



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1

You are designing a custom IAM policy that would allow users to list buckets in S3 only if they are MFA authenticated. Which of the following would best match this requirement?

A.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true}
  }
}
```

B.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false}
  }
}
```

C.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false
  }
}
```

D.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true
  }
}
```

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Condition clause can be used to ensure users can only work with resources if they are MFA authenticated.

Option B and C are wrong since the aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent clause should be marked as true. Here you are saying that only if the user has been MFA activated, that means it is true, then allow access.

Option D is invalid because the "Bool" clause is missing in the evaluation for the condition clause. Boolean conditions let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to "true" or "false."

Here in this scenario the Bool attribute in the condition element will return a value True for option A which will ensure that access is allowed on S3 resources.

For more information on an example on such a policy, please visit the following URL:

NEW QUESTION 2

You are hosting a web site via website hosting on an S3 bucket - [http://demo.s3-website-us-east-1](http://demo.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com)

.amazonaws.com. You have some web pages that use Javascript that access resources in another bucket which has web site hosting also enabled. But when users access the web pages, they are getting a blocked Javascript error. How can you rectify this?

Please select:

- A. Enable CORS for the bucket
- B. Enable versioning for the bucket
- C. Enable MFA for the bucket
- D. Enable CRR for the bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer-A

Such a scenario is also given in the AWS Documentation Cross-Origin Resource Sharing:

Use-case Scenarios

The following are example scenarios for using CORS:

- Scenario 1: Suppose that you are hosting a website in an Amazon S3 bucket named website as described in Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3. Your users load the website endpoint [http://website.s3-website-us-east-1](http://website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com) .amazonaws.com. Now you want to use JavaScript on the webpages that are stored in this bucket to be able to make authenticated GET and PUT requests against the same bucket by using the Amazon S3 API endpoint for the bucket website.s3.amazonaws.com. A browser would normally block JavaScript from allowing those requests, but with CORS you can configure your bucket to explicitly enable cross-origin requests from [website.s3-website-us-east-1](http://website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com) .amazonaws.com.

- Scenario 2: Suppose that you want to host a web font from your S3 bucket. Again, browsers require a CORS check (also called a preflight check) for loading web fonts. You would configure the bucket that is hosting the web font to allow any origin to make these requests.

Option B is invalid because versioning is only to create multiple versions of an object and can help in accidental deletion of objects

Option C is invalid because this is used as an extra measure of caution for deletion of objects Option D is invalid because this is used for Cross region replication of objects

For more information on Cross Origin Resource sharing, please visit the following URL

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

The correct answer is: Enable CORS for the bucket

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NEW QUESTION 3

You have a vendor that needs access to an AWS resource. You create an AWS user account. You want to restrict access to the resource using a policy for just that user over a brief period. Which of the following would be an ideal policy to use?

Please select:

- A. An AWS Managed Policy
- B. An Inline Policy
- C. A Bucket Policy
- D. A bucket ACL

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation gives an example on such a case

Inline policies are useful if you want to maintain a strict one-to-one relationship between a policy and the principal entity that it is applied to. For example, you want to be sure that the permissions in a policy are not inadvertently assigned to a principal entity other than the one they're intended for. When you use an inline policy, the permissions in the policy cannot be inadvertently attached to the wrong principal entity. In addition, when you use the AWS Management Console to delete that principal entity the policies embedded in the principal entity are deleted as well. That's because they are part of the principal entity.

Option A is invalid because AWS Managed Policies are ok for a group of users, but for individual users, inline policies are better.

Option C and D are invalid because they are specifically meant for access to S3 buckets For more information on policies, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access-managed-vs-inline>

The correct answer is: An Inline Policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 4

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

A company is hosting a website that must be accessible to users for HTTPS traffic. Also port 22 should be open for administrative purposes. The administrator's workstation has a static IP address of 203.0.113.1/32. Which of the following security group configurations are the MOST secure but still functional to support these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0
- B. Port 443 coming from 10.0.0.0/16
- C. Port 22 coming from 0.0.0.0/0
- D. Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1/32

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Since HTTPS traffic is required for all users on the Internet, Port 443 should be open on all IP addresses. For port 22, the traffic should be restricted to an internal subnet.

Option B is invalid, because this only allow traffic from a particular CIDR block and not from the internet

Option C is invalid because allowing port 22 from the internet is a security risk For more information on AWS Security Groups, please visit the following UR

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

The correct answers are: Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0, Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1 /32 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 6

You have a web site that is sitting behind AWS Cloudfront. You need to protect the web site against threats such as SQL injection and Cross site scripting attacks. Which of the following service can help in such a scenario

Please select:

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS WAF
- C. AWS Inspector
- D. AWS Config

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps detect and block malicious web requests targeted at your web applications. AWS WAF allows you to create rules that can help protect against common

web explogts like SQL injection and cross-site scripting. With AWS WAF you first identify the resource (either an Amazon CloudFront distribution or an Application Load Balancer) that you need to protect. Option A is invalid because this will only give advise on how you can better the security in your AWS account but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.

Option C is invalid because this can be used to scan EC2 Instances for vulnerabilities but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.

Option D is invalid because this can be used to check config changes but not protect against threats mentioned in the quest

For more information on AWS WAF, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/details>;

The correct answer is: AWS WAF

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NEW QUESTION 7

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

authentication for these users. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their

user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 8

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 settings 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/developerguide/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 IAM dashboard . Click on "Encryption Keys" You will find the list based on the services you are using as follows:

- aws/elasticfilesystem 1 aws/lightail
- 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 CMK

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 9

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

Please select:

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Center for Internet security (CIS) Benchmarks

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

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

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

* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/userguide/inspector_cis.html The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector
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NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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



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

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

Option D is partially valid but would just be a maintenance overhead

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

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

NEW QUESTION 12

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 15

You have enabled Cloudtrail logs for your company's AWS account. In addition, the IT Security department has mentioned that the logs need to be encrypted. How can this be achieved?
 Please select:

- A. Enable SSL certificates for the Cloudtrail logs
- B. There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted
- C. Enable Server side encryption for the trail
- D. Enable Server side encryption for the destination S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

By default CloudTrail event log files are encrypted using Amazon S3 server-side encryption (SSE). You can also choose to encryption your log files with an AWS

Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. You can store your log files in your bucket for as long as you want. You can also define Amazon S3 lifecycle rules to archive or delete log files automatically. If you want notifications about log file delivery and validation, you can set up Amazon SNS notifications.

Option A, C and D are not valid since logs will already be encrypted

For more information on how Cloudtrail works, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/how-cloudtrail-works.html>

The correct answer is: There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following is not a best practice for carrying out a security audit? Please select:

- A. Conduct an audit on a yearly basis
- B. Conduct an audit if application instances have been added to your account
- C. Conduct an audit if you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account
- D. Whenever there are changes in your organization

Answer: A

Explanation:

A year's time is generally too long a gap for conducting security audits The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You should audit your security configuration in the following situations: On a periodic basis.

If there are changes in your organization, such as people leaving.

If you have stopped using one or more individual AWS services. This is important for removing permissions that users in your account no longer need.

If you've added or removed software in your accounts, such as applications on Amazon EC2 instances, AWS OpsWorks stacks, AWS CloudFormation templates, etc.

If you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account.

Option B, C and D are all the right ways and recommended best practices when it comes to conducting audits For more information on Security Audit guideline, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/gr/aws-security-audit-guide.html>

The correct answer is: Conduct an audit on a yearly basis Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 23

You have setup a set of applications across 2 VPC's. You have also setup VPC Peering. The applications are still not able to communicate across the Peering connection. Which network troubleshooting steps should be taken to resolve the issue?

Please select:

- A. Ensure the applications are hosted in a public subnet
- B. Check to see if the VPC has an Internet gateway attached.
- C. Check to see if the VPC has a NAT gateway attached.
- D. Check the Route tables for the VPC's

Answer: D

Explanation:

After the VPC peering connection is established, you need to ensure that the route tables are modified to ensure traffic can flow between the VPCs

Option A, B and C are invalid because allowing access to the Internet gateway and usage of public subnets can help for Internet access, but not for VPC Peering.

For more information on VPC peering routing, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/>

The correct answer is: Check the Route tables for the VPCs Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 24

You need to ensure that objects in an S3 bucket are available in another region. This is because of the criticality of the data that is hosted in the S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible?

Please select:

- A. Enable cross region replication for the bucket
- B. Write a script to copy the objects to another bucket in the destination region
- C. Create an S3 snapshot in the destination region
- D. Enable versioning which will copy the objects to the destination region

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B is partially correct but a big maintenance overhead to create and maintain a script when the functionality is already available in S3

Option C is invalid because snapshots are not available in S3 Option D is invalid because versioning will not replicate objects The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Cross-region replication is a bucket-level configuration that enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS Regions.

For more information on Cross region replication in the Simple Storage Service, please visit the below URL:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Service	Limits
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	Elastic IP addresses (EIPs) Reserved Instances - purchase limit (monthly)
Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)	Active volumes Active snapshots General Purpose (SSD) volume storage (GiB) Provisioned IOPS Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume storage (GiB) Magnetic volume storage (GiB)
Amazon Kinesis Streams	Shards

Option A is invalid because even though you can monitor resources, it cannot be checked against the service limit.

Option B is invalid because this is the Elastic Compute cloud service Option D is invalid because it can be send notification but not check on service limit For more information on the Trusted Advisor monitoring, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/ta-faq>> The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 32

A company has a legacy application that outputs all logs to a local text file. Logs from all applications running on AWS must be continually monitored for security related messages.

What can be done to allow the company to deploy the legacy application on Amazon EC2 and still meet the monitoring requirement? Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

The correct answer is: Send the local text log files to Cloudwatch Logs and configure a Cloudwatch metric filter. Trigger cloudwatch alarms based on the metrics. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 34

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 unit
- 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/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 37

An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must call an external web service via TLS (port 443). The instances run in public subnets. Which configurations below allow the application to function and minimize the exposure of the instances? Select 2 answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. A network ACL with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443.
- B. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports
- C. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.
- D. A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443
- E. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports.
- F. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Since here the traffic needs to flow outbound from the Instance to a web service on Port 443, the outbound rules on both the Network and Security Groups need to allow outbound traffic. The Incoming traffic should be allowed on ephemeral ports for the Operating System on the Instance to allow a connection to be established on any desired or available port.

Option A is invalid because this rule alone is not enough. You also need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports

Option C is invalid because need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports and not only port 443 Option E and F are invalid since here you are allowing additional ports on Security groups which are not required

For more information on VPC Security Groups, please visit the below URL:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC_SecurityGroups.html

The correct answers are: A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports, A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443

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NEW QUESTION 38

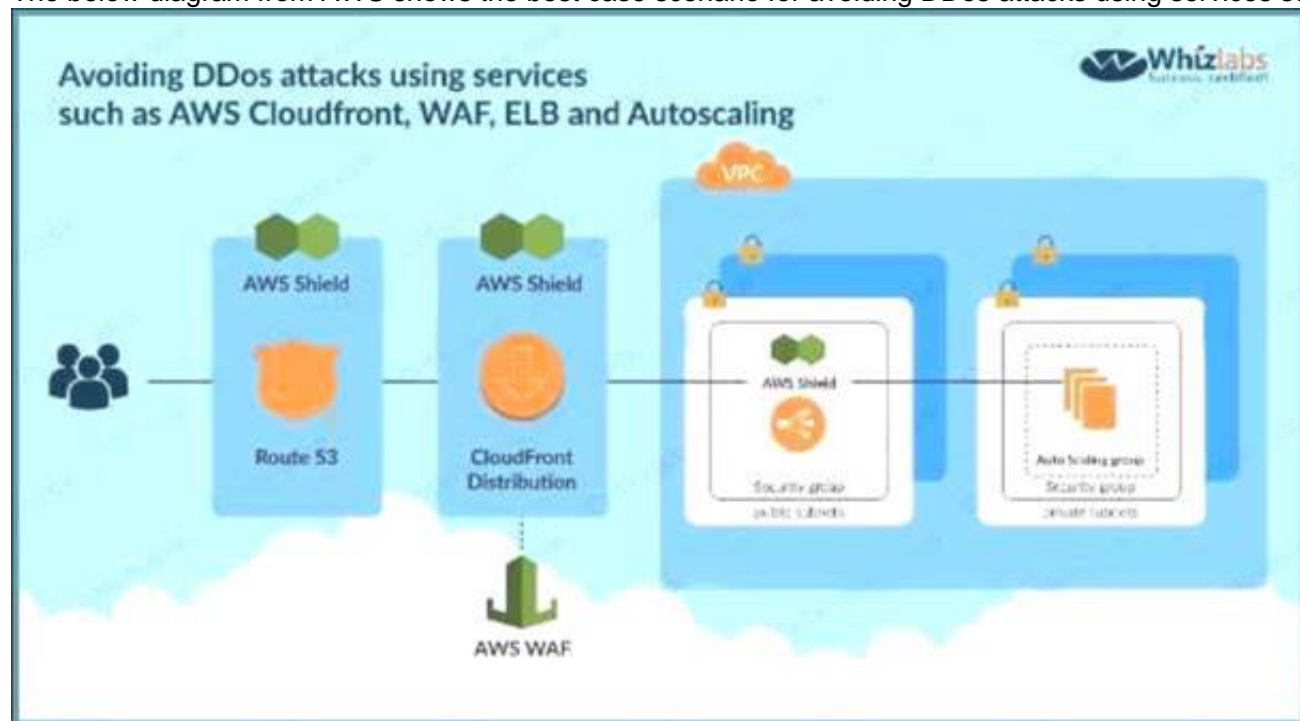
A company is deploying a new web application on AWS. Based on their other web applications, they anticipate being the target of frequent DDoS attacks. Which steps can the company use to protect their application? Select 2 answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. Associate the EC2 instances with a security group that blocks traffic from blacklisted IP addresses.
- B. Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector on the EC2 instances to examine incoming traffic and discard malicious traffic.
- D. Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application
- E. Enable GuardDuty to block malicious traffic from reaching the application

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The below diagram from AWS shows the best case scenario for avoiding DDos attacks using services such as AWS Cloudfront WAF, ELB and Autoscaling



Option A is invalid because by default security groups don't allow access Option C is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to examine traffic Option E is invalid because this can be used for attacks on EC2 Instances but not against DDos attacks on the entire application For more information on DDos mitigation from AWS, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-ddos-attack-mitigation/>

The correct answers are: Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic., Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application

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NEW QUESTION 40

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 IAM 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, while 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 you to 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 45

A company has a set of resources defined in AWS. It is mandated that all API calls to the resources be monitored. Also all API calls must be stored for lookup purposes. Any log data greater than 6 months must be archived. Which of the following meets these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution.

