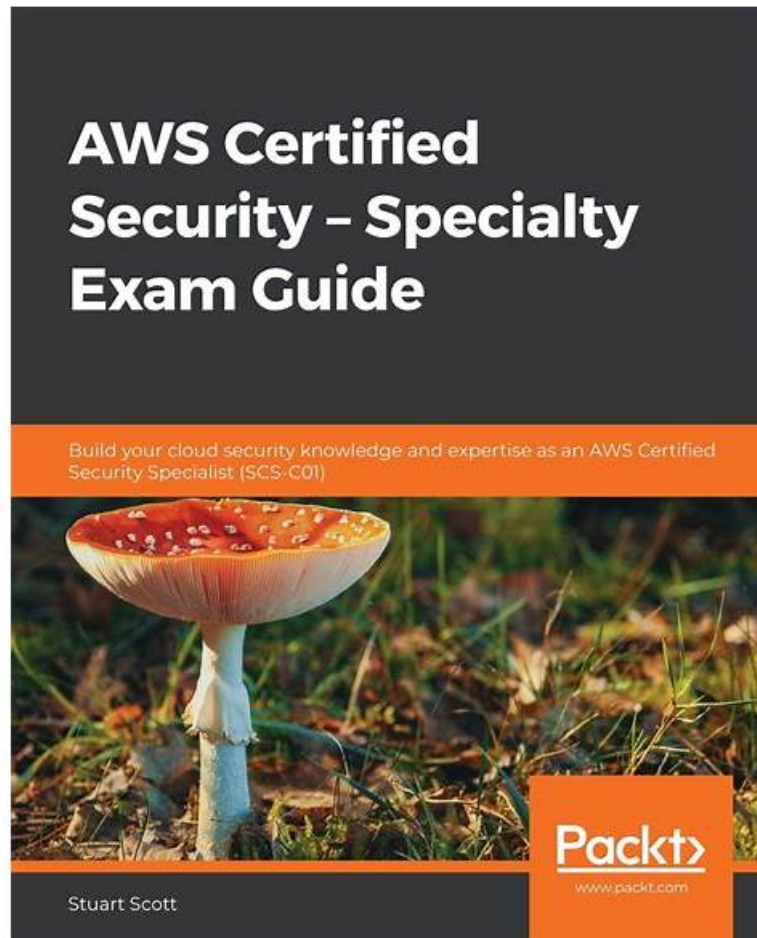


実際的なAWS-Security-Specialty参考書勉強と高品質なAWS-Security-Specialtyキャリアパス



さらに、MogiExam AWS-Security-Specialtyダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：
す：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KZeHewjriuEErLU5pl8koiVY9D9fFFgB>

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>> AWS-Security-Specialty参考書勉強 <<

AWS-Security-Specialty キャリアパス、AWS-Security-Specialty 受験練習参考書

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty 認定 AWS-Security-Specialty 試験問題 (Q94-Q99):

質問 #94

The Security Engineer for a mobile game has to implement a method to authenticate users so that they can save their progress. Because most of the users are part of the same OpenID-Connect compatible social media website, the Security Engineer would like to use that as the identity provider.

Which solution is the SIMPLEST way to allow the authentication of users using their social media identities?

- A. Amazon Cloud Directory
- B. Active Directory (AD) Connector
- **C. AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity API**
- D. Amazon Cognito

正解: C

質問 #95

You have a requirement to conduct penetration testing on the AWS Cloud for a couple of EC2 Instances. How could you go about doing this? Choose 2 right answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- **A. Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test**
- B. Work with an AWS partner and no need for prior approval request from AWS
- **C. Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool.**
- D. Choose any of the AWS instance type

正解: A、C

解説:

You can use a pre-approved solution from the AWS Marketplace. But till date the AWS Documentation still mentions that you have to get prior approval before conducting a test on the AWS Cloud for EC2 Instances.

Option C and D are invalid because you have to get prior approval first.

AWS Docs Provides following details:

"For performing a penetration test on AWS resources first of all we need to take permission from AWS and complete a requisition form and submit it for approval. The form should contain information about the instances you wish to test identify the expected start and end dates/times of your test and requires you to read and agree to Terms and Conditions specific to penetration testing and to the use of appropriate tools for testing. Note that the end date may not be more than 90 days from the start date." (At this time, our policy does not permit testing small or micro RDS instance types. Testing of ml .small, t1 .micro or t2.nano EC2 instance types is not permitted.

For more information on penetration testing please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testine/>

The correct answers are: Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

質問 # 96

You have a set of Keys defined using the AWS KMS service. You want to stop using a couple of keys, but are not sure of which services are currently using the keys. Which of the following would be a safe option to stop using the keys from further usage. Please select:

- A. Delete the keys since anyway there is a 7 day waiting period before deletion
- B. Set an alias for the key
- **C. Disable the keys**
- D. Change the key material for the key

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

Option A is invalid because once you schedule the deletion and waiting period ends, you cannot come back from the deletion process.

Option C and D are invalid because these will not check to see if the keys are being used or not. The AWS Documentation mentions the following: Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK. For more information on deleting keys from KMS, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html> The correct answer is: Disable the keys. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

質問 # 97

A security team is responsible for reviewing AWS API call activity in the cloud environment for security violations. These events must be recorded and retained in a centralized location for both current and future AWS regions.

What is the SIMPLEST way to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS Trusted Advisor security checks in the AWS Console, and report all security incidents for all regions.
- B. Enable AWS CloudTrail by creating individual trails for each region, and specify a single Amazon S3 bucket to receive log files for later analysis.
- C. Enable Amazon CloudWatch logging for all AWS services across all regions, and aggregate them to a single Amazon S3 bucket for later analysis.
- **D. Enable AWS CloudTrail by creating a new trail and applying the trail to all regions. Specify a single Amazon S3 bucket as the storage location.**

正解: D

質問 # 98

Your company has an external web site. This web site needs to access the objects in an S3 bucket. Which of the following would allow the web site to access the objects in the most secure manner?

Please select:

- A. Grant a role that can be assumed by the web site
- **B. Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy**
- C. Use the aws:sites key in the condition clause for the bucket policy
- D. Grant public access for the bucket via the bucket policy

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

An example of this is given in the AWS Documentation:

Restricting Access to a Specific HTTP Referrer

Suppose you have a website with domain name (www.example.com or example.com) with links to photos and videos stored in your S3 bucket examplebucket. By default, all the S3 resources are private, so only the AWS account that created the resources can access them. To allow read access to these objects from your website, you can add a bucket policy that allows s3:GetObject permission with a condition, using the aws:referrer key, that the get request must originate from specific webpages. The following policy specifies the StringLike condition with the aws:Referer condition key.

```
{
  "Version":"2012-10-17",
  "Id":"http referer policy example",
  "Statement":[
    {
      "Sid":"Allow get requests originating from www.example.com and example.com.",
      "Effect":"Allow",
      "Principal":"*",
      "Action":"s3:GetObject",
      "Resource":"arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*",
      "Condition":{"
        "StringLike":{"aws:Referer":["http://www.example.com/*","http://example.com/*"]}
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Option A is invalid because giving public access is not a secure way to provide access Option C is invalid because aws:sites is not a valid condition key Option D is invalid because IAM roles will not be assigned to web sites For more information on example bucket policies please visit the below Link:

1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html> The correct answer is: Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

質問 #99

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AWS-Security-Specialty キャリアパス : <https://www.mogixam.com/AWS-Security-Specialty-exam.html>

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