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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management and Security Governance: This topic teaches AWS Security specialists to develop centralized strategies for AWS account management and secure resource deployment. It includes evaluating compliance and identifying security gaps through architectural reviews and cost analysis, essential for implementing governance aligned with certification standards.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q421-Q426):

NEW QUESTION # 421

A company has an application that uses dozens of Amazon DynamoDB tables to store data.

Auditors find that the tables do not comply with the company's data protection policy.

The company's retention policy states that all data must be backed up twice each month: once at midnight on the 15th day of the month and again at midnight on the 25th day of the month. The company must retain the backups for 3 months.

Which combination of steps should a security engineer take to meet these requirements?

(Choose two.)

- A. Use AWS DataSync to create a backup plan. Add a backup rule that includes a retention period of 3 months.
- **B. Set the backup frequency by using a cron schedule expression. Assign each DynamoDB table to the backup plan.**
- C. Set the backup frequency by using a rate schedule expression. Assign each DynamoDB table to the backup plan.
- **D. Use AWS Backup to create a backup plan. Add a backup rule that includes a retention period of 3 months.**
- E. Use the DynamoDB on-demand backup capability to create a backup plan. Configure a lifecycle policy to expire backups after 3 months.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/set-up-scheduled-backups-for-amazon-dynamodb-using-aws-backup/>

NEW QUESTION # 422

An international company has established a new business entity in South Korea. The company also has established a new AWS account to contain the workload for the South Korean region.

The company has set up the workload in the new account in the ap-northeast-2 Region. The workload consists of three Auto Scaling groups of Amazon EC2 instances. All workloads that operate in this Region must keep system logs and application logs for 7 years.

A security engineer must implement a solution to ensure that no logging data is lost for each instance during scaling activities. The solution also must keep the logs for only the required period of 7 years.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements?

(Choose three.)

- A. Configure an Amazon S3 Lifecycle policy on the target S3 bucket to expire objects after 7 years.
- **B. Attach an IAM role to the launch configuration or launch template that the Auto Scaling groups use. Configure the role to provide the necessary permissions to forward logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.**
- C. Attach an IAM role to the launch configuration or launch template that the Auto Scaling groups use. Configure the role to provide the necessary permissions to forward logs to Amazon S3.
- D. Ensure that a log forwarding application is installed on all the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling groups launch. Configure the log forwarding application to periodically bundle the logs and forward the logs to Amazon S3.
- **E. Ensure that the Amazon CloudWatch agent is installed on all the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling groups launch. Generate a CloudWatch agent configuration file to forward the required logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.**
- **F. Set the log retention for desired log groups to 7 years.**

Answer: B,E,F

Explanation:

Agree Cloudwatch logs can be stored for 10 years. Its more expensive than S3 but thats not what the ask it.

NEW QUESTION # 423

A company suspects that an attacker has exploited an overly permissive role to export credentials from Amazon EC2 instance

metadata. The company uses Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Audit Manager. The company has enabled AWS CloudTrail logging and Amazon CloudWatch logging for all of its AWS accounts.

A security engineer must determine if the credentials were used to access the company's resources from an external account. Which solution will provide this information?

- A. Review assessment reports in the Audit Manager console to find InstanceCredentialExfiltration events.
- B. Review CloudWatch logs for GetSessionToken API calls to AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) that come from an account ID from outside the company.
- C. Review CloudTrail logs for GetSessionToken API calls to AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) that come from an account ID from outside the company.
- **D. Review GuardDuty findings to find InstanceCredentialExfiltration events.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

GuardDuty can detect and alert on EC2 instance credential exfiltration events. These events indicate that the credentials obtained from the EC2 instance metadata service are being used from an IP address that is owned by a different AWS account than the one that owns the instance. GuardDuty can also provide details such as the source and destination IP addresses, the AWS account ID of the attacker, and the API calls made using the exfiltrated credentials.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/guardduty/latest/ug/guardduty_finding-types-iam.html#unauthorizedaccess-iam-instancecredentialexfiltrationoutsideaws

NEW QUESTION # 424

A developer operations team uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to manage user permissions. The team created an Amazon EC2 instance profile role that uses an AWS managed ReadOnly Access policy. When an application that is running on Amazon EC2 tries to read a file from an encrypted Amazon S3 bucket, the application receives an AccessDenied error. The team administrator has verified that the S3 bucket policy allows everyone in the account to access the S3 bucket. There is no object ACL that is attached to the file.

What should the administrator do to fix the IAM access issue?