Please select:

- A. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets
- B. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into Amazon Glacier
- C. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to EBS volumes after 6 months.
- D. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Cloudtrail publishes the trail of API logs to an S3 bucket

Option B is invalid because you cannot put the logs into Glacier from CloudTrail

Option C is invalid because lifecycle policies cannot be used to move data to EBS volumes For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/useruide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.html>

You can then use Lifecycle policies to transfer data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the below URL:

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

The correct answers are: Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

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NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

You have a set of Keys defined using the AWS KMS service. You want to stop using a couple of keys, but are not sure of which services are currently using the keys. Which of the following would be a

safe option to stop using the keys from further usage. Please select:

- A. Delete the keys since anyway there is a 7 day waiting period before deletion
- B. Disable the keys
- C. Set an alias for the key
- D. Change the key material for the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because once you schedule the deletion and waiting period ends, you cannot come back from the deletion process.

Option C and D are invalid because these will not check to see if the keys are being used or not The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which

means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK. For more information on deleting keys from KMS, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>
The correct answer is: Disable the keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 57

Your company makes use of S3 buckets for storing data

- A. There is a company policy that all services should have logging enabled
- B. How can you ensure that logging is always enabled for created S3 buckets in the AWS Account? Please select:
- C. Use AWS Inspector to inspect all S3 buckets and enable logging for those where it is not enabled
- D. Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets
- E. Use AWS CloudWatch metrics to check whether logging is enabled for buckets
- F. Use AWS CloudWatch logs to check whether logging is enabled for buckets

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation as an example rule in AWS Config Example rules with triggers

Example rule with configuration change trigger

1. You add the AWS Config managed rule, S3_BUCKET_LOGGING_ENABLED, to your account to check whether your Amazon S3 buckets have logging enabled.
2. The trigger type for the rule is configuration changes. AWS Config runs the evaluations for the rule when an Amazon S3 bucket is created, changed, or deleted.
3. When a bucket is updated, the configuration change triggers the rule and AWS Config evaluates whether the bucket is compliant against the rule.

Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to scan all buckets

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to check for logging enablement for buckets.

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

The correct answer is: Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 59

A company has external vendors that must deliver files to the company. These vendors have cross-account access that gives them permission to upload objects to one of the company's S3 buckets.

What combination of steps must the vendor follow to successfully deliver a file to the company? Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Attach an IAM role to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- B. Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner.
- C. Encrypt the object with a KMS key controlled by the company.
- D. Add a bucket policy to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- E. Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket

Answer: BE

Explanation:

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

A bucket owner can enable other AWS accounts to upload objects. These objects are owned by the accounts that created them. The bucket owner does not own objects that were not created by the bucket owner. Therefore, for the bucket owner to grant access to these objects, the object owner must first grant permission to the bucket owner using an object ACL. The bucket owner can then delegate those permissions via a bucket policy. In this example, the bucket owner delegates permission to users in its own account.



Option A and D are invalid because bucket ACL's are used to give grants to bucket Option C is not required since encryption is not part of the requirement For more information on this scenario please see the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-walkthroughs-managing-accessesexample3.html>

The correct answers are: Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner., Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket

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NEW QUESTION 64

An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must access sensitive data in the data center. The access must be encrypted in transit and have consistent low latency. Which hybrid architecture will meet these requirements?

Please select:

- A. Expose the data with a public HTTPS endpoint.
- B. A VPN between the VPC and the data center over a Direct Connect connection
- C. A VPN between the VPC and the data center.
- D. A Direct Connect connection between the VPC and data center

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since this is required over a consistency low latency connection, you should use Direct Connect. For encryption, you can make use of a VPN

Option A is invalid because exposing an HTTPS endpoint will not help all traffic to flow between a VPC and the data center.

Option C is invalid because low latency is a key requirement Option D is invalid because only Direct Connect will not suffice

For more information on the connection options please see the below Link: <https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-multiple-vpc-vpn-connection-sharint>

The correct answer is: A VPN between the VPC and the data center over a Direct Connect connection Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 65

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 newCMKand 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 sam CMK to decrypt the dat

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/developereuide/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 70

A new application will be deployed on EC2 instances in private subnets. The application will transfer sensitive data to and from an S3 bucket. Compliance requirements state that the data must not traverse the public internet. Which solution meets the compliance requirement? Please select:

- A. Access the S3 bucket through a proxy server
- B. Access the S3 bucket through a NAT gateway.
- C. Access the S3 bucket through a VPC endpoint for S3
- D. Access the S3 bucket through the SSL protected S3 endpoint

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

Option A is invalid because using a proxy server is not sufficient enough

Option B and D are invalid because you need secure communication which should not traverse the internet

For more information on VPC endpoints please see the below link <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-endpoints.html>

The correct answer is: Access the S3 bucket through a VPC endpoint for S3 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 71

Your current setup in AWS consists of the following architecture. 2 public subnets, one subnet which has the web servers accessed by users across the internet and the other subnet for the database server. Which of the following changes to the architecture would add a better security boundary to the resources hosted in your setup

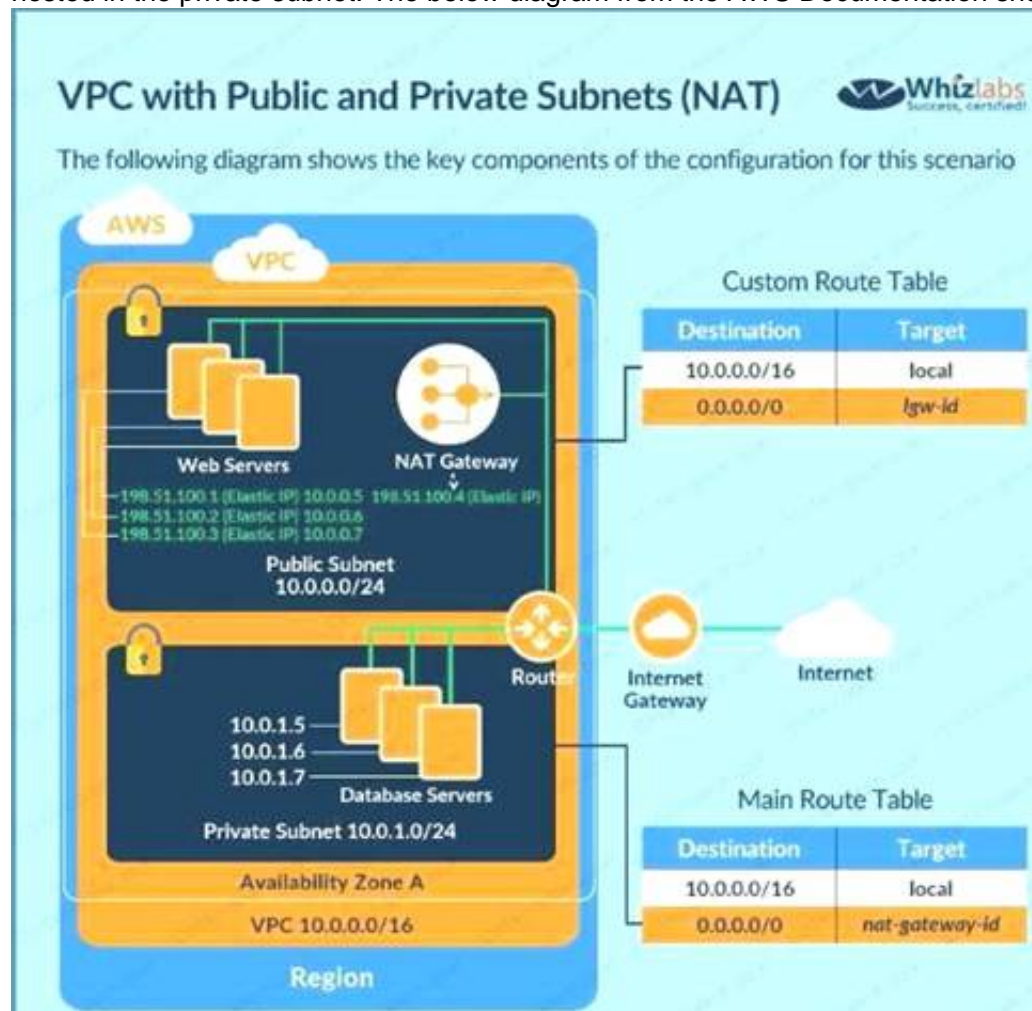
Please select:

- A. Consider moving the web server to a private subnet
- B. Consider moving the database server to a private subnet
- C. Consider moving both the web and database server to a private subnet
- D. Consider creating a private subnet and adding a NAT instance to that subnet

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ideal setup is to ensure that the web server is hosted in the public subnet so that it can be accessed by users on the internet. The database server can be hosted in the private subnet. The below diagram from the AWS Documentation shows how this can be setup



Option A and C are invalid because if you move the web server to a private subnet, then it cannot be accessed by users Option D is invalid because NAT instances should be present in the public subnet For more information on public and private subnets in AWS, please visit the following url https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.

The correct answer is: Consider moving the database server to a private subnet Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 75

You are responsible to deploying a critical application onto AWS. Part of the requirements for this application is to ensure that the controls set for this application met PCI compliance. Also there is a need to monitor web application logs to identify any malicious activity. Which of the following services can be used to fulfil this requirement. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

- A. Amazon Cloudwatch Logs
- B. Amazon VPC Flow Logs

- C. Amazon AWS Config
D. Amazon Cloudtrail

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following about these services

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

Option B is incorrect because VPC flow logs can only check for flow to instances in a VPC Option C is incorrect because this can check for configuration changes only

For more information on Cloudtrail, please refer to below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>;

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, Amazon Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.

For more information on Cloudwatch logs, please refer to below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/loes/WhatIsCloudWatchLoES.html>

The correct answers are: Amazon Cloudwatch Logs, Amazon Cloudtrail

NEW QUESTION 78

A company continually generates sensitive records that it stores in an S3 bucket. All objects in the bucket are encrypted using SSE-KMS using one of the company's CMKs. Company compliance policies require that no more than one month of data be encrypted using the same encryption key. What solution below will meet the company's requirements?

Please select:

- A. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.
B. Configure the CMK to rotate the key material every month.
C. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK, updates the S3 bucket to use thfl new CMK, and deletes the old CMK.
D. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that rotates the key material in the CMK.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use a Lambda function to create a new key and then update the S3 bucket to use the new key. Remember not to delete the old key, else you will not be able to decrypt the documents stored in the S3 bucket using the older key.

Option B is incorrect because AWS KMS cannot rotate keys on a monthly basis

Option C is incorrect because deleting the old key means that you cannot access the older objects Option D is incorrect because rotating key material is not possible.

For more information on AWS KMS keys, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/concepts.html>

The correct answer is: Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.

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NEW QUESTION 80

A company is planning on extending their on-premise AWS Infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. They need to have a solution that would give core benefits of traffic encryption and ensure latency is kept to a minimum. Which of the following would help fulfil this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

- A. AWS VPN
B. AWS VPC Peering
C. AWS NAT gateways
D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Document mention the following which supports the requirement

VPN Connections	
You can connect your Amazon VPC to remote networks by using a VPN connection. The following are some of the connectivity options available to you.	
VPN connectivity option	Description
AWS managed VPN	You can create an IPsec VPN connection between your VPC and your remote network. On the AWS side of the VPN connection, a virtual private gateway provides two VPN endpoints (tunnels) for automatic failover. You configure your customer gateway on the remote side of the VPN connection. For more information, see AWS Managed VPN Connections, and the Amazon VPC Network Administrator Guide.
AWS VPN CloudHub	If you have more than one remote network (for example, multiple branch offices), you can create multiple AWS managed VPN connections via your virtual private gateway to enable communication between these networks. For more information, see Providing Secure Communication Between Sites Using VPN CloudHub.
Third party software VPN appliance	You can create a VPN connection to your remote network by using an Amazon EC2 instance in your VPC that's running a third party software VPN appliance. AWS does not provide or maintain third party software VPN appliances; however, you can choose from a range of products provided by partners and open source communities. Find third party software VPN appliances on the AWS Marketplace.
You can also use AWS Direct Connect to create a dedicated private connection from a remote network to your VPC. You can combine this connection with an AWS managed VPN connection to create an IPsec-encrypted connection. For more information, see What is AWS Direct Connect? in the AWS Direct Connect User Guide. For more information about the different VPC and VPN connectivity options, see the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Connectivity Options whitepaper.	

