

## AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

A company wants to have a secure way of generating, storing and managing cryptographic exclusive access for the keys. Which of the following can be used for this purpose?

Please select:

- A. Use KMS and the normal KMS encryption keys
- B. Use KMS and use an external key material
- C. Use S3 Server Side encryption
- D. Use Cloud HSM

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

The AWS CloudHSM service helps you meet corporate, contractual and regulatory compliance requirements for data security by using dedicated Hardware Security Module (HSM) instances within the AWS cloud. AWS and AWS Marketplace partners offer a variety of solutions for protecting sensitive data within the AWS platform, but for some applications and data subject to contractual or regulatory mandates for managing cryptographic keys, additional protection may be necessary. CloudHSM complements existing data protection solutions and allows you to protect your encryption keys within HSMs that are design and validated to government standards for secure key management. CloudHSM allows you to securely generate, store and manage cryptographic keys used for data encryption in a way that keys are accessible only by you.

Option A.B and Care invalid because in all of these cases, the management of the key will be with AWS. Here the question specifically mentions that you want to have exclusive access over the keys. This can be achieved with Cloud HSM

For more information on CloudHSM, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faq>:

The correct answer is: Use Cloud HSM Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Your company has a set of resources defined in the AWS Cloud. Their IT audit department has requested to get a list of resources that have been defined across the account. How can this be

achieved in the easiest manner? Please select:

- A. Create a powershell script using the AWS CL
- B. Query for all resources with the tag of production.
- C. Create a bash shell script with the AWS CL
- D. Query for all resources in all region
- E. Store the results in an S3 bucket.
- F. Use Cloud Trail to get the list of all resources
- G. Use AWS Config to get the list of all resources

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The most feasible option is to use AWS Config. When you turn on AWS Config, you will get a list of resources defined in your AWS Account.

A sample snapshot of the resources dashboard in AWS Config is shown below

Option A is incorrect because this would give the list of production based resources and now all resources

Option B is partially correct But this will just add more maintenance overhead.

Option C is incorrect because this can be used to log API activities but not give an account of all resou For more information on AWS Config, please visit the below

URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developereuide/how-does-confie-work.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS Config to get the list of all resources Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 3**

A Lambda function reads metadata from an S3 object and stores the metadata in a DynamoDB table.

The function is triggered whenever an object is stored within the S3 bucket.

How should the Lambda function be given access to the DynamoDB table? Please select:

- A. Create a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB within a VP
- B. Configure the Lambda function to access resources in the VPC.
- C. Create a resource policy that grants the Lambda function permissions to write to the DynamoDB tabl
- D. Attach the poll to the DynamoDB table.
- E. Create an 1AM user with permissions to write to the DynamoDB tabl
- F. Store an access key for that user in the Lambda environment variables.
- G. Create an 1AM service role with permissions to write to the DynamoDB tabl
- H. Associate that role with the Lambda function.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The ideal way is to create an 1AM role which has the required permissions and then associate it with the Lambda function

The AWS Documentation additionally mentions the following

Each Lambda function has an 1AM role (execution role) associated with it. You specify the 1AM role when you create your Lambda function. Permissions you grant to this role determine what AWS Lambda can do when it assumes the role. There are two types of permissions that you grant to the 1AM role:

If your Lambda function code accesses other AWS resources, such as to read an object from an S3 bucket or write logs to CloudWatch Logs, you need to grant permissions for relevant Amazon S3 and CloudWatch actions to the role.

If the event source is stream-based (Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and DynamoDB streams), AWS Lambda polls these streams on your behalf. AWS Lambda needs permissions to poll the stream and read new records on the stream so you need to grant the relevant permissions to this role.

Option A is invalid because the VPC endpoint allows access instances in a private subnet to access DynamoDB

Option B is invalid because resources policies are present for resources such as S3 and KMS, but not AWS Lambda

Option C is invalid because AWS Roles should be used and not 1AM Users

For more information on the Lambda permission model, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/intro-permission-model.html>

The correct answer is: Create an 1AM service role with permissions to write to the DynamoDB table. Associate that role with the Lambda function.

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#### NEW QUESTION 4

Your company has defined privileged users for their AWS Account. These users are administrators for key resources defined in the company. There is now a mandate to enhance the security

authentication for these users. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

- A. Enable MFA for these user accounts
- B. Enable versioning for these user accounts
- C. Enable accidental deletion for these user accounts
- D. Disable root access for the users

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).

Option B,C and D are invalid because no such security options are available in AWS For more information on 1AM best practices, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html> The correct answer is: Enable MFA for these user accounts

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#### NEW QUESTION 5

An application running on EC2 instances must use a username and password to access a database. The developer has stored those secrets in the SSM

Parameter Store with type SecureString using the default KMS CMK. Which combination of configuration steps will allow the application to access the secrets via the API? Select 2 answers from the options below

Please select:

- A. Add the EC2 instance role as a trusted service to the SSM service role.
- B. Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the SSM service role.
- C. Add permission to read the SSM parameter to the EC2 instance role..
- D. Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the EC2 instance role
- E. Add the SSM service role as a trusted service to the EC2 instance rol

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

The below example policy from the AWS Documentation is required to be given to the EC2 Instance in order to read a secure string from AWS KMS. Permissions need to be given to the Get Parameter API and the KMS API call to decrypt the secret.

Option A is invalid because roles can be attached to EC2 and not EC2 roles to SSM Option B is invalid because the KMS key does not need to decrypt the SSM service role.

Option E is invalid because this configuration is valid For more information on the parameter store, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-parameter-store.html>

The correct answers are: Add permission to read the SSM parameter to the EC2 instance role., Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the EC2 instance role

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#### NEW QUESTION 6

You have a 2 tier application hosted in AWS. It consists of a web server and database server (SQL Server) hosted on separate EC2 Instances. You are devising the security groups for these EC2 Instances. The Web tier needs to be accessed by users across the Internet. You have created a web security group(wg-123) and database security group(db-345). Which combination of the following security group rules will allow the application to be secure and functional. Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. wg-123 -Allow ports 80 and 443 from 0.0.0.0/0
- B. db-345 - Allow port 1433 from wg-123
- C. wg-123 - Allow port 1433 from wg-123
- D. db-345 -Allow ports 1433 from 0.0.0.0/0

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The Web security groups should allow access for ports 80 and 443 for HTTP and HTTPS traffic to all users from the internet.

