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>> Certification SCS-C02 Questions <<

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It is a truth universally acknowledged that the exam is not easy but the related SCS-C02 certification is of great significance for workers in this field, I am glad to tell you that our company aims to help you to pass the SCS-C02 examination as well as gaining the related certification in a more efficient and simpler way. During nearly ten years, our SCS-C02 Exam Questions have met with warm reception and quick sale in the international market. Our SCS-C02 study materials are not only as reasonable priced as other makers, but also they are distinctly superior.

Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	Identity and Access Management: The topic equips AWS Security specialists with skills to design, implement, and troubleshoot authentication and authorization mechanisms for AWS resources. By emphasizing secure identity management practices, this area addresses foundational competencies required for effective access control, a vital aspect of the certification exam.

Topic 3	• 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.
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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q367-Q372):

NEW QUESTION # 367

A company uses AWS Organizations. The company has more than 100 AWS accounts and will increase the number of accounts. The company also uses an external corporate identity provider (IdP).

The company needs to provide users with role-based access to the accounts. The solution must maximize scalability and operational efficiency.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS IAM Identity Center. Integrate IAM Identity Center with the company's existing IdP. Create permission sets that match the desired access patterns. Assign permissions to match user access requirements.
- **B. Deploy an IAM role in a central identity account. Allow users to assume the role through federation with the existing IdP. In each account, deploy a set of IAM roles that match the desired access patterns. Include a trust policy that allows access from the central identity account. Edit the permissions policy for the role in each account to match user access requirements.**
- C. In each account, deploy a set of IAM roles that match the desired access patterns. Create a trust policy with the existing IdP. Update each role's permissions policy to use SAML-based IAM condition keys that are based on user access requirements.
- D. In each account, create a set of dedicated IAM users. Ensure that all users assume these IAM users through federation with the existing IdP.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 368

A company uses Amazon EC2 Linux instances in the AWS Cloud. A member of the company's security team recently received a report about common vulnerability identifiers on the instances.

A security engineer needs to verify patching and perform remediation if the instances do not have the correct patches installed. The security engineer must determine which EC2 instances are at risk and must implement a solution to automatically update those instances with the applicable patches.

What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Shield Advanced to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to automate the patching process.
- B. Use Amazon GuardDuty to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use Amazon Inspector to automate the patching process.
- **C. Use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use Patch Manager also to automate the patching process.**
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to view vulnerability identifiers for missing patches on the instances. Use Amazon Inspector also to automate the patching process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/10/now-use-aws-systems-manager-to-view-vulnerability-identifiers-for-missing-patches-on-your-linux-instances/>

NEW QUESTION # 369

A company stores sensitive documents in Amazon S3 by using server-side encryption with an IAM Key Management Service (IAM KMS) CMK. A new requirement mandates that the CMK that is used for these documents can be used only for S3 actions.

Which statement should the company add to the key policy to meet this requirement?

• A.

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "s3:*",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:ViaService": "kms.*amazonaws.com"
    }
  }
}
```

• B.

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Principal": "*",
  "Action": "kms:*",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "kms:CallerAccount": "s3.amazonaws.com"
    }
  }
}
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 370

A company has a web-based application that runs behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application is experiencing a credential stuffing attack that is producing many failed login attempts. The attack is coming from many IP addresses. The login attempts are using a user agent string of a known mobile device emulator.

A security engineer needs to implement a solution to mitigate the credential stuffing attack. The solution must still allow legitimate logins to the application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS WAF web ACL for the ALB. Create a custom rule that blocks requests that contain the user agent string of the device emulator.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that reacts to login attempts that contain the specified user agent string. Add an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to the alarm.
- C. Create an AWS WAF web ACL for the ALB. Create a custom rule that allows requests from legitimate user agent strings.
- D. Modify the inbound security group on the ALB to deny traffic from the IP addresses that are involved in the attack.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To mitigate a credential stuffing attack against a web-based application behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB), creating an AWS WAF web ACL with a custom rule to block requests containing the known malicious user agent string is an effective solution. This approach allows for precise targeting of the attack vector (the user agent string of the device emulator) without impacting legitimate users. AWS WAF provides the capability to inspect HTTP(S) requests and block those that match defined criteria, such as specific strings in the user agent header, thereby preventing malicious requests from reaching the application.

NEW QUESTION # 371

A security engineer needs to set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for an Amazon S3 bucket that hosts a static website. The security engineer must allow only specified IP addresses to access the website. The security engineer also must prevent users from accessing the website directly by using S3 URLs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI). Create the S3 bucket policy so that only the OAI has access. Create an AWS WAF web ACL and add an IP set rule. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.
- B. Generate an S3 bucket policy. Specify cloudfront.amazonaws.com as the principal. Use the aws:SourceIp condition key to allow access only if the request comes from the specified IP addresses.

- Answer: A**

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