Option B is invalid because VPC peering is only used for connection between VPCs and cannot be used to connect On-premise infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. Option C is invalid because NAT gateways is used to connect instances in a private subnet to the internet For more information on VPN Connections, please visit the following url <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/pn-connections.html>

The correct answers are: AWS VPN, AWS Direct Connect Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 84

How can you ensure that instance in an VPC does not use AWS DNS for routing DNS requests. You want to use your own managed DNS instance. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Change the existing DHCP options set
- B. Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one.
- C. Change the route table for the VPC
- D. Change the subnet configuration to allow DNS requests from the new DNS Server

Answer: B

Explanation:

In order to use your own DNS server, you need to ensure that you create a new custom DHCP options set with the IP of the custom DNS server. You cannot modify the existing set, so you need to create a new one.

Option A is invalid because you cannot make changes to an existing DHCP options Set.

Option C is invalid because this can only be used to work with Routes and not with a custom DNS solution.

Option D is invalid because this needs to be done at the VPC level and not at the Subnet level. For more information on DHCP options set, please visit the following url <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC-DHCP-Options.html>

The correct answer is: Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 87

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 88

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.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "123",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/taxdocuments/*",
      "Condition": { "Null": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true } }
    }
  ]
}
```

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 93

Your company manages thousands of EC2 Instances. There is a mandate to ensure that all servers

don't have any critical security flaws. Which of the following can be done to ensure this? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
- B. Use AWS Inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
- C. Use AWS Inspector to patch the servers
- D. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector

Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity. These findings can be reviewed directly or as part of detailed assessment reports which are available via the Amazon Inspector console or API.

Option A is invalid because the AWS Config service is not used to check the vulnerabilities on servers Option C is invalid because the AWS Inspector service is not used to patch servers

For more information on AWS Inspector, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/inspector>

Once you understand the list of servers which require critical updates, you can rectify them by installing the required patches via the SSM tool.

For more information on the Systems Manager, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/Welcome.html>

The correct answers are: Use AWS Inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

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NEW QUESTION 95

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/troubleshootine-remotecommands.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 97

Which technique can be used to integrate AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management) with an on-premise LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory service? Please select:

- A. Use an IAM policy that references the LDAP account identifiers and the AWS credentials.
- B. Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP.
- C. Use AWS Security Token Service from an identity broker to issue short-lived AWS credentials.
- D. Use IAM roles to automatically rotate the IAM credentials when LDAP credentials are updated

Answer: B

Explanation:

On the AWS Blog site the following information is present to help on this context

The newly released whitepaper, Single Sign-On: Integrating AWS, OpenLDAP, and Shibboleth, will help you integrate your existing LDAP-based user directory with AWS. When you integrate your existing directory with AWS, your users can access AWS by using their existing credentials. This means that your users don't need to maintain yet another user name and password just to access AWS resources.

Option A, C and D are all invalid because in this sort of configuration, you have to use SAML to enable single sign on.

For more information on integrating AWS with LDAP for Single Sign-On, please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/new-whitepaper-single-sign-on-integrating-aws-openldap-and-shibboleth/>

The correct answer is: Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 99

You have an EBS volume attached to an EC2 Instance which uses KMS for Encryption. Someone has now gone ahead and deleted the Customer Key which was used for the EBS encryption. What should be done to ensure the data can be decrypted.

Please select:

- A. Create a new Customer Key using KMS and attach it to the existing volume
- B. You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable.
- C. Request AWS Support to recover the key
- D. Use AWS Config to recover the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

A is incorrect because Creating a new CMK and attaching it to the existing volume will not allow the data to be decrypted, you cannot attach customer master keys after the volume is encrypted

Option C and D are invalid because once the key has been deleted, you cannot recover it For more information on EBS Encryption with KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

The correct answer is: You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 100

Your application currently uses customer keys which are generated via AWS KMS in the US east region. You now want to use the same set of keys from the EU-Central region. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

- A. Export the key from the US east region and import them into the EU-Central region

- B. Use key rotation and rotate the existing keys to the EU-Central region
- C. Use the backing key from the US east region and use it in the EU-Central region
- D. This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because keys cannot be exported and imported across regions. Option B is invalid because key rotation cannot be used to export keys

Option C is invalid because the backing key cannot be used to export keys This is mentioned in the AWS documentation

What geographic region are my keys stored in?

Keys are only stored and used in the region in which they are created. They cannot be transferred to another region. For example; keys created in the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region are only stored and used within the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region

For more information on KMS please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/>

The correct answer is: This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 105

An application running on EC2 instances processes sensitive information stored on Amazon S3. The information is accessed over the Internet. The security team is concerned that the Internet connectivity to Amazon S3 is a security risk. Which solution will resolve the security concern? Please select:

- A. Access the data through an Internet Gateway.
- B. Access the data through a VPN connection.
- C. Access the data through a NAT Gateway.
- D. Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the followii

A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

Option A.B and C are all invalid because the question specifically mentions that access should not be provided via the Internet

For more information on VPC endpoints, please refer to the below URL:

The correct answer is: Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 108

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/lifecycle-configuration.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 113

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

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 115

Your company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that all data is encrypted. There is also metadata about the information stored in the bucket that needs to be encrypted as well. Which of the below measures would you take to ensure that the metadata is encrypted?

Please select:

- A. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server side encryption.
- B. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server KMS encryption.
- C. Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time.
- D. Put thp metadata in thp S3 hurkpf itsel

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A ,B and D are all invalid because the metadata will not be encrypted in any case and this is a key requirement from the question.

One key thing to note is that when the S3 bucket objects are encrypted, the meta data is not encrypted. So the best option is to use an encrypted DynamoDB table Important

All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if they are not made via SSL or by using SigV4. SSE-KMS encrypts only the object dat

A. Any object metadata is not encrypted. For

more information on using KMS encryption for S3, please refer to below URL: 1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingKMSEncryption.html>

The correct answer is: Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 116

One of your company's EC2 Instances have been compromised. The company has strict po thorough investigation on finding the culprit for the security breach.

What would you do in from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume
- B. Isolate the machine from the network
- C. Make sure that logs are stored securely for auditing and troubleshooting purpose
- D. Ensure all passwords for all 1AM users are changed
- E. Ensure that all access kevs are rotate

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Some of the important aspects in such a situation are

1) First isolate the instance so that no further security harm can occur on other AWS resources

2) Take a snapshot of the EBS volume for further investigation. This is incase if you need to shutdown the initial instance and do a separate investigation on the data

3) Next is Option C. This indicates that we have already got logs and we need to make sure that it is stored securely so that n unauthorised person can access it and manipulate it.

Option D and E are invalid because they could have adverse effects for the other 1AM users. For more information on adopting a security framework, please refer to below URL [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/NIST Cybersecurity Framework](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/NIST%20Cybersecurity%20Framework.pdf)

Note:

In the question we have been asked to take actions to find the culprit and to help the investigation or to further reduce the damage that has happened due to the security breach. So by keeping logs secure is one way of helping the investigation.

The correct answers are: Take a snapshot of the EBS volume. Isolate the machine from the network. Make sure that logs are stored securely for auditing and troubleshooting purpose

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NEW QUESTION 120

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances that are placed behind an ELB. Some of the applications hosted on these instances communicate via a legacy protocol.

There is a security mandate that all traffic between the client and the EC2 Instances need to be secure. How would you accomplish this? Please select:

- A. Use an Application Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the ELB
- B. Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the ELB
- C. Use an Application Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances
- D. Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since there are applications which work on legacy protocols, you need to ensure that the ELB can be used at the network layer as well and hence you should choose the Classic ELB. Since the traffic

needs to be secure till the EC2 Instances, the SSL termination should occur on the Ec2 Instances. Option A and C are invalid because you need to use a Classic Load balancer since this is a legacy application.

Option B is incorrect since encryption is required until the EC2 Instance

For more information on HTTPS listeners for classic load balancers, please refer to below URL

[https://docs.aws.ama20n.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html) The correct answer is: Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances

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NEW QUESTION 122

A company has a large set of keys defined in AWS KMS. Their developers frequently use the keys for the applications being developed. What is one of the ways that can be used to reduce the cost of accessing the keys in the AWS KMS service.

Please select:

- A. Enable rotation of the keys
- B. Use Data key caching
- C. Create an alias of the key
- D. Use the right key policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Data key caching stores data keys and related cryptographic material in a cache. When you encrypt or decrypt data, the AWS Encryption SDK looks for a matching data key in the cache. If it finds a match, it uses the cached data key rather than generating a new one. Data key caching can improve performance, reduce cost, and help you stay within service limits as your application scales. Option A, C and D are all incorrect since these options will not impact how the key is used.

For more information on data key caching, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/encryption-sdk/latest/developer-guide/data-key-cache.html>

The correct answer is: Use Data key caching Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 124

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 128

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

Option C is incorrect since this is an API logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

Option D is incorrect since this is a configuration service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Security-Pillar.pdf>

The correct answer is: AWS Cloudformation Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 131

Your company has a set of EBS volumes defined in AWS. The security mandate is that all EBS volumes are encrypted. What can be done to notify the IT admin staff if there are any unencrypted volumes in the account.

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Inspector to inspect all the EBS volumes
- B. Use AWS Config to check for unencrypted EBS volumes
- C. Use AWS Guard duty to check for the unencrypted EBS volumes
- D. Use AWS Lambda to check for the unencrypted EBS volumes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The enc config rule for AWS Config can be used to check for unencrypted volumes. encrypted-volumrnr

5 volumes that are in an attached state are encrypted. If you specify the ID of a KMS key for encryptio using the kmsId parameter, the rule checks if the EBS volumes in an attached state are encrypted with that KMS key*1.

Options A and C are incorrect since these services cannot be used to check for unencrypted EBS volumes

Option D is incorrect because even though this is possible, trying to implement the solution alone with just the Lambda servk would be too difficult

For more information on AWS Config and encrypted volumes, please refer to below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/encrypted-volumes.html> Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 132

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

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS lertation mentions the following

You can use a combination of AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to create an alarm that notifies you of AWS KMS API requests that attempt to use a customer master key (CMK) that is pending deletion. If you receive a notification from such an alarm, you might want to cancel deletion of the CMK to give yourself more time to determine whether you want to delete it

