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration, enforcing the guardrail across the OU or account.

Options A and D do not directly address public exposure control. Option B denies object reads but does not ensure public access cannot be re-enabled; it also does not address the root misconfiguration pathways and could disrupt legitimate access patterns.

Option C specifically combines the correct preventive control (`PublicAccessBlock`) with organizational enforcement to stop future reversal.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide  
Amazon S3 Block Public Access  
AWS Organizations SCP Guardrails for S3 Controls

### NEW QUESTION # 71

A company's application team needs a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to use with Amazon S3. The company's security policy requires separate keys for different AWS services to limit security exposure. How can a security engineer limit the KMS customer managed key to work with only Amazon S3?

- A. Configure the key policy to allow only Amazon S3 to perform the kms:Encrypt action.
- B. **Configure the key policy to allow KMS actions only when the value for the kms:ViaService condition key matches the Amazon S3 service name.**
- C. Configure the application's IAM role policy to allow only S3 operations when the operations are combined with the KMS customer managed key.
- D. Configure the application's IAM role policy to allow Amazon S3 to perform the iamPassRole action.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

AWS KMS provides condition keys that can be used to tightly scope how and where a customer managed key can be used. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, the kms:ViaService condition key is specifically designed to restrict key usage to requests that originate from a particular AWS service in a specific Region.

By configuring the key policy to allow KMS cryptographic operations only when kms:ViaService equals s3.

<region>.amazonaws.com, the security engineer ensures that the key can be used exclusively by Amazon S3.

Even if other IAM principals have permissions to use the key, the key cannot be used by other services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, or AWS Lambda.

Option A is incorrect because AWS services do not assume identities in key policies. Options C and D modify IAM role policies, which do not control how a KMS key is used by AWS services. AWS documentation clearly states that service-level restrictions must be enforced at the KMS key policy level using condition keys.

This approach enforces strong separation of duties and limits blast radius, which aligns with AWS security best practices.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide  
AWS KMS Key Policy Condition Keys  
AWS KMS Best Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 72

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