The database security group should just allow access from the web security group from port 1433. Option C is invalid because this is not a valid configuration

Option D is invalid because database security should not be allowed on the internet For more information on Security Groups please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/usins-network-security.html>

The correct answers are: wg-123 - Allow ports 80 and 443 from 0.0.0.0/0, db-345 - Allow port 1433 from wg-123

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#### NEW QUESTION 7

Your company has mandated that all calls to the AWS KMS service be recorded. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Enable logging on the KMS service
- B. Enable a trail in Cloudtrail
- C. Enable Cloudwatch logs
- D. Use Cloudwatch metrics

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation states the following

AWS KMS is integrated with CloudTrail, a service that captures API calls made by or on behalf of AWS KMS in your AWS account and delivers the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail captures API calls from the AWS KMS console or from the AWS KMS API. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what request was made, the source IP address from which the request was made, who made the request when it was made, and so on. Option A is invalid because logging is not possible in the KMS service

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to monitor API calls For more information on logging using Cloudtrail please visit the below URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/looking-usine-cloudtrail.html> The correct answer is: Enable a trail in Cloudtrail

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**NEW QUESTION 8**

You want to get a list of vulnerabilities for an EC2 Instance as per the guidelines set by the Center of Internet Security. How can you go about doing this?

Please select:

- A. Enable AWS Guard Duty for the Instance
- B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Use AWS inspector
- D. UseAWSMacie

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Inspector service can inspect EC2 Instances based on specific Rules. One of the rules packages is based on the guidelines set by the Center of Internet Security

Center for Internet security (CIS) Benchmarks

The CIS Security Benchmarks program provides well-defined, un-biased and consensus-based industry best practices to help organizations assess and improve their security. Amazon Web Services is a CIS Security Benchmarks Member company and the list of Amazon Inspector certifications can be viewed here.

Option A is invalid because this can be used to protect an instance but not give the list of vulnerabilities

Options B and D are invalid because these services cannot give a list of vulnerabilities For more information on the guidelines, please visit the below URL:

\* [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/userguide/inspector\\_cis.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/userguide/inspector_cis.html) The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector

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**NEW QUESTION 9**

Your company has defined a number of EC2 Instances over a period of 6 months. They want to know if any of the security groups allow unrestricted access to a resource. What is the best option to accomplish this requirement?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Inspector to inspect all the security Groups
- B. Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see which security groups have compromised access.
- C. Use AWS Config to see which security groups have compromised access.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to query the security groups and then filter for the rules which have unrestricted accessd

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Trusted Advisor can check security groups for rules that allow unrestricted access to a resource. Unrestricted access increases opportunities for malicious activity (hacking, denial-ofservice attacks, loss of data).

If you go to AWS Trusted Advisor, you can see the details

Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector is used to detect security vulnerabilities in instances and not for security groups.

Option C is invalid because this can be used to detect changes in security groups but not show you security groups that have compromised access.

Option Dis partially valid but would just be a maintenance overhead

For more information on the AWS Trusted Advisor, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/best-practices>;

The correct answer is: Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see which security groups have compromised access. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You want to ensure that you keep a check on the Active EBS Volumes, Active snapshots and Elastic IP addresses you use so that you don't go beyond the service limit. Which of the below services can help in this regard?

Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudwatch
- B. AWS EC2
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS SNS

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Below is a snapshot of the service limits that the Trusted Advisor can monitor

Option A is invalid because even though you can monitor resources, it cannot be checked against the service limit.  
Option B is invalid because this is the Elastic Compute cloud service Option D is invalid because it can be send notification but not check on service limit For more information on the Trusted Advisor monitoring, please visit the below URL:  
<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/ta-faqs>> The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A company has a legacy application that outputs all logs to a local text file. Logs from all applications running on AWS must be continually monitored for security related messages.  
What can be done to allow the company to deploy the legacy application on Amazon EC2 and still meet the monitoring requirement? Please select:

- A. Create a Lambda function that mounts the EBS volume with the logs and scans the logs for security incident
- B. Trigger the function every 5 minutes with a scheduled Cloudwatch event.
- C. Send the local text log files to CloudWatch Logs and configure a CloudWatch metric filte
- D. Trigger cloudwatch alarms based on the metrics.
- E. Install the Amazon inspector agent on any EC2 instance running the legacy applicatio
- F. Generate CloudWatch alerts a based on any Amazon inspector findings.
- G. Export the local text log files to CloudTrai
- H. Create a Lambda function that queries the CloudTrail logs for security ' incidents using Athena.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

One can send the log files to Cloudwatch Logs. Log files can also be sent from On-premise servers. You can then specify metrii to search the logs for any specific values. And then create alarms based on these metrics.

Option A is invalid because this will be just a long over drawn process to achieve this requirement Option C is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to monitor for security related messages. Option D is invalid because files cannot be exported to AWS Cloudtrail

For more information on Cloudwatch logs agent please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/QuickStartEC2Instance.hti>

The correct answer is: Send the local text log files to Cloudwatch Logs and configure a Cloudwatch metric filter. Trigger cloudwatch alarms based on the metrics.  
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**NEW QUESTION 11**

You are building a large-scale confidential documentation web server on AWS and all of the documentation for it will be stored on S3. One of the requirements is that it cannot be publicly accessible from S3 directly, and you will need to use CloudFront to accomplish this. Which of the methods listed below would satisfy the requirements as outlined? Choose an answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) user for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM User.
- B. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.
- C. Create individual policies for each bucket the documents are stored in and in that policy grant access to only CloudFront.
- D. Create an S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If you want to use CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies to provide access to objects in your Amazon S3 bucket you probably also want to prevent users from accessing your Amazon S3 objects using Amazon S3 URLs. If users access your objects directly in Amazon S3, they bypass the controls provided by CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies, for example, control over the date and time that a user can no longer access your content and control over which IP addresses can be used to access content. In addition, if user's access objects both through CloudFront and directly by using Amazon S3 URLs, CloudFront access logs are less useful because they're incomplete.

