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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 AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

A company wants to configure DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC) for the company's primary domain. The company registers the domain with Amazon Route 53. The company hosts the domain on Amazon EC2 instances by using BIND.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets this requirement?

- A. Migrate the zone to Route 53 with DNSSEC signing enabled. Create a zone-signing key (ZSK) and a key-signing key (KSK) that are based on an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
- B. Set the dnssec-enable option to yes in the BIND configuration. Create a zone-signing key (ZSK) and a key-signing key (KSK). Run the dnssec-signzone command to generate a delegation signer (DS) record. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to secure the keys.
- C. Migrate the zone to Route 53 with DNSSEC signing enabled. Create a key-signing key (KSK) that is based on an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Add a delegation signer (DS) record to the parent zone.
- D. Set the dnssec-enable option to yes in the BIND configuration. Create a zone-signing key (ZSK) and a key-signing key (KSK). Restart the BIND service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To configure DNSSEC for a domain registered with Route 53, the most operationally efficient solution is to migrate the zone to Route 53 with DNSSEC signing enabled, create a key-signing key (KSK) that is based on an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key, and add a delegation signer (DS) record to the parent zone. This way, Route 53 handles the zone-signing key (ZSK) and the signing of the records in the hosted zone, and the customer only needs to manage the KSK in AWS KMS and provide the DS record to the domain registrar. Option A is incorrect because it does not involve migrating the zone to Route 53, which would simplify the DNSSEC configuration. Option B is incorrect because it creates both a ZSK and a KSK based on AWS KMS customer managed keys, which is unnecessary and less efficient than letting Route 53 manage the ZSK. Option C is incorrect because it does not involve migrating the zone to Route 53, and it requires running the dnssec-signzone command manually, which is less efficient than letting Route 53 sign the zone automatically. Verified References:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/domain-configure-dnssec.html>

* <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/12/announcing-amazon-route-53-support-dnssec/>

NEW QUESTION # 86

A security engineer is defining the controls required to protect the IAM account root user credentials in an IAM Organizations hierarchy. The controls should also limit the impact in case these credentials have been compromised.

Which combination of controls should the security engineer propose? (Select THREE.) A)

Apply the following SCP:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {
          "aws:PrincipalArn": [
            "arn:aws:iam::*:root"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

B)

Apply the following SCP:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "GRRESTRICTROOTUSER",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Principal": "arn:aws:iam::*:root",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- C) Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for the root user.
- D) Set a strong randomized password and store it in a secure location.
- E) Create an access key ID and secret access key, and store them in a secure location.
- F) Apply the following permissions boundary to the root user:



- A. Option E
- B. Option F
- C. Option B
- D. Option C
- E. Option D
- F. Option A

Answer: A,D,F

NEW QUESTION # 87

A company uses SAML federation with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to provide internal users with SSO for their AWS accounts. The company's identity provider certificate was rotated as part of its normal lifecycle. Shortly after users started receiving the following error when attempting to log in:

"Error: Response Signature Invalid (Service: AWSSecurityTokenService;
Status Code: 400; Error Code: InvalidIdentityToken)"

A security engineer needs to address the immediate issue and ensure that it will not occur again.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Download a new copy of the SAML metadata file from the identity provider. Create a new IAM identity provider entity. Upload the new metadata file to the new IAM identity provider entity.
- B. During the next certificate rotation period and before the current certificate expires, add a new certificate as the secondary to the identity provider. Generate a new metadata file and upload it to the IAM identity provider entity. Perform automated or manual rotation of the certificate when required.
- C. Download a new copy of the SAML metadata file from the identity provider. Create a new IAM identity provider entity. Upload the new metadata file to the new IAM identity provider entity. Update the identity provider configurations to pass a new IAM identity provider entity name in the SAML assertion.
- D. Download a new copy of the SAML metadata file from the identity provider. Upload the new metadata to the IAM identity provider entity configured for the SAML integration in question.
- E. During the next certificate rotation period and before the current certificate expires, add a new certificate as the secondary to the identity provider. Generate a new copy of the metadata file and create a new IAM identity provider entity. Upload the metadata file to the new IAM identity provider entity. Perform automated or manual rotation of the certificate when required.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Download the updated SAML metadata file from your identity service provider, then update it in AWS.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/troubleshoot_saml.html#troubleshoot_saml_invalid-metadata

NEW QUESTION # 88

A company has an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key with imported key material. Company policy requires all encryption keys to be rotated every year. What should a security engineer do to meet this requirement for this customer managed key?

