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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

A company has AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization includes a dedicated security account. All AWS account activity across all member accounts must be logged and reported to the dedicated security account. The company must retain all the activity logs in a secure storage location within the dedicated security account for 2 years. No changes or deletions of the logs are allowed.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket with an S3 Lifecycle configuration that expires objects after 2 years. Allow member accounts to write to the bucket.
- B. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in each account and forward logs to the dedicated security account by using AWS Lambda and Amazon Data Firehose.
- C. Create an AWS CloudTrail organization trail. Configure logs to be delivered to the Amazon S3 bucket in the dedicated

security account.

- D. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode with a retention period of 2 years. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization's management account to write to the S3 bucket.
- E. In the dedicated security account, create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure S3 Object Lock in compliance mode with a retention period of 2 years. Set the bucket policy to allow the organization's member accounts to write to the S3 bucket.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail organization trails are specifically designed to provide centralized, organization-wide logging with minimal operational effort. According to the AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide, an organization trail records all management events for all member accounts and delivers them to a single Amazon S3 bucket.

To ensure that logs cannot be altered or deleted, Amazon S3 Object Lock in compliance mode must be used. Compliance mode enforces write-once-read-many (WORM) protection, meaning no user, including the root user, can delete or modify objects before the retention period expires. This directly satisfies the requirement that no changes or deletions are allowed for 2 years.

The S3 bucket must reside in the dedicated security account to provide isolation and strong security boundaries. Granting write permissions to the organization's management account (Option A) aligns with AWS best practices, because the management account owns and manages the organization trail and centrally delivers logs on behalf of all member accounts.

Option B increases attack surface by allowing all member accounts to write directly. Option C does not meet immutability requirements because lifecycle policies do not prevent deletion. Option E introduces unnecessary services and operational complexity.

AWS documentation explicitly identifies the combination of CloudTrail organization trails + S3 Object Lock (compliance mode) as the recommended, lowest-overhead solution for long-term, immutable audit log retention.

- * AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
- * AWS CloudTrail Organization Trail Documentation
- * Amazon S3 Object Lock Documentation
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 26

A security administrator is setting up a new AWS account. The security administrator wants to secure the data that a company stores in an Amazon S3 bucket. The security administrator also wants to reduce the chance of unintended data exposure and the potential for misconfiguration of objects that are in the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for the AWS account.
- B. Configure the S3 Block Public Access feature for all objects that are in the bucket.
- C. Deactivate ACLs for objects that are in the bucket.
- D. Use AWS PrivateLink for Amazon S3 to access the bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Block Public Access configured at the AWS account level is the recommended and most effective approach to protect data stored in Amazon S3 while minimizing operational overhead. AWS Security Specialty documentation explains that S3 Block Public Access provides centralized, preventative controls designed to block public access to S3 buckets and objects regardless of individual bucket policies or object-level ACL configurations. When enabled at the account level, these controls automatically apply to all existing and newly created buckets, significantly reducing the risk of accidental exposure caused by misconfigured permissions. The AWS Certified Security - Specialty Study Guide emphasizes that public access misconfiguration is a leading cause of data leaks in cloud environments. Account-level S3 Block Public Access acts as a guardrail by overriding any attempt to grant public permissions through bucket policies or ACLs. This eliminates the need to manage security settings on a per-bucket or per-object basis, thereby reducing administrative complexity and human error.

Configuring Block Public Access at the object level, as in option B, requires continuous monitoring and manual configuration, which increases operational overhead. Disabling ACLs alone, as described in option C, does not fully prevent public access because bucket policies can still allow public permissions. Using AWS PrivateLink, as in option D, controls network access but does not protect against public exposure through misconfigured S3 policies.

AWS security best practices explicitly recommend enabling S3 Block Public Access at the account level as the primary mechanism for preventing unintended public data exposure with minimal management effort.

Referenced AWS Specialty Documents:

- AWS Certified Security - Specialty Official Study Guide
- Amazon S3 Security Best Practices Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 27

A company uses Amazon API Gateway to present REST APIs to users. An API developer wants to analyze API access patterns without the need to parse the log files.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort? (Select TWO.)

