

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 hosts a popular web application that connects to an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance running in a private VPC subnet that was created with default ACL settings. The IT Security department has a suspicion that a DDoS attack is coming from a suspecting IP. How can you protect the subnets from this attack? Please select:

- A. Change the Inbound Security Groups to deny access from the suspecting IP
- B. Change the Outbound Security Groups to deny access from the suspecting IP
- C. Change the Inbound NACL to deny access from the suspecting IP
- D. Change the Outbound NACL to deny access from the suspecting IP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A and B are invalid because by default the Security Groups already block traffic. You can use NACL's as an additional security layer for the subnet to deny traffic.

Option D is invalid since just changing the Inbound Rules is sufficient. The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A network access control list (NACL) is an optional layer of security for your VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. You might set up network ACLs with rules similar to your security groups in order to add an additional layer of security to your VPC.

The correct answer is: Change the Inbound NACL to deny access from the suspecting IP

NEW QUESTION 2

Your company has an EC2 Instance that is hosted in an AWS VPC. There is a requirement to ensure that log files from the EC2 Instance are stored accordingly. The access should also be limited for the destination of the log files. How can this be accomplished? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution

Please select:

- A. Stream the log files to a separate Cloudtrail trail
- B. Stream the log files to a separate Cloudwatch Log group
- C. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudtrail trail
- D. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

Answer: BD

Explanation:

You can create a Log group and send all logs from the EC2 Instance to that group. You can then limit the access to the Log groups via an IAM policy.

Option A is invalid because Cloudtrail is used to record API activity and not for storing log files. Option C is invalid because Cloudtrail is the wrong service to be used for this requirement.

For more information on Log Groups and Log Streams, please visit the following URL:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Working>

For more information on Access to Cloudwatch logs, please visit the following URL:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/auth-and-access-control-cwl.html> The correct answers are: Stream the log files to a separate

Cloudwatch Log group. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

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NEW QUESTION 3

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 CLI
- B. Query for all resources with the tag of production.
- C. Create a bash shell script with the AWS CLI
- 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 not 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 resources. For more information on AWS Config, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/how-does-config-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 4

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 5

When you enable automatic key rotation for an existing CMK key where the backing key is managed by AWS, after how long is the key rotated?

Please select:

- A. After 30 days
- B. After 128 days
- C. After 365 days
- D. After 3 years

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation states the following

- AWS managed CM Ks: You cannot manage key rotation for AWS managed CMKs. AWS KMS automatically rotates AWS managed keys every three years (1095 days).

Note: AWS-managed CMKs are rotated every 3yrs, Customer-Managed CMKs are rotated every 365- days from when rotation is enabled.

Option A, B, C are invalid because the dettings for automatic key rotation is not changeable. For more information on key rotation please visit the below URL

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/rotate-keys.html>

AWS managed CMKs are CMKs in your account that are created, managed, and used on your behalf by an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS. This CMK is unique to your AWS account and region. Only the service that created the AWS managed CMK can use it

You can login to you 1AM dashbaord . Click on "Encryption Keys" You will find the list based on the services you are using as follows:

- aws/elasticfilesystem 1 aws/lightsail
- aws/s3
- aws/rds and many more Detailed Guide: KMS

You can recognize AWS managed CMKs because their aliases have the format aws/service-name, such as aws/redshift. Typically, a service creates its AWS

managed CMK in your account when you set up the service or the first time you use the CMfC

The AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS can use it in many different ways. Some services create AWS managed CMKs in your account. Other services require that you specify a customer managed CMK that you have created. And, others support both types of CMKs to allow you the ease of an AWS managed CMK or the control of a customer-managed CMK

Rotation period for CMKs is as follows:

- AWS managed CMKs: 1095 days
- Customer managed CMKs: 365 days

Since question mentions about "CMK where backing keys is managed by AWS", its Amazon(AWS) managed and its rotation period turns out to be 1095 days{every 3 years)

For more details, please check below AWS Docs: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html> The correct answer is: After 3 years

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NEW QUESTION 6

Your IT Security department has mandated that all data on EBS volumes created for underlying EC2 Instances need to be encrypted. Which of the following can help achieve this?

Please select:

- A. AWS KMS API
- B. AWS Certificate Manager
- C. API Gateway with STS
- D. IAM Access Key

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS KMS

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data

A. AWS KMS is integrated with other AWS

services including Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Redshift Amazon Elastic Transcoder, Amazon WorkMail, Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and others to make it simple to encrypt your data with encryption keys that you manage

Option B is incorrect - The AWS Certificate manager can be used to generate SSL certificates that can be used to encrypt traffic transit, but not at rest

Option C is incorrect is again used for issuing tokens when using API gateway for traffic in transit. Option D is used for secure access to EC2 Instances

For more information on AWS KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/overview.html> The correct answer is: AWS KMS API

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NEW QUESTION 7

A company is using CloudTrail to log all AWS API activity for all regions in all of its accounts. The CISO has asked that additional steps be taken to protect the integrity of the log files.

What combination of steps will protect the log files from intentional or unintentional alteration? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create an S3 bucket in a dedicated log account and grant the other accounts write only access
- B. Deliver all log files from every account to this S3 bucket.
- C. Write a Lambda function that queries the Trusted Advisor Cloud Trail check
- D. Run the function every 10 minutes.
- E. Enable CloudTrail log file integrity validation
- F. Use Systems Manager Configuration Compliance to continually monitor the access policies of S3 buckets containing Cloud Trail logs.
- G. Create a Security Group that blocks all traffic except calls from the CloudTrail service
- H. Associate the security group with) all the Cloud Trail destination S3 buckets.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To determine whether a log file was modified, deleted, or unchanged after CloudTrail delivered it you can use CloudTrail log file integrity validation. This feature is built using industry standard algorithms: SHA-256 for hashing and SHA-256 with RSA for digital signing. This makes it computationally infeasible to modify, delete or forge CloudTrail log files without detection.

Option B is invalid because there is no such thing as Trusted Advisor Cloud Trail checks Option D is invalid because Systems Manager cannot be used for this purpose.

Option E is invalid because Security Groups cannot be used to block calls from other services For more information on Cloudtrail log file validation, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-loe-file-validationintro.html>

For more information on delivering Cloudtrail logs from multiple accounts, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-receive-logs-from-multipleaccounts.html>

The correct answers are: Create an S3 bucket in a dedicated log account and grant the other accounts write only access. Deliver all log files from every account to this S3 bucket, Enable Cloud Trail log file integrity validation

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NEW QUESTION 8

You have just received an email from AWS Support stating that your AWS account might have been compromised. Which of the following steps would you look to carry out immediately. Choose 3 answers from the options below.

Please select:

- A. Change the root account password.
- B. Rotate all IAM access keys
- C. Keep all resources running to avoid disruption
- D. Change the password for all IAM user

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

One of the articles from AWS mentions what should be done in such a scenario

If you suspect that your account has been compromised, or if you have received a notification from AWS that the account has been compromised, perform the following tasks:

Change your AWS root account password and the passwords of any IAM users. Delete or rotate all root and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access keys.

Delete any resources on your account you didn't create, especially running EC2 instances, EC2 spot bids, or IAM users.

Respond to any notifications you received from AWS Support through the AWS Support Center. Option C is invalid because there could be compromised instances or resources running on your environment. They should be shutdown or stopped immediately.