Options B and D are incorrect because Key policies nor 1AM policies can be used to check if the keys are being used.

Option C is incorrect since rotation will not help you check if the keys are being used. For more information on deleting keys, please refer to below URL:

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

The correct answer is: Use CloudTrail to see if any KMS API request has been issued against existing keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 135

In order to encrypt data in transit for a connection to an AWS RDS instance, which of the following would you implement

Please select:

- A. Transparent data encryption
- B. SSL from your application
- C. Data keys from AWS KMS
- D. Data Keys from CloudHSM

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

You can use SSL from your application to encrypt a connection to a DB instance running MySQL MariaDB, Amazon Aurora, SQL Server, Oracle, or PostgreSQL.

Option A is incorrect since Transparent data encryption is used for data at rest and not in transit Options C and D are incorrect since keys can be used for encryption of data at rest

For more information on working with RDS and SSL, please refer to below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/UsingWithRDS.SSL.html>

The correct answer is: SSL from your application Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 137

Which of the following is the responsibility of the customer? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

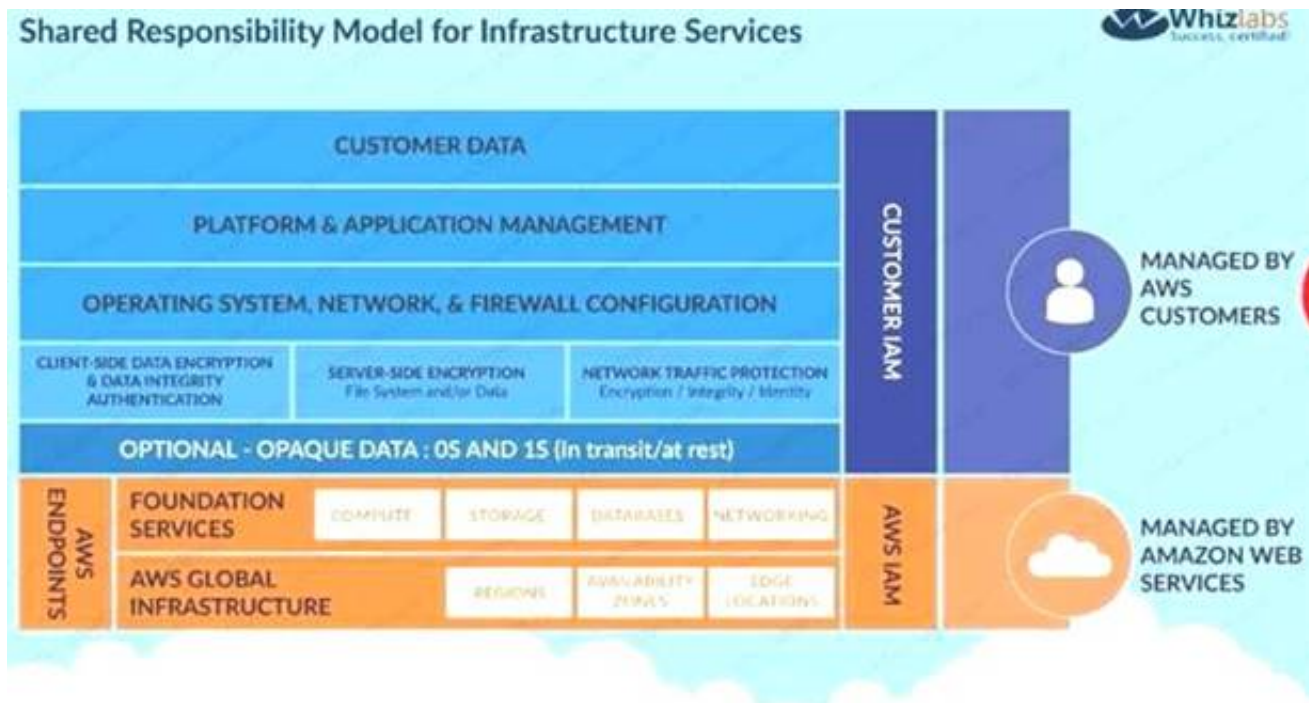
Please select:

- A. Management of the Edge locations
- B. Encryption of data at rest
- C. Protection of data in transit
- D. Decommissioning of old storage devices

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Below is the snapshot of the Shared Responsibility Model



For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL

[.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Practices.](https://awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Practices.pdf)

The correct answers are: Encryption of data at rest Protection of data in transit Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 139

A Devops team is currently looking at the security aspect of their CI/CD pipeline. They are making use of AWS resource? for their infrastructure. They want to ensure that the EC2 Instances don't have any high security vulnerabilities. They want to ensure a complete DevSecOps process. How can this be achieved? Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to check the state of the EC2 instance for any sort of security issues.
- B. Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Security Groups to ensure no vulnerabilities are present

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Inspector offers a programmatic way to find security defects or misconfigurations in your operating systems and applications. Because you can use API calls to access both the processing of assessments and the results of your assessments, integration of the findings into workflow and notification systems is simple. DevOps teams can integrate Amazon Inspector into their CI/CD pipelines and use it to identify any pre-existing issues or when new issues are introduced. Option A.C and D are all incorrect since these services cannot check for Security Vulnerabilities. These can only be checked by the AWS Inspector service. For more information on AWS Security best practices, please refer to below URL: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Best%20Practices.pdf) The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 140

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
 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 142

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 would 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/cognito/latest/developerguide/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 146

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

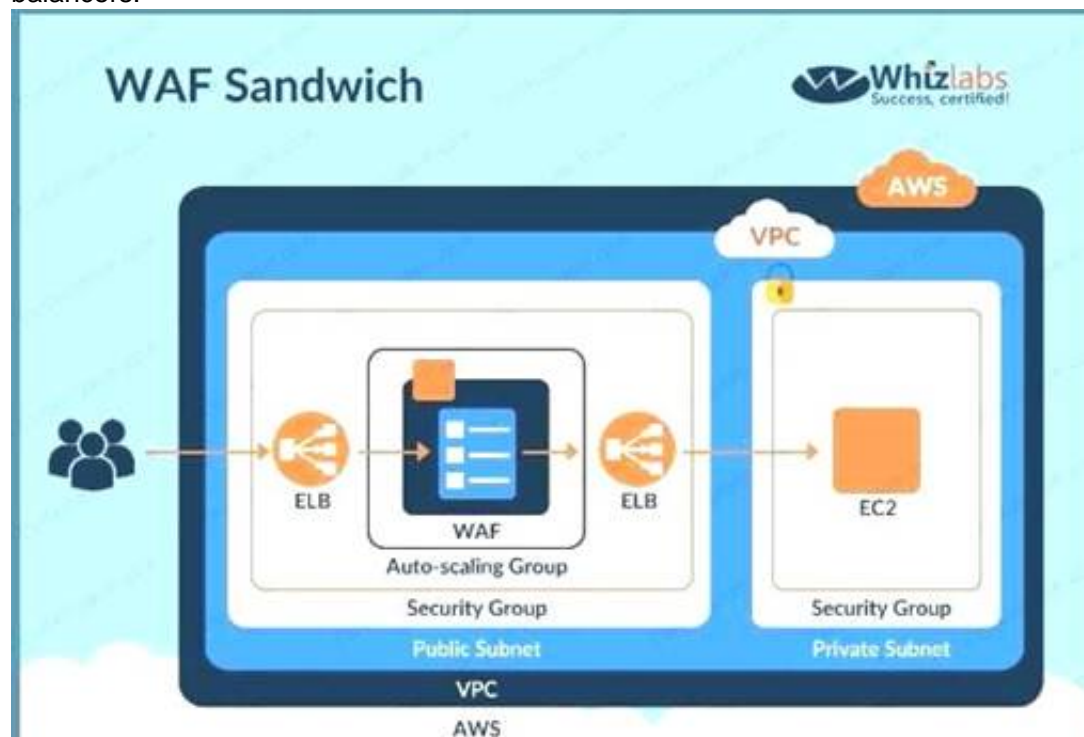
Please select:

- 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. The 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. It's 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 Auto Scaling Group. For more information on a WAF sandwich please refer to the below Link: <https://www.cloudaxis.com/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 147

A company has hired a third-party security auditor, and the auditor needs read-only access to all AWS resources and logs of all VPC records and events that have occurred on AWS. How can the company meet the auditor's requirements without compromising security in the AWS environment? Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Create a role that has the required permissions for the auditor.
- B. Create an SNS notification that sends the CloudTrail log files to the auditor's email when CloudTrail delivers the logs to S3, but do not allow the auditor access to the AWS environment.
- C. The company should contact AWS as part of the shared responsibility model, and AWS will grant required access to the third-party auditor.
- D. Enable CloudTrail logging and create an IAM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

Option A and C are incorrect since CloudTrail needs to be used as part of the solution. Option B is incorrect since the auditor needs to have access to CloudTrail. For more information on CloudTrail, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail>

The correct answer is: Enable CloudTrail logging and create an IAM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 148

An auditor needs access to logs that record all API events on AWS. The auditor only needs read-only access to the log files and does not need access to each

AWS account. The company has multiple AWS accounts, and the auditor needs access to all the logs for all the accounts. What is the best way to configure access for the auditor to view event logs from all accounts? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

- A. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account, and have the logs delivered to an AWS bucket on each account, while granting the auditor permissions to the bucket via roles in the secondary accounts and a single primary IAM account that can assume a read-only role in the secondary AWS accounts.
- B. Configure the CloudTrail service in the primary AWS account and configure consolidated billing for all the secondary account
- C. Then grant the auditor access to the S3 bucket that receives the CloudTrail log files.
- D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
- E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given the current requirements, assume the method of "least privilege" security design and only allow the auditor access to the minimum amount of AWS resources as possible

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting

only be granted access in one location

Option A is incorrect since the auditor should have access to all accounts B is incorrect since consolidated billing is not a key requirement as part of the question

Option C is incorrect since there is not consolidated logging

For more information on CloudTrail please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail>

(

The correct answer is: Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 150

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:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-iam.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 153

Which of the following is the correct sequence of how KMS manages the keys when used along with the Redshift cluster service

Please select:

- A. The master key encrypts the cluster key
- B. The cluster key encrypts the database key
- C. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- D. The master key encrypts the database key
- E. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- F. The master key encrypts the data encryption key
- G. The data encryption keys encrypts the database key
- H. The master key encrypts the cluster key, database key and data encryption keys

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

Amazon Redshift uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption. The architecture consists of data encryption keys, a database key, a cluster key, and a master key.

Data encryption keys encrypt data blocks in the cluster. Each data block is assigned a randomly generated AES-256 key. These keys are encrypted by using the database key for the cluster.

The database key encrypts data encryption keys in the cluster. The database key is a randomly generated AES-256 key. It is stored on disk in a separate network from the Amazon Redshift cluster

and passed to the cluster across a secure channel.

The cluster key encrypts the database key for the Amazon Redshift cluster.

Option B is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the database key Option C is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the data encryption keys

Option D is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key only

For more information on how keys are used in Redshift, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-redshift.html>

The correct answer is: The master key encrypts the cluster key. The cluster key encrypts the database key. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 158

Your company has been using AWS for hosting EC2 Instances for their web and database applications. They want to have a compliance check to see the following

Whether any ports are left open other than admin ones like SSH and RDP

Whether any ports to the database server other than ones from the web server security group are

open Which of the following can help achieve this in the easiest way possible. You don't want to carry out an extra configuration changes?

Please select:

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. AWS Inspector
- D. AWS GuardDuty

Answer: B

Explanation:

Trusted Advisor checks for compliance with the following security recommendations:

Limited access to common administrative ports to only a small subset of addresses. This includes ports 22 (SSH), 23 (Telnet), 3389 (RDP), and 5500 (VNC).

Limited access to common database ports. This includes ports 1433 (Microsoft SQL Server), 1434 (Microsoft SQL Monitor), 3306 (MySQL), Oracle (1521) and 5432 (PostgreSQL).

Option A is partially correct but then you would need to write custom rules for this. The AWS trusted advisor can give you all of these checks on its dashboard

Option C is incorrect. Amazon Inspector needs a software agent to be installed on all EC2 instances that are included in the

assessment target, the security of which you want to evaluate with Amazon Inspector. It monitors the behavior of the EC2

instance on which it is installed, including network, file system, and process activity, and collects a wide set of behavior and

configuration data (telemetry), which it then passes to the Amazon Inspector service.

Our question's requirement is to choose a choice that is easy to implement. Hence Trusted Advisor is more appropriate for this question.

Options D is invalid because this service does not provide these details.

For more information on the Trusted Advisor, please visit the following URL <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor>

The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 161

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

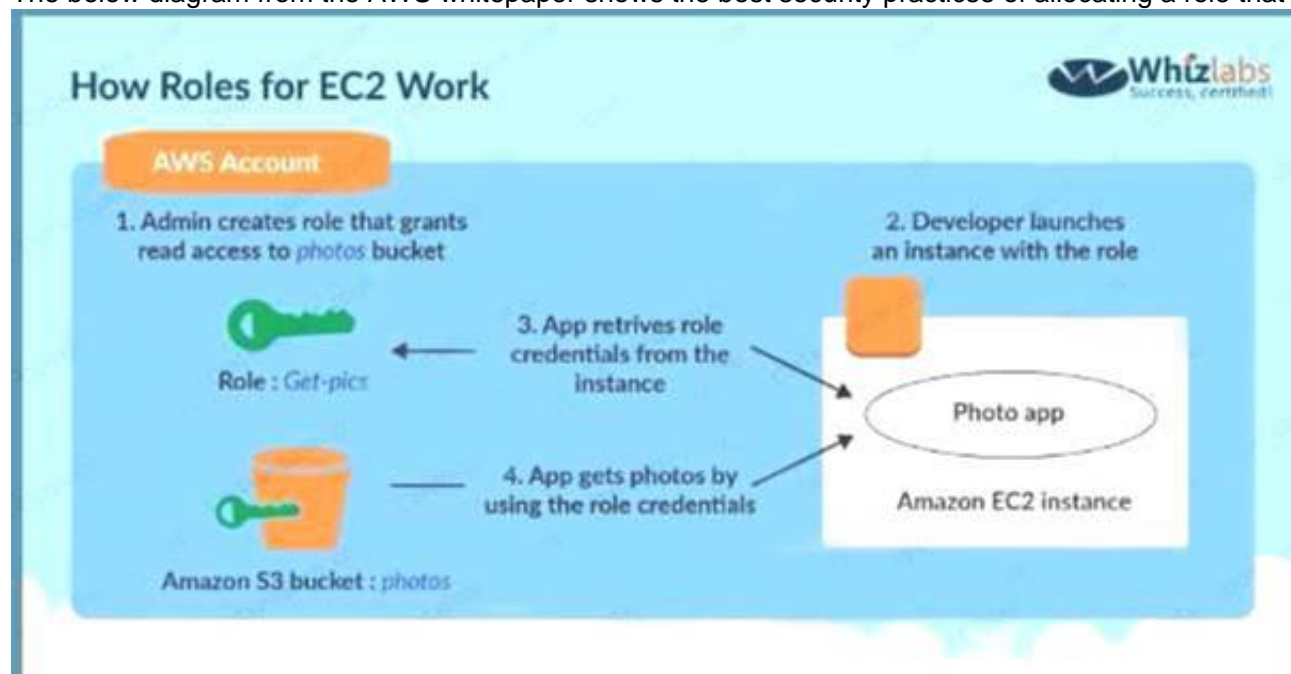
Please select:

- A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
- B. Assign an IAM user to the application that has specific access to only that S3 bucket
- C. Assign an IAM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- D. Assign an IAM group and assign it to the EC2 Instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



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

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

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

NEW QUESTION 164

Which of the below services can be integrated with the AWS Web application firewall service. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudfront
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Application Load Balancer
- D. AWS Classic Load Balancer

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer

AWS WAF can be deployed on Amazon CloudFront and the Application Load Balancer (ALB). As part of Amazon CloudFront it can be part of your Content Distribution Network (CDN) protecting your resources and content at the Edge locations and as part of the Application Load Balancer it can protect your origin web servers running behind the ALBs.

Options B and D are invalid because only Cloudfront and the Application Load Balancer services are supported by AWS WAF.

For more information on the web application firewall please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faq>;

The correct answers are: AWS Cloudfront AWS Application Load Balancer Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 168

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 171

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. You 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 from 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.

DBServerSG: Recommended Rules			
Inbound			
Source	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	1433	Allow inbound Microsoft SQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	3306	Allow inbound MySQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
Outbound			
Destination	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	80	Allow outbound HTTP access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	443	Allow outbound HTTPS access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).

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 174

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

Please select:

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "config.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

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

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 177

Your developer is using the KMS service and an assigned key in their Java program. They get the below error when running the code

arn:aws:iam::113745388712:user/UserB is not authorized to perform: kms:DescribeKey Which of the following could help resolve the issue?

Please select:

- A. Ensure that UserB is given the right IAM role to access the key
- B. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the IAM policy
- C. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy
- D. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Bucket policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need to ensure that UserB is given access via the Key policy for the Key



Option is invalid because you don't assign roles to IAM users For more information on Key policies please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-poli>

The correct answer is: Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy

NEW QUESTION 180

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can quickly remediate patch and association compliance issues by using Systems Manager Run Command. You can use either instance IDs or Amazon EC2 tags and execute the AWSRefreshAssociation document or the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document. If refreshing the association or re-running the patch baseline fails to resolve the compliance issue, then you need to investigate your associations, patch baselines, or instance configurations to understand why the Run Command executions did not resolve the problem.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 182

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:

By 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](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security%20Compute%20Services%20Whitepaper.pdf)

The correct answer is: Generating the key pairs for the EC2 Instances using puttygen. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts.

NEW QUESTION 185

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

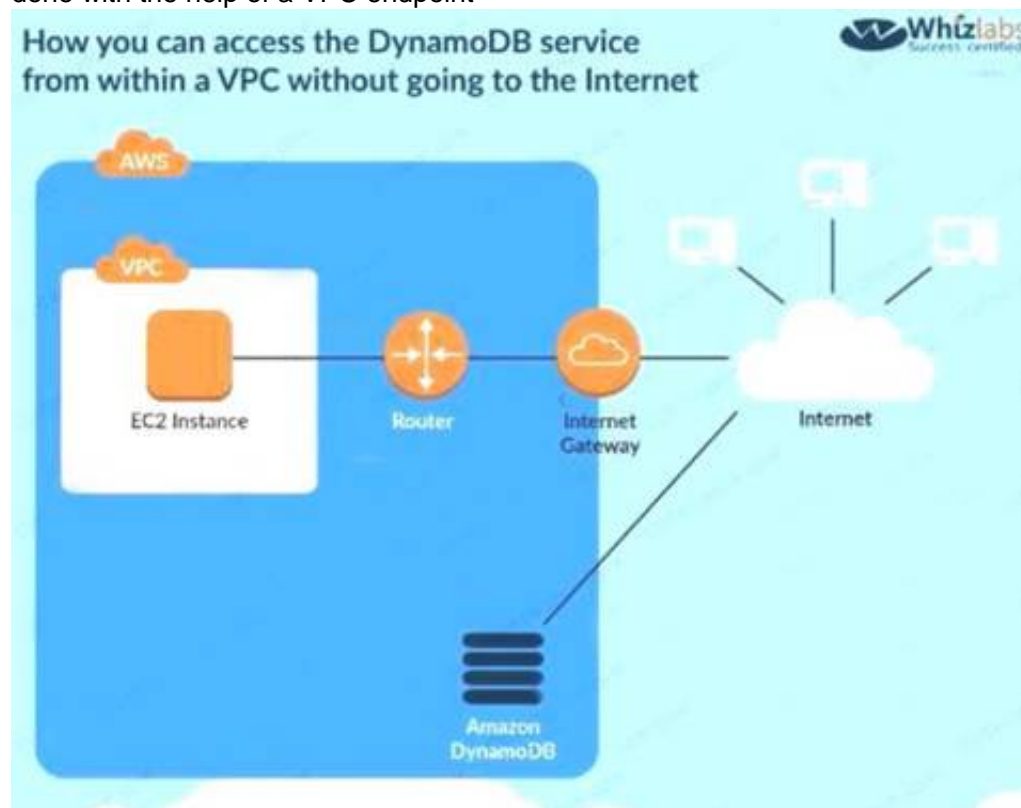
Please select:

- 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 VPC 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 endpoints for 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 189

A company has a requirement to create a DynamoDB table. The company's software architect has provided the following CLI command for the DynamoDB table:


