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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity and Access Management: The topic equips AWS Security specialists with skills to design, implement, and troubleshoot authentication and authorization mechanisms for AWS resources. By emphasizing secure identity management practices, this area addresses foundational competencies required for effective access control, a vital aspect of the certification exam.
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 (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129

A security engineer has noticed an unusually high amount of traffic coming from a single IP address. This was discovered by analyzing the Application Load Balancer's access logs.

How can the security engineer limit the number of requests from a specific IP address without blocking the IP address?

- A. Implement the GeoLocation feature in Amazon Route 53.
- B. Use AWS Shield to limit the originating traffic hit rate.
- C. Implement a rate-based rule with AWS WAF.
- D. Add a rule to the Application Load Balancer to route the traffic originating from the IP address in question and show a static webpage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To mitigate traffic volume from a specific IP address without entirely blocking it, AWS WAF's rate-based rules are the appropriate solution. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall) provides rate-based rules that allow a user to count and limit the rate of requests from individual IP addresses.

A rate-based rule tracks the number of requests that each originating IP makes in a rolling five-minute period.

If the number of requests exceeds a specified threshold, WAF applies an action such as block or count.

This makes AWS WAF an ideal tool to throttle traffic rather than block it, which directly meets the use case described.

Reference from AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Guide:

This capability is part of AWS WAF's standard feature set, explicitly covered under the topics of Logging and Monitoring and Mitigating DDoS and Abnormal Behavior. Rate-based rules are discussed as a method for limiting the number of incoming requests based on request patterns without denying access outright.

NEW QUESTION # 130

A company uses HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) to stream live video content to paying subscribers by using Amazon CloudFront. HLS splits the video content into chunks so that the user can request the right chunk based on different conditions. Because the video events last for several hours, the total video is made up of thousands of chunks.

The origin URL is not disclosed, and every user is forced to access the CloudFront URL. The company has a web application that authenticates the paying users against an internal repository and a CloudFront key pair that is already issued.

What is the simplest and MOST effective way to protect the content?

- A. Develop the application to issue a security token that Lambda@Edge will receive to authenticate and authorize access to the content
- B. Keep the CloudFront URL encrypted inside the application, and use AWS KMS to resolve the URL on-the-fly after the user is authenticated.
- C. Develop the application to use the CloudFront key pair to set the signed cookies that users will use to access the content.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Utilizing CloudFront signed cookies is the simplest and most effective way to protect HLS video content for paying subscribers.

Signed cookies provide access control for multiple files, such as video chunks in HLS streaming, without the need to generate a signed URL for each video chunk. This method simplifies the process for long video events with thousands of chunks, enhancing user experience while ensuring content protection.

NEW QUESTION # 131

A company's security engineer is developing an incident response plan to detect suspicious activity in an AWS account for VPC hosted resources. The security engineer needs to provide visibility for as many AWS Regions as possible.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Choose two.)

- A. Activate Amazon GuardDuty across all AWS Regions.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that responds to findings and publishes the findings to the SNS topic.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes the Lambda function to publish findings to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- D. Turn on VPC Flow Logs for all VPCs in the account.
- E. Activate Amazon Detective across all AWS Regions.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 132

A company runs a cron job on an Amazon EC2 instance on a predefined schedule. The cron job calls a bash script that encrypts a 2 KB file. A security engineer creates an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key with a key policy. The key policy and the EC2 instance role have the necessary configuration for this job. Which process should the bash script use to encrypt the file?

- A. Use the `aws kms encrypt` command to encrypt the file by using the existing KMS key.
- B. Use the `aws kms generate-data-key` command to generate a data key. Use the encrypted data key to encrypt the file.
- C. Use the `aws kms create-grant` command to generate a grant for the existing KMS key.
- D. Use the `aws kms encrypt` command to generate a data key. Use the plaintext data key to encrypt the file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Generate a Data Key:

Use the `aws kms generate-data-key` command to request a data key from AWS KMS.

The data key will include both a plaintext version and an encrypted version.

Example command:

bash

```
aws kms generate-data-key --key-id <KMS_KEY_ID> --key-spec AES_256
```

Encrypt the File:

Use the plaintext data key to encrypt the 2 KB file using standard encryption libraries or utilities (e.g., OpenSSL).

Secure the Encrypted Data Key:

Store the encrypted version of the data key alongside the encrypted file for future decryption.

Least Privilege Principle:

Ensure the EC2 instance role has the minimum necessary permissions to call `kms:GenerateDataKey` and `kms:Decrypt`.

Decrypt.

Testing and Validation:

Verify that the encrypted file can be successfully decrypted using the stored encrypted data key and the KMS key.

AWS KMS `GenerateDataKey` API

AWS KMS Best Practices

Encrypting Data with AWS KMS

NEW QUESTION # 133

A company deploys a set of standard IAM roles in AWS accounts. The IAM roles are based on job functions within the company. To balance operational efficiency and security, a security engineer implemented AWS Organizations SCPs to restrict access to critical security services in all company accounts.

All of the company's accounts and OUs within AWS Organizations have a default `FullAWSAccess` SCP that is attached. The security engineer needs to ensure that no one can disable Amazon GuardDuty and AWS Security Hub. The security engineer also must not override other permissions that are granted by IAM policies that are defined in the accounts.

Which SCP should the security engineer attach to the root of the organization to meet these requirements?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: C

