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## Amazon SCS-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Management and Security Governance: This topic teaches AWS Security specialists to develop centralized strategies for AWS account management and secure resource deployment. It includes evaluating compliance and identifying security gaps through architectural reviews and cost analysis, essential for implementing governance aligned with certification standards.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

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### Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

#### NEW QUESTION # 123

A company has an organization with SCPs in AWS Organizations. The root SCP for the organization is as follows:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowsAllActions",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "DenySES",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "ses:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```



The company's developers are members of a group that has an IAM policy that allows access to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) by allowing ses:\* actions. The account is a child to an OU that has an SCP that allows Amazon SES. The developers are receiving a not-authorized error when they try to access Amazon SES through the AWS Management Console. Which change must a security engineer implement so that the developers can access Amazon SES?

- A. Remove Amazon SES from the root SCP.
- B. Add a resource policy that allows each member of the group to access Amazon SES.
- C. Remove the AWS Control Tower control (guardrail) that restricts access to Amazon SES.
- D. Add a resource policy that allows "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-number:group/Dev"}.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D. Remove Amazon SES from the root SCP.

This answer is correct because the root SCP is the most restrictive policy that applies to all accounts in the organization. The root SCP explicitly denies access to Amazon SES by using the NotAction element, which means that any action that is not listed in the

element is denied. Therefore, removing Amazon SES from the root SCP will allow the developers to access it, as long as there are no other SCPs or IAM policies that deny it.

The other options are incorrect because:

A: Adding a resource policy that allows each member of the group to access Amazon SES is not a solution, because resource policies are not supported by Amazon SES<sup>1</sup>. Resource policies are policies that are attached to AWS resources, such as S3 buckets or SNS topics, to control access to those resources<sup>2</sup>. Amazon SES does not have any resources that can have resource policies attached to them.

B: Adding a resource policy that allows "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-number:group/Dev"} is not a solution, because resource policies do not support IAM groups as principals<sup>3</sup>. Principals are entities that can perform actions on AWS resources, such as IAM users, roles, or AWS accounts<sup>4</sup>. IAM groups are not principals, but collections of IAM users that share the same permissions<sup>5</sup>.

C: Removing the AWS Control Tower control (guardrail) that restricts access to Amazon SES is not a solution, because AWS Control Tower does not have any guardrails that restrict access to Amazon SES<sup>6</sup>.

Guardrails are high-level rules that govern the overall behavior of an organization's accounts<sup>7</sup>. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined guardrails that cover security, compliance, and operations domains<sup>8</sup>.

References:

1: Amazon Simple Email Service endpoints and quotas<sup>2</sup>: Resource-based policies and IAM policies<sup>3</sup>:

Specifying a principal in a policy<sup>4</sup>: Policy elements: Principal<sup>5</sup>: IAM groups<sup>6</sup>: AWS Control Tower guardrails reference<sup>7</sup>: AWS Control Tower concepts<sup>8</sup>: AWS Control Tower guardrails

## NEW QUESTION # 124

A company has AWS accounts that are in an organization in AWS Organizations. A security engineer needs to set up AWS Security Hub in a dedicated account for security monitoring. The security engineer must ensure that Security Hub automatically manages all existing accounts and all new accounts that are added to the organization. Security Hub also must receive findings from all AWS Regions.

Which combination of actions will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that routes events from other Regions to the dedicated Security Hub account. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- **B. Configure a finding aggregation Region for Security Hub. Link the other Regions to the aggregation Region.**
- C. Create an SCP that denies the securityhub DisableSecurityHub permission. Attach the SCP to the organization's root account.
- D. Configure services in other Regions to write events to an AWS CloudTrail organization trail. Configure Security Hub to read events from the trail.
- **E. Turn on the option to automatically enable accounts for Security Hub.**

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

To set up AWS Security Hub for centralized security monitoring across all accounts in an AWS Organization with the least operational overhead, the best actions to take are:

Solution A: Configure a finding aggregation Region for Security Hub. This allows Security Hub to aggregate findings from multiple regions into a single designated region, simplifying monitoring and analysis. By centralizing findings, the security team can have a unified view of security alerts and compliance statuses across all accounts and regions, enhancing the efficiency of security operations.

Solution C: Turn on the option to automatically enable accounts for Security Hub within the AWS Organization. This ensures that as new accounts are created and added to the organization, they are automatically enrolled in Security Hub, and their findings are included in the centralized monitoring. This automation reduces the manual effort required to manage account enrollment and ensures comprehensive coverage of security monitoring across the organization.

These actions collectively ensure that Security Hub is effectively configured to manage security findings across all accounts and regions, providing a comprehensive and automated approach to security monitoring with minimal manual intervention.