```
--table-name Customers \
--attribute-definitions \
  AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
  AttributeName=Name,AttributeType=S \
--key-schema \
  AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
  AttributeName=Name,KeyType=RANGE \
--provisioned-throughput \
  ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
--sse-specification Enabled=true
```

Which of the following has been taken of from a security perspective from the above command? Please select:

- A. Since the ID is hashed, it ensures security of the underlying table.
- B. The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table
- C. The above command ensures data encryption in transit for the Customer table
- D. The right throughput has been specified from a security perspective

Answer: B

Explanation:

The above command with the "-sse-specification Enabled=true" parameter ensures that the data for the DynamoDB table is encrypted at rest.

Options A,C and D are all invalid because this command is specifically used to ensure data encryption at rest

For more information on DynamoDB encryption, please visit the URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/encryption.tutorial.html> The correct answer is: The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table

NEW QUESTION 192

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

Choose the correct answer

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 194

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NEW QUESTION 1

You are designing a custom IAM policy that would allow users to list buckets in S3 only if they are MFA authenticated. Which of the following would best match this requirement?

A.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true}
  }
}
```

B.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false}
  }
}
```

C.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": false
  }
}
```

D.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": {
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
    "s3:GetBucketLocation"
  ],
  "Resource": "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
  "Condition": {
    "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": true
  }
}
```

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Condition clause can be used to ensure users can only work with resources if they are MFA authenticated.

Option B and C are wrong since the aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent clause should be marked as true. Here you are saying that only if the user has been MFA activated, that means it is true, then allow access.

Option D is invalid because the "Bool" clause is missing in the evaluation for the condition clause. Boolean conditions let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to "true" or "false."

Here in this scenario the Bool attribute in the condition element will return a value True for option A which will ensure that access is allowed on S3 resources.

For more information on an example on such a policy, please visit the following URL:

NEW QUESTION 2

You are hosting a web site via website hosting on an S3 bucket - [http://demo.s3-website-us-east-1](http://demo.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com)

.amazonaws.com. You have some web pages that use Javascript that access resources in another bucket which has web site hosting also enabled. But when users access the web pages, they are getting a blocked Javascript error. How can you rectify this?

Please select:

- A. Enable CORS for the bucket
- B. Enable versioning for the bucket
- C. Enable MFA for the bucket
- D. Enable CRR for the bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer-A

Such a scenario is also given in the AWS Documentation Cross-Origin Resource Sharing:

Use-case Scenarios

The following are example scenarios for using CORS:

- Scenario 1: Suppose that you are hosting a website in an Amazon S3 bucket named website as described in Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3. Your users load the website endpoint [http://website.s3-website-us-east-1](http://website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com) .amazonaws.com. Now you want to use JavaScript on the webpages that are stored in this bucket to be able to make authenticated GET and PUT requests against the same bucket by using the Amazon S3 API endpoint for the bucket website.s3.amazonaws.com. A browser would normally block JavaScript from allowing those requests, but with CORS you can configure your bucket to explicitly enable cross-origin requests from [website.s3-website-us-east-1](http://website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com) .amazonaws.com.

- Scenario 2: Suppose that you want to host a web font from your S3 bucket. Again, browsers require a CORS check (also called a preflight check) for loading web fonts. You would configure the bucket that is hosting the web font to allow any origin to make these requests.

Option B is invalid because versioning is only to create multiple versions of an object and can help in accidental deletion of objects

Option C is invalid because this is used as an extra measure of caution for deletion of objects Option D is invalid because this is used for Cross region replication of objects

For more information on Cross Origin Resource sharing, please visit the following URL

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

The correct answer is: Enable CORS for the bucket

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NEW QUESTION 3

You have a vendor that needs access to an AWS resource. You create an AWS user account. You want to restrict access to the resource using a policy for just that user over a brief period. Which of the following would be an ideal policy to use?

Please select:

- A. An AWS Managed Policy
- B. An Inline Policy
- C. A Bucket Policy
- D. A bucket ACL

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation gives an example on such a case

Inline policies are useful if you want to maintain a strict one-to-one relationship between a policy and the principal entity that it is applied to. For example, you want to be sure that the permissions in a policy are not inadvertently assigned to a principal entity other than the one they're intended for. When you use an inline policy, the permissions in the policy cannot be inadvertently attached to the wrong principal entity. In addition, when you use the AWS Management Console to delete that principal entity the policies embedded in the principal entity are deleted as well. That's because they are part of the principal entity.

Option A is invalid because AWS Managed Policies are ok for a group of users, but for individual users, inline policies are better.

Option C and D are invalid because they are specifically meant for access to S3 buckets For more information on policies, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access-managed-vs-inline>

The correct answer is: An Inline Policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 4

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

A company is hosting a website that must be accessible to users for HTTPS traffic. Also port 22 should be open for administrative purposes. The administrator's workstation has a static IP address of 203.0.113.1/32. Which of the following security group configurations are the MOST secure but still functional to support these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0
- B. Port 443 coming from 10.0.0.0/16
- C. Port 22 coming from 0.0.0.0/0
- D. Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1/32

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Since HTTPS traffic is required for all users on the Internet, Port 443 should be open on all IP addresses. For port 22, the traffic should be restricted to an internal subnet.

Option B is invalid, because this only allow traffic from a particular CIDR block and not from the internet

Option C is invalid because allowing port 22 from the internet is a security risk For more information on AWS Security Groups, please visit the following UR

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

The correct answers are: Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0, Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1 /32 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 6

You have a web site that is sitting behind AWS Cloudfront. You need to protect the web site against threats such as SQL injection and Cross site scripting attacks. Which of the following service can help in such a scenario

Please select:

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS WAF
- C. AWS Inspector
- D. AWS Config

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps detect and block malicious web requests targeted at your web applications. AWS WAF allows you to create rules that can help protect against common

web explogts like SQL injection and cross-site scripting. With AWS WAF you first identify the resource (either an Amazon CloudFront distribution or an Application Load Balancer) that you need to protect. Option A is invalid because this will only give advise on how you can better the security in your AWS account but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.

Option C is invalid because this can be used to scan EC2 Instances for vulnerabilities but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.

Option D is invalid because this can be used to check config changes but not protect against threats mentioned in the quest

For more information on AWS WAF, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/details>;

The correct answer is: AWS WAF

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NEW QUESTION 7

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

authentication for these users. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their

user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 8

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 settings 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/developerguide/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 IAM dashboard . Click on "Encryption Keys" You will find the list based on the services you are using as follows:

- aws/elasticfilesystem 1 aws/lightail
- 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 CMK

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 9

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

Please select:

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Center for Internet security (CIS) Benchmarks

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

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

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

* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/userguide/inspector_cis.html The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector
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NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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



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

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

Option D is partially valid but would just be a maintenance overhead

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

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

NEW QUESTION 12

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 15

You have enabled CloudTrail logs for your company's AWS account. In addition, the IT Security department has mentioned that the logs need to be encrypted. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Enable SSL certificates for the CloudTrail logs
- B. There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted
- C. Enable Server side encryption for the trail
- D. Enable Server side encryption for the destination S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

By default CloudTrail event log files are encrypted using Amazon S3 server-side encryption (SSE). You can also choose to encrypt your log files with an AWS

Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. You can store your log files in your bucket for as long as you want. You can also define Amazon S3 lifecycle rules to archive or delete log files automatically. If you want notifications about log file delivery and validation, you can set up Amazon SNS notifications.

Option A, C and D are not valid since logs will already be encrypted

For more information on how Cloudtrail works, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/how-cloudtrail-works.html>

The correct answer is: There is no need to do anything since the logs will already be encrypted Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following is not a best practice for carrying out a security audit? Please select:

- A. Conduct an audit on a yearly basis
- B. Conduct an audit if application instances have been added to your account
- C. Conduct an audit if you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account
- D. Whenever there are changes in your organization

Answer: A

Explanation:

A year's time is generally too long a gap for conducting security audits The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You should audit your security configuration in the following situations: On a periodic basis.

If there are changes in your organization, such as people leaving.

If you have stopped using one or more individual AWS services. This is important for removing permissions that users in your account no longer need.

If you've added or removed software in your accounts, such as applications on Amazon EC2 instances, AWS OpsWorks stacks, AWS CloudFormation templates, etc.

If you ever suspect that an unauthorized person might have accessed your account.

Option B, C and D are all the right ways and recommended best practices when it comes to conducting audits For more information on Security Audit guideline, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/gr/aws-security-audit-guide.html>

The correct answer is: Conduct an audit on a yearly basis Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 23

You have setup a set of applications across 2 VPC's. You have also setup VPC Peering. The applications are still not able to communicate across the Peering connection. Which network troubleshooting steps should be taken to resolve the issue?

Please select:

- A. Ensure the applications are hosted in a public subnet
- B. Check to see if the VPC has an Internet gateway attached.
- C. Check to see if the VPC has a NAT gateway attached.
- D. Check the Route tables for the VPC's

Answer: D

Explanation:

After the VPC peering connection is established, you need to ensure that the route tables are modified to ensure traffic can flow between the VPCs

Option A, B and C are invalid because allowing access to the Internet gateway and usage of public subnets can help for Internet access, but not for VPC Peering.

For more information on VPC peering routing, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peerings/>

The correct answer is: Check the Route tables for the VPCs Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 24

You need to ensure that objects in an S3 bucket are available in another region. This is because of the criticality of the data that is hosted in the S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible?

Please select:

- A. Enable cross region replication for the bucket
- B. Write a script to copy the objects to another bucket in the destination region
- C. Create an S3 snapshot in the destination region
- D. Enable versioning which will copy the objects to the destination region

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B is partially correct but a big maintenance overhead to create and maintain a script when the functionality is already available in S3

Option C is invalid because snapshots are not available in S3 Option D is invalid because versioning will not replicate objects The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Cross-region replication is a bucket-level configuration that enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS Regions.

For more information on Cross region replication in the Simple Storage Service, please visit the below URL:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Service	Limits
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	Elastic IP addresses (EIPs) Reserved Instances - purchase limit (monthly)
Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)	Active volumes Active snapshots General Purpose (SSD) volume storage (GiB) Provisioned IOPS Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume storage (GiB) Magnetic volume storage (GiB)
Amazon Kinesis Streams	Shards

Option A is invalid because even though you can monitor resources, it cannot be checked against the service limit.

Option B is invalid because this is the Elastic Compute cloud service Option D is invalid because it can be send notification but not check on service limit For more information on the Trusted Advisor monitoring, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/ta-faq>> The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 32

A company has a legacy application that outputs all logs to a local text file. Logs from all applications running on AWS must be continually monitored for security related messages.

What can be done to allow the company to deploy the legacy application on Amazon EC2 and still meet the monitoring requirement? Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

The correct answer is: Send the local text log files to Cloudwatch Logs and configure a Cloudwatch metric filter. Trigger cloudwatch alarms based on the metrics. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 34

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 unit
- 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/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 37

An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must call an external web service via TLS (port 443). The instances run in public subnets. Which configurations below allow the application to function and minimize the exposure of the instances? Select 2 answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. A network ACL with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443.
- B. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports
- C. A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.
- D. A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443
- E. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports.
- F. A security group with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on port 443.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Since here the traffic needs to flow outbound from the Instance to a web service on Port 443, the outbound rules on both the Network and Security Groups need to allow outbound traffic. The Incoming traffic should be allowed on ephemeral ports for the Operating System on the Instance to allow a connection to be established on any desired or available port.

Option A is invalid because this rule alone is not enough. You also need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports

