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AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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1. A company has an application that uses an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL database. The company is

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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Logging and Monitoring: This topic prepares AWS Security specialists to design and implement robust monitoring and alerting systems for addressing security events. It emphasizes troubleshooting logging solutions and analyzing logs to enhance threat visibility.
Topic 4	<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.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101

A company wants to ensure that its IAM resources can be launched only in the us-east-1 and us-west-2 Regions. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that will prevent developers from launching Amazon EC2 instances in other Regions?

- A. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in all Regions. Create alerts to detect unauthorized activity outside us-east-1 and us-west-2.
- **B. Provision EC2 resources by using IAM Cloud Formation templates through IAM CodePipeline. Allow only the values of us-east-1 and us-west-2 in the IAM CloudFormation template's parameters.**
- C. Use an organization in IAM Organizations. Attach an SCP that allows all actions when the IAM: Requested Region condition key is either us-east-1 or us-west-2. Delete the FullIAMAccess policy.
- D. Create an IAM Config rule to prevent unauthorized activity outside us-east-1 and us-west-2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 102

A company recently had a security audit in which the auditors identified multiple potential threats. These potential threats can cause usage pattern changes such as DNS access peak, abnormal instance traffic, abnormal network interface traffic, and unusual Amazon S3 API calls. The threats can come from different sources and can occur at any time. The company needs to implement a solution to continuously monitor its system and identify all these incoming threats in near-real time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon Inspector from a centralized account. Use Amazon Inspector to manage AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs.
- **B. Enable Amazon GuardDuty from a centralized account. Use GuardDuty to manage AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs.**
- C. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to manage these logs from

a centralized account.

- D. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC flow logs, and DNS logs. Use Amazon Macie to monitor these logs from a centralized account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Q: Which data sources does GuardDuty analyze? GuardDuty analyzes CloudTrail management event logs, CloudTrail S3 data event logs, VPC Flow Logs, DNS query logs, and Amazon EKS audit logs. GuardDuty can also scan EBS volume data for possible malware when GuardDuty Malware Protection is enabled and identifies suspicious behavior indicative of malicious software in EC2 instance or container workloads. The service is optimized to consume large data volumes for near real-time processing of security detections. GuardDuty gives you access to built-in detection techniques developed and optimized for the cloud, which are maintained and continuously improved upon by GuardDuty engineering.

NEW QUESTION # 103

A security engineer wants to use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send email alerts to a company's security team for Amazon GuardDuty findings that have a High severity level. The security engineer also wants to deliver these findings to a visualization tool for further examination.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to AWS CloudTrail with two targets in CloudTrail. From CloudTrail, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use OpenSearch Dashboards to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for CloudTrail. Use event pattern matching with a CloudTrail event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
- B. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to an Amazon CloudWatch alarm with two targets in CloudWatch. From CloudWatch, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Streams into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for the CloudWatch alarm. Use event pattern matching with an Amazon EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
- C. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to Amazon EventBridge with two targets. From EventBridge, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use OpenSearch Dashboards to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for EventBridge. Use event pattern matching with an EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.
- D. Set up GuardDuty to send notifications to Amazon EventBridge with two targets. From EventBridge, stream the findings through Amazon Kinesis Data Streams into an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain as the first target for delivery. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize the findings. Use OpenSearch queries for further analysis. Deliver email alerts to the security team by configuring an SNS topic as a second target for EventBridge. Use event pattern matching with an EventBridge event rule to send only High severity findings in the alerts.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 104

A company's data scientists want to create AI/ML training models 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 older than 45 days must be removed from the S3 bucket.

- 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 Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function each month.
- B. 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.
- C. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering on the S3 bucket to automatically transition objects to another storage class.
- D. Configure an S3 Lifecycle rule on the S3 bucket to delete objects after 45 days.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 105

A company is using Amazon Route 53 Resolver for its hybrid DNS infrastructure. The company has set up Route 53 Resolver forwarding rules for authoritative domains that are hosted on on-premises DNS servers.

A new security mandate requires the company to implement a solution to log and query DNS traffic that goes to the on-premises DNS servers. The logs must show details of the source IP address of the instance from which the query originated. The logs also must show the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Route 53 Resolver query logging on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- B. Configure VPC flow logs on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- C. Use VPC Traffic Mirroring. Configure all relevant elastic network interfaces as the traffic source, include amazon-dns in the mirror filter, and set Amazon CloudWatch Logs as the mirror target. Use CloudWatch Insights on the mirror session logs to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.
- D. Modify the Route 53 Resolver rules on the authoritative domains that forward to the on-premises DNS servers. Send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries on the source IP address and DNS name.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is C. Configure Route 53 Resolver query logging on all relevant VPCs. Send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on the source IP address and DNS name.

According to the AWS documentation¹, Route 53 Resolver query logging lets you log the DNS queries that Route 53 Resolver handles for your VPCs. You can send the logs to CloudWatch Logs, Amazon S3, or Kinesis Data Firehose. The logs include information such as the following:

The AWS Region where the VPC was created

The ID of the VPC that the query originated from

The IP address of the instance that the query originated from

The instance ID of the resource that the query originated from

The date and time that the query was first made

The DNS name requested (such as prod.example.com)

The DNS record type (such as A or AAAA)

The DNS response code, such as NoError or ServFail

The DNS response data, such as the IP address that is returned in response to the DNS query You can use CloudWatch Insights to run queries on your log data and analyze the results using graphs and statistics². You can filter and aggregate the log data based on any field, and use operators and functions to perform calculations and transformations. For example, you can use CloudWatch Insights to find out how many queries were made for a specific domain name, or which instances made the most queries.

Therefore, this solution meets the requirements of logging and querying DNS traffic that goes to the on-premises DNS servers, showing details of the source IP address of the instance from which the query originated, and the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver.

The other options are incorrect because:

A: Using VPC Traffic Mirroring would not capture the DNS queries that go to the on-premises DNS servers, because Traffic Mirroring only copies network traffic from an elastic network interface of an EC2 instance to a target for analysis³. Traffic Mirroring does not include traffic that goes through a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint, which is used to forward queries to on-premises DNS servers⁴.

Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.

B: Configuring VPC flow logs on all relevant VPCs would not capture the DNS name that was requested in Route 53 Resolver, because flow logs only record information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in a VPC⁵. Flow logs do not include any information about the content or payload of a packet, such as a DNS query or response. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.

D: Modifying the Route 53 Resolver rules on the authoritative domains that forward to the on-premises DNS servers would not enable logging of DNS queries, because Resolver rules only specify how to forward queries for specified domain names to your network⁶. Resolver rules do not have any logging functionality by themselves. Therefore, this solution would not meet the requirements.

References:

1: Resolver query logging - Amazon Route 53 2: Analyzing log data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch 3: What is Traffic Mirroring? - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 4: Outbound Resolver endpoints - Amazon Route 53 5: Logging IP traffic using VPC Flow Logs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud 6:

