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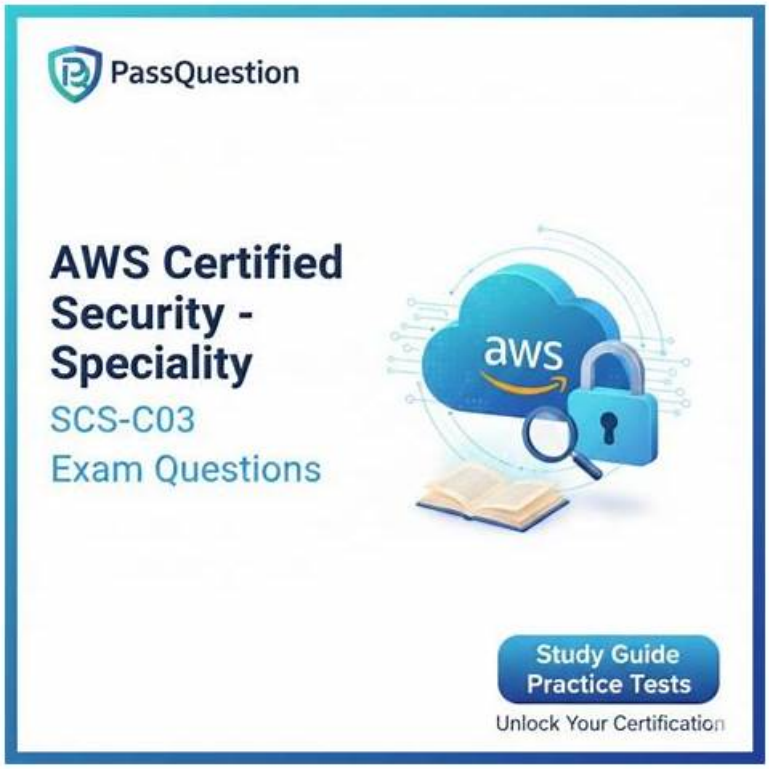

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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage an organization that consists of three workload OUs:
Production, Development, and Testing. The company uses AWS CloudFormation templates to define and deploy workload infrastructure in AWS accounts that are associated with the OUs. Different SCPs are attached to each workload OU.
The company successfully deployed a CloudFormation stack update to workloads in the Development OU and the Testing OU. When the company uses the same CloudFormation template to deploy the stack update in an account in the Production OU, the update fails. The error message reports insufficient IAM permissions.
What is the FIRST step that a security engineer should take to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Review the AWS CloudTrail logs in the account in the Production OU. Search for any failed API calls from CloudFormation during the deployment attempt.
- B. Remove all the SCPs that are attached to the Production OU. Rerun the CloudFormation stack update to determine if the SCPs were preventing the CloudFormation API calls.
- C. Confirm that the role used by CloudFormation has sufficient permissions to create, update, and delete the resources that are referenced in the CloudFormation template.
- D. Make all the SCPs that are attached to the Production OU the same as the SCPs that are attached to the Testing OU.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS CloudTrail provides a record of all API calls made in an AWS account, including calls initiated by AWS CloudFormation. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, CloudTrail is the primary source for troubleshooting authorization failures because it records denied actions and the policy type that caused the denial, including service control policies.
Reviewing CloudTrail logs allows a security engineer to identify which specific API calls failed during the CloudFormation deployment and whether the denial was caused by an SCP, an IAM policy, or a permission boundary. This evidence-based approach is the recommended first step before making any configuration changes.
Option B is unsafe and violates governance best practices by removing SCPs in production. Option C may be necessary later, but it does not identify whether SCPs are the root cause. Option D introduces unnecessary risk and bypasses the purpose of differentiated controls across OUs.
AWS documentation emphasizes observing and validating before modifying security controls, making CloudTrail log analysis the correct initial troubleshooting step.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Organizations Service Control Policies
AWS CloudTrail Authorization Failure Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 162
A company is using AWS to run a long-running analysis process on data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets. The process runs on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The EC2 instances are deployed in a private subnet that does not have internet access.
The EC2 instances access Amazon S3 through an S3 gateway endpoint that has the default access policy. Each EC2 instance uses an instance profile role that allows s3:GetObject and s3:PutObject only for required S3 buckets.
The company learns that one or more EC2 instances are compromised and are exfiltrating data to an S3 bucket that is outside the company's AWS Organization. The processing job must continue to function.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Update the instance profile role policy to require aws:ResourceOrgId.
- B. Update the policy on the S3 gateway endpoint to allow S3 actions only if aws:ResourceOrgId and aws:PrincipalOrgId match the company's organization.
- C. Apply an SCP that restricts S3 actions using organization condition keys.
- D. Add a network ACL rule to block outbound traffic on port 443.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon S3 gateway endpoints support endpoint policies that can restrict which S3 resources are accessible through the endpoint. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, endpoint policies are evaluated in addition to IAM policies and are ideal for enforcing data exfiltration controls without breaking legitimate workloads.
By updating the S3 gateway endpoint policy to require both aws:ResourceOrgId and aws:PrincipalOrgId to match the company's AWS Organization, the security engineer ensures that EC2 instances can access only S3 buckets that belong to the organization. This immediately blocks exfiltration to external S3 buckets while allowing legitimate internal data access to continue uninterrupted.