Option A is invalid because you need to create a Origin Access Identity for Cloudfront and not an IAM user

Option C and D are invalid because using policies will not help fulfil the requirement For more information on Origin Access Identity please see the below Link:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contentrestrictions-access-to-s3.html>

The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

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**NEW QUESTION 14**

A company wishes to enable Single Sign On (SSO) so its employees can login to the management console using their corporate directory identity. Which steps below are required as part of the process? Select 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Create a Direct Connect connection between on-premise network and AWS
- B. Use an AD connector for connecting AWS with on-premise active directory.
- C. Create IAM policies that can be mapped to group memberships in the corporate directory.
- D. Create a Lambda function to assign IAM roles to the temporary security tokens provided to the users.
- E. Create IAM users that can be mapped to the employees' corporate identities
- F. Create an IAM role that establishes a trust relationship between IAM and the corporate directory identity provider (IdP)

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

Create a Direct Connect connection so that corporate users can access the AWS account

Option B is incorrect because IAM policies are not directly mapped to group memberships in the corporate directory. It is IAM roles which are mapped.

Option C is incorrect because Lambda functions is an incorrect option to assign roles.

Option D is incorrect because IAM users are not directly mapped to employees' corporate identities. For more information on Direct Connect, please refer to below URL:

' <https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/>

From the AWS Documentation, for federated access, you also need to ensure the right policy permissions are in place

Configure permissions in AWS for your federated users

The next step is to create an IAM role that establishes a trust relationship between IAM and your organization's IdP that identifies your IdP as a principal (trusted entity) for purposes of federation. The role also defines what users authenticated your organization's IdP are allowed to do in AWS. You can use the IAM console to create this role. When you create the trust policy that indicates who can assume the role, you specify the SAML provider that you created earlier in IAM along with one or more SAML attributes that a user must match to be allowed to assume the role. For example, you can

specify that only users whose SAML eduPersonOrgDN value is ExampleOrg are allowed to sign in. The role wizard automatically adds a condition to test the saml:aud attribute to make sure that the role is assumed only for sign-in to the AWS Management Console. The trust policy for the role might look like this:

For more information on SAML federation, please refer to below URL: [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_enable](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_enable)

Note: What directories can I use with AWS SSO?

You can connect AWS SSO to Microsoft Active Directory, running either on-premises or in the AWS Cloud. AWS SSO supports AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory, also known as AWS Managed Microsoft AD, and AD Connector. AWS SSO does not support Simple AD. See AWS Directory Service Getting Started to learn more.

To connect to your on-premises directory with AD Connector, you need the following: VPC

Set up a VPC with the following:

- At least two subnets. Each of the subnets must be in a different Availability Zone.
- The VPC must be connected to your on-premises network through a virtual private network (VPN)

connection or AWS Direct Connect.

- The VPC must have default hardware tenancy.

• <https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/>

• <https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/faqs/>

• <https://aws.amazon.com/bloj/using-corporate-credentials/>

• <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/>

The correct answers are: Create a Direct Connect connection between on-premise network and AWS. Use an AD connector connecting AWS with on-premise active directory.. Create an IAM role that establishes a trust relationship between IAM and corporate directory identity provider (IdP)

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**NEW QUESTION 15**

A web application runs in a VPC on EC2 instances behind an ELB Application Load Balancer. The application stores data in an RDS MySQL DB instance. A Linux bastion host is used to apply schema updates to the database - administrators connect to the host via SSH from a corporate workstation. The following security groups are applied to the infrastructure-

\* sgLB - associated with the ELB

\* sgWeb - associated with the EC2 instances.

\* sgDB - associated with the database

\* sgBastion - associated with the bastion host Which security group configuration will allow the application to be secure and functional?

Please select: A.

sgLB :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 sgWeb :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 sgDB :allow port 3306 traffic from sgWeb and sgBastion

sgBastion: allow port 22 traffic from the corporate IP address range

B.

sgLB :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 sgWeb :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from sgLB sgDB :allow port 3306 traffic from sgWeb and sgLB

sgBastion: allow port 22 traffic from the VPC IP address range C.

sgLB :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 sgWeb :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from sgLB

sgDB :allow port 3306 traffic from sgWeb and sgBastion sgBastion: allow port 22 traffic from the VPC IP address range D.

sgLB :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 sgWeb :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from sgLB

sgDB :allow port 3306 traffic from sgWeb and sgBastion sgBastion: allow port 22 traffic from the corporate IP address range

A.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Load Balancer should accept traffic on port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 The backend EC2 Instances should accept traffic from the Load Balancer

The database should allow traffic from the Web server

And the Bastion host should only allow traffic from a specific corporate IP address range Option A is incorrect because the Web group should only allow traffic from the Load balancer For more information on AWS Security Groups, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/usins-network-security.html>

The correct answer is: sgLB :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 sgWeb :allow port 80 and 443 traffic from sgLB

sgDB :allow port 3306 traffic from sgWeb and sgBastion sgBastion: allow port 22 traffic from the corporate IP address range Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 19**

You need to inspect the running processes on an EC2 Instance that may have a security issue. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible. Also you need to ensure that the process does not interfere with the continuous running of the instance.

Please select:

A. Use AWS Cloudtrail to record the processes running on the server to an S3 bucket.

B. Use AWS Cloudwatch to record the processes running on the server

C. Use the SSM Run command to send the list of running processes information to an S3 bucket.

D. Use AWS Config to see the changed process information on the server

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The SSM Run command can be used to send OS specific commands to an Instance. Here you can check and see the running processes on an instance and then send the output to an S3 bucket. Option A is invalid because this is used to record API activity and cannot be used to record running processes.