- A. Use the AWS CLI to create an AWS Lambda function to rotate the existing customer managed key annually.

- B. Enable automatic key rotation annually for the existing customer managed key
- C. Import new key material to the existing customer managed key Manually rotate the key
- D. Create a new customer managed key Import new key material to the new key Point the key alias to the new key

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the requirement of rotating the AWS KMS customer managed key every year, the most appropriate solution would be to enable automatic key rotation annually for the existing customer managed key. This will ensure that AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the CMK every year. AWS KMS also saves the CMK's older cryptographic material in perpetuity so it can be used to decrypt data that it encrypted. AWS KMS does not delete any rotated key material until you delete the CMK.

References: : Key Rotation Enabled | Trend Micro : Rotating AWS KMS keys - AWS Key Management Service

NEW QUESTION # 89

A security team is working on a solution that will use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to monitor new Amazon S3 objects. The solution will monitor for public access and for changes to any S3 bucket policy or setting that result in public access. The security team configures EventBridge to watch for specific API calls that are logged from AWS CloudTrail. EventBridge has an action to send an email notification through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to the security team immediately with details of the API call.

Specifically, the security team wants EventBridge to watch for the s3:PutObjectAcl, s3:DeleteBucketPolicy, and s3:PutBucketPolicy API invocation logs from CloudTrail. While developing the solution in a single account, the security team discovers that the s3:PutObjectAcl API call does not invoke an EventBridge event. However, the s3:DeleteBucketPolicy API call and the s3:PutBucketPolicy API call do invoke an event.

The security team has enabled CloudTrail for AWS management events with a basic configuration in the AWS Region in which EventBridge is being tested. Verification of the EventBridge event pattern indicates that the pattern is set up correctly. The security team must implement a solution so that the s3:PutObjectAcl API call will invoke an EventBridge event. The solution must not generate false notifications.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3. Select Bucket Level Operations as the event type.
- B. Enable CloudTrail Insights to identify unusual API activity.
- C. Enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets.
- D. Modify the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3. Select All Events as the event type.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets.

According to the AWS documentation¹, CloudTrail data events are the resource operations performed on or within a resource.

These are also known as data plane operations. Data events are often high-volume activities. For example, Amazon S3 object-level API activity (such as GetObject, DeleteObject, and PutObject) is a data event.

By default, trails do not log data events. To record CloudTrail data events, you must explicitly add the supported resources or resource types for which you want to collect activity. For more information, see Logging data events in the Amazon S3 User Guide². In this case, the security team wants EventBridge to watch for the s3:PutObjectAcl API invocation logs from CloudTrail. This API uses the acl subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for a new or existing object in an S3 bucket³. This is a data event that affects the S3 object resource type. Therefore, the security team must enable CloudTrail to monitor data events for read and write operations to S3 buckets in order to invoke an EventBridge event for this API call.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A. Modifying the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3 and All Events as the event type will not capture the s3:PutObjectAcl API call, because this is a data event and not a management event. Management events provide information about management operations that are performed on resources in your AWS account. These are also known as control plane operations⁴.
- B. Modifying the EventBridge event pattern by selecting Amazon S3 and Bucket Level Operations as the event type will not capture the s3:PutObjectAcl API call, because this is a data event that affects the S3 object resource type and not the S3 bucket resource type. Bucket level operations are management events that affect the configuration or metadata of an S3 bucket⁵.
- C. Enabling CloudTrail Insights to identify unusual API activity will not help the security team monitor new S3 objects or changes to any S3 bucket policy or setting that result in public access. CloudTrail Insights helps AWS users identify and respond to unusual activity associated with API calls and API error rates by continuously analyzing CloudTrail management events⁶. It does not analyze data events or generate EventBridge events.

References:

1: CloudTrail log event reference - AWS CloudTrail²: Logging data events - AWS CloudTrail³: PutObjectAcl - Amazon Simple

[Amazon S3 Event Types - Amazon Simple Storage Service]6:Logging Insights events for trails - AWS CloudTrail

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