## NEW QUESTION # 125

An IT department currently has a Java web application deployed on Apache Tomcat running on Amazon EC2 instances. All traffic to the EC2 instances is sent through an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). The Security team has noticed during the past two days thousands of unusual read requests coming from hundreds of IP addresses. This is causing the Tomcat server to run out of threads and reject new connections. Which the SIMPLEST change that would address this server issue?

- A. Map the application domain name to use Route 53
- B. Create an IAM Web Application Firewall (WAF), and attach it to the ALB
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure the ALB as the origin
- D. Block the malicious IPs with a network access list (NACL).

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 126

A company is running an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in a VPC. The VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet.

A security engineer wants to use AWS Secrets Manager to rotate the DB instance credentials automatically.

Because of a security policy, the security engineer cannot use the standard AWS Lambda function that Secrets Manager provides to rotate the credentials.

The security engineer deploys a custom Lambda function in the VPC. The custom Lambda function will be responsible for rotating the secret in Secrets Manager. The security engineer edits the DB instance's security group to allow connections from this function. When the function is invoked, the function cannot communicate with Secrets Manager to rotate the secret properly.

What should the security engineer do so that the function can rotate the secret?

- A. Configure a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint. Include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process.
- B. Add an egress-only internet gateway to the VPC. Allow only the Lambda function's subnet to route traffic through the egress-only internet gateway.
- C. Configure a VPC peering connection to the default VPC for Secrets Manager. Configure the Lambda function's subnet to use the peering connection for routes.
- D. Add a NAT gateway to the VPC. Configure only the Lambda function's subnet with a default route through the NAT gateway.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

You can establish a private connection between your VPC and Secrets Manager by creating an interface VPC endpoint. Interface endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, a technology that enables you to privately access Secrets Manager APIs without an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/vpc-endpoint-overview.html> The correct answer is D. Configure a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint. Include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process.

A Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint is a private connection between the VPC and Secrets Manager that does not require an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection<sup>1</sup>. By configuring a Secrets Manager interface VPC endpoint, the security engineer can enable the custom Lambda function to communicate with Secrets Manager without sending or receiving network traffic through the internet. The security engineer must include the Lambda function's private subnet during the configuration process to allow the function to use the endpoint<sup>2</sup>.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

\* A. An egress-only internet gateway is a VPC component that allows outbound communication over IPv6 from instances in the VPC to the internet, and prevents the internet from initiating an IPv6 connection with the instances<sup>3</sup>. However, this option does not meet the requirement that the VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet. Moreover, an egress-only internet gateway is for use with IPv6 traffic only, and Secrets Manager does not support IPv6 addresses<sup>2</sup>.

\* B. A NAT gateway is a VPC component that enables instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevents the internet from initiating connections with those instances<sup>4</sup>. However, this option does not meet the requirement that the VPC must not send or receive network traffic through the internet. Additionally, a NAT gateway requires an elastic IP address, which is a public IPv4 address<sup>4</sup>.

\* C. A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses<sup>5</sup>. However, this option does not work because Secrets Manager does not have a default VPC that can be peered with. Furthermore, a VPC peering connection does not provide a private connection to Secrets Manager APIs without an internet gateway or other devices<sup>2</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 127

A company runs workloads in the us-east-1 Region. The company has never deployed resources to other AWS Regions and does not have any multi-Region resources. The company needs to replicate its workloads and infrastructure to the us-west-1 Region.

A security engineer must implement a solution that uses AWS Secrets Manager to store secrets in both Regions. The solution must

use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt the secrets. The solution must minimize latency and must be able to work if only one Region is available.

The security engineer uses Secrets Manager to create the secrets in us-east-1.

What should the security engineer do next to meet the requirements?

- A. Encrypt the secrets in us-east-1 by using a customer managed KMS key. Configure resources in us-west-1 to call the Secrets Manager endpoint in us-east-1.
- **B. Encrypt the secrets in us-east-1 by using a customer managed KMS key. Replicate the secrets to us-west-1. Encrypt the secrets in us-west-1 by using the customer managed KMS key from us-east-1.**
- C. Encrypt the secrets in us-east-1 by using an AWS managed KMS key. Configure resources in us-west-1 to call the Secrets Manager endpoint in us-east-1.
- D. Encrypt the secrets in us-east-1 by using an AWS managed KMS key. Replicate the secrets to us-west-1. Encrypt the secrets in us-west-1 by using a new AWS managed KMS key in us-west-1.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To ensure minimal latency and regional availability of secrets, encrypting secrets in us-east-1 with a customer-managed KMS key and then replicating them to us-west-1 for encryption with the same key is the optimal approach. This method leverages customer-managed KMS keys for enhanced control and ensures that secrets are available in both regions, adhering to disaster recovery principles and minimizing latency by using regional endpoints.

## NEW QUESTION # 128

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