Option B is invalid because Cloudwatch is a logging and metric service and cannot be used to record running processes.

Option D is invalid because AWS Config is a configuration service and cannot be used to record running processes.

For more information on the Systems Manager Run command, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/execute-remote-commands.html>

The correct answer is: Use the SSM Run command to send the list of running processes information to an S3 bucket. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 23**

You are trying to use the Systems Manager to patch a set of EC2 systems. Some of the systems are not getting covered in the patching process. Which of the following can be used to troubleshoot the issue? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

A. Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 instances

B. Check to see if the IAM user has the right permissions for EC2

C. Ensure that agent is running on the instances.

D. Check the Instance status by using the Health API

**Answer: ACD**

**Explanation:**

For ensuring that the instances are configured properly you need to ensure the following .

1) You installed the latest version of the SSM Agent on your instance

2) Your instance is configured with an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that enables the instance to communicate with the Systems Manager API

3) You can use the Amazon EC2 Health API to quickly determine the following information about Amazon EC2 instances The status of one or more instances

The last time the instance sent a heartbeat value The version of the SSM Agent

The operating system

The version of the EC2Config service (Windows) The status of the EC2Config service (Windows)

Option B is invalid because IAM users are not supposed to be directly granted permissions to EC2 Instances For more information on troubleshooting AWS SSM, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/troubleshooting-remote-commands.html>

The correct answers are: Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 Instances, Ensure that agent is running on the Instances., Check the Instance status by using the Health API.

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**NEW QUESTION 26**

You are working for a company and been allocated the task for ensuring that there is a federated authentication mechanism setup between AWS and their On-premise Active Directory. Which of the following are important steps that need to be covered in this process? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Roles.
- B. Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Groups.
- C. Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory
- D. Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory Federation services

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions some key aspects with regards to the configuration of Onpremise AD with AWS

One is the Groups configuration in AD Active Directory Configuration

Determining how you will create and delineate your AD groups and 1AM roles in AWS is crucial to how you secure access to your account and manage resources. SAML assertions to the AWS environment and the respective 1AM role access will be managed through regular expression (regex) matching between your on-premises AD group name to an AWS 1AM role.

One approach for creating the AD groups that uniquely identify the AWS 1AM role mapping is by selecting a common group naming convention. For example, your AD groups would start with an identifier, for example, AWS-, as this will distinguish your AWS groups from others within the organization. Next include the 12-digit AWS account number. Finally, add the matching role name within the AWS account. Here is an example:

And next is the configuration of the relying party which is AWS

ADFS federation occurs with the participation of two parties; the identity or claims provider (in this case the owner of the identity repository - Active Directory) and the relying party, which is another application that wishes to outsource authentication to the identity provider; in this case Amazon Secure Token Service (STS).

The relying party is a federation partner that is represented by a claims provider trust in the federation service.

Option B is invalid because AD groups should not be matched to 1AM Groups

Option C is invalid because the relying party should be configured in Active Directory Federation services

For more information on the federated access, please visit the following URL:

1 <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/aws-federated-authentication-with-active-directoryfederation-services-ad-fs/>

The correct answers are: Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Roles., Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory Federation services

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**NEW QUESTION 30**

You are building a system to distribute confidential training videos to employees. Using CloudFront, what method could be used to serve content that is stored in S3, but not publicly accessible from S3 directly?

Please select:

- A. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.
- B. Add the CloudFront account security group "amazon-cf/amazon-cf-sg" to the appropriate S3 bucket policy.
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) User for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM User.
- D. Create a S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:**

You can optionally secure the content in your Amazon S3 bucket so users can access it through

CloudFront but cannot access it directly by using Amazon S3 URLs. This prevents anyone from bypassing CloudFront and using the Amazon S3 URL to get content that you want to restrict access to. This step isn't required to use signed URLs, but we recommend it

To require that users access your content through CloudFront URLs, you perform the following tasks: Create a special CloudFront user called an origin access identity.

Give the origin access identity permission to read the objects in your bucket. Remove permission for anyone else to use Amazon S3 URLs to read the objects.

Option B,C and D are all automatically invalid, because the right way is to ensure to create Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access accordingly.



For more information on serving private content via Cloudfront, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/PrivateContent.html>

The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket t that OAI.

You can optionally secure the content in your Amazon S3 bucket so users can access it through CloudFront but cannot access it directly by using Amazon S3 URLs. This prevents anyone from bypassing CloudFront and using the Amazon S3 URL to get content that you want to restrict access to. This step isn't required to use signed URLs, but we recommend it

To require that users access your content through CloudFront URLs, you perform the following tasks: Create a special CloudFront user called an origin access identity.

Give the origin access identity permission to read the objects in your bucket. Remove permission for anyone else to use Amazon S3 URLs to read the objects.

Option B,C and D are all automatically invalid, because the right way is to ensure to create Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access accordingly.

For more information on serving private content via Cloudfront, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/PrivateContent.html>

The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket t that OAI.

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#### NEW QUESTION 35

A company has an existing AWS account and a set of critical resources hosted in that account. The employee who was in-charge of the root account has left the company. What must be now done to secure the account. Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Change the access keys for all IAM users.
- B. Delete all custom created IAM policies
- C. Delete the access keys for the root account
- D. Confirm MFA to a secure device
- E. Change the password for the root account
- F. Change the password for all IAM users

**Answer:** CDE

#### Explanation:

Now if the root account has a chance to be compromised, then you have to carry out the below steps

1. Delete the access keys for the root account
2. Confirm MFA to a secure device
3. Change the password for the root account

This will ensure the employee who has left has no change to compromise the resources in AWS. Option A is invalid because this would hamper the working of the current IAM users

Option B is invalid because this could hamper the current working of services in your AWS account Option F is invalid because this would hamper the working of the current IAM users

For more information on IAM root user, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id-root-user.html>

The correct answers are: Delete the access keys for the root account Confirm MFA to a secure device. Change the password for the root account

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#### NEW QUESTION 36

A company had developed an incident response plan 18 months ago. Regular implementations of the response plan are carried out. No changes have been made to the response plan have been made since its creation. Which of the following is a right statement with regards to the plan?