For more information on the article, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/potential-account-compromise>

The correct answers are: Change the root account password. Rotate all IAM access keys. Change the password for all IAM users. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 9

Your IT Security team has advised to carry out a penetration test on the resources in their company's AWS Account. This is as part of their capability to analyze the security of the Infrastructure. What should be done first in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Turn on Cloud trail and carry out the penetration test
- B. Turn on VPC Flow Logs and carry out the penetration test
- C. Submit a request to AWS Support
- D. Use a custom AWS Marketplace solution for conducting the penetration test

Answer: C

Explanation:

This concept is given in the AWS Documentation

How do I submit a penetration testing request for my AWS resources? Issue

I want to run a penetration test or other simulated event on my AWS architecture. How do I get permission from AWS to do that?

Resolution

Before performing security testing on AWS resources, you must obtain approval from AWS. After you submit your request AWS will reply in about two business days.

AWS might have additional questions about your test which can extend the approval process, so plan accordingly and be sure that your initial request is as detailed as possible.

If your request is approved, you'll receive an authorization number.

Option A,B and D are all invalid because the first step is to get prior authorization from AWS for penetration tests

For more information on penetration testing, please visit the below URL

* <https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

* <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/penetration-testing/> (

The correct answer is: Submit a request to AWS Support Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 10

You have just recently set up a web and database tier in a VPC and hosted the application. When testing the app, you are not able to reach the home page for the app. You have verified the security groups. What can help you diagnose the issue.

Please select:

- A. Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see what can be done.
- B. Use VPC Flow logs to diagnose the traffic
- C. Use AWS WAF to analyze the traffic
- D. Use AWS Guard Duty to analyze the traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because this can be used to check for security issues in your account, but not verify as to why you cannot reach the home page for your application

Option C is invalid because this used to protect your app against application layer attacks, but not verify as to why you cannot reach the home page for your application

Option D is invalid because this used to protect your instance against attacks, but not verify as to why you cannot reach the home page for your application

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

VPC Flow Logs capture network flow information for a VPC, subnet or network interface and stores it in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Flow log data can help customers troubleshoot network issues; for example, to diagnose why specific traffic is not reaching an instance, which might be a result of overly restrictive security group rules. Customers can also use flow logs as a security tool to monitor the traffic that reaches their instances, to profile network traffic, and to look for abnormal traffic behaviors.

For more information on AWS Security, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/vpc-security-capabilities>

The correct answer is: Use VPC Flow logs to diagnose the traffic Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 10

A security team must present a daily briefing to the CISO that includes a report of which of the company's thousands of EC2 instances and on-premises servers are missing the latest security patches. All instances/servers must be brought into compliance within 24 hours so they do not show up on the next day's report.

How can the security team fulfill these requirements?

Please select:

- A. Use Amazon QuickSight and Cloud Trail to generate the report of out of compliance instances/server
- B. Redeploy all out of compliance instances/servers using an AMI with the latest patches.
- C. Use Systems Manager Patch Manager to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ server
- D. Use Systems Manager Patch Manager to install the missing patches.
- E. Use Systems Manager Patch Manager to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ server
- F. Redeploy all out of1 compliance instances/servers using an AMI with the latest patches.
- G. Use Trusted Advisor to generate the report of out of compliance instances/server

H. Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to install the missing patches.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report and also install the missing patches The AWS Documentation mentions the following AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager automates the process of patching managed instances with security-related updates. For Linux-based instances, you can also install patches for non-security updates. You can patch fileets of Amazon EC2 instances or your on-premises servers and virtual machines (VMs) by operating system type. This includes supported versions of Windows, Ubuntu Server, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES), and Amazon Linux. You can scan instances to see only a report of missing patches, or you can scan and automatically install all missing patches.

Option A is invalid because Amazon QuickSight and Cloud Trail cannot be used to generate the list of servers that don't meet compliance needs.

Option C is wrong because deploying instances via new AMI'S would impact the applications hosted on these servers

Option D is invalid because Amazon Trusted Advisor cannot be used to generate the list of servers that don't meet compliance needs.

For more information on the AWS Patch Manager, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/systems-manager-patch.html> (

The correct answer is: Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ servers. Use Systems Manager Patch Manger to install the missing patches. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 12

Every application in a company's portfolio has a separate AWS account for development and production. The security team wants to prevent the root user and all 1AM users in the production accounts from accessing a specific set of unneeded services. How can they control this functionality? Please select:

- A. Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the service
- B. Assemble all production accounts in an organizational uni
- C. Apply the policy to that organizational unit.
- D. Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the service
- E. Apply the policy to the root account.
- F. Create an 1AM policy that denies access to the service
- G. Associate the policy with an 1AM group and enlist all users and the root users in this group.
- H. Create an 1AM policy that denies access to the service
- I. Create a Config Rule that checks that all users have the policy m assigne
- J. Trigger a Lambda function that adds the policy when found missing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

As an administrator of the master account of an organization, you can restrict which AWS services and individual API actions the users and roles in each member account can access. This restriction even overrides the administrators of member accounts in the organization. When AWS Organizations blocks access to a service or API action for a member account a user or role in that account can't access any prohibited service or API action, even if an administrator of a member account explicitly grants such permissions in an 1AM policy. Organization permissions overrule account permissions. Option B is invalid because service policies cannot be assigned to the root account at the account level.

Option C and D are invalid because 1AM policies alone at the account level would not be able to suffice the requirement

For more information, please visit the below URL [id=docs_orgs_console https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGi manage attach-policy.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/manage-attach-policy.html)

The correct answer is: Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the services. Assemble all production accounts in an organizational unit. Apply the policy to that organizational unit

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NEW QUESTION 16

You are working in the media industry and you have created a web application where users will be able to upload photos they create to your website. This web application must be able to call the S3 API in order to be able to function. Where should you store your API credentials whilst maintaining the maximum level of security?

Please select:

- A. Save the API credentials to your PHP files.
- B. Don't save your API credentials, instead create a role in 1AM and assign this role to an EC2 instance when you first create it.
- C. Save your API credentials in a public Github repository.
- D. Pass API credentials to the instance using instance userdat

Answer: B

Explanation:

Applications must sign their API requests with AWS credentials. Therefore, if you are an application developer, you need a strategy for managing credentials for your applications that run on EC2 instances. For example, you can securely distribute your AWS credentials to the instances, enabling the applications on those instances to use your credentials to sign requests, whil protecting your credentials from other users. However, it's challenging to securely distribute credentials to each instance. especially those that AWS creates on your behalf, such as Spot Instances or instances in Auto Scaling groups. You must also be able to update the credentials on each instance when you rotate your AWS credentials.

1AM roles are designed so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring yo manage the security credentials that the applications use.

Option A.C and D are invalid because using AWS Credentials in an application in production is a direct no recommendation 1 secure access

For more information on 1AM Roles, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

The correct answer is: Don't save your API credentials. Instead create a role in 1AM and assign this role to an EC2 instance when you first create it

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NEW QUESTION 19

You want to launch an EC2 Instance with your own key pair in AWS. How can you achieve this?

Choose 3 answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. Use a third party tool to create the Key pair
- B. Create a new key pair using the AWS CLI
- C. Import the public key into EC2
- D. Import the private key into EC2

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation Creating a Key Pair

You can use Amazon EC2 to create your key pair. For more information, see [Creating a Key Pair Using Amazon EC2](#).

Alternatively, you could use a third-party tool and then import the public key to Amazon EC2. For more information, see [Importing Your Own Public Key to Amazon EC2](#).

