

SCS-C02 Study Plan | Latest SCS-C02 Study Guide



DOWNLOAD the newest Free4Torrent SCS-C02 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ApPtSZdS24pFLicKaH01eD_pR6x59xCz

With the rapid development of computer, network, and semiconductor techniques, the market for people is becoming more and more hotly contested. Passing a SCS-C02 exam to get a certificate will help you to look for a better job and get a higher salary. If you are tired of finding a high quality study material, we suggest that you should try our SCS-C02 Exam Prep. Because our materials not only has better quality than any other same learn products, but also can guarantee that you can pass the SCS-C02 exam with ease.

Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

>> SCS-C02 Study Plan <<

Amazon - SCS-C02 - AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Plan

Taking SCS-C02 practice exams is also important because it helps you overcome your mistakes before the final attempt. When we talk about the SCS-C02 certification exam, the Amazon SCS-C02 practice test holds more scoring power because it is all about how you can improve your AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C02) exam preparation. Free4Torrent offers desktop practice exam software and web-based SCS-C02 Practice Tests. These SCS-C02 practice exams help you know and remove mistakes. This is the reason why the experts suggest taking the SCS-C02 practice test with all your concentration and effort.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q249-Q254):

NEW QUESTION # 249

A security engineer needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket policy to restrict access to an S3 bucket that is named DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET. The policy must allow access to only DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET from only the following endpoint: vpce-1a2b3c4d. The policy must deny all access to DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET if the specified endpoint is not used. Which bucket policy statement meets these requirements?

- A. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated
- B. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated
- C. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated
- D. A computer code with black text Description automatically generated

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/example-bucket-policies-vpc-endpoint.html>

NEW QUESTION # 250

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. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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:

Managing forwarding rules - Amazon Route 53

NEW QUESTION # 251

A company runs a cron job on an Amazon EC2 instance on a predefined schedule. The cron job calls a bash script that encrypts a 2 KB file. A security engineer creates an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key with a key policy.

The key policy and the EC2 instance role have the necessary configuration for this job.

Which process should the bash script use to encrypt the file?

- A. Use the `aws kms generate-data-key` command to generate a data key. Use the encrypted data key to encrypt the file.
- B. Use the `aws kms create-grant` command to generate a grant for the existing KMS key.
- C. Use the `aws kms encrypt` command to generate a data key. Use the plaintext data key to encrypt the file.
- D. Use the `aws kms encrypt` command to encrypt the file by using the existing KMS key.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Generate a Data Key:

Use the `aws kms generate-data-key` command to request a data key from AWS KMS.

The data key will include both a plaintext version and an encrypted version.

Example command:

```
bash
```

```
aws kms generate-data-key --key-id <KMS_KEY_ID> --key-spec AES_256
```

Encrypt the File:

Use the plaintext data key to encrypt the 2 KB file using standard encryption libraries or utilities (e.g., OpenSSL).

Secure the Encrypted Data Key:

Store the encrypted version of the data key alongside the encrypted file for future decryption.

Least Privilege Principle:

Ensure the EC2 instance role has the minimum necessary permissions to call `kms:GenerateDataKey` and `kms:Decrypt`.

Decrypt.

Testing and Validation:

Verify that the encrypted file can be successfully decrypted using the stored encrypted data key and the KMS key.

AWS KMS `GenerateDataKey` API

AWS KMS Best Practices

Encrypting Data with AWS KMS

NEW QUESTION # 252

A company is implementing a new application in a new IAM account. A VPC and subnets have been created for the application. The application has been peered to an existing VPC in another account in the same IAM Region for database access. Amazon EC2 instances will regularly be created and terminated in the application VPC, but only some of them will need access to the databases in the peered VPC over TCP port 1521. A security engineer must ensure that only the EC2 instances that need access to the databases can access them through the network.

How can the security engineer implement this solution?

- A. Create a new security group in the application VPC with an inbound rule that allows the IP address range of the database VPC over TCP port 1521. Create a new security group in the database VPC with an inbound rule that allows the IP address range of the application VPC over port 1521. Attach the new security group to the database instances and the application instances that need database access.
- B. Create a new security group in the database VPC and create an inbound rule that allows all traffic from the IP address range of the application VPC. Add a new network ACL rule on the database subnets. Configure the rule to TCP port 1521 from the IP address range of the application VPC. Attach the new security group to the database instances that the application instances need to access.
- **C. Create a new security group in the application VPC with no inbound rules. Create a new security group in the database VPC with an inbound rule that allows TCP port 1521 from the new application security group in the application VPC. Attach the application security group to the application instances that need database access, and attach the database security group to the database instances.**
- D. Create a new security group in the application VPC with an inbound rule that allows the IP address range of the database VPC over TCP port 1521. Add a new network ACL rule on the database subnets. Configure the rule to allow all traffic from the IP address range of the application VPC. Attach the new security group to the application instances that need database access.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 253

A company uses an external identity provider to allow federation into different IAM accounts. A security engineer for the company needs to identify the federated user that terminated a production Amazon EC2 instance a week ago.

What is the FASTEST way for the security engineer to identify the federated user?

- A. Search the IAM CloudTrail logs for the TerminateInstances event and note the event time. Review the IAM Access Advisor tab for all federated roles. The last accessed time should match the time when the instance was terminated.
- B. Use Amazon Athena to run a SQL query on the IAM CloudTrail logs stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and filter on the TerminateInstances event. Identify the corresponding role and run another query to filter the AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity event for the user name.
- C. Review the IAM CloudTrail event history logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and look for the TerminateInstances event to identify the federated user from the role session name.
- **D. Filter the IAM CloudTrail event history for the TerminateInstances event and identify the assumed IAM role. Review the AssumeRoleWithSAML event call in CloudTrail to identify the corresponding username.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 254

.....

The users of SCS-C02 exam reference materials cover a wide range of fields, including professionals, students, and students of less advanced culture. This is because the language format of our SCS-C02 study materials is easy to understand. No matter what information you choose to study, you don't have to worry about being a beginner and not reading data. And our SCS-C02 Test Questions are prepared by many experts. The content of our SCS-C02 study guide is very easy for you to understand for all the levels of the candidates.

Latest SCS-C02 Study Guide: <https://www.free4torrent.com/SCS-C02-braindumps-torrent.html>

- SCS-C02 Test Braindumps ☐ SCS-C02 Latest Test Sample ☐ SCS-C02 Test Braindumps ☐ Copy URL **【** www.practicevce.com **】** open and search for (SCS-C02) to download for free ☐ SCS-C02 Simulation Questions
- Exams SCS-C02 Torrent ☐ Valid SCS-C02 Study Guide ☐ Valid SCS-C02 Study Guide ☐ Open **【** www.pdfvce.com **】** and search for ➡ SCS-C02 ☐☐☐ to download exam materials for free ☐ SCS-C02 Test

Braindumps

- [illegible]

P.S. Free 2026 Amazon SCS-C02 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Free4Torrent: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ApPtSZdS24pFIcKaH01eD_pR6x59xCz