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Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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 (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173
A company developed an application by using AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), and Amazon DynamoDB. An external application puts objects into the company's S3 bucket and tags the objects with date and time. A Lambda function periodically pulls data from the company's S3 bucket based on date and time tags and inserts specific values into a DynamoDB table for further processing.
The data includes personally identifiable information (Pll). The company must remove data that is older than 30 days from the S3 bucket and the DynamoDB table.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days. Update the Lambda function to add the TTL attribute in the DynamoDB table. Enable TTL on the DynamoDB table to expire entires that are older than 30 days based on the TTL attribute.
- B. Update the Lambda function to add a TTL S3 flag to S3 objects. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days by using the TTL S3 flag.
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days and to add all prefixes to the S3 bucket. Update the Lambda function to delete entries that are older than 30 days.
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to expire objects that are older than 30 days by using object tags. Update the Lambda function to delete entries that are older than 30 days.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 174
A company wants to deploy a distributed web application on a fleet of EC2 instances. The fleet will be fronted by a Classic Load Balancer that will be configured to terminate the TLS connection The company wants to make sure that all past and current TLS traffic to the Classic Load Balancer stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked.
To ensure the company meets these requirements, a Security Engineer can configure a Classic Load Balancer with:

- A. An HTTPS listener that uses the latest IAM predefined ELBSecuntyPolicy-TLS-1 -2-2017-01 security policy
- B. An HTTPS listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites
- C. A TCP listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites.
- D. An HTTPS listener that uses a certificate that is managed by Amazon Certification Manager.

Answer: B

Explanation:
this is a way to configure a Classic Load Balancer with perfect forward secrecy cipher suites. Perfect forward secrecy is a property of encryption protocols that ensures that past and current TLS traffic stays secure even if the certificate private key is leaked. Cipher suites are sets of algorithms that determine how encryption is performed. A custom security policy is a set of cipher suites and protocols that you can select for your load balancer to support. An HTTPS listener is a process that checks for connection requests using encrypted SSL/TLS protocol. By using an HTTPS listener that uses a custom security policy that allows only perfect forward secrecy cipher suites, you can ensure that your Classic Load Balancer meets the requirements. The other options are either invalid or insufficient for configuring a Classic Load Balancer with perfect forward secrecy cipher suites.

NEW QUESTION # 175
A security engineer is configuring account-based access control (ABAC) to allow only specific principals to put objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. The principals already have access to Amazon S3.
The security engineer needs to configure a bucket policy that allows principals to put objects into the S3 bucket only if the value of the Team tag on the object matches the value of the Team tag that is associated with the principal. During testing, the security engineer notices that a principal can still put objects into the S3 bucket when the tag values do not match.
Which combination of factors are causing the PutObject operation to succeed when the tag values are different? (Select TWO.)

- A. The bucket policy does not apply to principals in the same zone of trust.
- B. The S3 bucket's resource policy cannot allow actions to the principal.
- C. The S3 bucket's resource policy does not deny access to put objects.
- D. The principal's identity-based policy grants access to put objects into the S3 bucket with no conditions.
- E. The principal's identity-based policy overrides the condition because the identity-based policy contains an explicit allow.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct answer is A and C.
When using ABAC, the principal's identity-based policy and the S3 bucket's resource policy are both evaluated to determine the effective permissions. If either policy grants access to the principal, the action is allowed. If either policy denies access to the principal, the action is denied. Therefore, to enforce the tag-based condition, both policies must deny access when the tag values do not match.
In this case, the principal's identity-based policy grants access to put objects into the S3 bucket with no conditions (A), which means that the policy does not check for the tag values. This policy overrides the condition in the bucket policy because an explicit allow always takes precedence over an implicit deny. The bucket policy can only allow or deny actions to the principal based on the condition, but it cannot override the identity-based policy.
The S3 bucket's resource policy does not deny access to put objects , which means that it also does not check for the tag values. The bucket policy can only allow or deny actions to the principal based on the condition, but it cannot override the identity-based policy.
Therefore, the combination of factors A and C are causing the PutObject operation to succeed when the tag values are different.
References:
Using ABAC with Amazon S3
Bucket policy examples

NEW QUESTION # 176
The Security Engineer is managing a traditional three-tier web application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances. The application has become the target of increasing numbers of malicious attacks from the Internet.
What steps should the Security Engineer take to check for known vulnerabilities and limit the attack surface? (Choose two.)

- A. Use AWS Certificate Manager to encrypt all traffic between the client and application servers.
- B. Use AWS Key Management Services to encrypt all the traffic between the client and application servers.
- C. Use Elastic Load Balancing to offload Secure Sockets Layer encryption.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to periodically scan the backend instances.
- E. Review the application security groups to ensure that only the necessary ports are open.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The steps that the Security Engineer should take to check for known vulnerabilities and limit the attack surface are:
B) Review the application security groups to ensure that only the necessary ports are open. This is a good practice to reduce the exposure of the EC2 instances to potential attacks from the Internet. Application security groups are a feature of Azure that allow you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups1.
D) Use Amazon Inspector to periodically scan the backend instances. This is a service that helps you to identify vulnerabilities and exposures in your EC2 instances and applications. Amazon Inspector can perform automated security assessments based on predefined or custom rules packages2.

NEW QUESTION # 177
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 rote 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 generate a data key. Use the plaintext data key to encrypt the file.
- 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 encrypt the file by using the existing KMS key.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Generate a Data Key:
Use theaws kms generate-data-keycommand 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 callkms:GenerateDataKeyandkms:
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 # 178
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