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Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Detection	16%	- Automate detection and response workflows • 1. Implement event-driven security automation • 2. Integrate security tools and services - Design and implement threat detection mechanisms • 1. Configure and manage log collection and analysis • 2. Use AWS security services for monitoring and alerting • 3. Detect anomalies and potential security incidents - Manage security risk and compliance • 1. Perform risk assessments and audits • 2. Implement compliance controls and reporting
Topic 2: Security Foundations and Governance	14%	- Secure development and operations • 1. Implement security as code • 2. Integrate security into CI/CD pipelines - Establish security frameworks and compliance • 1. Align with industry standards and regulations • 2. Implement security policies and standards

Topic 3: Incident Response	14%	- Develop incident response plans and procedures • 1. Establish communication and escalation processes • 2. Define roles and responsibilities - Implement post-incident activities • 1. Update security controls and processes • 2. Document lessons learned - Investigate and remediate security incidents • 1. Contain, eradicate, and recover from incidents • 2. Conduct forensic analysis on AWS resources
Topic 4: Infrastructure Security	18%	- Protect workloads and applications • 1. Implement security groups and firewalls • 2. Secure containerized and serverless environments - Secure compute and storage resources • 1. Harden operating systems and applications • 2. Encrypt data at rest and in transit • 3. Manage access to storage services - Design and implement secure network architecture • 1. Protect network traffic and communications • 2. Secure VPC design and configuration • 3. Implement network access control and segmentation
Topic 5: Data Protection	18%	- Secure data access and sharing • 1. Control access to sensitive data • 2. Implement secure data transfer and sharing mechanisms - Design and implement data protection strategies • 1. Define data retention and disposal policies • 2. Classify and categorize data - Implement encryption and key management • 1. Manage encryption keys using AWS KMS and CloudHSM • 2. Encrypt data across all storage and processing layers
Topic 6: Identity and Access Management	20%	- Monitor and audit access activity • 1. Detect and remediate excessive permissions • 2. Review access logs and reports - Secure authentication and authorization • 1. Integrate with external identity providers • 2. Manage federated access • 3. Implement multi-factor authentication - Design and implement secure access strategies • 1. Use IAM policies, roles, and permissions boundaries • 2. Implement least privilege access models • 3. Manage identities and permissions at scale

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Each format specializes in a specific study style and offers unique benefits, each of which is crucial to good AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C03) exam preparation. The specs of each Amazon SCS-C03 Exam Questions format are listed below, you may select any of them as per your requirements.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q201-Q206):

NEW QUESTION # 201
A company is investigating an increase in its AWS monthly bill. The company discovers that bad actors compromised some Amazon EC2 instances and served webpages for a large email phishing campaign. A security engineer must implement a solution to monitor for cost increases in the future to help detect malicious activity.
Which solution will offer the company the EARLIEST detection of cost increases?

- A. Capture VPC flow logs from the VPC where the EC2 instances run. Use a third-party network analysis tool to analyze the flow logs and to detect anomalies in network traffic that might increase cost.
- B. Create a cost monitor in AWS Cost Anomaly Detection. Configure an individual alert to notify an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the percentage above the expected cost exceeds a threshold.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function hourly. Program the Lambda function to download an AWS usage report from AWS Data Exports about usage of all services. Program the Lambda function to analyze the report and to send a notification when anomalies are detected.
- D. Review AWS Cost Explorer daily to detect anomalies in cost from prior months. Review the usage of any services that experience a significant cost increase from prior months.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the earliest detection of abnormal spend, the most direct and purpose-built capability isAWS Cost Anomaly Detection. It continuously evaluates spend patterns and uses machine learning to identify unexpected cost increases soon after they begin, then sends alerts based on the configured thresholds. By creating acost monitor(for example, for linked accounts, services, or cost categories) and configuring an alert to publish toSNS, the security team can receive near- real-time notifications when costs deviate beyond an expected baseline. This is well suited for detecting compromise-driven spend (such as abused EC2 instances serving phishing pages, crypto-mining, or data exfiltration patterns that raise transfer costs).

NEW QUESTION # 202
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. Scan the EC2 instances by using Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection. Apply security patches and updates by using AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager.
- C. Install host-based firewall and antivirus software on each EC2 instance. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to update the firewall and antivirus software.
- D. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances. Enable detailed logging. Use Amazon EventBridge to review the software logs for anomalies.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To addresssoftware vulnerabilities, you need both (1) a vulnerability assessment capability and (2) a consistent patching mechanism.Amazon Inspectorcontinuously scans EC2 instances for known software vulnerabilities and exposures (CVEs), package-level issues, and security misconfigurations relevant to the supported scan types. It provides prioritized findings and helps the security team understand which instances are exposed and why.
To mitigate those vulnerabilities,AWS Systems Manager Patch Managerprovides automated, policy-driven patching for fleets of EC2 instances. Patch Manager can schedule patch windows, control reboots, enforce baselines, and report compliance, allowing the