- **A. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to analyze API access information.**
- B. Configure an Amazon S3 destination for API Gateway logs. Run Amazon Athena queries to analyze API access information.
- C. Configure access logging for the required API stage.
- D. Configure an AWS CloudTrail trail destination for API Gateway events. Configure filters on the userIdentity, userAgent, and sourceIPAddress fields.
- **E. Select the Enable Detailed CloudWatch Metrics option on the required API stage.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

To analyze API access patterns with minimal effort and without parsing raw log files, the best approach is to rely on metrics and built-in query tooling. Enabling Detailed CloudWatch Metrics for an API Gateway stage (Option E) provides near-real-time, aggregated visibility into usage and performance patterns (such as request counts, latency, error rates like 4XX/5XX) that are ideal for identifying trends and spikes without handling logs.

For deeper pattern exploration when needed, CloudWatch Logs Insights (Option D) provides an interactive query experience over logs that are already in CloudWatch Logs, allowing quick filtering and aggregation. In practice, developers use metrics to understand access patterns at a high level and Logs Insights to slice and dice request data without building a separate parsing pipeline.

Options A and C still rely on enabling access logs and shipping them to S3/Athena, which is more setup and operational overhead (and still involves managing log storage/format). CloudTrail (Option B) records control-plane API calls to AWS services, not end-user access requests to your API methods, so it won't provide the desired access pattern view for API consumers. Therefore, Detailed CloudWatch Metrics plus CloudWatch Logs Insights is the least-effort combination for access pattern analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A security engineer needs to prepare for a security audit of an AWS account.

Select the correct AWS resource from the following list to meet each requirement. Select each resource one time or not at all. (Select THREE.)

- * AWS Artifact reports
- * AWS Audit Manager controls
- * AWS Config conformance packs
- * AWS Config rules
- * Amazon Detective investigations
- * AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer internal access analyzers

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Requirements and Correct Selections

Automatically collect evidence from AWS CloudTrail, AWS Config, and AWS Security Hub for an assessment report.

AWS Audit Manager controls

Why:

AWS Audit Manager is specifically designed to automatically collect, map, and organize evidence from AWS services such as CloudTrail, AWS Config, and AWS Security Hub. Audit Manager controls are used within audit frameworks to continuously gather evidence and generate assessment reports for compliance audits.

Determine which IAM principals within the AWS account have access to a specified resource.

AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer internal access analyzers Why:

IAM Access Analyzer internal access analyzers are used to identify which IAM users, roles, or services within an account or organization have access to a specific resource. This is a core access visibility and audit requirement for IAM reviews.

Download AWS security and compliance documents on demand.

AWS Artifact reports

Why:

AWS Artifact provides on-demand access to AWS security, compliance, and audit reports, including SOC reports, ISO certifications, and compliance attestations. This service is explicitly intended for audit preparation and regulatory documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A company sends Amazon RDS snapshots to two accounts as part of its disaster recovery (DR) plan. The snapshots must be encrypted. However, each account needs to be able to decrypt the snapshots in case of a DR event.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the default AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to generate the snapshots. Create an AWS Lambda function that copies the KMS encryption key to the two accounts.
- **B. Use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to generate the snapshots. Share the KMS key with the two accounts by using an IAM principal that has the proper KMS permissions in each account.**
- C. Use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to generate the snapshots. Create an AWS Lambda function that imports the KMS key in the two accounts.
- D. Use the default AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to generate the snapshots. Share the KMS key with the two accounts by using an IAM principal that has the proper KMS permissions in each account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For encrypted RDS snapshots that must be shared across accounts and still be decryptable in the target accounts, you should use a customer managed KMS key and explicitly grant cross-account use of that key.

AWS-managed default keys (Option A/C) generally cannot be shared for cross-account decryption in the same flexible way as customer managed keys, and you cannot "copy" an AWS-managed key to another account. Likewise, you cannot "import" an existing KMS key into another account via Lambda as described in Option B; KMS keys are account-scoped resources and are not copied between accounts like that.

With a customer managed key (CMK), the key policy (and/or grants) can allow principals in the DR accounts to use the key for the required cryptographic operations (for example, kms:Decrypt, kms:CreateGrant, and relevant describe permissions). Then, when the snapshot is shared and copied/used in the destination account during a DR event, the destination account can decrypt it because it has been granted permission to use the same CMK. This approach is the standard AWS pattern for cross-account encrypted snapshot sharing and meets both encryption and recoverability requirements with strong governance and auditability through CloudTrail.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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During that time he was heavily involved in the international SCS-C03 and UK TeX Users Groups in many capacities, and worked on a variety of LaTeX packages, most notably hyperref.

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