시험패스가능한SCS-C02최고품질시험대비자료덤프데모다운로드

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Amazon SCS-C02 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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-C02최고품질 시험대비자료 <<

SCS-C02최고품질 시험대비자료 100% 합격 보장 가능한 덤프문제

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최신 AWS Certified Specialty SCS-C02 무료샘플문제 (Q146-Q151):

질문 # 146
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. 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.
- 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. 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.

정답：D

설명:
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 532:Analyzing log data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch3:What is

Traffic Mirroring? - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud4:Outbound Resolver endpoints - Amazon Route 535:Logging IP traffic using VPC Flow Logs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud6:
Managingforwarding rules - Amazon Route 53

질문 # 147
A company runs an application that sends logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The email addresses of the application users are in the logs.
The company's developers need to view the logs in CloudWatch Logs. A security engineer must ensure that the developers who access the log group cannot see the user email addresses.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure a data protection policy for the log group. Specify the AWS managed data identifier of EmailAddress for the type of data to mask. Activate data protection for the log group.
- B. Use Amazon Macie to scan the log group. Configure Macie to use a custom data identifier that uses a regular expression to identify an email address pattern. Activate automated data discovery in Macie.
- C. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Configure the log group to use the key to encrypt the logs. Configure the key policy to deny access to the 1AM role that the developers assume to use CloudWatch Logs.
- D. Create a subscription filter for the log group. Configure the log subscription to send the log data to an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to parse the log entries and to mask values that are email addresses.

정답： A

질문 # 148
A company is operating an open-source software platform that is internet facing. The legacy software platform no longer receives security updates. The software platform operates using Amazon Route 53 weighted load balancing to send traffic to two Amazon EC2 instances that connect to an Amazon RDS cluster. A recent report suggests this software platform is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks, with samples of attacks provided. The company's security engineer must secure this system against SQL injection attacks within 24 hours. The security engineer's solution must involve the least amount of effort and maintain normal operations during implementation.
What should the security engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution specifying one EC2 instance as an origin. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the distribution. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to CloudFront.
- B. Obtain the latest source code for the platform and make the necessary updates. Test the updated code to ensure that the vulnerability has been mitigated, then deploy the patched version of the platform to the EC2 instances.
- C. Update the security group that is attached to the EC2 instances, removing access from the internet to the TCP port used by the SQL database. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the EC2 instances. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then restore the security group to the original setting.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer with the existing EC2 instances as a target group. Create an AWS WAF web ACL containing rules that protect the application from this attack, then apply it to the ALB. Test to ensure the vulnerability has been mitigated, then redirect the Route 53 records to point to the ALB. Update security groups on the EC2 instances to prevent direct access from the internet.

정답： D

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Using AWS WAF with an Application Load Balancer (ALB) allows you to mitigate SQL injection attacks quickly by deploying managed rule groups designed for common web exploits. This method allows the existing EC2 instances to continue operating without changes, minimizing disruption.
By fronting the EC2 instances with an ALB, you can then:
Apply WAF rules
Redirect DNS records from Route 53 to the ALB
Restrict direct EC2 access via security groups
This approach is rapid, low effort, and preserves availability, making it ideal for critical, time-sensitive security mitigations.

질문 # 149
A security engineer needs to implement a write-once-read-many (WORM) model for data that a company will store in Amazon S3 buckets. The company uses the S3 Standard storage class for all of its S3 buckets. The security engineer must ensure that objects cannot be overwritten or deleted by any user, including the AWS account root user.

- A. Use S3 Glacier Vault Lock to attach a Vault Lock policy to new S3 buckets. Wait 24 hours to complete the Vault Lock process. Place objects in the S3 buckets.
- B. Create new S3 buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled in governance mode. Place objects in the S3 buckets.
- C. Create new S3 buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled in compliance mode. Place objects in the S3 buckets.
- D. Create new S3 buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled in governance mode. Add a legal hold to the S3 buckets. Place objects in the S3 buckets.

정답：C

설명：
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all AWS Reference
To implement WORM in Amazon S3 where no user, including the root account, can modify or delete objects:
S3 Object Lock in Compliance Mode:
Compliance mode ensures that the WORM policy cannot be bypassed, even by the root user.
Objects cannot be overwritten or deleted during the specified retention period.
Reference:
Incorrect Options:
B: Glacier Vault Lock applies only to Amazon S3 Glacier and is not relevant for S3 Standard storage.
C and D: Governance mode allows certain users (e.g., root user) to override retention settings, which does not meet the requirement.

질문 # 150
A company's network security policy requires encryption for all data in transit. The company must encrypt data that is sent between Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes.

- A. Configure Amazon EBS to enable volume encryption with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for data at rest.
- B. Configure Amazon EBS to enable TLS encryption in the volume configuration properties.
- C. Configure Amazon EC2 to enable TLS encryption with certificates that are stored in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
- D. Configure Amazon EC2 to enable encryption in the EC2 network interface properties.

정답：C

설명：
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all AWS Reference
To ensure encryption for all data in transit between EC2 instances and EBS volumes, TLS encryption must be implemented. While EBS volume encryption secures data at rest, the requirement here is to secure data in transit.
TLS Encryption with ACM Certificates:
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) simplifies the process of deploying TLS encryption by managing certificates.
EC2 instances can use these certificates for secure data transmission to EBS.
Reference:
Incorrect Options:
A: Encryption in the EC2 network interface properties is not a valid configuration.
B: EBS volume encryption secures data at rest, not in transit.
C: TLS encryption cannot be configured in EBS volume properties.

질문 # 151
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