

Amazon SCS-C03 Testantworten & SCS-C03 Exam Fragen

Amazon SAA-C03 Exam

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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Exam Details

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Was ist Ihr Traum? Wünschen Sie nicht, in Ihrer Karriere großen Erfolg zu machen? Die Antwort ist unbedingt „Ja“. So müssen Sie ständig Ihre Fähigkeit entwickeln. Wie können Sie Ihre Fähigkeit entwickeln, wenn Sie in der IT-Industrie arbeiten? Teilnahme an den IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen und Erhalten der Zertifizierung ist eine gute Methode, Ihre IT-Fähigkeit zu erhöhen. Jetzt, Amazon SCS-C03 Prüfung ist eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Wollen Sie das SCS-C03 Zertifikat bekommen? So melden Sie sich an der Amazon SCS-C03 Prüfung an und PrüfungFrage kann Ihnen helfen, deshalb sollen Sie sich nicht darum sorgen.

Sie brauchen nicht so viel Geld und Zeit, nur ungefähr 30 Stunden spezielle Ausbildung, dann können Sie ganz einfach die Amazon SCS-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmalig bestehen. PrüfungFrage bietet Ihnen die Prüfungsthemen, deren Ähnlichkeit mit den realen Prüfungsübungen sehr groß ist.

>> Amazon SCS-C03 Testantworten <<

SCS-C03 Übungsfragen: AWS Certified Security – Specialty & SCS-C03 Dateien Prüfungsunterlagen

Wie weit ist der Anstand zwischen Worten und Taten? Es hängt von der Person ab. Wenn man einen starken Willen haben, ist Erfolg ganz leicht zu erlangen. Wenn Sie Amazon SCS-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung wählen, sollen Sie die Prüfung bestehen. Die Prüfungsmaterialien zur Amazon SCS-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage ist die optimale Wahl, Ihnen zu helfen, die Prüfung zu bestehen. Die Qualität der Prüfungsmaterialien von PrüfungFrage ist sehr gut. Wenn Sie die Amazon SCS-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen wollen, wählen Sie doch Lernhilfe von PrüfungFrage.

Amazon AWS Certified Security – Specialty SCS-C03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q49-Q54):

49. Frage

A company has a single AWS account and uses an Amazon EC2 instance to test application code. The company recently discovered that the instance was compromised and was serving malware. Analysis showed that the instance was compromised 35 days ago. A security engineer must implement a continuous monitoring solution that automatically notifies the security team by email for high severity findings as soon as possible.

Which combination of steps should the security engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the queue.
- **B. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in the AWS account.**
- **C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for GuardDuty findings of high severity. Configure the rule to publish a message to the topic.**
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for Security Hub findings of high severity. Configure the rule to publish a message to the queue.
- **E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email distribution list to the topic.**
- F. Enable AWS Security Hub in the AWS account.

Antwort: B,C,E

Begründung:

Amazon GuardDuty provides continuous threat detection for compromised instances by analyzing VPC Flow Logs, DNS logs, and CloudTrail events. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty guidance, GuardDuty is the fastest service to enable for detecting malware and compromised EC2 instances.

To notify the security team, Amazon SNS provides a native email notification mechanism with minimal setup. Amazon EventBridge integrates directly with GuardDuty findings and can filter based on severity.

Creating an EventBridge rule that matches high severity GuardDuty findings and publishes to SNS ensures immediate notification. Security Hub is not required for this use case and adds additional setup time. Amazon SQS does not support email subscriptions.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

Amazon GuardDuty Findings and Severity

Amazon EventBridge Integration with GuardDuty

50. Frage

A company has security requirements for Amazon Aurora MySQL databases regarding encryption, deletion protection, public access, and audit logging. The company needs continuous monitoring and real-time visibility into compliance status.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Audit Manager with a custom framework.
- **B. Enable AWS Config and use managed rules to monitor Aurora MySQL compliance.**
- C. Use AWS Security Hub configuration policies.
- D. Use EventBridge and Lambda with custom metrics.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

AWS Config is the AWS service designed to continuously evaluate resource configurations against defined rules. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide, AWS Config managed rules exist specifically to check database encryption, public accessibility, deletion protection, and log exports for Amazon RDS and Aurora.

AWS Config provides a real-time compliance timeline and displays the compliance state of each resource against each rule at any point in time. This granular visibility is required to assess ongoing compliance with security policies.

