

SCS-C02 Prüfungen & SCS-C02 Deutsch



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In der heutigen wettbewerbsorientierten IT-Branche hat man viele Vorteile, wenn man die Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung besteht. Mit einem Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifikat kann man ein hohes Gehalt erhalten. Menschen, die Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifikat erhalten, haben oft viel höheres Gehalt als Kollegen ohne Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifikat. Jedoch ist es nicht sehr einfach, die Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. So hilft Pass4Test Ihnen, Ihr Gehalt zu erhöhen.

Pass4Test Website ist voll mit Ressourcen und den Fragen der Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfung ausgestattet. Es umfasst auch den Amazon SCS-C02 Praxis-Test und Prüfungsspeicherung. Sie wird den Kandidaten helfen, sich gut auf die Prüfung vorzubereiten und die Prüfung zu bestehen, was Ihnen viel Angenehmlichkeiten bietet. Sie können die Demo zur Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfung teilweise als Probe herunterladen. Pass4Test bietet eine echte und umfassende Prüfungsfragen und Antworten. Mit unserer exklusiven Online Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfungsschulungsunterlagen werden Sie leicht das Amazon SCS-C02 Exam bestehen. Unsere Website gewährleistet Ihnen eine 100%-Pass-Garantie.

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Sich für IT-Branche interessierend Sie bereiten sich jetzt auf die wichtige Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfung? Lassen wir Pass4Test Ihnen helfen! Was wir Ihnen garantieren ist, dass Sie nicht nur die Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfung bestehen können, sondern auch Sie der leichte Vorbereitungsprozess und guter Kundendienst genießen.

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty SCS-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q288-Q293):

288. Frage

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?

```

"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "NotAction": [
      "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
      "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
      "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
    ],
    "Resource": [
      "*"
    ]
  }
]

```

• A.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "NotAction": [
        "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
        "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
        "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

• B.

```

"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": [
      "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
      "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
      "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
    ],
    "Resource": [
      "*"
    ]
  }
]
}

```

• C.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "NotAction": [
        "guardduty:DeleteDetector",
        "guardduty:UpdateDetector",
        "securityhub:DisableSecurityHub"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- D. }



Antwort: C

289. Frage

A company manages three separate IAM accounts for its production, development, and test environments. Each Developer is assigned a unique IAM user under the development account. A new application hosted on an Amazon EC2 instance in the developer account requires read access to the archived documents stored in an Amazon S3 bucket in the production account. How should access be granted?

- A. Use a custom identity broker to allow Developer IAM users to temporarily access the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a temporary IAM user for the application to use in the production account.
- C. Create a temporary IAM user in the production account and provide read access to Amazon S3. Generate the temporary IAM user's access key and secret key and store these on the EC2 instance used by the application in the development account.
- D. Create an IAM role in the production account and allow EC2 instances in the development account to assume that role using the trust policy. Provide read access for the required S3 bucket to this role.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

<https://IAM.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-s3/>

290. Frage

An IAM user receives an Access Denied message when the user attempts to access objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. The user and the S3 bucket are in the same AWS account. The S3 bucket is configured to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt all of its objects at rest by using a customer managed key from the same AWS account. The S3 bucket has no bucket policy defined. The IAM user has been granted permissions through an IAM policy that allows the kms:Decrypt permission to the customer managed key. The IAM policy also allows the s3:List* and s3:Get* permissions for the S3 bucket and its objects.

Which of the following is a possible reason that the IAM user cannot access the objects in the S3 bucket?

- A. The KMS key policy has been edited to remove the ability for the AWS account to have full access to the key.
- B. An S3 bucket policy needs to be added to allow the IAM user to access the objects.
- C. The IAM policy needs to allow the kms:DescribeKey permission.
- D. The S3 bucket has been changed to use the AWS managed key to encrypt objects at rest.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The possible reason that the IAM user cannot access the objects in the S3 bucket is D. The KMS key policy has been edited to remove the ability for the AWS account to have full access to the key.

This answer is correct because the KMS key policy is the primary way to control access to the KMS key, and it must explicitly allow the AWS account to have full access to the key. If the KMS key policy has been edited to remove this permission, then the IAM policy that grants kms:Decrypt permission to the IAM user has no effect, and the IAM user cannot decrypt the objects in the S3 bucket.

The other options are incorrect because:

* A. The IAM policy does not need to allow the kms:DescribeKey permission, because this permission is not required for decrypting objects in S3 using SSE-KMS. The kms:DescribeKey permission allows getting information about a KMS key, such as its creation date, description, and key state³.

* B. The S3 bucket has not been changed to use the AWS managed key to encrypt objects at rest, because this would not cause an Access Denied message for the IAM user. The AWS managed key is a default KMS key that is created and managed by AWS for each AWS account and Region. The IAM user does not need any permissions on this key to use it for SSE-KMS⁴.

* C. An S3 bucket policy does not need to be added to allow the IAM user to access the objects, because the IAM user already has s3:List* and s3:Get* permissions for the S3 bucket and its objects through an IAM policy. An S3 bucket policy is an optional way to grant cross-account access or public access to an S3 bucket⁵.

References:

1: Key policies in AWS KMS 2: Using server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) 3: AWS KMS API Permissions

Reference 4: Using server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) 5:

Bucket policy examples

291. Frage

A security engineer is implementing a logging solution for a company's AWS environment. The security engineer has configured an AWS CloudTrail trail in the company's AWS account. The logs are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket for a third-party service provider to monitor. The service provider has a designated IAM role to access the S3 bucket.

The company requires all logs to be encrypted at rest with a customer managed key. The security engineer uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to create the customer managed key and key policy. The security engineer also configures CloudTrail to use the key to encrypt the trail.