Please select:

- A. It places too much emphasis on already implemented security controls.
- B. The response plan is not implemented on a regular basis
- C. The response plan does not cater to new services
- D. The response plan is complete in its entirety

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

So definitely the case here is that the incident response plan is not catering to newly created services. AWS keeps on changing and adding new services and hence the response plan must cater to these new services.

Option A and B are invalid because we don't know this for a fact.

Option D is invalid because we know that the response plan is not complete, because it does not cater to new features of AWS

For more information on incident response plan please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/publicsector/building-a-cloud-specific-incident-response-plan>; The correct answer is: The response plan does not cater to new services Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 37

A company is using a Redshift cluster to store their data warehouse. There is a requirement from the Internal IT Security team to ensure that data gets encrypted for the Redshift database. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Encrypt the EBS volumes of the underlying EC2 Instances
- B. Use AWS KMS Customer Default master key
- C. Use SSL/TLS for encrypting the data
- D. Use S3 Encryption

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon Redshift uses a hierarchy of encryption keys to encrypt the database. You can use either

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) or a hardware security module (HSM) to manage the top-level

encryption keys in this hierarchy. The process that Amazon Redshift uses for encryption differs depending on how you manage keys.

Option A is invalid because its the cluster that needs to be encrypted

Option C is invalid because this encrypts objects in transit and not objects at rest Option D is invalid because this is used only for objects in S3 buckets

For more information on Redshift encryption, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/memt/workine-with-db-encryption.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS KMS Customer Default master key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 42

A company is planning to run a number of Admin related scripts using the AWS Lambda service. There is a need to understand if there are any errors encountered when the script run. How can this be accomplished in the most effective manner.

Please select:

- A. Use Cloudwatch metrics and logs to watch for errors
- B. Use Cloudtrail to monitor for errors
- C. Use the AWS Config service to monitor for errors
- D. Use the AWS inspector service to monitor for errors

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Lambda automatically monitors Lambda functions on your behalf, reporting metrics through Amazon CloudWatch. To help you troubleshoot failures in a function. Lambda logs all requests handled by your function and also automatically stores logs generated by your code through Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Option B,C and D are all invalid because these services cannot be used to monitor for errors. I

For more information on Monitoring Lambda functions, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/monitorine-functions-logs.html>

The correct answer is: Use Cloudwatch metrics and logs to watch for errors Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 46

A company hosts data in S3. There is now a mandate that going forward all data in the S3 bucket needs to encrypt at rest. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Access keys to encrypt the data
- B. Use SSL certificates to encrypt the data
- C. Enable server side encryption on the S3 bucket
- D. Enable MFA on the S3 bucket

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data at the object level as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. As long as you authenticate your request and you have access permissions, there is no difference in the way you access encrypted or unencrypted objects.

Options A and B are invalid because neither Access Keys nor SSL certificates can be used to encrypt data.

Option D is invalid because MFA is just used as an extra level of security for S3 buckets For more information on S3 server side encryption, please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/serv-side-encryption.html>

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#### NEW QUESTION 47

You have a set of application , database and web servers hosted in AWS. The web servers are placed behind an ELB. There are separate security groups for the application, database and web servers. The network security groups have been defined accordingly. There is an issue with the communication between the application and database servers. In order to troubleshoot the issue between just the application and database server, what is the ideal set of MINIMAL steps you would take?

Please select:

- A. Check the Inbound security rules for the database security group Check the Outbound security rules for the application security group
- B. Check the Outbound security rules for the database security group I Check the inbound security rules for the application security group
- C. Check the both the Inbound and Outbound security rules for the database security group Check the inbound security rules for the application security group
- D. Check the Outbound security rules for the database security groupCheck the both the Inbound and Outbound security rules for the application security group

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Here since the communication would be established inward to the database server and outward from the application server, you need to ensure that just the Outbound rules for application server security groups are checked. And then just the Inbound rules for database server security groups are checked.

Option B can't be the correct answer. It says that we need to check the outbound security group which is not needed.

We need to check the inbound for DB SG and outbound of Application SG. Because, this two group need to communicate with each other to function properly.

Option C is invalid because you don't need to check for Outbound security rules for the database security group

Option D is invalid because you don't need to check for Inbound security rules for the application security group

For more information on Security Groups, please refer to below URL:

The correct answer is: Check the Inbound security rules for the database security group Check the Outbound security rules for the application security group

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#### NEW QUESTION 51

Your company hosts a large section of EC2 instances in AWS. There are strict security rules governing the EC2 Instances. During a potential security breach , you need to ensure quick investigation of the underlying EC2 Instance. Which of the following service can help you quickly provision a test environment to look into the breached instance.

Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudwatch
- B. AWS Cloudformation
- C. AWS Cloudtrail
- D. AWS Config

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment Option C is incorrect since this is an API logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment Option D is incorrect since this is a configuration service and cannot be used to provision a test environment For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Security-Pillar.pdf> The correct answer is: AWS Cloudformation Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 55**

Your company use AWS KMS for management of its customer keys. From time to time, there is a requirement to delete existing keys as part of housekeeping activities. What can be done during the deletion process to verify that the key is no longer being used.

Please select:

- A. Use CloudTrail to see if any KMS API request has been issued against existing keys
- B. Use Key policies to see the access level for the keys
- C. Rotate the keys once before deletion to see if other services are using the keys
- D. Change the 1AM policy for the keys to see if other services are using the keys

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS lention mentions the following

You can use a combination of AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to create an alarm that notifies you of AWS KMS API requests that attempt to use a customer master key (CMK) that is pending deletion. If you receive a notification from such an alarm, you might want to cancel deletion of the CMK to give yourself more time to determine whether you want to delete it Options B and D are incorrect because Key policies nor 1AM policies can be used to check if the keys are being used. Option C is incorrect since rotation will not help you check if the keys are being used. For more information on deleting keys, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/deletine-keys-creatine-cloudwatchalarm.html> The correct answer is: Use CloudTrail to see if any KMS API request has been issued against existing keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 56**

Your application currently use AWS Cognito for authenticating users. Your application consists of different types of users. Some users are only allowed read access to the application and others are given contributor access. How wou you manage the access effectively?