Option C is invalid because need to ensure incoming traffic on ephemeral ports and not only port 443 Option E and F are invalid since here you are allowing additional ports on Security groups which are not required

For more information on VPC Security Groups, please visit the below URL:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC_SecurityGroups.html

The correct answers are: A network ACL with rules that allow outgoing traffic on port 443 and incoming traffic on ephemeral ports, A security group with a rule that allows outgoing traffic on port 443

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NEW QUESTION 38

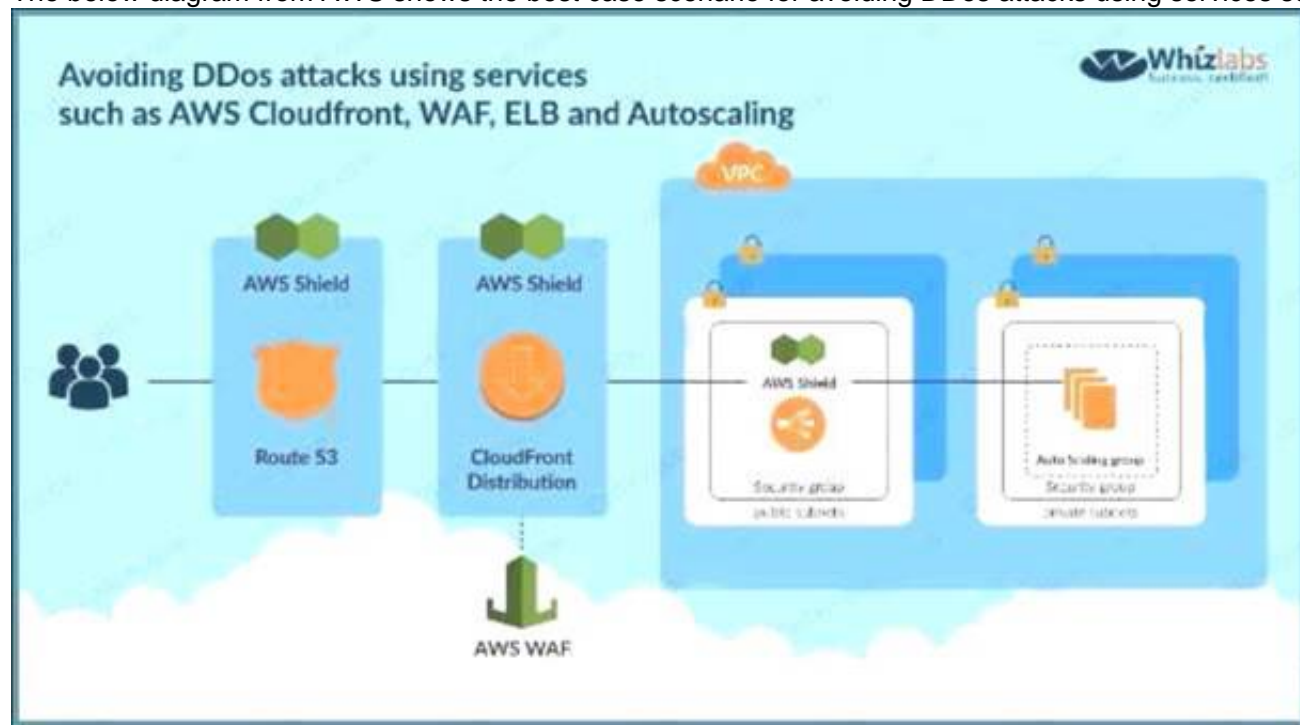
A company is deploying a new web application on AWS. Based on their other web applications, they anticipate being the target of frequent DDoS attacks. Which steps can the company use to protect their application? Select 2 answers from the options given below. Please select:

- A. Associate the EC2 instances with a security group that blocks traffic from blacklisted IP addresses.
- B. Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector on the EC2 instances to examine incoming traffic and discard malicious traffic.
- D. Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application
- E. Enable GuardDuty to block malicious traffic from reaching the application

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The below diagram from AWS shows the best case scenario for avoiding DDos attacks using services such as AWS Cloudfront WAF, ELB and Autoscaling



Option A is invalid because by default security groups don't allow access Option C is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to examine traffic Option E is invalid because this can be used for attacks on EC2 Instances but not against DDos attacks on the entire application For more information on DDos mitigation from AWS, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-ddos-attack-mitigation/>

The correct answers are: Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic., Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application

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NEW QUESTION 40

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 IAM 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, while 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 you to 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 45

A company has a set of resources defined in AWS. It is mandated that all API calls to the resources be monitored. Also all API calls must be stored for lookup purposes. Any log data greater than 6 months must be archived. Which of the following meets these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution.

Please select:

- A. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets
- B. Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into Amazon Glacier
- C. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to EBS volumes after 6 months.
- D. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the S3 bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Cloudtrail publishes the trail of API logs to an S3 bucket

Option B is invalid because you cannot put the logs into Glacier from CloudTrail

Option C is invalid because lifecycle policies cannot be used to move data to EBS volumes For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/useruide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.html>

You can then use Lifecycle policies to transfer data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the below URL:

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

The correct answers are: Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.

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NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

You have a set of Keys defined using the AWS KMS service. You want to stop using a couple of keys, but are not sure of which services are currently using the keys. Which of the following would be a safe option to stop using the keys from further usage. Please select:

- A. Delete the keys since anyway there is a 7 day waiting period before deletion
- B. Disable the keys
- C. Set an alias for the key
- D. Change the key material for the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because once you schedule the deletion and waiting period ends, you cannot come back from the deletion process.

Option C and D are invalid because these will not check to see if the keys are being used or not The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which

means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK. For more information on deleting keys from KMS, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>
The correct answer is: Disable the keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 57

Your company makes use of S3 buckets for storing data

- A. There is a company policy that all services should have logging enabled
- B. How can you ensure that logging is always enabled for created S3 buckets in the AWS Account? Please select:
- C. Use AWS Inspector to inspect all S3 buckets and enable logging for those where it is not enabled
- D. Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets
- E. Use AWS Cloudwatch metrics to check whether logging is enabled for buckets
- F. Use AWS Cloudwatch logs to check whether logging is enabled for buckets

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation as an example rule in AWS Config Example rules with triggers

Example rule with configuration change trigger

1. You add the AWS Config managed rule, S3_BUCKET_LOGGING_ENABLED, to your account to check whether your Amazon S3 buckets have logging enabled.
2. The trigger type for the rule is configuration changes. AWS Config runs the evaluations for the rule when an Amazon S3 bucket is created, changed, or deleted.
3. When a bucket is updated, the configuration change triggers the rule and AWS Config evaluates whether the bucket is compliant against the rule.

Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to scan all buckets

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to check for logging enablement for buckets.

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

The correct answer is: Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 59

A company has external vendors that must deliver files to the company. These vendors have cross-account access that gives them permission to upload objects to one of the company's S3 buckets.

What combination of steps must the vendor follow to successfully deliver a file to the company? Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

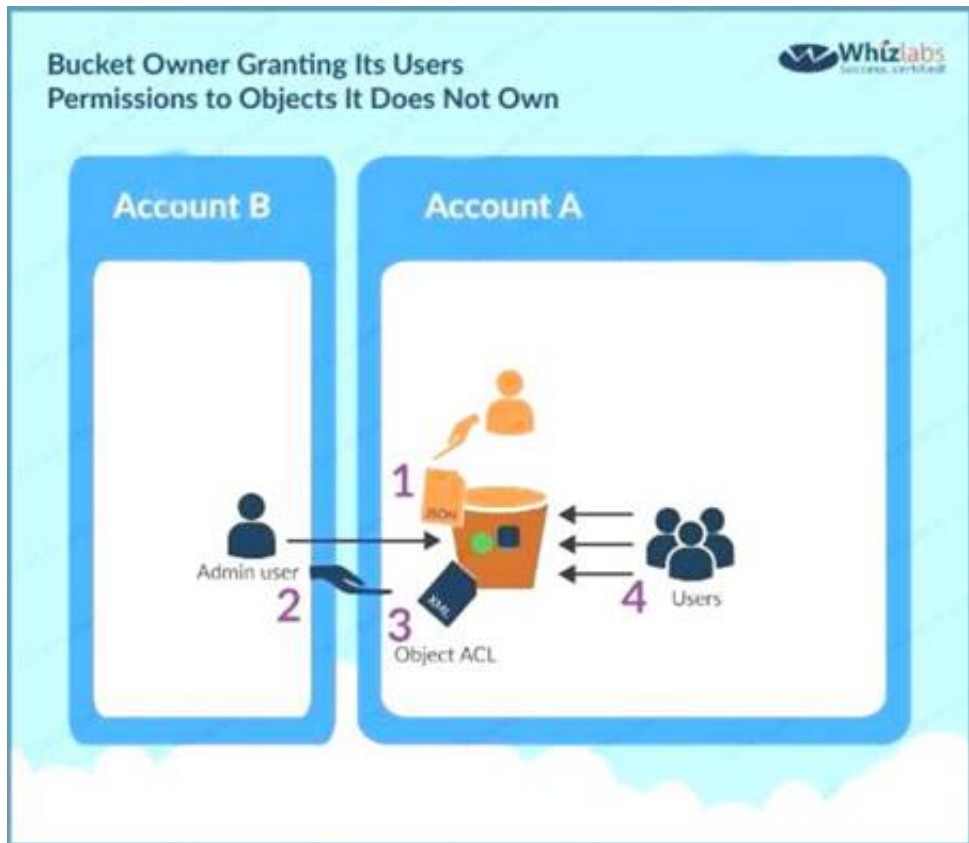
- A. Attach an IAM role to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- B. Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner.
- C. Encrypt the object with a KMS key controlled by the company.
- D. Add a bucket policy to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- E. Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket

Answer: BE

Explanation:

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

A bucket owner can enable other AWS accounts to upload objects. These objects are owned by the accounts that created them. The bucket owner does not own objects that were not created by the bucket owner. Therefore, for the bucket owner to grant access to these objects, the object owner must first grant permission to the bucket owner using an object ACL. The bucket owner can then delegate those permissions via a bucket policy. In this example, the bucket owner delegates permission to users in its own account.



Option A and D are invalid because bucket ACL's are used to give grants to bucket Option C is not required since encryption is not part of the requirement For more information on this scenario please see the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-walkthroughs-managing-accessesexample3.html>

The correct answers are: Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner., Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket

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NEW QUESTION 64

An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must access sensitive data in the data center. The access must be encrypted in transit and have consistent low latency. Which hybrid architecture will meet these requirements?

Please select:

- A. Expose the data with a public HTTPS endpoint.
- B. A VPN between the VPC and the data center over a Direct Connect connection
- C. A VPN between the VPC and the data center.
- D. A Direct Connect connection between the VPC and data center

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since this is required over a consistency low latency connection, you should use Direct Connect. For encryption, you can make use of a VPN

Option A is invalid because exposing an HTTPS endpoint will not help all traffic to flow between a VPC and the data center.

Option C is invalid because low latency is a key requirement Option D is invalid because only Direct Connect will not suffice

For more information on the connection options please see the below Link: <https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-multiple-vpc-vpn-connection-sharint>

The correct answer is: A VPN between the VPC and the data center over a Direct Connect connection Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 65

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 newCMKand 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 sam CMK to decrypt the dat

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/developereuide/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 70

A new application will be deployed on EC2 instances in private subnets. The application will transfer sensitive data to and from an S3 bucket. Compliance requirements state that the data must not traverse the public internet. Which solution meets the compliance requirement? Please select:

- A. Access the S3 bucket through a proxy server
- B. Access the S3 bucket through a NAT gateway.
- C. Access the S3 bucket through a VPC endpoint for S3
- D. Access the S3 bucket through the SSL protected S3 endpoint

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

Option A is invalid because using a proxy server is not sufficient enough

Option B and D are invalid because you need secure communication which should not traverse the internet

For more information on VPC endpoints please see the below link <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-endpoints.html>

The correct answer is: Access the S3 bucket through a VPC endpoint for S3 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 71

Your current setup in AWS consists of the following architecture. 2 public subnets, one subnet which has the web servers accessed by users across the internet and the other subnet for the database server. Which of the following changes to the architecture would add a better security boundary to the resources hosted in your setup

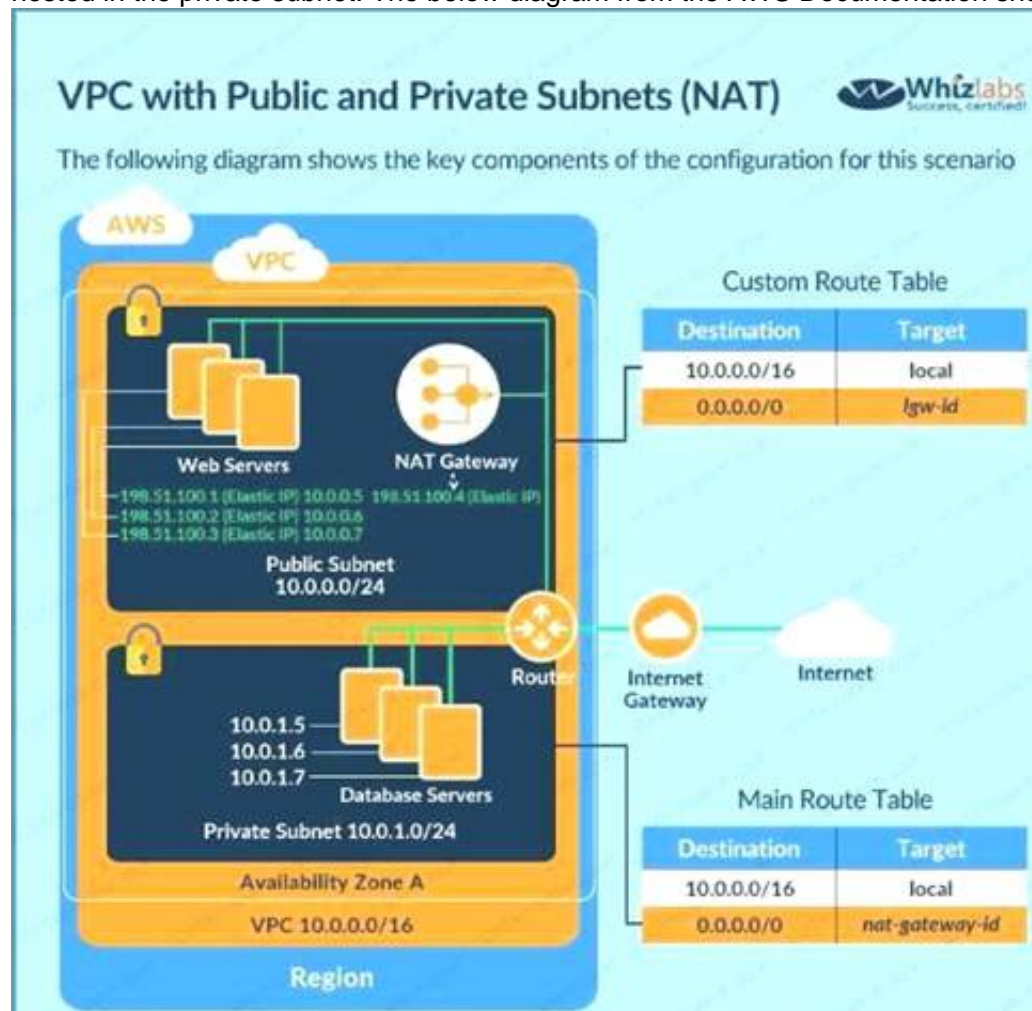
Please select:

- A. Consider moving the web server to a private subnet
- B. Consider moving the database server to a private subnet
- C. Consider moving both the web and database server to a private subnet
- D. Consider creating a private subnet and adding a NAT instance to that subnet

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ideal setup is to ensure that the web server is hosted in the public subnet so that it can be accessed by users on the internet. The database server can be hosted in the private subnet. The below diagram from the AWS Documentation shows how this can be setup



Option A and C are invalid because if you move the web server to a private subnet, then it cannot be accessed by users Option D is invalid because NAT instances should be present in the public subnet For more information on public and private subnets in AWS, please visit the following url https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.

The correct answer is: Consider moving the database server to a private subnet Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 75

You are responsible to deploying a critical application onto AWS. Part of the requirements for this application is to ensure that the controls set for this application met PCI compliance. Also there is a need to monitor web application logs to identify any malicious activity. Which of the following services can be used to fulfil this requirement. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

- A. Amazon Cloudwatch Logs
- B. Amazon VPC Flow Logs

- C. Amazon AWS Config
D. Amazon Cloudtrail

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following about these services

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

Option B is incorrect because VPC flow logs can only check for flow to instances in a VPC Option C is incorrect because this can check for configuration changes only

For more information on Cloudtrail, please refer to below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>;

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, Amazon Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.

For more information on Cloudwatch logs, please refer to below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/loes/WhatIsCloudWatchLoES.html>

The correct answers are: Amazon Cloudwatch Logs, Amazon Cloudtrail

NEW QUESTION 78

A company continually generates sensitive records that it stores in an S3 bucket. All objects in the bucket are encrypted using SSE-KMS using one of the company's CMKs. Company compliance policies require that no more than one month of data be encrypted using the same encryption key. What solution below will meet the company's requirements?

Please select:

- A. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.
B. Configure the CMK to rotate the key material every month.
C. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK, updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK, and deletes the old CMK.
D. Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that rotates the key material in the CMK.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use a Lambda function to create a new key and then update the S3 bucket to use the new key. Remember not to delete the old key, else you will not be able to decrypt the documents stored in the S3 bucket using the older key.

Option B is incorrect because AWS KMS cannot rotate keys on a monthly basis

Option C is incorrect because deleting the old key means that you cannot access the older objects Option D is incorrect because rotating key material is not possible.

For more information on AWS KMS keys, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html>

The correct answer is: Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.

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NEW QUESTION 80

A company is planning on extending their on-premise AWS Infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. They need to have a solution that would give core benefits of traffic encryption and ensure latency is kept to a minimum. Which of the following would help fulfil this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

- A. AWS VPN
B. AWS VPC Peering
C. AWS NAT gateways
D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Document mention the following which supports the requirement

VPN Connections	
You can connect your Amazon VPC to remote networks by using a VPN connection. The following are some of the connectivity options available to you.	
VPN connectivity option	Description
AWS managed VPN	You can create an IPsec VPN connection between your VPC and your remote network. On the AWS side of the VPN connection, a virtual private gateway provides two VPN endpoints (tunnels) for automatic failover. You configure your customer gateway on the remote side of the VPN connection. For more information, see <i>AWS Managed VPN Connections</i> , and the <i>Amazon VPC Network Administrator Guide</i> .
AWS VPN CloudHub	If you have more than one remote network (for example, multiple branch offices), you can create multiple AWS managed VPN connections via your virtual private gateway to enable communication between these networks. For more information, see <i>Providing Secure Communication Between Sites Using VPN CloudHub</i> .
Third party software VPN appliance	You can create a VPN connection to your remote network by using an Amazon EC2 instance in your VPC that's running a third party software VPN appliance. AWS does not provide or maintain third party software VPN appliances; however, you can choose from a range of products provided by partners and open source communities. Find third party software VPN appliances on the <i>AWS Marketplace</i> .
You can also use AWS Direct Connect to create a dedicated private connection from a remote network to your VPC. You can combine this connection with an AWS managed VPN connection to create an IPsec-encrypted connection. For more information, see <i>What is AWS Direct Connect?</i> in the <i>AWS Direct Connect User Guide</i> . For more information about the different VPC and VPN connectivity options, see the <i>Amazon Virtual Private Cloud Connectivity Options</i> whitepaper.	

Option B is invalid because VPC peering is only used for connection between VPCs and cannot be used to connect On-premise infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. Option C is invalid because NAT gateways is used to connect instances in a private subnet to the internet For more information on VPN Connections, please visit the following url <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/pn-connections.html>

The correct answers are: AWS VPN, AWS Direct Connect Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 84

How can you ensure that instance in an VPC does not use AWS DNS for routing DNS requests. You want to use your own managed DNS instance. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Change the existing DHCP options set
- B. Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one.
- C. Change the route table for the VPC
- D. Change the subnet configuration to allow DNS requests from the new DNS Server

Answer: B

Explanation:

In order to use your own DNS server, you need to ensure that you create a new custom DHCP options set with the IP of the custom DNS server. You cannot modify the existing set, so you need to create a new one.

Option A is invalid because you cannot make changes to an existing DHCP options Set.

Option C is invalid because this can only be used to work with Routes and not with a custom DNS solution.

Option D is invalid because this needs to be done at the VPC level and not at the Subnet level. For more information on DHCP options set, please visit the following url <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC-DHCP-Options.html>

The correct answer is: Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 87

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. AWS 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 88

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.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "123",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/taxdocuments/*",
      "Condition": { "Null": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true } }
    }
  ]
}
```