Audit Manager generates reports but does not provide continuous compliance monitoring. Security Hub aggregates findings but does not track configuration drift. EventBridge and Lambda introduce unnecessary complexity.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Config Managed Rules for RDS

AWS Continuous Compliance Monitoring

51. Frage

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. 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.
- **B. Use SCPs to deny all `lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig` and `lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig` actions that have a `lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType` condition key value of `NONE`.**
- C. Require the developers to configure all function URLs to support cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) when the functions are called from a different domain.
- D. Use SCPs to allow all `lambda:CreateFunctionUrlConfig` and `lambda:UpdateFunctionUrlConfig` actions that have a `lambda:FunctionUrlAuthType` condition key value of `AWS_IAM`.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Organizations Service Control Policies Documentation

AWS Lambda Security and Function URL Authentication Overview

52. Frage

A company has a VPC that has no internet access and has the private DNS hostnames option enabled. An Amazon Aurora database is running inside the VPC. A security engineer wants to use AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the Aurora database. The security engineer configures the Secrets Manager default AWS Lambda rotation function to run inside the same VPC that the Aurora database uses.

However, the security engineer determines that the password cannot be rotated properly because the Lambda function cannot communicate with the Secrets Manager endpoint.

What is the MOST secure way that the security engineer can give the Lambda function the ability to communicate with the Secrets Manager endpoint?

- **A. Add an interface VPC endpoint to the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.**
- B. Add a gateway VPC endpoint to the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.
- C. Add a NAT gateway to the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.
- D. Add an internet gateway for the VPC to allow access to the Secrets Manager endpoint.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

AWS Secrets Manager is a regional service that is accessed through private AWS endpoints. In a VPC without internet access, AWS recommends using AWS PrivateLink through interface VPC endpoints to enable secure, private connectivity to supported

AWS services. According to AWS Certified Security - Specialty documentation, interface VPC endpoints allow resources within a VPC to communicate with AWS services without traversing the public internet, NAT devices, or internet gateways.

An interface VPC endpoint for Secrets Manager creates elastic network interfaces (ENIs) within the VPC subnets and assigns private IP addresses that route traffic directly to the Secrets Manager service. Because the VPC has private DNS enabled, the standard Secrets Manager DNS hostname resolves to the private IP addresses of the interface endpoint, allowing the Lambda rotation function to communicate securely and transparently.

Option A introduces unnecessary complexity and expands the attack surface by allowing outbound internet access. Option B is incorrect because gateway VPC endpoints are supported only for Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB. Option D violates the security requirement by exposing the VPC to the internet.

AWS security best practices explicitly recommend interface VPC endpoints as the most secure connectivity method for private VPC workloads accessing AWS managed services.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Secrets Manager Security Architecture

AWS PrivateLink and Interface VPC Endpoints Documentation

53. Frage

A company has several Amazon S3 buckets that do not enforce encryption in transit. A security engineer must implement a solution that enforces encryption in transit for all the company's existing and future S3 buckets.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Enable AWS Config. Configure the s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only AWS Config managed rule and set the rule trigger type to Hybrid. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws:SecureTransport condition key is False. Configure automatic remediation. Set the runbook as the target of the rule.**
- B. Enable AWS Config. Create a proactive AWS Config CustomPolicy rule. Create a Guard clause to evaluate the S3 bucket policies to check for a value of True for the aws:SecureTransport condition key. If the AWS Config rule evaluates to NON_COMPLIANT, block resource creation.
- C. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail. Enable S3 data events on the trail. Create an AWS Lambda function that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws:SecureTransport condition key is False. Configure the CloudTrail trail to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Enable Amazon Inspector. Create a custom AWS Lambda rule. Create a Lambda function that applies a bucket policy to deny requests when the value of the aws:SecureTransport condition key is False. Set the Lambda function as the target of the rule.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

To enforce encryption in transit for Amazon S3, AWS best practice is to require HTTPS (TLS) by using a bucket policy condition that denies any request where aws:SecureTransport is false. The requirement includes both existing buckets and future buckets, so the control must continuously evaluate configuration drift and automatically remediate. AWS Config is the service intended for continuous configuration compliance monitoring across resources, and AWS Config managed rules provide standardized checks with low operational overhead. The s3-bucket-ssl-requests-only managed rule evaluates whether S3 buckets enforce SSL-only requests, aligning directly with enforcing encryption in transit. Setting the trigger type to Hybrid ensures evaluation both on configuration changes and periodically. Automatic remediation with an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook allows the organization to apply or correct the bucket policy consistently at scale without manual work. This approach also supports governance by maintaining a measurable compliance status while actively fixing noncompliance. Option A is not the best fit because a "proactive" custom policy rule does not by itself remediate existing buckets and "block resource creation" is not how AWS Config enforces controls. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability management service and does not govern S3 bucket transport policies. Option D is inefficient and indirect because CloudTrail data events are not a compliance engine and would require custom processing.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide

AWS Config Managed Rules for S3 Compliance

Amazon S3 Security Best Practices for SSL-only Access

54. Frage

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