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## Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q399-Q404):

### NEW QUESTION # 399

A company needs to use HTTPS when connecting to its web applications to meet compliance requirements.

These web applications run in Amazon VPC on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A security engineer wants to ensure that the load balancer will only accept connections over port 443.

even if the ALB is mistakenly configured with an HTTP listener

Which configuration steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a network ACL that denies inbound connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80. Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway.
- B. Create a network ACL that allows outbound connections to the VPC IP range on port 443 only. Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway.
- C. Create a security group with a rule that denies Inbound connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80. Attach this security group to the ALB to overwrite more permissive rules from the ALB's default security group.
- **D. Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443. Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To ensure that the load balancer only accepts connections over port 443, the security engineer should do the following:

\* Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443.

This means that the security group allows HTTPS traffic from any source IP address.

\* Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB. This means that the security group overrides any other rules that might allow HTTP traffic on port 80.

#### NEW QUESTION # 400

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:

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

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

**Answer: A,D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 401

A Security Architect has been asked to review an existing security architecture and identify why the application servers cannot successfully initiate a connection to the database servers. The following summary describes the architecture:

1 An Application Load Balancer, an internet gateway, and a NAT gateway are configured in the public subnet

2 Database, application, and web servers are configured on three different private subnets.

3 The VPC has two route tables: one for the public subnet and one for all other subnets The route table for the public subnet has a 0 0 0/0 route to the internet gateway The route table for all other subnets has a 0 0.0.0/0 route to the NAT gateway. All private subnets can route to each other

4 Each subnet has a network ACL implemented that limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to only the required ports and protocols

5 There are 3 Security Groups (SGs) database application and web Each group limits all inbound and outbound connectivity to the minimum required Which of the following accurately reflects the access control mechanisms the Architect should verify?

- A. Inbound and outbound SG configuration on database servers Inbound and outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet
- **B. Outbound SG configuration on database servers Inbound SG configuration on application servers inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet**
- C. Inbound SG configuration on database servers Outbound SG configuration on application servers Inbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet Outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet.
- D. Inbound SG configuration on database servers  
Outbound SG configuration on application servers  
Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the database subnet  
Inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on the application server subnet

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

this is the accurate reflection of the access control mechanisms that the Architect should verify. Access control mechanisms are methods that regulate who can access what resources and how. Security groups and network ACLs are two types of access control mechanisms that can be applied to EC2 instances and subnets.

Security groups are stateful, meaning they remember and return traffic that was previously allowed. Network ACLs are stateless,

meaning they do not remember or return traffic that was previously allowed. Security groups and network ACLs can have inbound and outbound rules that specify the source, destination, protocol, and port of the traffic. By verifying the outbound security group configuration on database servers, the inbound security group configuration on application servers, and the inbound and outbound network ACL configuration on both the database and application server subnets, the Architect can check if there are any misconfigurations or conflicts that prevent the application servers from initiating a connection to the database servers. The other options are either inaccurate or incomplete for verifying the access control mechanisms.

#### NEW QUESTION # 402

A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run its container-based application on AWS. The company needs to ensure that the container images contain no severe vulnerabilities. The company also must ensure that only specific IAM roles and specific AWS accounts can access the container images.

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

- A. Pull images from the public container registry. Publish the images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories with scan on push configured in a centralized AWS account. Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS accounts. Use identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals can access the images.
- B. Pull images from the public container registry. Publish the images to AWS CodeArtifact repositories in a centralized AWS account. Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS accounts. Use repository policies and identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals and accounts can access the images.
- C. Pull images from the public container registry. Publish the images to a private container registry that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in a centralized AWS account. Deploy host-based container scanning tools to EC2 instances that run Amazon ECS. Restrict access to the container images by using basic authentication over HTTPS.
- D. Pull images from the public container registry. Publish the images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories with scan on push configured in a centralized AWS account. Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS accounts. Use repository policies and identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals and accounts can access the images.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Pull images from the public container registry. Publish the images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories with scan on push configured in a centralized AWS account.

