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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q299-Q304):

NEW QUESTION # 299

A security engineer recently rotated the host keys for an Amazon EC2 instance. The security engineer is trying to access the EC2 instance by using the EC2 Instance Connect feature. However, the security engineer receives an error (or failed host key validation). Before the rotation of the host keys EC2 Instance Connect worked correctly with this EC2 instance.

What should the security engineer do to resolve this error?

- A. Create a new SSH key pair for the EC2 instance.
- B. **Manually upload the new host key to the AWS trusted host keys database.**
- C. Import the key material into AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
- D. Ensure that the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy is attached to the EC2 instance profile.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

To set up a CloudFront distribution for an S3 bucket that hosts a static website, and to allow only specified IP addresses to access the website, the following steps are required:

Create a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI), which is a special CloudFront user that you can associate with your distribution. An OAI allows you to restrict access to your S3 content by using signed URLs or signed cookies. For more information, see Using an origin access identity to restrict access to your Amazon S3 content.

Create the S3 bucket policy so that only the OAI has access. This will prevent users from accessing the website directly by using S3 URLs, as they will receive an Access Denied error. To do this, use the AWS Policy Generator to create a bucket policy that grants s3:GetObject permission to the OAI, and attach it to the S3 bucket. For more information, see Restricting access to Amazon S3 content by using an origin access identity.

Create an AWS WAF web ACL and add an IP set rule. AWS WAF is a web application firewall service that lets you control access to your web applications. An IP set is a condition that specifies a list of IP addresses or IP address ranges that requests originate from. You can use an IP set rule to allow or block requests based on the IP addresses of the requesters. For more information, see [Working with IP match conditions](#).

Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution. This will ensure that the web ACL filters all requests for your website before they reach your origin. You can do this by using the AWS WAF console, API, or CLI. For more information, see [Associating or disassociating a web ACL with a CloudFront distribution](#).

This solution will meet the requirements of allowing only specified IP addresses to access the website and preventing direct access by using S3 URLs.

The other options are incorrect because they either do not create a CloudFront distribution for the S3 bucket (A), do not use an OAI to restrict access to the S3 bucket, or do not use AWS WAF to block traffic from outside the specified IP addresses (D).

Verified References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-restricting-access.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl-ip-conditions.html>

NEW QUESTION # 300

A company uses several AWS CloudFormation stacks to handle the deployment of a suite of applications. The leader of the company's application development team notices that the stack deployments fail with permission errors when some team members try to deploy the stacks.

However, other team members can deploy the stacks successfully.

The team members access the account by assuming a role that has a specific set of permissions that are necessary for the job responsibilities of the team members. All team members have permissions to perform operations on the stacks.

Which combination of steps will ensure consistent deployment of the stacks MOST securely?

(Choose three.)

- A. Add a policy to each member role to allow the `iamPassRole` action. Set the policy's resource field to the ARN of the service role.
- B. Update each stack to use the service role.
- C. Create a service role that has a composite principal that contains each service that needs the necessary permissions. Configure the role to allow the `sts:AssumeRole` action.
- D. Create a service role that has `cloudformation.amazonaws.com` as the service principal. Configure the role to allow the `sts:AssumeRole` action.
- E. For each required set of permissions, add a separate policy to the role to allow those permissions. Add the ARN of each service that needs the permissions in the resource field of the corresponding policy.
- F. For each required set of permissions, add a separate policy to the role to allow those permissions. Add the ARN of each CloudFormation stack in the resource field of each policy.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-iam-servicerole.html>

NEW QUESTION # 301

A security administrator is restricting the capabilities of company root user accounts. The company uses AWS Organizations and has all features enabled. The management account is used for billing and administrative purposes, but it is not used for operational AWS resource purposes.

How can the security administrator restrict usage of member root user accounts across the organization?

