

# Amazon SCS-C03必殺問題集 & SCS-C03受験トレーニング



P.S. Pass4TestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいSCS-C03ダンプ: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nhlWc4bQ\\_4pmB9uawj0I9GHPt8G60EJZ](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nhlWc4bQ_4pmB9uawj0I9GHPt8G60EJZ)

成功した方法を見つけるだけで、失敗の言い訳をしないでください。AmazonのSCS-C03試験に受かるのは実際にそんなに難しいことではないです。大切なのはあなたがどんな方法を使うかということです。Pass4TestのAmazonのSCS-C03試験トレーニング資料はよい選択で、あなたが首尾よく試験に合格することを助けられます。これも成功へのショートカットです。誰もが成功する可能性があって、大切なのは選択することです。

IT業種のAmazonのSCS-C03認定試験に合格したいのなら、Pass4Test AmazonのSCS-C03試験トレーニング問題集を選ぶのは必要なことです。AmazonのSCS-C03認定試験に受かったら、あなたの仕事はより良い保証を得て、将来のキャリアで、少なくともIT領域であなたの技能と知識は国際的に認知され、受け入れられるです。これも多くの人々がAmazonのSCS-C03認定試験を選ぶ理由の一つです。その理由でこの試験はますます重視されるになります。Pass4Test AmazonのSCS-C03試験トレーニング資料はあなたが上記の念願を実現することを助けられるのです。Pass4Test AmazonのSCS-C03試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家が研究したもので、問題と解答が緊密に結んでいますから、比べるものがないです。高い価格のトレーニング授業を受けることはなくて、Pass4Test AmazonのSCS-C03試験トレーニング資料をショッピングカートに入れる限り、我々はあなたが気楽に試験に合格することを助けられます。

>> Amazon SCS-C03必殺問題集 <<

## SCS-C03受験トレーニング、SCS-C03対応資料

常にAmazon SCS-C03試験に参加する予定があるお客様は「こちらの問題集には、全部で何問位、掲載されておりますか?」といった質問を提出しました。心配なくて我々Pass4TestのAmazon SCS-C03試験問題集は実際試験のすべての問題種類をカバーします。70%の問題は解説がありますし、試験の内容を理解しやすいと助けて

す。

## Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty 認定 SCS-C03 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

### 質問 # 12

CloudFormation stack deployments fail for some users due to permission inconsistencies. Which combination of steps will ensure consistent deployments MOST securely? (Select THREE.)

- A. Update each stack to use the service role.
- B. Create a service role with `cloudformation.amazonaws.com` as the principal.
- C. Attach service ARNs in policy resources.
- D. Create a composite principal service role.
- E. Attach scoped policies to the service role.
- F. Allow `iam:PassRole` to the service role.

正解: A、B、F

解説:

AWS best practices require CloudFormation to assume a dedicated service role. This ensures consistent permissions regardless of the user. Users must have `iam:PassRole` permission to pass the role. Updating stacks to use the service role enforces uniform deployment behavior.

### 質問 # 13

A company is using Amazon Macie, AWS Firewall Manager, Amazon Inspector, and AWS Shield Advanced in its AWS account. The company wants to receive alerts if a DDoS attack occurs against the account. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors AWS Firewall Manager metrics for an active DDoS event.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors AWS Shield Advanced metrics for an active DDoS event.
- C. Use Amazon Macie to detect an active DDoS event and create Amazon CloudWatch alarms that respond to Macie findings.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to review resources and invoke Amazon CloudWatch alarms for any resources that are vulnerable to DDoS attacks.

正解: B

解説:

AWS Shield Advanced is the AWS-native managed service specifically designed to provide detection, mitigation, and visibility for Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks at both the network and application layers. Shield Advanced integrates directly with Amazon CloudWatch by publishing DDoS-related metrics such as `DDoSDetected`, `AttackVolume`, and `AttackVector`, which can be monitored using CloudWatch alarms to trigger alerts in near real time. This makes option D the correct and fully supported solution.