Option B is Correct, because you can use the AWS CLI to create a new key pair 1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-ec2-keypairs.html>

Option D is invalid because the public key needs to be stored in the EC2 Instance For more information on EC2 Key pairs, please visit the below URL:

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-key-pairs>

The correct answers are: Use a third party tool to create the Key pair. Create a new key pair using the AWS CLI, Import the public key into EC2

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NEW QUESTION 22

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 Cloud Front 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 24

A security engineer must ensure that all infrastructure launched in the company AWS account be monitored for deviation from compliance rules, specifically that all EC2 instances are launched from one of a specified list of AMIs and that all attached EBS volumes are encrypted. Infrastructure not in compliance should be terminated. What combination of steps should the Engineer implement? Select 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Set up a CloudWatch event based on Trusted Advisor metrics
- B. Trigger a Lambda function from a scheduled CloudWatch event that terminates non-compliant infrastructure.
- C. Set up a CloudWatch event based on Amazon inspector findings
- D. Monitor compliance with AWS Config Rules triggered by configuration changes
- E. Trigger a CLI command from a CloudWatch event that terminates the infrastructure

Answer: BD

Explanation:

You can use AWS Config to monitor for such Event

Option A is invalid because you cannot set Cloudwatch events based on Trusted Advisor checks.

Option C is invalid Amazon inspector cannot be used to check whether instances are launched from a specific AMI

Option E is invalid because triggering a CLI command is not the preferred option, instead you should use Lambda functions for all automation purposes.

For more information on Config Rules please see the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config-rules.html>

These events can then trigger a lambda function to terminate instances For more information on Cloudwatch events please see the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/events/WhatIsCloudWatchEvents>.

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The correct answers are: Trigger a Lambda function from a scheduled Cloudwatch event that terminates non-compliant infrastructure., Monitor compliance with AWS Config Rules triggered by configuration changes

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NEW QUESTION 28

A company has several Customer Master Keys (CMK), some of which have imported key material.

Each CMK must be rotated annually.

What two methods can the security team use to rotate each key? Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK
- B. Import new key material to an existing CMK
- C. Use the CLI or console to explicitly rotate an existing CMK

- D. Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.
E. Delete an existing CMK and a new default CMK will be create

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Automatic key rotation is available for all customer managed CMKs with KMS-generated key material. It is not available for CMKs that have imported key material (the value of the Origin field is External), but you can rotate these CMKs manually.

Rotating Keys Manually

You might want to create a new CMK and use it in place of a current CMK instead of enabling automatic key rotation. When the new CMK has different cryptographic material than the current CMK, using the new CMK has the same effect as changing the backing key in an existing CMK. The process of replacing one CMK with another is known as manual key rotation.

When you begin using the new CMK, be sure to keep the original CMK enabled so that AWS KMS can decrypt data that the original CMK encrypted. When decrypting data, KMS identifies the CMK that was used to encrypt the data, and it uses the same CMK to decrypt the data

A. As long as you keep both

the original and new CMKs enabled, AWS KMS can decrypt any data that was encrypted by either CMK.

Option B is invalid because you also need to point the key alias to the new key Option C is invalid because existing CMK keys cannot be rotated as they are

Option E is invalid because deleting existing keys will not guarantee the creation of a new default CMK key

For more information on Key rotation please see the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html>

The correct answers are: Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK, Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.

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NEW QUESTION 32

Your company has confidential documents stored in the simple storage service. Due to compliance requirements, you have to ensure that the data in the S3 bucket is available in a different geographical location. As an architect what is the change you would make to comply with this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Apply Multi-AZ for the underlying S3 bucket
B. Copy the data to an EBS Volume in another Region
C. Create a snapshot of the S3 bucket and copy it to another region
D. Enable Cross region replication for the S3 bucket

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is mentioned clearly as a use case for S3 cross-region replication

You might configure cross-region replication on a bucket for various reasons, including the following:

- Compliance requirements - Although, by default Amazon S3 stores your data across multiple geographically distant Availability Zones, compliance requirements might dictate that you store data at even further distances. Cross-region replication allows you to replicate data between distant AWS Regions to satisfy these compliance requirements.

Option A is invalid because Multi-AZ cannot be used to S3 buckets

Option B is invalid because copying it to an EBS volume is not a recommended practice Option C is invalid because creating snapshots is not possible in S3

For more information on S3 cross-region replication, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.html>

The correct answer is: Enable Cross region replication for the S3 bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 36

A company hosts data in S3. There is a requirement to control access to the S3 buckets. Which are the 2 ways in which this can be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use Bucket policies
B. Use the Secure Token service
C. Use IAM user policies
D. Use AWS Access Keys

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon S3 offers access policy options broadly categorized as resource-based policies and user policies. Access policies you attach to your resources (buckets and objects) are referred to as

resource-based policies. For example, bucket policies and access control lists (ACLs) are resource-based policies. You can also attach access policies to users in your account. These are called user

policies. You may choose to use resource-based policies, user policies, or some combination of these to manage permissions to your Amazon S3 resources.

Option B and D are invalid because these cannot be used to control access to S3 buckets For more information on S3 access control, please refer to the below

Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html>

The correct answers are: Use Bucket policies. Use IAM user policies Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 40

Company policy requires that all insecure server protocols, such as FTP, Telnet, HTTP, etc be disabled on all servers. The security team would like to regularly check all servers to ensure compliance with this requirement by using a scheduled CloudWatch event to trigger a review of the current infrastructure. What process will check compliance of the company's EC2 instances?

Please select:

- A. Trigger an AWS Config Rules evaluation of the restricted-common-ports rule against every EC2 instance.
B. Query the Trusted Advisor API for all best practice security checks and check for "action recommended" status.
C. Enable a GuardDuty threat detection analysis targeting the port configuration on every EC2 instance.
D. Run an Amazon inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is incorrect because querying Trusted Advisor API's are not possible

Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty should be used to detect threats and not check the compliance of security protocols.

Option D states that Run Amazon Inspector using runtime behavior analysis rules which will analyze the behavior of your instances during an assessment run, and provide guidance about how to make your EC2 instances more secure.

Insecure Server Protocols

This rule helps determine whether your EC2 instances allow support for insecure and unencrypted ports/services such as FTP, Telnet HTTP, IMAP, POP version 3, SMTP, SNMP versions 1 and 2, rsh, and rlogin.

For more information, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector_runtime-behavioranalysis.html#insecure-protocols

The correct answer is: Run an Amazon Inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.

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NEW QUESTION 44

You need to have a cloud security device which would allow to generate encryption keys based on FIPS 140-2 Level 3. Which of the following can be used for this purpose.

Please select:

- A. AWS KMS
- B. AWS Customer Keys
- C. AWS managed keys
- D. AWS Cloud HSM

Answer: AD

Explanation:

AWS Key Management Service (KMS) now uses FIPS 140-2 validated hardware security modules (HSM) and supports FIPS 140-2 validated endpoints, which provide independent assurances about the confidentiality and integrity of your keys.

All master keys in AWS KMS regardless of their creation date or origin are automatically protected using FIPS 140-2 validated HSMs. defines four levels of security, simply named "Level 1" to "Level 4". It does not specify in detail what level of security is required by any particular application.