- A. Attach an inline policy with S3: * permissions to the IAM role.
- **B. Attach an inline policy with kms:Decrypt permissions to the IAM role**
- C. Add the EC2 IAM role as the authorized Principal to the S3 bucket policy.
- D. Edit the ReadOnlyAccess policy to add kms:Decrypt actions.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 425

A company is evaluating its security posture. In the past, the company has observed issues with specific hosts and host header combinations that affected the company's business. The company has configured AWS WAF web ACLs as an initial step to mitigate these issues.

The company must create a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs to monitor problematic activity. The company wants to process all the AWS WAF logs in a central location. The company must have the ability to filter out requests based on specific hosts.

A security engineer starts to enable access logging for the AWS WAF web ACLs.

What should the security engineer do next to meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Specify Amazon Redshift as the destination for the access logs. Deploy the Amazon Athena Redshift connector. Use Athena to query the data from Amazon Redshift and to filter the logs by host.
- B. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.
- **C. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs. Export the CloudWatch logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.**
- D. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to design a query to filter the logs by host.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Specify Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs. Export the CloudWatch logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and to filter the logs by host.

According to the AWS documentation¹, AWS WAF offers logging for the traffic that your web ACLs analyze. The logs include information such as the time that AWS WAF received the request from your protected AWS resource, detailed information about the request, and the action setting for the rule that the request matched. You can send your logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group, an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket, or an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

To create a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs, you can use Amazon Athena, which is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL². You can use Athena to query and filter the AWS WAF logs by host or any other criteria. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage, and you pay only for the queries that you run.

To use Athena with AWS WAF logs, you need to export the CloudWatch logs to an S3 bucket. You can do this by creating a subscription filter that sends your log events to a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream, which then delivers the data to an S3 bucket³. Alternatively, you can use AWS DMS to migrate your CloudWatch logs to S3⁴.

After you have exported your CloudWatch logs to S3, you can create a table in Athena that points to your S3 bucket and use the AWS service log format that matches your log schema⁵. For example, if you are using JSON format for your AWS WAF logs, you can use the AWSJSONSerDe serde. Then you can run SQL queries on your Athena table and filter the results by host or any other field in your log data.

Therefore, this solution meets the requirements of creating a log analysis solution for the AWS WAF web ACLs with the most operational efficiency. This solution does not require setting up any additional infrastructure or services, and it leverages the existing capabilities of CloudWatch, S3, and Athena.

The other options are incorrect because:

A) Specifying Amazon Redshift as the destination for the access logs is not possible, because AWS WAF does not support sending logs directly to Redshift. You would need to use an intermediate service such as Kinesis Data Firehose or AWS DMS to load the data from CloudWatch or S3 to Redshift. Deploying the Amazon Athena Redshift connector is not necessary, because you can query Redshift data directly from Athena without using a connector⁶. This solution would also incur additional costs and operational overhead of managing a Redshift cluster.

B) Specifying Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs is possible, but using Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to design a query to filter the logs by host is not efficient or scalable. CloudWatch Logs Insights is a feature that enables you to interactively search and analyze your log data in CloudWatch Logs⁷. However, CloudWatch Logs Insights has some limitations, such as a maximum query duration of 20 minutes, a maximum of 20 log groups per query, and a maximum retention period of 24 months⁸. These limitations may affect your ability to perform complex and long-running analysis on your AWS WAF logs.

D) Specifying Amazon CloudWatch as the destination for the access logs is possible, but using Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the logs and filter them by host is not efficient or cost-effective. Redshift Spectrum is a feature of Amazon Redshift that enables you to run queries against exabytes of data in S3 without loading or transforming any data⁹. However, Redshift Spectrum requires a Redshift cluster to process the queries, which adds additional costs and operational overhead. Redshift Spectrum also charges you based on the number of bytes scanned by each query, which can be expensive if you have large volumes of log data¹⁰.

Reference:

1: Logging AWS WAF web ACL traffic - Amazon Web Services 2: What Is Amazon Athena? - Amazon Athena 3: Streaming CloudWatch Logs Data to Amazon S3 - Amazon CloudWatch Logs 4: Migrate data from CloudWatch Logs using AWS Database Migration Service - AWS Database Migration Service 5: Querying AWS service logs - Amazon Athena 6: Querying data from Amazon Redshift - Amazon Athena 7: Analyzing log data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch Logs 8: CloudWatch Logs Insights quotas - Amazon CloudWatch 9: Querying external data using Amazon Redshift Spectrum - Amazon Redshift 10: Amazon Redshift Spectrum pricing - Amazon Redshift

NEW QUESTION # 426

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