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 93

Your company manages thousands of EC2 Instances. There is a mandate to ensure that all servers

don't have any critical security flaws. Which of the following can be done to ensure this? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
- B. Use AWS Inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.
- C. Use AWS Inspector to patch the servers
- D. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector

Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity. These findings can be reviewed directly or as part of detailed assessment reports which are available via the Amazon Inspector console or API.

Option A is invalid because the AWS Config service is not used to check the vulnerabilities on servers Option C is invalid because the AWS Inspector service is not used to patch servers

For more information on AWS Inspector, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/inspector>

Once you understand the list of servers which require critical updates, you can rectify them by installing the required patches via the SSM tool.

For more information on the Systems Manager, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/Welcome.html>

The correct answers are: Use AWS Inspector to ensure that the servers have no critical flaws.. Use AWS SSM to patch the servers

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NEW QUESTION 95

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/troubleshootine-remotecommands.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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 97

Which technique can be used to integrate AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management) with an on-premise LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory service? Please select:

- A. Use an IAM policy that references the LDAP account identifiers and the AWS credentials.
- B. Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP.
- C. Use AWS Security Token Service from an identity broker to issue short-lived AWS credentials.
- D. Use IAM roles to automatically rotate the IAM credentials when LDAP credentials are updated

Answer: B

Explanation:

On the AWS Blog site the following information is present to help on this context

The newly released whitepaper. Single Sign-On: Integrating AWS, OpenLDAP, and Shibboleth, will help you integrate your existing LDAP-based user directory with AWS. When you integrate your existing directory with AWS, your users can access AWS by using their existing credentials. This means that your users don't need to maintain yet another user name and password just to access AWS resources.

Option A, C and D are all invalid because in this sort of configuration, you have to use SAML to enable single sign on.

For more information on integrating AWS with LDAP for Single Sign-On, please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/new-whitepaper-single-sign-on-integrating-aws-openldap-and-shibboleth/>

The correct answer is: Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 99

You have an EBS volume attached to an EC2 Instance which uses KMS for Encryption. Someone has now gone ahead and deleted the Customer Key which was used for the EBS encryption. What should be done to ensure the data can be decrypted.

Please select:

- A. Create a new Customer Key using KMS and attach it to the existing volume
- B. You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable.
- C. Request AWS Support to recover the key
- D. Use AWS Config to recover the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deleting a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is destructive and potentially dangerous. It deletes the key material and all metadata associated with the CMK, and is irreversible. After a CMK is deleted you can no longer decrypt the data that was encrypted under that CMK, which means that data becomes unrecoverable. You should delete a CMK only when you are sure that you don't need to use it anymore. If you are not sure, consider disabling the CMK instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

A is incorrect because Creating a new CMK and attaching it to the existing volume will not allow the data to be decrypted, you cannot attach customer master keys after the volume is encrypted

Option C and D are invalid because once the key has been deleted, you cannot recover it For more information on EBS Encryption with KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

The correct answer is: You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 100

Your application currently uses customer keys which are generated via AWS KMS in the US east region. You now want to use the same set of keys from the EU-Central region. How can this be accomplished?

Please select:

- A. Export the key from the US east region and import them into the EU-Central region

- B. Use key rotation and rotate the existing keys to the EU-Central region
- C. Use the backing key from the US east region and use it in the EU-Central region
- D. This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because keys cannot be exported and imported across regions. Option B is invalid because key rotation cannot be used to export keys

Option C is invalid because the backing key cannot be used to export keys This is mentioned in the AWS documentation

What geographic region are my keys stored in?

Keys are only stored and used in the region in which they are created. They cannot be transferred to another region. For example; keys created in the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region are only stored and used within the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region

For more information on KMS please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/>

The correct answer is: This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 105

An application running on EC2 instances processes sensitive information stored on Amazon S3. The information is accessed over the Internet. The security team is concerned that the Internet connectivity to Amazon S3 is a security risk. Which solution will resolve the security concern? Please select:

- A. Access the data through an Internet Gateway.
- B. Access the data through a VPN connection.
- C. Access the data through a NAT Gateway.
- D. Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the followii

A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

Option A.B and C are all invalid because the question specifically mentions that access should not be provided via the Internet

For more information on VPC endpoints, please refer to the below URL:

The correct answer is: Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 108

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://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 113

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

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 115

Your company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that all data is encrypted. There is also metadata about the information stored in the bucket that needs to be encrypted as well. Which of the below measures would you take to ensure that the metadata is encrypted?

Please select:

- A. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server side encryption.
- B. Put the metadata as metadata for each object in the S3 bucket and then enable S3 Server KMS encryption.
- C. Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time.
- D. Put thp metadata in thp S3 hurkpf itsel

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A ,B and D are all invalid because the metadata will not be encrypted in any case and this is a key requirement from the question.