Please select:

- A. Create different cognito endpoints, one for the readers and the other for the contributors.
- B. Create different cognito groups, one for the readers and the other for the contributors.
- C. You need to manage this within the application itself
- D. This needs to be managed via Web security tokens

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can use groups to create a collection of users in a user pool, which is often done to set the permissions for those users. For example, you can create separate groups for users who are readers, contributors, and editors of your website and app. Option A is incorrect since you need to create cognito groups and not endpoints Options C and D are incorrect since these would be overheads when you can use AWS Cognito For more information on AWS Cognito user groups please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/coenito/latest/developersuide/cognito-user-pools-user-groups.html> The correct answer is: Create different cognito groups, one for the readers and the other for the contributors. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 61**

Your company has a hybrid environment, with on-premise servers and servers hosted in the AWS cloud. They are planning to use the Systems Manager for patching servers. Which of the following is a pre-requisite for this to work;

Please select:

- A. Ensure that the on-premise servers are running on Hyper-V.
- B. Ensure that an 1AM service role is created
- C. Ensure that an 1AM User is created
- D. Ensure that an 1AM Group is created for the on-premise servers

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You need to ensure that an 1AM service role is created for allowing the on-premise servers to communicate with the AWS Systems Manager.

Option A is incorrect since it is not necessary that servers should only be running Hyper-V Options C and D are incorrect since it is not necessary that 1AM users and groups are created For more information on the Systems Manager role please refer to the below URL: [.com/systems-rnanaeer/latest/usereuide/sysman-!](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manageer/latest/usereuide/sysman-!)

The correct answer is: Ensure that an 1AM service role is created Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 63**

You have several S3 buckets defined in your AWS account. You need to give access to external AWS accounts to these S3 buckets. Which of the following can allow you to define the permissions for the external accounts? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. 1AM policies
- B. Buckets ACL's
- C. 1AM users
- D. Bucket policies

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Security whitepaper gives the type of access control and to what level the control can be given

Options A and C are incorrect since for external access to buckets, you need to use either Bucket policies or Bucket ACL's or more information on Security for storage services role please refer to the below URL:

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Storage Services Whitepaper.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security%20Storage%20Services%20Whitepaper.pdf) The correct answers are: Buckets ACL's, Bucket policies

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**NEW QUESTION 67**

A company is planning on using AWS for hosting their applications. They want complete separation and isolation of their production , testing and development environments. Which of the following is an ideal way to design such a setup?

Please select:

- A. Use separate VPCs for each of the environments
- B. Use separate 1AM Roles for each of the environments
- C. Use separate 1AM Policies for each of the environments
- D. Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A recommendation from the AWS Security Best practices highlights this as well

option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.

Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: [https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 72**

An application is designed to run on an EC2 Instance. The applications needs to work with an S3 bucket. From a security perspective , what is the ideal way for the EC2 instance/ application to be configured?

Please select:

- A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
- B. Assign an 1AM user to the application that has specific access to only that S3 bucket



- C. Assign an 1AM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- D. Assign an 1AM group and assign it to the EC2 Instance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The below diagram from the AWS whitepaper shows the best security practice of allocating a role that has access to the S3 bucket

Options A,B and D are invalid because using users, groups or access keys is an invalid security practice when giving access to resources from other AWS resources.

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

The correct answer is: Assign an 1AM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 73**

A company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. Even though they have assigned the appropriate permissions to the bucket, they are still worried about data deletion. What measures can be taken to restrict the risk of data deletion on the bucket. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

- A. Enable versioning on the S3 bucket
- B. Enable data at rest for the objects in the bucket
- C. Enable MFA Delete in the bucket policy
- D. Enable data in transit for the objects in the bucket

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

One of the AWS Security blogs mentions the following

Versioning keeps multiple versions of an object in the same bucket. When you enable it on a bucket Amazon S3 automatically adds a unique version ID to every object stored in the bucket. At that point, a simple DELETE action does not permanently delete an object version; it merely associates a delete marker with the object. If you want to permanently delete an object version, you must specify its version ID in your DELETE request.

You can add another layer of protection by enabling MFA Delete on a versioned bucket. Once you do so, you must provide your AWS accounts access keys and a valid code from the account's MFA device in order to permanently delete an object version or suspend or reactivate versioning on the bucket. Option B is invalid because enabling encryption does not guarantee risk of data deletion.

Option D is invalid because this option does not guarantee risk of data deletion.

For more information on AWS S3 versioning and MFA please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/securing-access-to-aws-using-mfa-part-3/>

**NEW QUESTION 74**

You are planning to use AWS Config to check the configuration of the resources in your AWS account. You are planning on using an existing 1AM role and using it for the AWS Config resource. Which of the following is required to ensure the AWS config service can work as required?

Please select:

- A. Ensure that there is a trust policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role
- B. Ensure that there is a grant policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role
- C. Ensure that there is a user policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role
- D. Ensure that there is a group policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Options B,C and D are invalid because you need to ensure a trust policy is in place and not a grant, user or group policy or more information on the 1AM role permissions please visit the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/iamrole-permissions.html>

The correct answer is: Ensure that there is a trust policy in place for the AWS Config service within the role

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#### NEW QUESTION 78

Your IT Security team has identified a number of vulnerabilities across critical EC2 Instances in the company's AWS Account. Which would be the easiest way to ensure these vulnerabilities are remediated?