- FIPS 140-2 Level 1 the lowest, imposes very limited requirements; loosely, all components must be "production-grade" and various egregious kinds of insecurity must be absent
- FIPS 140-2 Level 2 adds requirements for physical tamper-evidence and role-based authentication.
- FIPS 140-2 Level 3 adds requirements for physical tamper-resistance (making it difficult for attackers to gain access to sensitive information contained in the module) and identity-based authentication, and for a physical or logical separation between the interfaces by which "critical security parameters" enter and leave the module, and its other interfaces.
- FIPS 140-2 Level 4 makes the physical security requirements more stringent and requires robustness against environmental attacks.

AWS CloudHSM provides you with a FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated single-tenant HSM cluster in your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to store and use your keys. You have exclusive control over how your keys are used via an authentication mechanism independent from AWS. You interact with keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster similar to the way you interact with your applications running in Amazon EC2.

AWS KMS allows you to create and control the encryption keys used by your applications and supported AWS services in multiple regions around the world from a single console. The service uses a FIPS 140-2 validated HSM to protect the security of your keys. Centralized management of all your keys in AWS KMS lets you enforce who can use your keys under which conditions, when they get rotated, and who can manage them.

AWS KMS HSMs are validated at level 2 overall and at level 3 in the following areas:

- Cryptographic Module Specification
- Roles, Services, and Authentication
- Physical Security
- Design Assurance

So I think that we can have 2 answers for this question. Both A & D.

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/aws-key-management-service-now-offers-fips-140-2-validated-cryptographic-modules-enabling-easier-adoption-of-the-service-for-regulated-workloads/>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faqs/>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RPS>

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based hardware security module (HSM) that enables you to easily generate and use your own encryption keys on the AWS Cloud.

With CloudHSM, you can manage your own encryption keys using FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated HSMs. CloudHSM offers you the flexibility to integrate with your applications using industry-standard APIs, such as PKCS#11, Java

Cryptography Extensions (JCE), and Microsoft CryptoNG (CNG) libraries. CloudHSM is also standards-compliant and enables you to export all of your keys to most other commercially-available HSMs. It is a fully-managed service that automates time-consuming administrative tasks for you, such as hardware provisioning, software patching, high-availability, and backups. CloudHSM also enables you to scale quickly by adding and removing HSM capacity on-demand, with no up-front costs.

All other options are invalid since AWS Cloud HSM is the prime service that offers FIPS 140-2 Level 3 compliance

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

The correct answers are: AWS KMS, AWS Cloud HSM Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 47

A company stores critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that an extra level of security is added to the S3 bucket. In addition, it should be ensured that objects are available in a secondary region if the primary one goes down. Which of the following can help fulfil these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Enable bucket versioning and also enable CRR
- B. Enable bucket versioning and enable Master Pays
- C. For the Bucket policy add a condition for {"Null": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}}
- D. Enable the Bucket ACL and add a condition for {"Null": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}}

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following Adding a Bucket Policy to Require MFA

Amazon S3 supports MFA-protected API access, a feature that can enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) for access to your Amazon S3 resources. Multi-factor authentication provides an extra level of security you can apply to your AWS environment. It is a security feature that requires users to prove physical possession of an MFA device by providing a valid MFA code. For more information, go to AWS Multi-Factor Authentication. You can require MFA authentication for any requests to access your Amazon S3 resources.

You can enforce the MFA authentication requirement using the `aws:MultiFactorAuthAge` key in a bucket policy. IAM users can access Amazon S3 resources by using temporary credentials issued by the AWS Security Token Service (STS). You provide the MFA code at the time of the STS request. When Amazon S3 receives a request with MFA authentication, the `aws:MultiFactorAuthAge` key provides a numeric value indicating how long ago (in seconds) the temporary credential was created. If the temporary credential provided in the request was not created using an MFA device, this key value is null (absent). In a bucket policy, you can add a condition to check this value, as shown in the following example bucket policy. The policy denies any Amazon S3 operation on the `/taxdocuments` folder in the `examplebucket` bucket if the request is not MFA authenticated. To learn more about MFA authentication, see Using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.

Option B is invalid because just enabling bucket versioning will not guarantee replication of objects Option D is invalid because the condition for the bucket policy needs to be set accordingly For more information on example bucket policies, please visit the following URL: •

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

Also versioning and Cross Region replication can ensure that objects will be available in the destination region in case the primary region fails.

For more information on CRR, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.html>

The correct answers are: Enable bucket versioning and also enable CRR, For the Bucket policy add a condition for `{"Null": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}}`

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NEW QUESTION 51

You are trying to use the AWS Systems Manager run command on a set of Instances. The run command on a set of Instances. What can you do to diagnose the issue? Choose 2 answers from the options given

Please select:

- A. Ensure that the SSM agent is running on the target machine
- B. Check the `/var/log/amazon/ssm/errors.log` file
- C. Ensure the right AMI is used for the Instance
- D. Ensure the security groups allow outbound communication for the instance

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

If you experience problems executing commands using Run Command, there might be a problem with the SSM Agent. Use the following information to help you troubleshoot the agent

View Agent Logs

The SSM Agent logs information in the following files. The information in these files can help you troubleshoot problems.

On Windows

`%PROGRAMDATA%\Amazon\SSM\Logs\amazon-ssm-agent.log`

`%PROGRAMDATA%\Amazon\SSM\Logs\error.log`

The default filename of the seelog is `seelog-xml.template`. If you modify a seelog, you must rename the file to `seelog.xml`.

On Linux

`/var/log/amazon/ssm/amazon-ssm-agentlog` `/var/log/amazon/ssm/errors.log`

Option C is invalid because the right AMI has nothing to do with the issues. The agent which is used to execute run commands can run on a variety of AMI'S

Option D is invalid because security groups does not come into the picture with the communication between the agent and the SSM service

For more information on troubleshooting AWS SSM, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manageer/latest/userguide/troubleshoot-remote-commands.html>

The correct answers are: Ensure that the SSM agent is running on the target machine. Check the

`/var/log/amazon/ssm/errors.log` file

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NEW QUESTION 56

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 57

You have a requirement to conduct penetration testing on the AWS Cloud for a couple of EC2 Instances. How could you go about doing this? Choose 2 right answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test
- B. Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool.
- C. Work with an AWS partner and no need for prior approval request from AWS
- D. Choose any of the AWS instance type

Answer: AB

Explanation:

You can use a pre-approved solution from the AWS Marketplace. But till date the AWS Documentation still mentions that you have to get prior approval before conducting a test on the AWS Cloud for EC2 Instances.

Option C and D are invalid because you have to get prior approval first. AWS Docs Provides following details:

"For performing a penetration test on AWS resources first of all we need to take permission from AWS and complete a requisition form and submit it for approval. The form should contain information about the instances you wish to test identify the expected start and end dates/times of your test and requires you to read and agree to Terms and Conditions specific to penetration testing and to the use of appropriate tools for testing. Note that the end date may not be more than 90 days from the start date."

(
At this time, our policy does not permit testing small or micro RDS instance types. Testing of ml.small, t1.micro or t2.nano EC2 instance types is not permitted.

For more information on penetration testing please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

The correct answers are: Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 62

You have a set of Customer keys created using the AWS KMS service. These keys have been used for around 6 months. You are now trying to use the new KMS features for the existing set of key's but are not able to do so. What could be the reason for this.

Please select:

- A. You have not explicitly given access via the key policy
- B. You have not explicitly given access via the IAM policy
- C. You have not given access via the IAM roles
- D. You have not explicitly given access via IAM users

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, keys created in KMS are created with the default key policy. When features are added to KMS, you need to explicitly update the default key policy for these keys.