Amazon Macie focuses on discovering and protecting sensitive data (such as PII) in Amazon S3 using machine learning and does not provide DDoS detection capabilities, making option A incorrect. Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability management service that assesses EC2 instances, container images, and Lambda functions for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure; it does not detect live DDoS attacks, so option B is incorrect. AWS Firewall Manager is a centralized management service for configuring AWS WAF, Shield Advanced, and security groups across accounts, but it does not emit native DDoS detection metrics for alerting, which eliminates option C.

According to AWS Security Specialty documentation, the recommended best practice for DDoS detection and alerting is to enable AWS Shield Advanced and configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms on Shield metrics, optionally integrating with Amazon SNS for notifications and AWS Incident Manager for response automation.

### 質問 # 14

A company needs to scan all AWS Lambda functions for code vulnerabilities.

- A. Enable Amazon Inspector Lambda scanning.
- B. Use Amazon Macie.

- C. Use GuardDuty Lambda Protection.
- D. Use GuardDuty and Security Hub.

正解: A

解説:

Amazon Inspector provides native Lambda code vulnerability scanning. GuardDuty focuses on runtime threats, not static code analysis.

#### 質問 # 15

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 that are outside of AWS. What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS in all the VPCs in the organization. Set the `aws:SourceVpce` condition to the VPC endpoint identifier on the SQS policy. Add the `aws:PrincipalOrgId` condition to the VPC endpoint policy.
- B. Create security groups that only accept inbound traffic from the CIDR blocks of all the VPCs in the organization. Attach the security groups to all the SQS queues in all the VPCs in the organization.
- C. In all the VPCs in the organization, adjust the network ACLs to only accept inbound traffic from the CIDR blocks of all the VPCs in the organization. Attach the network ACLs to all the subnets in all the VPCs in the organization.
- D. Use a cloud access security broker (CASB) to maintain a list of managed resources. Configure the CASB to check the API and console access against that list on a web proxy.

正解: A

解説:

Amazon SQS is an AWS-managed service and does not operate within customer VPCs.

Therefore, security groups and network ACLs cannot be used to control access to SQS, making options A and B invalid.

According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, the recommended approach to securely access AWS services from within a VPC is through interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink).

By creating interface VPC endpoints for Amazon SQS, the company ensures that traffic to SQS stays within the AWS network and does not traverse the public internet. Adding an SQS resource policy with the `aws:SourceVpce` condition restricts access so that only requests originating from the specified VPC endpoint are allowed. Additionally, using the `aws:PrincipalOrgId` condition ensures that only principals belonging to the same AWS Organization can access the queue.

Option D introduces an external tool, increasing cost and compliance complexity, which directly violates the requirement to minimize investment outside AWS.

AWS documentation clearly identifies VPC endpoints combined with IAM condition keys as a best practice for securing service access in multi-account environments.

#### 質問 # 16

CloudFormation stack deployments fail for some users due to permission inconsistencies. Which combination of steps will ensure consistent deployments MOST securely? (Select THREE.)

- A. Update each stack to use the service role.
- B. Create a service role with `cloudformation.amazonaws.com` as the principal.
- C. Attach service ARNs in policy resources.
- D. Create a composite principal service role.
- E. Attach scoped policies to the service role.
- F. Allow `iam:PassRole` to the service role.

正解: A、B、F

解説:

AWS best practices require CloudFormation to assume a dedicated service role. This ensures consistent permissions regardless of the user. Users must have `iam:PassRole` permission to pass the role. Updating stacks to use the service role enforces uniform deployment behavior.



www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

BONUS!!! Pass4Test SCS-C03ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nhIWc4bQ\\_4pmB9uawj0I9GHPt8G60EJZ](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nhIWc4bQ_4pmB9uawj0I9GHPt8G60EJZ)