Use a CI/CD pipeline to deploy the images to different AWS accounts. Use repository policies and identity-based policies to restrict access to which IAM principals and accounts can access the images.

This solution meets the requirements because:

\* Amazon ECR is a fully managed container registry service that supports Docker and OCI images and artifacts<sup>1</sup>. It integrates with Amazon ECS and other AWS services to simplify the development and deployment of container-based applications.

\* Amazon ECR provides image scanning on push, which uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database from the open-source Clair project to detect software vulnerabilities in container images<sup>2</sup>. The scan results are available in the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs<sup>2</sup>.

\* Amazon ECR supports cross-account access to repositories, which allows sharing images across

\* multiple AWS accounts<sup>3</sup>. This can be achieved by using repository policies, which are resource-based policies that specify which IAM principals and accounts can access the repositories and what actions they can perform<sup>4</sup>. Additionally, identity-based policies can be used to control which IAM roles in each account can access the repositories<sup>5</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because:

\* A. This option does not use repository policies to restrict cross-account access to the images, which is a requirement. Identity-based policies alone are not sufficient to control access to Amazon ECR repositories<sup>5</sup>.

\* B. This option does not use Amazon ECR, which is a fully managed service that provides image scanning and cross-account access features. Hosting a private container registry on EC2 instances would require more management overhead and additional security measures.

\* D. This option uses AWS CodeArtifact, which is a fully managed artifact repository service that supports Maven, npm, NuGet, PyPI, and generic package formats<sup>6</sup>. However, AWS CodeArtifact does not support Docker or OCI container images, which are required for Amazon ECS applications.

#### NEW QUESTION # 403

A security engineer is checking an AWS CloudFormation template for vulnerabilities. The security engineer finds a parameter that has a default value that exposes an application's API key in plaintext. The parameter is referenced several times throughout the template. The security engineer must replace the parameter while maintaining the ability to reference the value in the template.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Store the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{resolve:dynamodb:MyTableName:MyPrimaryKey}}`.
- **B. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}`.**
- C. Store the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName}}`.
- D. Store the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{resolve:ssm:MySSMParameterName:I}}`.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

```
{{resolve:s3:MyBucketName:MyObjectName}}
```

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Store the API key value in AWS Secrets Manager. In the template, replace all references to the value with `{{resolve:secretsmanager:MySecretId:SecretString}}`.

This answer is correct because AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets that are needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. You can store and manage secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive data in Secrets Manager. You can also use Secrets Manager to rotate, manage, and retrieve your secrets throughout their lifecycle<sup>1</sup>. Secrets Manager integrates with AWS CloudFormation, which allows you to reference secrets from your templates using the `{{resolve:secretsmanager:...}}` syntax<sup>2</sup>. This way, you can avoid exposing your secrets in plaintext and still use them in your resources.

The other options are incorrect because:

A) Storing the API key value as a SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to SecureString parameters. This means that you cannot use the `{{resolve:ssm:...}}` syntax to retrieve encrypted parameter values from Parameter Store<sup>3</sup>. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to decrypt the parameter value, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

C) Storing the API key value in Amazon DynamoDB is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to DynamoDB items. This means that you cannot use the `{{resolve:dynamodb:...}}` syntax to retrieve item values from DynamoDB tables<sup>4</sup>. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to query the DynamoDB table, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

D) Storing the API key value in a new Amazon S3 bucket is not a solution, because AWS CloudFormation does not support references to S3 objects. This means that you cannot use the `{{resolve:s3:...}}` syntax to retrieve object values from S3 buckets<sup>5</sup>. You would have to use a custom resource or a Lambda function to download the object from S3, which adds complexity and overhead to your template.

Reference:

1: What is AWS Secrets Manager? 2: Referencing AWS Secrets Manager secrets from Parameter Store parameters 3: Using dynamic references to specify template values 4: Amazon DynamoDB 5: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

## NEW QUESTION # 404

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