Option B,C and D are invalid because the key policy is the main entity used to provide access to the keys

For more information on upgrading key policies please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-policy-upgrading.html>

(
The correct answer is: You have not explicitly given access via the key policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 67

You are planning on hosting a web application on AWS. You create an EC2 Instance in a public subnet. This instance needs to connect to an EC2 Instance that will host an Oracle database. Which of the following steps should be followed to ensure a secure setup is in place? Select 2 answers.

Please select:

- A. Place the EC2 Instance with the Oracle database in the same public subnet as the Web server for faster communication
- B. Place the EC2 Instance with the Oracle database in a separate private subnet
- C. Create a database security group and ensure the web security group to allowed incoming access
- D. Ensure the database security group allows incoming traffic from 0.0.0.0/0

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The best secure option is to place the database in a private subnet. The below diagram from the AWS Documentation shows this setup. Also ensure that access is not allowed from all sources but just from the web servers.

Option A is invalid because databases should not be placed in the public subnet

Option D is invalid because the database security group should not allow traffic from the internet For more information on this type of setup, please refer to the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC_Scenario2.

The correct answers are: Place the EC2 Instance with the Oracle database in a separate private subnet Create a database security group and ensure the web security group to allowed incoming access

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NEW QUESTION 69

Development teams in your organization use S3 buckets to store the log files for various applications hosted in development environments in AWS. The developers want to keep the logs for one month for troubleshooting purposes, and then purge the logs. What feature will enable this requirement? Please select:

- A. Adding a bucket policy on the S3 bucket.
- B. Configuring lifecycle configuration rules on the S3 bucket.
- C. Creating an IAM policy for the S3 bucket.
- D. Enabling CORS on the S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on lifecycle policies

Lifecycle configuration enables you to specify the lifecycle management of objects in a bucket. The configuration is a set of one or more rules, where each rule defines an action for Amazon S3 to apply to a group of objects. These actions can be classified as follows:

Transition actions - In which you define when objects transition to another . For example, you may choose to

transition objects to the STANDARD_IA (IA, for infrequent access) storage class 30 days after creation, or archive objects to the GLACIER storage class one year after creation.

Expiration actions - In which you specify when the objects expire. Then Amazon S3 deletes the expired objects on your behalf.

Option A and C are invalid because neither bucket policies neither IAM policy's can control the purging of logs Option D is invalid CORS is used for accessing objects across domains and not for purging of logs For more information on AWS S3 Lifecycle policies, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dg>

The correct answer is: Configuring lifecycle configuration rules on the S3 bucket. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 73

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 76

One of the EC2 Instances in your company has been compromised. What steps would you take to ensure that you could apply digital forensics on the Instance.

Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Remove the role applied to the Ec2 Instance
- B. Create a separate forensic instance
- C. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance
- D. Terminate the instance

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because removing the role will not help completely in such a situation

Option D is invalid because terminating the instance means that you cannot conduct forensic analysis on the instance

One way to isolate an affected EC2 instance for investigation is to place it in a Security Group that only the forensic investigators can access. Close all ports except to receive inbound SSH or RDP traffic from one single IP address from which the investigators can safely examine the instance.

For more information on security scenarios for your EC2 Instance, please refer to below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/scenarios/security/SEC 11 TSB Final.pdf>

The correct answers are: Create a separate forensic instance. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance

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NEW QUESTION 81

A company has set up the following structure to ensure that their S3 buckets always have logging enabled

If there are any changes to the configuration to an S3 bucket, a config rule gets checked. If logging is disabled , then Lambda function is invoked. This Lambda function will again enable logging on the S3 bucket. Now there is an issue being encountered with the entire flow. You have verified that the Lambda function is being invoked. But when logging is disabled for the bucket, the lambda function does not enable it again. Which of the following could be an issue
Please select:

- A. The AWS Config rule is not configured properly
- B. The AWS Lambda function does not have appropriate permissions for the bucket
- C. The AWS Lambda function should use Node.js instead of python.
- D. You need to also use the API gateway to invoke the lambda function

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most probable cause is that you have not allowed the Lambda functions to have the appropriate permissions on the S3 bucket to make the relevant changes.

Option A is invalid because this is more of a permission instead of a configuration rule issue. Option C is invalid because changing the language will not be the core solution.

Option D is invalid because you don't necessarily need to use the API gateway service

For more information on accessing resources from a Lambda function, please refer to below URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/ds/accessing-resources.html>

The correct answer is: The AWS Lambda function does not have appropriate permissions for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 84

You want to track access requests for a particular S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest possible way?

Please select:

- A. Enable server access logging for the bucket
- B. Enable Cloudwatch metrics for the bucket
- C. Enable Cloudwatch logs for the bucket
- D. Enable AWS Config for the S3 bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To track requests for access to your bucket you can enable access logging. Each access log record provides details about a single access request, such as the requester, bucket name, request time, request action, response status, and error code, if any.

Options B and C are incorrect Cloudwatch is used for metrics and logging and cannot be used to track access requests.

Option D is incorrect since this can be used for Configuration management but not for tracking S3 bucket requests.

For more information on S3 server logs, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/ServerLogs.html>

The correct answer is: Enable server access logging for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 86

Your company has just started using AWS and created an AWS account. They are aware of the potential issues when root access is enabled. How can they best safeguard the account when it comes to root access? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Delete the root access account
- B. Create an Admin IAM user with the necessary permissions
- C. Change the password for the root account.
- D. Delete the root access keys

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

All AWS accounts have root user credentials (that is, the credentials of the account owner). These credentials allow full access to all resources in the account.

Because you can't restrict permissions for root user credentials, we recommend that you delete your root user access keys. Then create AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user credentials for everyday interaction with AWS. Option A is incorrect since you cannot delete the root access account

Option C is partially correct but cannot be used as the ideal solution for safeguarding the account For more information on root access vs admin IAM users, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iam/latest/reference/root-vs-iam.html>

The correct answers are: Create an Admin IAM user with the necessary permissions. Delete the root access keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 90

You have just developed a new mobile application that handles analytics workloads on large scale datasets that are stored on Amazon Redshift. Consequently, the application needs to access Amazon Redshift tables. Which of the below methods would be the best both practically and security-wise, to access the tables?

Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Create an IAM user and generate encryption keys for that use
- B. Create a policy for Redshift readonly access
- C. Embed the keys in the application.
- D. Create an HSM client certificate in Redshift and authenticate using this certificate.
- E. Create a Redshift read-only access policy in IAM and embed those credentials in the application.
- F. Use roles that allow a web identity federated user to assume a role that allows access to the Redshift table by providing temporary credentials.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

"When you write such an app, you'll make requests to AWS services that must be signed with an AWS access key. However, we strongly recommend that you do not embed or distribute long-term AWS credentials with apps that a user downloads to a device, even in an encrypted store. Instead, build your app so that it requests temporary AWS security credentials dynamically when needed using web identity federation. The supplied temporary credentials map to an AWS role that has only the permissions needed to perform the tasks required by the mobile app".

Option A, B and C are all automatically incorrect because you need to use IAM Roles for Secure access to services For more information on web identity federation please refer to the below Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html

The correct answer is: Use roles that allow a web identity federated user to assume a role that allows access to the RedShift table by providing temporary credentials.

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NEW QUESTION 93

Your team is designing a web application. The users for this web application would need to sign in via an external ID provider such as Facebook or Google. Which of the following AWS service would you use for authentication?

