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## Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

### NEW QUESTION # 159

A company's data scientists want to create artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) training models by using Amazon SageMaker. The training models will use large datasets in an Amazon S3 bucket. The datasets contain sensitive information. On average, the data scientists need 30 days to train models. The S3 bucket has been secured appropriately. The company's data retention policy states that all data that is older than 45 days must be removed from the S3 bucket.

Which action should a security engineer take to enforce this data retention policy?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to check the last-modified date of the S3 objects and delete objects that are older than 45 days. Create an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function for each PutObject operation.
- **B. Configure an S3 Lifecycle rule on the S3 bucket to delete objects after 45 days.**
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to check the last-modified date of the S3 objects and delete objects that are older than 45 days. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function each month.
- D. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering on the S3 bucket to automatically transition objects to another storage class.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Lifecycle rules provide a native, fully managed mechanism to automatically transition or delete objects based on their age. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, S3 Lifecycle policies are the recommended and most secure method for enforcing data retention requirements because they operate automatically, consistently, and without custom code.

By configuring a lifecycle rule to delete objects after 45 days, the company ensures that sensitive datasets are retained long enough to support the 30-day model training process while remaining compliant with the data retention policy. Lifecycle rules are enforced by Amazon S3 itself and apply uniformly to all objects in the bucket or to objects that match specific prefixes or tags.

### NEW QUESTION # 160

A company is attempting to conduct forensic analysis on an Amazon EC2 instance, but the company is unable to connect to the instance by using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. The company has installed AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on the EC2 instance.

The EC2 instance is in a subnet in a VPC that does not have an internet gateway attached. The company has associated a security group with the EC2 instance. The security group does not have inbound or outbound rules. The subnet's network ACL allows all inbound and outbound traffic.

Which combination of actions will allow the company to conduct forensic analysis on the EC2 instance without compromising forensic data? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create a VPC interface endpoint for Systems Manager in the VPC where the EC2 instance is located.
- B. Create an EC2 key pair. Associate the key pair with the EC2 instance.
- C. Update the EC2 instance security group to add a rule that allows outbound traffic on port 443 for 0.0.0.0/0.
- D. Update the EC2 instance security group to add a rule that allows inbound traffic on port 443 to the VPC 's CIDR range.
- E. Attach a security group to the VPC interface endpoint. Allow inbound traffic on port 443 to the VPC 's CIDR range.
- F. Create a VPC interface endpoint for the EC2 instance in the VPC where the EC2 instance is located.

**Answer: A,C,E**

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager Session Manager requires secure outbound HTTPS connectivity from the EC2 instance to Systems Manager endpoints. In a VPC without internet access, AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation recommends using interface VPC endpoints to enable private connectivity without exposing the instance to the internet.

Creating a VPC interface endpoint for Systems Manager allows the SSM Agent to communicate securely with the Systems Manager service. The endpoint must have an attached security group that allows inbound traffic on port 443 from the VPC CIDR range. Additionally, the EC2 instance security group must allow outbound HTTPS traffic on port 443 so the agent can initiate connections.

Option C is incorrect because creating or associating key pairs enables SSH access, which can alter forensic evidence and violates forensic best practices. Option B is unnecessary because Session Manager does not require inbound rules on the EC2 instance. Option F is invalid because EC2 does not use interface endpoints for management connectivity.

This combination ensures secure, private access for forensic investigation while preserving evidence integrity and adhering to AWS incident response best practices.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Systems Manager Session Manager Architecture

AWS Incident Response and Forensics Best Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 161

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization consists of multiple OUs. The company must prevent IAM principals from outside the organization from accessing the organization's Amazon S3 buckets. The solution must not affect the existing access that the OUs have to the S3 buckets. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an SCP that includes the "aws:ResourceOrgID": "\${aws:PrincipalOrgID}" condition.
- B. Configure S3 Block Public Access for all S3 buckets.
- C. Configure S3 Block Public Access for all AWS accounts.
- D. Deploy an SCP that includes the "aws:ResourceOrgPaths": "\${aws:PrincipalOrgPaths}" condition.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

By using an SCP with the `aws:ResourceOrgID` and `aws:PrincipalOrgID` condition, you ensure that only IAM principals from within the same AWS Organization can access the S3 buckets. This SCP restricts access from any IAM principals outside the organization while allowing access within the organization. This approach meets the requirement without affecting existing permissions within the OUs.

### NEW QUESTION # 162

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. Enforce KMS encryption and deny `s3:GetObject` by SCP.
- B. Enable Object Lock governance and deny `s3:PutPublicAccessBlock` 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 # 163

A company needs to prevent Amazon S3 objects from being shared with IAM identities outside of the company's organization in AWS Organizations. A security engineer is creating and deploying an SCP to accomplish this goal. The company has enabled the S3 Block Public Access feature on all of its S3 buckets. What should the SCP do to meet these requirements?

- A. Deny the `S3:PutAccountPublicAccessBlock` action with a Condition element that comprises an operator of `StringLike`, a key of `aws:PrincipalArn`, and the values of the external IAM principals.
- **B. Deny the `S3:*` action with a Condition element that comprises an operator of `StringNotEquals`, a key of `aws:ResourceOrgID`, and a value of `S {aws:PrincipalOrgID}`.**
- C. Allow the `S3:*` action with a Condition element that comprises an operator of `StringNotEquals`, a key of `aws:PrincipalOrgID`, and a value of `S {aws:PrincipalOrgID}`.
- D. Deny the `S3:*` action with a Condition element that comprises an operator of `StringLike`, a key of `aws:PrincipalArn`, and the values of the external IAM principals

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To restrict access to Amazon S3 objects so that they are only accessible by IAM identities within the company's AWS Organization, the SCP should deny access to any `S3:*` action where the resource's organization ID (`aws:ResourceOrgID`) does not match the principal's organization ID (`aws:PrincipalOrgID`). Using `StringNotEquals` ensures that only IAM identities within the organization can access the S3 objects. If the resource and principal organization IDs are different, access will be denied.

### NEW QUESTION # 164



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