NEW QUESTION # 163
A company runs its microservices architecture in Kubernetes containers on AWS by using Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) and Amazon Aurora. The company has an organization in AWS Organizations to manage hundreds of AWS accounts that host different microservices.
The company needs to implement a monitoring solution for logs from all AWS resources across all accounts.
The solution must include automatic detection of security-related issues.

Which solution will meet these requirements with theLEAST operational effort?

- A. Centralize CloudTrail logs in Amazon S3 and analyze them with Amazon Athena.
- B. Stream CloudWatch Logs to Amazon Kinesis and analyze them with custom AWS Lambda functions.
- C. Designate an Amazon GuardDuty administrator account in the organization's management account. Enable GuardDuty for all accounts. Enable EKS Protection and RDS Protection in the GuardDuty administrator account.
- D. Designate a monitoring account. Share Amazon CloudWatch Logs from all accounts. Use Amazon Inspector to evaluate the logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon GuardDuty is afully managed, organization-aware threat detection servicethat continuously analyzes AWS logs such as CloudTrail events, VPC Flow Logs, DNS logs, EKS audit logs, and RDS activity.
According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, GuardDuty is designed to operate atscale across AWS Organizations with minimal operational overhead.
By designating a GuardDuty administrator account in the organization's management account and enabling GuardDuty organization-wide, the company can automatically enable threat detection across hundreds of AWS accounts. EnablingEKS Protectionallows GuardDuty to analyze Kubernetes audit logs for suspicious activity, whileRDS Protectionprovides anomaly detection for Amazon Aurora databases.
Options B, C, and D require custom log aggregation, processing, and analytics pipelines, which significantly increase operational effort and maintenance complexity. Amazon Inspector does not analyze logs, Athena- based analysis is manual, and Kinesis plus Lambda requires custom detection logic.
AWS documentation explicitly identifiesGuardDuty with AWS Organizations integrationas the recommended solution for centralized, automated threat detection across multi-account environments with minimal operational effort.
* AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
* Amazon GuardDuty User Guide
* GuardDuty Organization Administration Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 164
A company is running a new workload across accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. All running resources must have a tag of CostCenter, and the tag must have one of three approved values. The company must enforce this policy and must prevent any changes of the CostCenter tag to a non-approved value.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable tag policies, define allowed values, enforce noncompliant operations, and use an SCP to deny creation when aws:RequestTag/CostCenter is null.
- B. Use AWS Config custom policy rule and an SCP to deny non-approved aws:RequestTag/CostCenter values.
- C. Enable tag policies and use EventBridge + Lambda to block changes.
- D. Use CloudTrail + EventBridge + Lambda to block creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Organizations tag policies are designed to standardize and govern tag keys and allowed values across accounts. AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation describes tag policies as a governance mechanism that helps enforce consistent tagging by specifying required tag keys and permitted values. To ensure every resource has the CostCenter tag at creation time, an SCP can deny create actions when aws:
RequestTag/CostCenter is missing (null). This prevents resources from being created without the required tag.
Tag policies then define the three approved values and can be configured to enforce or report noncompliance depending on supported services, ensuring that tag values remain within the allowed set and preventing drift to unapproved values. Compared with custom Lambda-based enforcement, this approach minimizes operational overhead and keeps enforcement within AWS native governance services. Option A partially addresses allowed values at request time but does not address ongoing governance as cleanly across many services. Option B is not preventive because Lambda runs after events and cannot reliably block all creations. Option D still relies on custom logic and is not as operationally efficient as tag policies plus SCP guardrails.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS Organizations Tag Policies
AWS Organizations SCP Condition Keys for Tag Enforcement

NEW QUESTION # 165
A company uses AWS IAM Identity Center with SAML 2.0 federation. The company decides to change its federation source from one identity provider (IdP) to another. The underlying directory for both IdPs is Active Directory.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Reconfigure all existing IAM roles in the company's AWS accounts to explicitly trust the new IdP as the principal.
- B. Modify the attribute mappings within the IAM Identity Center trust relationship to match information that the new IdP sends.
- C. Disable all existing users and groups within IAM Identity Center that were part of the federation with the original IdP.
- D. Confirm that the Network Time Protocol (NTP) clock skew is correctly set between IAM Identity Center and the new IdP endpoints.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS IAM Identity Center relies on SAML assertions and attribute mappings to associate federated users with identities, groups, and permission sets. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, when changing identity providers while maintaining the same underlying directory, existing users and group identities can be preserved by updating attribute mappings to align with the new IdP's SAML assertions.
By modifying the attribute mappings, IAM Identity Center can correctly interpret usernames, group memberships, and unique identifiers sent by the new IdP without requiring changes to AWS account roles or permission sets. This approach minimizes operational effort and avoids disruption to access management.
Option A unnecessarily disables identities and causes access outages. Option C is incorrect because IAM Identity Center abstracts role trust relationships, and roles do not directly trust the IdP. Option D is unrelated to federation source configuration and only affects authentication timing issues.
AWS best practices recommend updating attribute mappings when switching IdPs that share the same directory source.
Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:
AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
AWS IAM Identity Center SAML Federation
AWS Identity Federation Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 166
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