Please select:

- A. AWS Cognito
- B. AWS SAML
- C. AWS IAM
- D. AWS Config

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon Cognito provides authentication, authorization, and user management for your web and mobile apps. Your users can sign in directly with a user name and password, or through a third party such as Facebook, Amazon, or Google.

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

Option C is incorrect since this is pure Identity and Access management Option D is incorrect since AWS is a configuration service

For more information on AWS Cognito please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/what-is-amazon-cognito.html>

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

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NEW QUESTION 97

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 100

DDoS attacks that happen at the application layer commonly target web applications with lower volumes of traffic compared to infrastructure attacks. To mitigate these types of attacks, you should probably want to include a WAF (Web Application Firewall) as part of your infrastructure. To inspect all HTTP requests, WAFs sit in-line with your application traffic. Unfortunately, this creates a scenario where WAFs can become a point of failure or bottleneck. To mitigate this problem, you need the ability to run multiple WAFs on demand during traffic spikes. This type of scaling for WAF is done via a "WAF sandwich." Which of the following statements best describes what a "WAF sandwich" is? Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is placed between your private subnets and any NATed connections to the internet.
- B. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is placed between your public subnets and your Internet Gateway.
- C. The EC2 instance running your WAF software is placed between your public subnets and your private subnets.
- D. he EC2 instance running your WAF software is included in an Auto Scaling group and placed in between two Elastic load balancers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The below diagram shows how a WAF sandwich is created. Its the concept of placing the Ec2 instance which hosts the WAF software in between 2 elastic load balancers.

Option A.B and C are incorrect since the EC2 Instance with the WAF software needs to be placed in an Autoscaling Group For more information on a WAF sandwich please refer to the below Link: <https://www.cloudaxis.eom/2016/11/21/waf-sandwich/>

The correct answer is: The EC2 instance running your WAF software is included in an Auto Scaling group and placed in between two Elastic load balancers. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 102

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 IAM service role is created
- C. Ensure that an IAM User is created
- D. Ensure that an IAM Group is created for the on-premise servers

Answer: B

Explanation:

You need to ensure that an IAM 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 IAM users and groups are created For more information on the Systems Manager role please refer to the below URL:

[.com/systems-rnanaeer/latest/useruide/sysman-!](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manageer/latest/useruide/sysman-!)

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

NEW QUESTION 106

A large organization is planning on AWS to host their resources. They have a number of autonomous departments that wish to use AWS. What could be the strategy to adopt for managing the accounts. Please select:

- A. Use multiple VPCs in the account each VPC for each department
- B. Use multiple IAM groups, each group for each department
- C. Use multiple IAM roles, each group for each department
- D. Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department

Answer: D

Explanation:

A recommendation for this is given in the AWS Security best practices

Option A is incorrect since this would be applicable for resources in a VPC Options B and C are incorrect since operationally it would be difficult to manage For more information on AWS Security best practices please refer to the below 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: Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 111

A company has been using the AWS KMS service for managing its keys. They are planning on carrying out housekeeping activities and deleting keys which are no longer in use. What are the ways that can be incorporated to see which keys are in use? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Determine the age of the master key
- B. See who is assigned permissions to the master key
- C. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key
- D. Use AWS cloudwatch events for events generated for the key

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The direct ways that can be used to see how the key is being used is to see the current access permissions and cloudtrail logs

Option A is invalid because seeing how long ago the key was created would not determine the usage of the key

Option D is invalid because Cloudtrail Event is better for seeing for events generated by the key This is also mentioned in the AWS Documentation

Examining CMK Permissions to Determine the Scope of Potential Usage

Determining who or what currently has access to a customer master key (CMK) might help you determine how widely the CM was used and whether it is still needed. To learn how to determine who or what currently has access to a CMK, go to Determining Access to an AWS KMS Customer Master Key.

Examining AWS CloudTrail Logs to Determine Actual Usage

AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, so all AWS KMS API activity is recorded in CloudTrail log files. If you have CloudTrail turned on in the region where your customer master key (CMK) is

located, you can examine your CloudTrail log files to view a history of all AWS KMS API activity for a particular CMK, and thus its usage history. You might be able to use a CMK's usage history to help you determine whether or not you still need it

For more information on determining the usage of CMK keys, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys-determining-usage.html>

The correct answers are: See who is assigned permissions to the master key. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 114

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 115

The correct answers are: Enable versioning on the S3 bucket Enable MFA Delete in the bucket policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

You company has mandated that all data in AWS be encrypted at rest. How can you achieve this for EBS volumes? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Use Windows bit locker for EBS volumes on Windows instances
- B. Use TrueEncrypt for EBS volumes on Linux instances
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager to encrypt the existing EBS volumes
- D. Boot EBS volume can be encrypted during launch without using custom AMI

Answer: AB

Explanation:

EBS encryption can also be enabled when the volume is created and not for existing volumes. One can use existing tools for OS level encryption.

Option C is incorrect.

AWS Systems Manager is a management service that helps you automatically collect software inventory, apply OS patches, create system images, and configure Windows and Linux operating systems.

Option D is incorrect

You cannot choose to encrypt a non-encrypted boot volume on instance launch. To have encrypted boot volumes during launch , your custom AMI must have it's boot volume encrypted before launch. For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL:

[.com/whit](https://aws.amazon.com/whit) Security Practices.

The correct answers are: Use Windows bit locker for EBS volumes on Windows instances. Use TrueEncrypt for EBS volumes on Linux instances

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NEW QUESTION 117

You are designing a connectivity solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your server's on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPSec

tunnels over the internet. Yo will be using VPN gateways and terminating the IPsec tunnels on AWSsupported customer gateways. Which of the following objectives would you achieve by

implementing an IPsec tunnel as outlined above? Choose 4 answers form the options below Please select:

- A. End-to-end protection of data in transit
- B. End-to-end Identity authentication
- C. Data encryption across the internet
- D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

Answer: CDEF

Explanation:

Since the Web server needs to talk to the database server on port 3306 that means that the database server should allow incoming traffic on port 3306. The below table from the aws documentation shows how the security groups should be set up.

Option B is invalid because you need to allow incoming access for the database server from the WebSecGrp security group.

Options C and D are invalid because you need to allow Outbound traffic and not inbound traffic For more information on security groups please visit the below

Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

The correct answer is: Allow Inbound on port 3306 for Source Web Server Security Group WebSecGrp. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 121

A user has enabled versioning on an S3 bucket. The user is using server side encryption for data at

Rest. If the user is supplying his own keys for encryption SSE-C, which of the below mentioned statements is true?

Please select:

- A. The user should use the same encryption key for all versions of the same object
- B. It is possible to have different encryption keys for different versions of the same object

- C. AWS S3 does not allow the user to upload his own keys for server side encryption
- D. The SSE-C does not work when versioning is enabled

Answer: B

Explanation:

Managing your own encryption keys, you

You can encrypt the object and send it across to S3

Option A is invalid because ideally you should use different encryption keys Option C is invalid because you can use your own encryption keys Option D is invalid because encryption works even if versioning is enabled For more information on client side encryption please visit the below Link: "Keys.html

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingClientSideEncryption.html>

The correct answer is: It is possible to have different encryption keys for different versions of the same object Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 126

Your company has an external web site. This web site needs to access the objects in an S3 bucket. Which of the following would allow the web site to access the objects in the most secure manner? Please select:

- A. Grant public access for the bucket via the bucket policy
- B. Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy
- C. Use the aws:sites key in the condition clause for the bucket policy
- D. Grant a role that can be assumed by the web site

Answer: B

Explanation:

An example of this is given in the AWS Documentation Restricting Access to a Specific HTTP Referrer

Suppose you have a website with domain name (www.example.com or example.com) with links to photos and videos stored in your S3 bucket examplebucket. By default, all the S3 resources are private, so only the AWS account that created the resources can access them. To allow read access to these objects from your website, you can add a bucket policy that allows s3:GetObject permission with a condition, using the aws:referer key, that the get request must originate from specific webpages. The following policy specifies the StringLike condition with the aws:Referer condition key.