When the security engineer implements this configuration, the service provider no longer can read the logs.

What should the security engineer do to allow the service provider to read the logs?

- A. Ensure that the S3 bucket policy allows access to the service provider's role to decrypt objects.
- **B. Add a statement to the key policy to allow the service provider's role the kms: Decrypt action (or the key).**
- C. Migrate the key to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to create a shared endpoint for access to the key.
- D. Add the AWSKeyManagementServicePowerUser AWS managed policy to the service provider's role.

Antwort: B

292. Frage

An international company wants to combine AWS Security Hub findings across all the company's AWS Regions and from multiple accounts. In addition, the company wants to create a centralized custom dashboard to correlate these findings with operational data for deeper analysis and insights. The company needs an analytics tool to search and visualize Security Hub findings.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Configure the Kinesis data streams to output the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket.
- **B. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams to deliver the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket.**
- C. Use AWS Glue DataBrew to crawl the Amazon S3 bucket and build the schema. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards by using Amazon Athena.
- **D. Partition the Amazon S3 data. Use AWS Glue to crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views.**
- E. Designate an AWS account as a delegated administrator for Security Hub. Publish events to Amazon CloudWatch from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings.
- **F. Designate an AWS account in an organization in AWS Organizations as a delegated administrator for Security Hub. Publish events to Amazon EventBridge from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings.**

Antwort: B,D,F

Begründung:

The correct answer is B, D, and F Designate an AWS account in an organization in AWS Organizations as a delegated administrator for Security Hub. Publish events to Amazon EventBridge from the delegated administrator account, all member accounts, and required Regions that are enabled for Security Hub findings. In each Region, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to deliver findings to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams to

deliver the logs to a single Amazon S3 bucket. Partition the Amazon S3 data. Use AWS Glue to crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema. Use Amazon Athena to query the data and create views to flatten nested attributes. Build Amazon QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views.

According to the AWS documentation, AWS Security Hub is a service that provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state across your AWS accounts, and helps you check your environment against security standards and best practices. You can use Security Hub to aggregate security findings from various sources, such as AWS services, partner products, or your own applications.

To use Security Hub with multiple AWS accounts and Regions, you need to enable AWS Organizations with all features enabled. This allows you to centrally manage your accounts and apply policies across your organization. You can also use Security Hub as a service principal for AWS Organizations, which lets you designate a delegated administrator account for Security Hub. The delegated administrator account can enable Security Hub automatically in all existing and future accounts in your organization, and can view and manage findings from all accounts.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus that makes it easy to connect applications using data from your own applications, integrated software as a service (SaaS) applications, and AWS services. You can use EventBridge to create rules that match events from various sources and route them to targets for processing.

To use EventBridge with Security Hub findings, you need to enable Security Hub as an event source in EventBridge. This will allow you to publish events from Security Hub to EventBridge in the same Region. You can then create EventBridge rules that match Security Hub findings based on criteria such as severity, type, or resource. You can also specify targets for your rules, such as Lambda functions, SNS topics, or Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), and Splunk. You can use Kinesis Data Firehose to transform and enrich your data before delivering it to your destination.

To use Kinesis Data Firehose with Security Hub findings, you need to create a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream in each Region where you have enabled Security Hub. You can then configure the delivery stream to receive events from EventBridge as a source, and deliver the logs to a single S3 bucket as a destination. You can also enable data transformation or compression on the delivery stream if needed.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers scalability, data availability, security, and performance. You can use S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web. You can also use S3 features such as lifecycle management, encryption, versioning, and replication to optimize your storage.

To use S3 with Security Hub findings, you need to create an S3 bucket that will store the logs from Kinesis Data Firehose delivery streams. You can then partition the data in the bucket by using prefixes such as account ID or Region. This will improve the performance and cost-effectiveness of querying the data.

According to the AWS documentation, AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy to prepare and load your data for analytics. You can use Glue to crawl your data sources, identify data formats, and suggest schemas and transformations. You can also use Glue Data Catalog as a central metadata repository for your data assets.

To use Glue with Security Hub findings, you need to create a Glue crawler that will crawl the S3 bucket and build the schema for the data. The crawler will create tables in the Glue Data Catalog that you can query using standard SQL.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to manage, and you pay only for the queries that you run. You can use Athena with Glue Data Catalog as a metadata store for your tables.

To use Athena with Security Hub findings, you need to create views in Athena that will flatten nested attributes in the data. For example, you can create views that extract fields such as account ID, Region, resource type, resource ID, finding type, finding title, and finding description from the JSON data. You can then query the views using SQL and join them with other tables if needed.

According to the AWS documentation, Amazon QuickSight is a fast, cloud-powered business intelligence service that makes it easy to deliver insights to everyone in your organization. You can use QuickSight to create and publish interactive dashboards that include machine learning insights. You can also use QuickSight to connect to various data sources, such as Athena, S3, or RDS.

To use QuickSight with Security Hub findings, you need to create QuickSight dashboards that use the Athena views as data sources. You can then visualize and analyze the findings using charts, graphs, maps, or tables. You can also apply filters, calculations, or aggregations to the data. You can then share the dashboards with your users or embed them in your applications.

293. Frage

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Wir sind der Schnellste, der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von Amazon SCS-C02 Prüfung erhält. Unser Pass4Test bietet Ihnen die Testfragen und Antworten von Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung, die von den IT-Experten durch Experimente und Praxis erhalten werden und über IT-Zertifizierungserfahrungen über 10 Jahre verfügt. Pass4Test verspricht, dass Sie das Amazon SCS-C02 Zertifikat schneller und leichter erhalten, als Sie durch die anderen Webseiten.

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