Please select:

- A. Create AWS Lambda functions to download the updates and patch the servers.
- B. Use AWS CLI commands to download the updates and patch the servers.
- C. Use AWS inspector to patch the servers
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager to patch the servers

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can quickly remediate patch and association compliance issues by using Systems Manager Run Command. You can use either instance IDs or Amazon EC2 tags and execute the AWSRefreshAssociation document or the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document. If refreshing the association

or re-running the patch baseline fails to resolve the compliance issue, then you need to investigate your associations, patch baselines, or instance configurations to understand why the Run Command executions did not resolve the problem

Options A and B are invalid because even though this is possible, still from a maintenance perspective it would be difficult to maintain the Lambda functions

Option C is invalid because this service cannot be used to patch servers

For more information on using Systems Manager for compliance remediation please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-compliance-fixing.html> The correct answer is: Use AWS Systems Manager to patch the servers Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 80

An organization has launched 5 instances: 2 for production and 3 for testing. The organization wants that one particular group of 1AM users should only access the test instances and not the production ones. How can the organization set that as a part of the policy?

Please select:

- A. Launch the test and production instances in separate regions and allow region wise access to the group
- B. Define the 1AM policy which allows access based on the instance ID
- C. Create an 1AM policy with a condition which allows access to only small instances
- D. Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the 1AM policy which allows access to specification tags

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. This is useful when you have many resources of the same type — you can quickly identify a specific resource based on the tags you've assigned to it

Option A is invalid because this is not a recommended practices

Option B is invalid because this is an overhead to maintain this in policies Option C is invalid because the instance type will not resolve the requirement For information on resource tagging, please visit the below URL: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Usine\\_Tags.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Usine_Tags.html)

The correct answer is: Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the 1AM policy which allows access to specific tags

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**NEW QUESTION 82**

An organization has setup multiple 1AM users. The organization wants that each 1AM user accesses the 1AM console only within the organization and not from outside. How can it achieve this? Please select:

- A. Create an 1AM policy with the security group and use that security group for AWS console login
- B. Create an 1AM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
- C. Configure the EC2 instance security group which allows traffic only from the organization's IP range
- D. Create an 1AM policy with VPC and allow a secure gateway between the organization and AWS Console

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You can actually use a Deny condition which will not allow the person to log in from outside. The below example shows the Deny condition to ensure that any address specified in the source address is not allowed to access the resources in aws.

Option A is invalid because you don't mention the security group in the 1AM policy Option C is invalid because security groups by default don't allow traffic

Option D is invalid because the 1AM policy does not have such an option For more information on 1AM policy conditions, please visit the URL:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access\\_pol\\_examples.htm](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_pol_examples.htm) l#iam-policy-example-ec2-two-condition!

The correct answer is: Create an 1AM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization

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**NEW QUESTION 87**

You need to establish a secure backup and archiving solution for your company, using AWS. Documents should be immediately accessible for three months and available for five years for compliance reasons. Which AWS service fulfills these requirements in the most cost-effective way?

Choose the correct answer

Please select:

- A. Upload data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
- B. Upload the data on EBS, use lifecycle policies to move EBS snapshots into S3 and later into Glacier for long-term archiving.
- C. Use Direct Connect to upload data to S3 and use 1AM policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
- D. Use Storage Gateway to store data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Redshift for long-term archiving.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

amazon Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost cloud storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. Customers can reliably store large or small amounts of data for as little as

\$0,004 per gigabyte per month, a significant savings compared to on-premises solutions.

With Amazon lifecycle policies you can create transition actions in which you define when objects transition to another Amazon S3 storage class. For example, you may choose to transition objects to the STANDARDIA (IA, for infrequent access) storage class 30 days after creation, or archive objects to the GLACIER storage class one year after creation.

Option B is invalid because lifecycle policies are not available for EBS volumes Option C is invalid because 1AM policies cannot be used to move data to Glacier

Option D is invalid because lifecycle policies is not used to move data to Redshift For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html>

The correct answer is: Upload data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.

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**NEW QUESTION 89**

You have an Amazon VPC that has a private subnet and a public subnet in which you have a NAT instance server. You have created a group of EC2 instances that configure themselves at startup by downloading a bootstrapping script from S3 that deploys an application via GIT.

Which one of the following setups would give us the highest level of security? Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. EC2 instances in our public subnet, no EIPs, route outgoing traffic via the IGW
- B. EC2 instances in our public subnet, assigned EIPs, and route outgoing traffic via the NAT
- C. EC2 instance in our private subnet, assigned EIPs, and route our outgoing traffic via our IGW
- D. EC2 instances in our private subnet, no EIPs, route outgoing traffic via the NAT

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The below diagram shows how the NAT instance works. To make EC2 instances very secure, they need to be in a private sub such as the database server shown

below with no EIP and all traffic routed via the NAT.

Options A and B are invalid because the instances need to be in the private subnet

Option C is invalid because since the instance needs to be in the private subnet, you should not attach an EIP to the instance

For more information on NAT instance, please refer to the below Link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC Instance.html>!

The correct answer is: EC2 instances in our private subnet no EIPs, route outgoing traffic via the NAT Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 93

In your LAMP application, you have some developers that say they would like access to your logs. However, since you are using an AWS Auto Scaling group, your instances are constantly being recreated.

What would you do to make sure that these developers can access these log files? Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Give only the necessary access to the Apache servers so that the developers can gain access to the log files.
- B. Give root access to your Apache servers to the developers.
- C. Give read-only access to your developers to the Apache servers.
- D. Set up a central logging server that you can use to archive your logs; archive these logs to an S3 bucket for developer-access.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

One important security aspect is to never give access to actual servers, hence Option A,B and C are just totally wrong from a security perspective.

The best option is to have a central logging server that can be used to archive logs. These logs can then be stored in S3.

Options A,B and C are all invalid because you should not give access to the developers on the Apache servers.

For more information on S3, please refer to the below link <https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/s3>

The correct answer is: Set up a central logging server that you can use to archive your logs; archive these logs to an S3 bucket for developer-access.