Option A is invalid because giving public access is not a secure way to provide access Option C is invalid because aws:sites is not a valid condition key Option D is invalid because IAM roles will not be assigned to web sites

For more information on example bucket policies please visit the below Link:

1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

The correct answer is: Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 131

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 target 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 133

An organization has launched 5 instances: 2 for production and 3 for testing. The organization wants that one particular group of IAM 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
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 134

Your company is planning on AWS on hosting its AWS resources. There is a company policy which mandates that all security keys are completely managed within the company itself. Which of the following is the correct measure of following this policy?
Please select:

- A. Using the AWS KMS service for creation of the keys and the company managing the key lifecycle thereafter.
- B. Generating the key pairs for the EC2 Instances using puttygen
- C. Use the EC2 Key pairs that come with AWS
- D. Use S3 server-side encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

y ensuring that you generate the key pairs for EC2 Instances, you will have complete control of the access keys.
Options A,C and D are invalid because all of these processes means that AWS has ownership of the keys. And the question specifically mentions that you need ownership of the keys
For information on security for Compute Resources, please visit the below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Compute Services Whitepaper.pdf>
The correct answer is: Generating the key pairs for the EC2 Instances using puttygen Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 136

Your company has the following setup in AWS

- A. A set of EC2 Instances hosting a web application
- B. An application load balancer placed in front of the EC2 Instances There seems to be a set of malicious requests coming from a set of IP addresses
- C. Which of the following can be used to protect against these requests? Please select:
- D. Use Security Groups to block the IP addresses
- E. Use VPC Flow Logs to block the IP addresses
- F. Use AWS inspector to block the IP addresses
- G. Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses

Answer: D

Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer -D
The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS WAF which can be used to protect Application Load Balancers and Cloud front
A web access control list (web ACL) gives you fine-grained control over the web requests that your Amazon CloudFront distributions or Application Load Balancers respond to. You can allow or block the following types of requests:
Originate from an IP address or a range of IP addresses Originate from a specific country or countries
Contain a specified string or match a regular expression (regex) pattern in a particular part of requests
Exceed a specified length
Appear to contain malicious SQL code (known as SQL injection)
Appear to contain malicious scripts (known as cross-site scripting)
Option A is invalid because by default Security Groups have the Deny policy
Options B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to block IP addresses For information on AWS WAF, please visit the below URL:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl.html>
The correct answer is: Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 139

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#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 140

You are creating a Lambda function which will be triggered by a Cloudwatch Event. The data from these events needs to be stored in a DynamoDB table. How should the Lambda function be given access to the DynamoDB table?

Please select:

- A. Put the AWS Access keys in the Lambda function since the Lambda function by default is secure
- B. Use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function.
- C. Use the AWS Access keys which has access to DynamoDB and then place it in an S3 bucket.
- D. Create a VPC endpoint for the DynamoDB tabl
- E. Access the VPC endpoint from the Lambda function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Lambda functions uses roles to interact with other AWS services. So use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function.

Options A and C are all invalid because you should never use AWS keys for access. Option D is invalid because the VPC endpoint is used for VPCs

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

The correct answer is: Use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 144

There is a set of Ec2 Instances in a private subnet. The application hosted on these EC2 Instances need to access a DynamoDB table. It needs to be ensured that traffic does not flow out to the internet. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use a VPC endpoint to the DynamoDB table
- B. Use a VPN connection from the VPC
- C. Use a VPC gateway from the VPC
- D. Use a VPC Peering connection to the DynamoDB table

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following diagram from the AWS Documentation shows how you can access the DynamoDB service from within a V without going to the Internet This can be done with the help of a VPC endpoint

Option B is invalid because this is used for connection between an on-premise solution and AWS Option C is invalid because there is no such option

Option D is invalid because this is used to connect 2 VPCs

For more information on VPC endpointsfor DynamoDB, please visit the URL:

The correct answer is: Use a VPC endpoint to the DynamoDB table Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 149

A company is planning on using AWS EC2 and AWS Cloudfrontfor their web application. For which one of the below attacks is usage of Cloudfront most suited for?

Please select:

- A. Cross side scripting
- B. SQL injection
- C. DDoS attacks
- D. Malware attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below table from AWS shows the security capabilities of AWS Cloudfront AWS Cloudfront is more prominent for DDoS attacks.

Options A,B and D are invalid because Cloudfront is specifically used to protect sites against DDoS attacks For more information on security with Cloudfront, please refer to the below Link: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Secure content delivery with CloudFront whitepaper.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Secure_content_delivery_with_CloudFront_whitepaper.pdf)

The correct answer is: DDoS attacks

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NEW QUESTION 151

Your company is hosting a set of EC2 Instances in AWS. They want to have the ability to detect if any port scans occur on their AWS EC2 Instances. Which of the following can help in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Use AWS inspector to consciously inspect the instances for port scans
- B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to notify of any malicious port scans

- C. Use AWS Config to notify of any malicious port scans
- D. Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS blogs mention the following to support the use of AWS GuardDuty

GuardDuty voraciously consumes multiple data streams, including several threat intelligence feeds, staying aware of malicious addresses, devious domains, and more importantly, learning to accurately identify malicious or unauthorized behavior in your AWS accounts. In combination with information gleaned from your VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail Event Logs, and DNS logs, th allows GuardDuty to

detect many different types of dangerous and mischievous behavior including probes for known vulnerabilities, port scans and probes, and access from unusual locations. On the AWS side, it looks for suspicious AWS account activity such as unauthorized deployments, unusual CloudTrail activity, patterns of access to AWS API functions, and attempts to exceed multiple service limits. GuardDuty will also look for compromised EC2 instances talking to malicious entities or services, data exfiltration attempts, and instances that are mining cryptocurrency.

Options A, B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to detect port scans For more information on AWS Guard Duty, please refer to the below Link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/amazon-guardduty-continuous-security-monitoring-threatdetection/>; (

The correct answer is: Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 152

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 thelog 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 se

For more information on S3, please refer to the below link <https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/s3j>

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 155

Your company is planning on developing an application in AWS. This is a web based application. The application user will use their facebook or google identities for authentication. You want to have the ability to manage user profiles without having to add extra coding to manage this. Which of the below would assist in this.

Please select:

- A. Create an OIDC identity provider in AWS
- B. Create a SAML provider in AWS
- C. Use AWS Cognito to manage the user profiles
- D. Use IAM users to manage the user profiles

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A user pool is a user directory in Amazon Cognito. With a user pool, your users can sign in to your web or mobile app through Amazon Cognito. Your users can also sign in through social identity providers like Facebook or Amazon, and through SAML identity providers. Whether your users sign in directly or through a third party, all members of the user pool have a directory profile that you can access through an SDK.

