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## Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q108-Q113):

### NEW QUESTION # 108

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

**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 # 109

A company needs the ability to identify the root cause of security findings in an AWS account. The company has enabled VPC Flow Logs, Amazon GuardDuty, and AWS CloudTrail. The company must investigate any IAM roles that are involved in the security findings and must visualize the findings.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Detective to run investigations on the IAM roles and to visualize the findings.
- B. Enable AWS Security Hub and use custom actions to investigate IAM roles.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector to run investigations on the IAM roles and visualize the findings.
- D. Export GuardDuty findings to Amazon S3 and analyze them with Amazon Athena.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Amazon Detective is a managed service designed specifically to investigate and analyze security findings by automatically correlating data from Amazon GuardDuty, AWS CloudTrail, and VPC Flow Logs. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, Detective enables security teams to identify root causes, anomalous behavior, and indicators of compromise through interactive visualizations.

Amazon Detective allows investigators to pivot directly to IAM roles, users, and resources that are involved in GuardDuty findings. Detective builds behavior graphs and timelines that show API activity, network traffic, and historical context, making it easier to understand how and why a security incident occurred.

Amazon Inspector (Option B) focuses on vulnerability scanning of compute resources and does not investigate IAM behavior. Option C requires manual analysis and lacks native visualization. AWS Security Hub (Option D) aggregates findings but does not perform root-cause investigation or behavioral analysis.

AWS documentation explicitly states that Amazon Detective is the recommended service for deep-dive investigations following GuardDuty alerts, especially when IAM roles are involved.

\* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

\* Amazon Detective User Guide

\* Amazon GuardDuty Integration Documentation

#### NEW QUESTION # 110

A company has a web application that reads from and writes to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company needs to use AWS credentials to authenticate all S3 API calls to the S3 bucket. Which solution will provide the application with AWS credentials to make S3 API calls?

- A. Integrate with Cognito user pools and use the ID token to obtain AWS credentials.
- B. Integrate with Cognito user pools and use the access token to obtain AWS credentials.
- C. Integrate with Cognito identity pools and use GetId to obtain AWS credentials.
- D. Integrate with Cognito identity pools and use AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity to obtain AWS credentials.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 111

A security engineer is designing security controls for a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that run sensitive workloads in a VPC. The

security engineer needs to implement a solution to detect and mitigate software vulnerabilities on the EC2 instances. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- **A. Scan the EC2 instances by using Amazon Inspector. Apply security patches and updates by using AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager.**
- B. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances. Enable detailed logging. Use Amazon EventBridge to review the software logs for anomalies.
- C. Scan the EC2 instances by using Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection. Apply security patches and updates by using AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager.
- D. Install host-based firewall and antivirus software on each EC2 instance. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to update the firewall and antivirus software.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Amazon Inspector is a security service that helps detect vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure on Amazon EC2 instances. It automatically scans instances for known software vulnerabilities and provides recommendations to mitigate them. AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager complements Amazon Inspector by automating the process of applying security patches and updates to maintain the security of the EC2 fleet. This combination provides a comprehensive solution for both vulnerability detection and patching, aligning with the security engineer's requirement.

### NEW QUESTION # 112

A company is operating an open-source software platform that is internet facing. The legacy software platform no longer receives security updates. The software platform operates using Amazon Route 53 weighted load balancing to send traffic to two Amazon EC2 instances that connect to an Amazon RDS cluster. A recent report suggests this software platform is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks, with samples of attacks provided. The company's security engineer must secure this system against SQL injection attacks within 24 hours. The security engineer's solution must involve the least amount of effort and maintain normal operations during implementation.

What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Obtain the latest source code for the platform and make the necessary updates. Test the updated code to ensure that the vulnerability has been mitigated, then deploy the patched version of the platform to the EC2 instances.
- B. Update the security group that is attached to the EC2 instances, removing access from the internet to the TCP port used by the SQL database. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the EC2 instances. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then restore the security group to the original setting.
- **C. Create an Application Load Balancer with the existing EC2 instances as a target group. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the ALB. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to the ALB. Update security groups on the EC2 instances to prevent direct access from the internet.**
- D. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution specifying one EC2 instance as an origin. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the distribution. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to CloudFront.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The fastest, least-effort way to mitigate SQL injection at the edge-without modifying legacy application code-is to place the application behind a component that supports AWS WAF and apply managed SQL injection protections. An Application Load Balancer integrates directly with AWS WAF, allowing the security engineer to deploy a web ACL (including AWS Managed Rules for SQL injection and custom patterns based on the provided samples) and immediately start blocking malicious payloads before they reach the EC2 instances and the database.

Option A also preserves normal operations during rollout: you can create the ALB, register the existing EC2 instances as targets, validate health checks and traffic behavior, apply WAF protections, and then shift Route 53 weighted records to the ALB with minimal downtime. Finally, tightening the EC2 security groups to prevent direct internet access ensures all inbound web traffic is forced through the ALB + WAF inspection point, reducing exposure quickly.

Option B is risky because it uses only one EC2 origin (reducing availability) and adds CloudFront origin configuration complexity under a 24-hour deadline. Option C requires code changes on unsupported software and is unlikely to be safely delivered in time.

Option D is invalid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to EC2 instances, and changing DB-port exposure doesn't address SQL injection on the web layer.



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