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#### NEW QUESTION 96

Your company has defined a set of S3 buckets in AWS. They need to monitor the S3 buckets and know the source IP address and the person who makes requests to the S3 bucket. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Enable VPC flow logs to know the source IP addresses



- B. Monitor the S3 API calls by using Cloudtrail logging
- C. Monitor the S3 API calls by using Cloudwatch logging
- D. Enable AWS Inspector for the S3 bucket

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon S3 is integrated with AWS CloudTrail. CloudTrail is a service that captures specific API calls made to Amazon S3 from your AWS account and delivers the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. It captures API calls made from the Amazon S3 console or from the Amazon S3 API. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what request was made to Amazon S3, the source IP address from which the request was made, who made the request when it was made, and so on

Options A,C and D are invalid because these services cannot be used to get the source IP address of the calls to S3 buckets

For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please refer to the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/cloudtrail-logins.html>

The correct answer is: Monitor the S3 API calls by using Cloudtrail logging Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 101**

You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User

IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database. Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users?

Please select:

- A. Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content
- B. Create an IAM user for each subscribed user and assign the GetObject permission to each IAM user
- C. Create an S3 bucket policy that limits access to your private content to only your subscribed users'credentials
- D. Create a CloudFront Identity user for your subscribers and assign the GetObject permission to this user

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

All objects and buckets by default are private. The pre-signed URLs are useful if you want your user/customer to be able upload a specific object to your bucket but you don't require them to have AWS security credentials or permissions. When you create a pre-signed URL, you must provide your security credentials, specify a bucket name, an object key, an HTTP method (PUT for uploading objects), and an expiration date and time. The pre-signed URLs are valid only for the specified duration.

Option B is invalid because this would be too difficult to implement at a user level. Option C is invalid because this is not possible

Option D is invalid because this is used to serve private content via Cloudfront For more information on pre-signed urls, please refer to the Link:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/PresignedUrlUploadObject.html>

The correct answer is: Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 102**

A company is hosting sensitive data in an AWS S3 bucket. It needs to be ensured that the bucket always remains private. How can this be ensured continually?

Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to monitor changes to the AWS Bucket
- B. Use AWS Lambda function to change the bucket policy
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor API to monitor the changes to the AWS Bucket
- D. Use AWS Lambda function to change the bucket ACL

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

One of the AWS Blogs mentions the usage of AWS Config and Lambda to achieve this. Below is the diagram representation of this

Option C is invalid because the Trusted Advisor API cannot be used to monitor changes to the AWS Bucket Option B doesn't seem to be the most appropriate.

1. If the object is in a bucket in which all the objects need to be private and the object is not private anymore, the Lambda function makes a PutObjectAcl call to S3 to make the object private.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-detect-and-automatically-remediate-unintendedpermissions-in-amazon-s3-bucket-acls-with-cloudwatch-events/>

The following link also specifies that

Create a new Lambda function to examine an Amazon S3 bucket's ACL and bucket policy. If the bucket ACL is found to allow public access, the Lambda function overwrites it to be private. If a bucket policy is found, the Lambda function creates an SNS message, puts the policy in the message body, and publishes it to the Amazon SNS topic we created. Bucket policies can be complex, and overwriting your policy may cause unexpected loss of access, so this Lambda function doesn't attempt to alter your policy in any way.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-aws-config-to-monitor-for-and-respond-to-amazon-s3-buckets-allowing-public-access/>

Based on these facts Option D seems to be more appropriate than Option B.

For more information on implementation of this use case, please refer to the Link: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-aws-config-to-monitor-for-and-respond-to-amazon-s3-buckets-allowing-public-access/>

The correct answers are: Use AWS Config to monitor changes to the AWS Bucket Use AWS Lambda function to change the bucket ACL

**NEW QUESTION 103**

You have a set of 100 EC2 Instances in an AWS account. You need to ensure that all of these instances are patched and kept to date. All of the instances are in a private subnet. How can you achieve this. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Ensure a NAT gateway is present to download the updates
- B. Use the Systems Manager to patch the instances
- C. Ensure an internet gateway is present to download the updates
- D. Use the AWS Inspector to patch the updates

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Option C is invalid because the instances need to remain in the private: Option D is invalid because AWS inspector can only detect the patches

One of the AWS Blogs mentions how patching of Linux servers can be accomplished. Below is the diagram representation of the architecture setup

For more information on patching Linux workloads in AWS, please refer to the Lin. <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-patch-linux-workloads-on-aws/>

The correct answers are: Ensure a NAT gateway is present to download the updates. Use the Systems Manager to patch the instances

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 107**

Your company has just set up a new central server in a VPC. There is a requirement for other teams who have their servers located in different VPC's in the same region to connect to the central server. Which of the below options is best suited to achieve this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Set up VPC peering between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs.
- B. Set up AWS DirectConnect between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs.
- C. Set up an IPSec Tunnel between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs.
- D. None of the above options will work.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single region. Options B and C are invalid because you need to use VPC Peering

Option D is invalid because VPC Peering is available

For more information on VPC Peering please see the below Link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html>

The correct answer is: Set up VPC peering between the central server VPC and each of the teams VPCs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 109**

Your company is planning on using bastion hosts for administering the servers in AWS. Which of the following is the best description of a bastion host from a security perspective?

Please select:

- A. A Bastion host should be on a private subnet and never a public subnet due to security concerns
- B. A Bastion host sits on the outside of an internal network and is used as a gateway into the private network and is considered the critical strong point of the network

- C. Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.
- D. A Bastion host should maintain extremely tight security and monitoring as it is available to the public

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A bastion host is a special purpose computer on a network specifically designed and configured to withstand attacks. The computer generally hosts a single application, for example a proxy server, and all other services are removed or limited to reduce the threat to the computer.

In AWS, A bastion host is kept on a public subnet. Users log on to the bastion host via SSH or RDP and then use that session to manage other hosts in the private subnets.

Options A and B are invalid because the bastion host needs to sit on the public network. Option D is invalid because bastion hosts are not used for monitoring. For more information on bastion hosts, just browse to the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/linux-bastion/architecture.html>

The correct answer is: Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 113**

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