User pools provide:

Sign-up and sign-in services.

A built-in, customizable web UI to sign in users.

Social sign-in with Facebook, Google, and Login with Amazon, as well as sign-in with SAML identity providers from your user pool.

User directory management and user profiles.

Security features such as multi-factor authentication (MFA), checks for compromised credentials, account takeover protection, and phone and email verification.

Customized workflows and user migration through AWS Lambda triggers. Options A and B are invalid because these are not used to manage users Option D is invalid because this would be a maintenance overhead

For more information on Cognito User Identity pools, please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/coenito/latest/developerguide/cognito-user-identity-pools.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS Cognito to manage the user profiles Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 158

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 make 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-logevents.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 160

Your organization is preparing for a security assessment of your use of AWS. In preparation for this assessment, which three IAM best practices should you consider implementing?

Please select:

- A. Create individual IAM users
- B. Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged IAM users
- C. Assign IAM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access
- D. Ensure all users have been assigned and are frequently rotating a password, access ID/secret key, and X.509 certificate

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

When you go to the security dashboard, the security status will show the best practices for initiating the first level of security.

Option D is invalid because as per the dashboard, this is not part of the security recommendation For more information on best security practices please visit the URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/aws-security-best-practices>;

The correct answers are: Create individual IAM users, Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged IAM users. Assign IAM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access

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NEW QUESTION 163

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-object-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>

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-toamazon- s3-buckets-allowinj

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 166

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

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NEW QUESTION 171

Your company looks at the gaming domain and hosts several Ec2 Instances as game servers. The servers each experience user loads in the thousands. There is a concern of DDos attacks on the EC2 Instances which could cause a huge revenue loss to the company. Which of the following can help mitigate this security concern and also ensure minimum downtime for the servers.

Please select:

- A. Use VPC Flow logs to monitor the VPC and then implement NACL's to mitigate attacks
- B. Use AWS Shield Advanced to protect the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Inspector to protect the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to protect the EC2 Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

Below is an excerpt from the AWS Documentation on some of the use cases for AWS Shield

NEW QUESTION 174

You currently operate a web application in the AWS US-East region. The application runs on an autoscaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database. Your IT security compliance officer has tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2, IAM, and RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log data.

- A. Which of these solutions would you recommend? Please select:
- B. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected.
- C. Use IAM roles, S3 bucket policies, and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- D. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the log.
- E. Configure SNS to send log file delivery notifications to your management system.
- F. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- G. Create a new CloudTrail trail with an existing S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected.
- H. Use S3 ACLs and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- I. Create three new CloudTrail trails with three new S3 buckets to store the logs: one for the AWS Management console, one for AWS SDKs, and one for command line tool.
- J. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 buckets that store your logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that logs AWS events made by or on behalf of your AWS account. CloudTrail logs authenticated AWS API calls and also AWS sign-in events, and collects this event information in files that are delivered to Amazon S3 buckets. You need to ensure that all services are included. Hence option B is partially correct. Option B is invalid because you need to ensure that global services is selected. Option C is invalid because you should use bucket policies.

Option D is invalid because you should ideally just create one S3 bucket. For more information on CloudTrail, please visit the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-integration.html>

The correct answer is: Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected. Use IAM roles, S3 bucket policies, and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts.

NEW QUESTION 177

Your company has a set of EC2 instances defined in AWS. These EC2 instances have strict security groups attached to them. You need to ensure that changes to the security groups are noted and acted on accordingly. How can you achieve this? Please select:

- A. Use CloudWatch logs to monitor the activity on the security group.
- B. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- C. Use CloudWatch metrics to monitor the activity on the security group.
- D. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- E. Use AWS Inspector to monitor the activity on the security group.
- F. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- G. Use CloudWatch events to be triggered for any changes to the security group.
- H. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The below diagram from an AWS blog shows how security groups can be monitored.

Option A is invalid because you need to use CloudWatch Events to check for changes. Option B is invalid because you need to use CloudWatch Events to check for changes.

Option C is invalid because AWS Inspector is not used to monitor the activity on security groups. For more information on monitoring security groups, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-automatically-revert-and-receive-notifications-about-changes-to-your-amazon-ec2-security-groups/>. The correct answer is: Use CloudWatch events to be triggered for any changes to the security groups. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts.

NEW QUESTION 179

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 VPCs 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 184

Which of the following bucket policies will ensure that objects being uploaded to a bucket called 'demo' are encrypted.

Please select:

A.

B.

C.

D.

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The condition of "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption":"aws:kms" ensures that objects uploaded need to be encrypted.

Options B,C and D are invalid because you have to ensure the condition of ns3:x-amz-server-sideencryption":" aws:kms" is present

For more information on AWS KMS best practices, just browse to the below URL:

<https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws-kms-best-practices.pdf>

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Expert

NEW QUESTION 185

Your company uses AWS to host its resources. They have the following requirements

- 1) Record all API calls and Transitions
 - 2) Help in understanding what resources are there in the account
 - 3) Facility to allow auditing credentials and logins
- Which services would suffice the above requirements

Please select:

- A. AWS Inspector, CloudTrail, IAM Credential Reports
- B. CloudTrai

- C. IAM Credential Reports, AWS SNS
- D. CloudTrail, AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports
- E. AWS SQS, IAM Credential Reports, CloudTrail

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use AWS CloudTrail to get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. This history includes calls made with the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface, AWS SDKs, and other AWS services.
Options A,B and D are invalid because you need to ensure that you use the services of CloudTrail, AWS Config, 1AM Credential Reports
For more information on Cloudtrail, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-user-guide.html>
AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines. This enables you to simplify compliance auditing, security analysis, char management and operational troubleshooting.
For more information on the config service, please visit the below URL <https://aws.amazon.com/config/>
You can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. You can get a credential report from the AWS Management Console, the AWS SDKs and Command Line Tools, or the 1AM API.
For more information on Credentials Report, please visit the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_getting-report.html
The correct answer is: CloudTrail, AWS Config, 1AM Credential Reports Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 188

Your CTO is very worried about the security of your AWS account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account?
Please select:

- A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
- B. Use AWS 1AM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
- C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
- D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after creating the AWS accoun

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication can add one more layer of security to your AWS account Even when you go to your Security Credentials dashboard one of the items is to enable MFA on your root account

Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no 1AM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practices For more information on MFA, please visit the below URL http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html
The correct answer is: Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 190

There are currently multiple applications hosted in a VPC. During monitoring it has been noticed that multiple port scans are coming in from a specific IP Address block. The internal security team has requested that all offending IP Addresses be denied for the next 24 hours. Which of the following is the best method to quickly and temporarily deny access from the specified IP Address's.
Please select:

- A. Create an AD policy to modify the Windows Firewall settings on all hosts in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
- B. Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
- C. Add a rule to all of the VPC Security Groups to deny access from the IP Address block.
- D. Modify the Windows Firewall settings on all AMI'S that your organization uses in that VPC to deny access from the IP address block.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NACL acts as a firewall at the subnet level of the VPC and we can deny the offending IP address block at the subnet level using NACL rules to block the incoming traffic to the VPC instances. Since NACL rules are applied as per the Rule numbers make sure that this rule number should take precedence over other rule numbers if there are any such rules that will allow traffic from these IP ranges. The lowest rule number has more precedence over a rule that has a higher number.
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 a 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). Options C is invalid because these options are not available
Option D is invalid because there is not root access for users
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: Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
omit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 192

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