company to remediate issues at scale with controlled operational impact.
Option B focuses on firewall/AV tooling, which can be helpful, but it is not a complete vulnerability detection- and-patching solution and is heavier to manage across large fleets. Option C is centered on log anomaly detection, not vulnerability management. Option D mixes GuardDuty Malware Protection (malware detection) with patching; GuardDuty is not a vulnerability scanner and does not replace Inspector for CVE detection. Therefore, Inspector + Patch Manager is the correct combined solution to detect and mitigate software vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 203
A security engineer needs to prepare a company's Amazon EC2 instances for quarantine during a security incident. The AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) has been deployed to all EC2 instances. The security engineer has developed a script to install and update forensics tools on the EC2 instances. Which solution will quarantine EC2 instances during a security incident?

- A. Store the script in Amazon S3 and grant read access to the instance profile.
- B. Create a rule in AWS Config to track SSM Agent versions.
- C. Configure IAM permissions for the SSM Agent to run the script as a predefined Systems Manager Run Command document.
- D. Configure Systems Manager Session Manager to deny all connection requests from external IP addresses.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Systems Manager Run Command enables security engineers to remotely and securely execute scripts on EC2 instances without requiring SSH or inbound network access. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty incident response guidance, Run Command is a foundational tool for instance quarantine and forensic preparation.
By configuring IAM permissions that allow the SSM Agent to execute a predefined Run Command document, the security engineer can rapidly deploy forensic tools, disable services, or modify system configurations across affected EC2 instances during an incident. This approach aligns with AWS best practices for containment and evidence preservation, while maintaining auditability through Systems Manager logs.

NEW QUESTION # 204
A company has an encrypted Amazon Aurora DB cluster in the us-east-1 Region that uses an AWS KMS customer managed key. The company must copy a DB snapshot to the us-west-1 Region but cannot access the encryption key across Regions.
What should the company do to properly encrypt the snapshot in us-west-1?

- A. Store the customer managed key in AWS Secrets Manager in us-west-1.
- B. Create an IAM policy to allow access to the key in us-east-1 from us-west-1.
- C. Create a new customer managed key in us-west-1 and use it to encrypt the snapshot.
- D. Create an IAM policy that allows RDS in us-west-1 to access the key in us-east-1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS KMS keys are strictly regional resources. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, a KMS key created in one Region cannot be used to encrypt or decrypt data in another Region. This includes encrypted RDS and Aurora snapshots.
When copying an encrypted snapshot to a different Region, the destination Region must have its own KMS key. AWS automatically re-encrypts the snapshot using the specified KMS key in the destination Region during the copy operation.
Options C and D are invalid because IAM policies cannot extend a KMS key's scope across Regions. Option A is incorrect because Secrets Manager does not store or manage KMS keys themselves.
AWS best practices require creating a new customer managed key in the target Region and using it during the snapshot copy process.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS KMS Regional Key Limitations
Amazon RDS Encrypted Snapshot Copy

NEW QUESTION # 205

A company's developers are using AWS Lambda function URLs to invoke functions directly. The company must ensure that developers cannot configure or deploy unauthenticated functions in production accounts. The company wants to meet this requirement by using AWS Organizations.
The solution must not require additional work for the developers. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Require the developers to configure all function URLs to support cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) when the functions are called from a different domain.
- B. Use SCPs to allow all lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig and lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig actions that have a lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType condition key value of AWS_IAM.
- C. Use an AWS WAF delegated administrator account to view and block unauthenticated access to function URLs in production accounts, based on the OU of accounts that are using the functions.
- D. Use SCPs to deny all lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig and lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig actions that have a lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType condition key value of NONE.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Organizations service control policies (SCPs) are designed to enforce preventive guardrails across accounts without requiring application-level changes. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, SCPs can restrict specific API actions or require certain condition keys to enforce security standards centrally. AWS Lambda function URLs support two authentication modes: AWS_IAM and NONE. When the authentication type is set to NONE, the function URL becomes publicly accessible, which introduces a significant security risk in production environments.
By using an SCP that explicitly denies the lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig and lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig actions when the lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType condition key equals NONE, the organization ensures that unauthenticated function URLs cannot be created or modified in production accounts. This enforcement occurs at the AWS Organizations level and applies automatically to all accounts within the specified organizational units (OUs). Developers are not required to change their workflows or add additional controls, satisfying the requirement of no additional developer effort.
Option A relates to browser-based access controls and does not provide authentication or authorization enforcement. Option B is not valid because AWS WAF cannot be attached directly to AWS Lambda function URLs. Option C is incorrect because SCPs do not grant permissions; they only limit permissions. AWS documentation clearly states that SCPs define maximum available permissions and are evaluated before IAM policies.
This approach aligns with AWS best practices for centralized governance, least privilege, and preventive security controls.

NEW QUESTION # 206
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