- A. Create an OU in Organizations, and attach an SCP that controls usage of the root user. Add all member accounts to the new OU.
- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail to integrate with Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter for `RootAccountUsage`.
- C. Disable the use of the root user account at the organizational root. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) of the root user account for each organization member account.
- D. Configure IAM user policies to restrict root account capabilities for each organization member account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* [Restrict Root User Capabilities Using Service Control Policies \(SCPs\)](#):

- * SCPs in AWS Organizations provide the ability to control permissions for AWS accounts in the organization.
- * Create a new organizational unit (OU) and move all member accounts into this OU.
- * Create SCP for Root User Restrictions:
 - * Define an SCP that denies critical actions like `iamCreateUser`, `iamDeleteUser`, or other high-risk actions for the root user. Example SCP:


```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:PrincipalAccountRoot": "true"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```
- * Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):
 - * Enable MFA on root accounts for additional security.
- * Monitor Root User Activity:
 - * Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor and log root user actions. Configure alerts with CloudWatch for any unauthorized root usage.

AWS Organizations SCP Documentation
Best Practices for Root User Account

NEW QUESTION # 302

A company needs to use HTTPS when connecting to its web applications to meet compliance requirements. These web applications run in Amazon VPC on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A security engineer wants to ensure that the load balancer will only accept connections over port 443, even if the ALB is mistakenly configured with an HTTP listener. Which configuration steps should the security engineer take to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a network ACL that allows outbound connections to the VPC IP range on port 443 only. Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway.
- B. Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443. Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB
- C. Create a network ACL that denies inbound connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80. Associate the network ACL with the VPC's internet gateway
- D. Create a security group with a rule that denies inbound connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80. Attach this security group to the ALB to overwrite more permissive rules from the ALB's default security group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

To ensure that the load balancer only accepts connections over port 443, the security engineer should do the following: Create a security group with a single inbound rule that allows connections from 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443.

This means that the security group allows HTTPS traffic from any source IP address.

Ensure this security group is the only one associated with the ALB. This means that the security group overrides any other rules that might allow HTTP traffic on port 80.

NEW QUESTION # 303

A company needs complete encryption of the traffic between external users and an application. The company hosts the application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). How can a security engineer meet these requirements?

- A. Import a new third-party certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate with the ALB. Install the certificate on the EC2 instances.
- B. Create a new Amazon-issued certificate in AWS Secrets Manager. Export the certificate from Secrets Manager. Import the certificate into the ALB and the EC2 instances.
- C. Create a new Amazon-issued certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate with the ALB. Export the certificate from ACM. Install the certificate on the EC2 instances.
- D. Import a new third-party certificate into AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). Export the certificate from IAM. Associate the certificate with the ALB and the EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D) Import a new third-party certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate with the ALB. Install the certificate on the EC2 instances.

This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of complete encryption of the traffic between external users and the application. By importing a third-party certificate into ACM, the security engineer can use it to secure the communication between the ALB and the clients. By installing the same certificate on the EC2 instances, the security engineer can also secure the communication between the ALB and the instances. This way, both the front-end and back-end connections are encrypted with SSL/TLS1.

The other options are incorrect because:

- A) Creating a new Amazon-issued certificate in AWS Secrets Manager is not a solution, because AWS Secrets Manager is not a service for issuing certificates, but for storing and managing secrets such as database credentials and API keys2. AWS Secrets Manager does not integrate with ALB or EC2 for certificate deployment.
- B) Creating a new Amazon-issued certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) and exporting it from ACM is not a solution, because ACM does not allow exporting Amazon-issued certificates3. ACM only allows exporting private certificates that are issued by an AWS Private Certificate Authority (CA)4.
- C) Importing a new third-party certificate into AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is not a solution, because IAM is not a service for managing certificates, but for controlling access to AWS resources5. IAM does not integrate with ALB or EC2 for certificate deployment.

Reference:

1: How SSL/TLS works 2: What is AWS Secrets Manager? 3: Exporting an ACM Certificate 4: Exporting Private Certificates from ACM 5: What is IAM?

NEW QUESTION # 304

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