One key thing to note is that when the S3 bucket objects are encrypted, the meta data is not encrypted. So the best option is to use an encrypted DynamoDB table Important

All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if they are not made via SSL or by using SigV4. SSE-KMS encrypts only the object dat

A. Any object metadata is not encrypted. For

more information on using KMS encryption for S3, please refer to below URL: 1 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingKMSEncryption.html>

The correct answer is: Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 116

One of your company's EC2 Instances have been compromised. The company has strict po thorough investigation on finding the culprit for the security breach.

What would you do in from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume
- B. Isolate the machine from the network
- C. Make sure that logs are stored securely for auditing and troubleshooting purpose
- D. Ensure all passwords for all 1AM users are changed
- E. Ensure that all access kevs are rotate

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Some of the important aspects in such a situation are

1) First isolate the instance so that no further security harm can occur on other AWS resources

2) Take a snapshot of the EBS volume for further investigation. This is incase if you need to shutdown the initial instance and do a separate investigation on the data

3) Next is Option C. This indicates that we have already got logs and we need to make sure that it is stored securely so that n unauthorised person can access it and manipulate it.

Option D and E are invalid because they could have adverse effects for the other 1AM users. For more information on adopting a security framework, please refer to below URL [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/NIST Cybersecurity Framework](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/NIST%20Cybersecurity%20Framework.pdf)

Note:

In the question we have been asked to take actions to find the culprit and to help the investigation or to further reduce the damage that has happened due to the security breach. So by keeping logs secure is one way of helping the investigation.

The correct answers are: Take a snapshot of the EBS volume. Isolate the machine from the network. Make sure that logs are stored securely for auditing and troubleshooting purpose

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NEW QUESTION 120

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances that are placed behind an ELB. Some of the applications hosted on these instances communicate via a legacy protocol.

There is a security mandate that all traffic between the client and the EC2 Instances need to be secure. How would you accomplish this? Please select:

- A. Use an Application Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the ELB
- B. Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the ELB
- C. Use an Application Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances
- D. Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since there are applications which work on legacy protocols, you need to ensure that the ELB can be used at the network layer as well and hence you should choose the Classic ELB. Since the traffic

needs to be secure till the EC2 Instances, the SSL termination should occur on the Ec2 Instances. Option A and C are invalid because you need to use a Classic Load balancer since this is a legacy application.

Option B is incorrect since encryption is required until the EC2 Instance

For more information on HTTPS listeners for classic load balancers, please refer to below URL

[https://docs.aws.ama20n.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html) The correct answer is: Use a Classic Load balancer and terminate the SSL connection at the EC2 Instances

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NEW QUESTION 122

A company has a large set of keys defined in AWS KMS. Their developers frequently use the keys for the applications being developed. What is one of the ways that can be used to reduce the cost of accessing the keys in the AWS KMS service.

Please select:

- A. Enable rotation of the keys
- B. Use Data key caching
- C. Create an alias of the key
- D. Use the right key policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Data key caching stores data keys and related cryptographic material in a cache. When you encrypt or decrypt data, the AWS Encryption SDK looks for a matching data key in the cache. If it finds a match, it uses the cached data key rather than generating a new one. Data key caching can improve performance, reduce cost, and help you stay within service limits as your application scales. Option A, C and D are all incorrect since these options will not impact how the key is used.

For more information on data key caching, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/encryption-sdk/latest/developer-guide/data-key-cache.html>

The correct answer is: Use Data key caching Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 124

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 128

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

Option C is incorrect since this is an API logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

Option D is incorrect since this is a configuration service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Security-Pillar.pdf>

The correct answer is: AWS Cloudformation Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 131

Your company has a set of EBS volumes defined in AWS. The security mandate is that all EBS volumes are encrypted. What can be done to notify the IT admin staff if there are any unencrypted volumes in the account.

Please select:

- A. Use AWS Inspector to inspect all the EBS volumes
- B. Use AWS Config to check for unencrypted EBS volumes
- C. Use AWS Guard duty to check for the unencrypted EBS volumes
- D. Use AWS Lambda to check for the unencrypted EBS volumes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The enc config rule for AWS Config can be used to check for unencrypted volumes. encrypted-volumrnr

5 volumes that are in an attached state are encrypted. If you specify the ID of a KMS key for encryptio using the kmsId parameter, the rule checks if the EBS volumes in an attached state are encrypted with that KMS key*1.

Options A and C are incorrect since these services cannot be used to check for unencrypted EBS volumes

Option D is incorrect because even though this is possible, trying to implement the solution alone with just the Lambda servk would be too difficult

For more information on AWS Config and encrypted volumes, please refer to below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/encrypted-volumes.html> Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 132

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

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS lertation mentions the following

You can use a combination of AWS CloudTrail, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to create an alarm that notifies you of AWS KMS API requests that attempt to use a customer master key (CMK) that is pending deletion. If you receive a notification from such an alarm, you might want to cancel deletion of the CMK to give yourself more time to determine whether you want to delete it

Options B and D are incorrect because Key policies nor 1AM policies can be used to check if the keys are being used.

Option C is incorrect since rotation will not help you check if the keys are being used. For more information on deleting keys, please refer to below URL:

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

The correct answer is: Use CloudTrail to see if any KMS API request has been issued against existing keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 135

In order to encrypt data in transit for a connection to an AWS RDS instance, which of the following would you implement

Please select:

- A. Transparent data encryption
- B. SSL from your application
- C. Data keys from AWS KMS
- D. Data Keys from CloudHSM

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

You can use SSL from your application to encrypt a connection to a DB instance running MySQL MariaDB, Amazon Aurora, SQL Server, Oracle, or PostgreSQL.

Option A is incorrect since Transparent data encryption is used for data at rest and not in transit Options C and D are incorrect since keys can be used for encryption of data at rest

For more information on working with RDS and SSL, please refer to below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/UsingWithRDS.SSL.html>

The correct answer is: SSL from your application Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 137

Which of the following is the responsibility of the customer? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

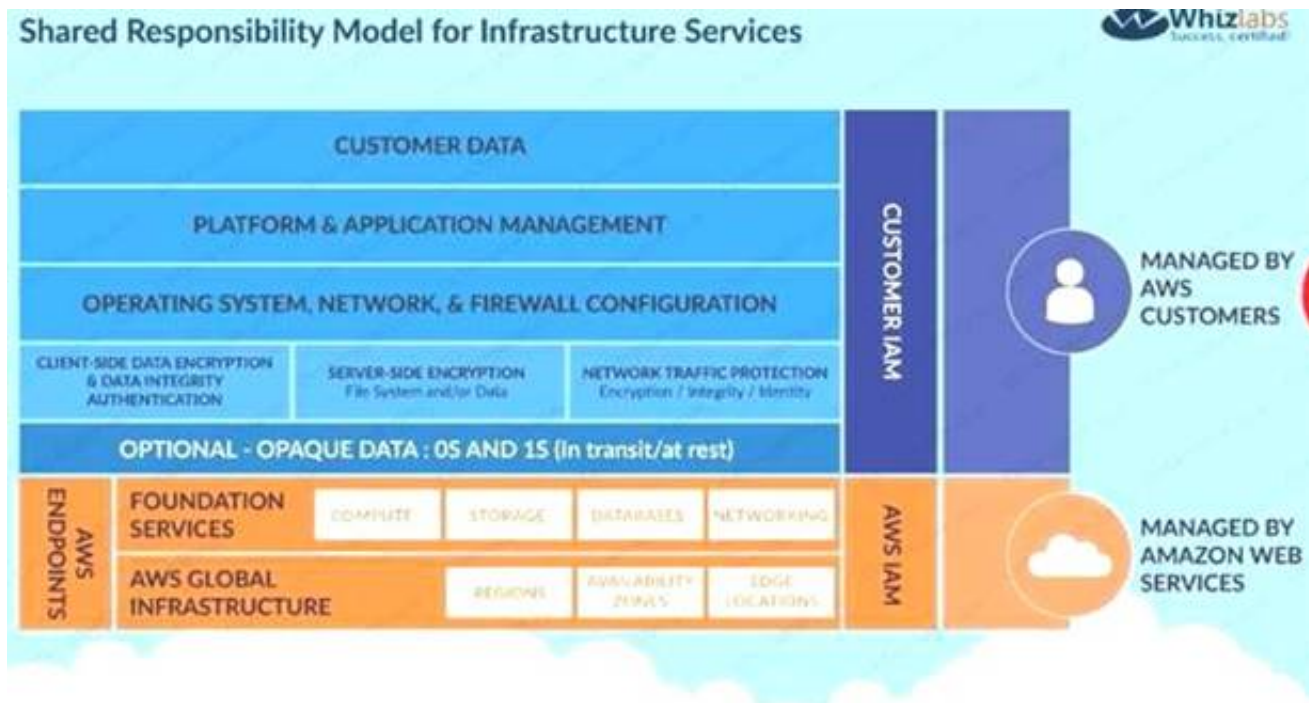
Please select:

- A. Management of the Edge locations
- B. Encryption of data at rest
- C. Protection of data in transit
- D. Decommissioning of old storage devices

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Below is the snapshot of the Shared Responsibility Model



For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL

[.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Practices.](https://awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Practices.pdf)

The correct answers are: Encryption of data at rest Protection of data in transit Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 139

A Devops team is currently looking at the security aspect of their CI/CD pipeline. They are making use of AWS resource? for their infrastructure. They want to ensure that the EC2 Instances don't have any high security vulnerabilities. They want to ensure a complete DevSecOps process. How can this be achieved? Please select:

- A. Use AWS Config to check the state of the EC2 instance for any sort of security issues.
- B. Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Security Groups to ensure no vulnerabilities are present

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Inspector offers a programmatic way to find security defects or misconfigurations in your operating systems and applications. Because you can use API calls to access both the processing of assessments and the results of your assessments, integration of the findings into workflow and notification systems is simple. DevOps teams can integrate Amazon Inspector into their CI/CD pipelines and use it to identify any pre-existing issues or when new issues are introduced. Option A.C and D are all incorrect since these services cannot check for Security Vulnerabilities. These can only be checked by the AWS Inspector service. For more information on AWS Security best practices, please refer to below URL: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Best%20Practices.pdf) The correct answer is: Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 140

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
 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 142

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 would 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 146

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

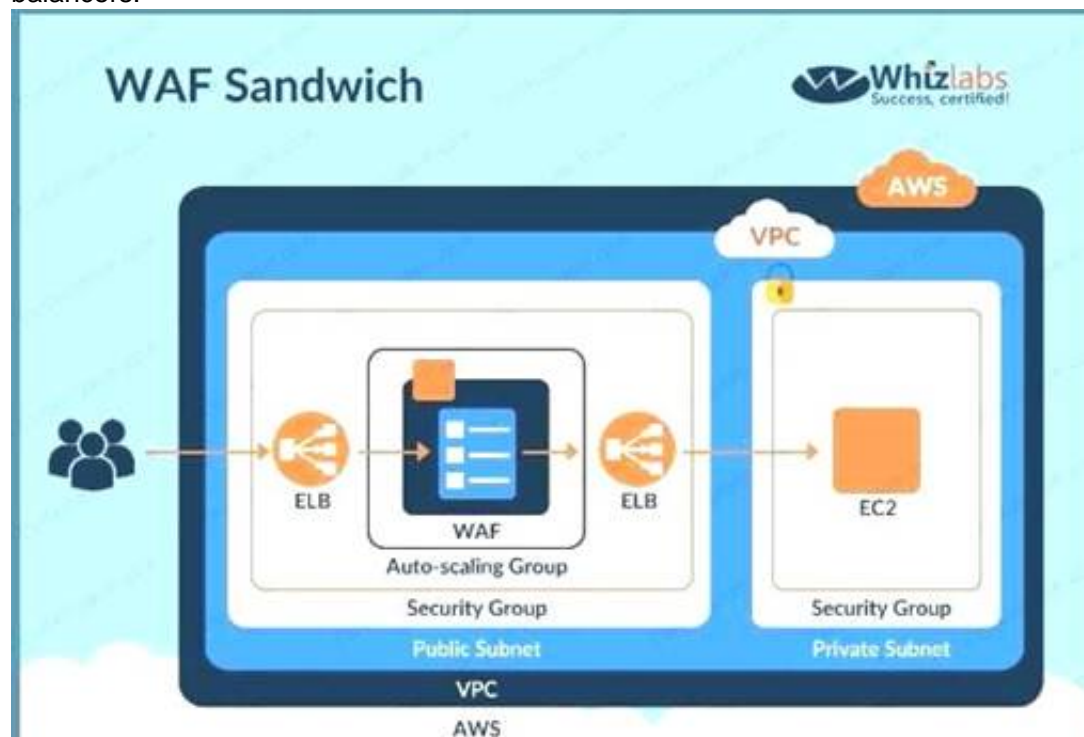
Please select:

- 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.com/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 147

A company has hired a third-party security auditor, and the auditor needs read-only access to all AWS resources and logs of all VPC records and events that have occurred on AWS. How can the company meet the auditor's requirements without comprising security in the AWS environment? Choose the correct answer from the options below

Please select:

- A. Create a role that has the required permissions for the auditor.
- B. Create an SNS notification that sends the CloudTrail log files to the auditor's email when CloudTrail delivers the logs to S3, but do not allow the auditor access to the AWS environment.
- C. The company should contact AWS as part of the shared responsibility model, and AWS will grant required access to th^ third-party auditor.
- D. Enable CloudTrail logging and create an IAM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

Option A and C are incorrect since Cloudtrail needs to be used as part of the solution Option B is incorrect since the auditor needs to have access to Cloudtrail For more information on cloudtrail, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail>

The correct answer is: Enable CloudTrail logging and create an IAM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 148

An auditor needs access to logs that record all API events on AWS. The auditor only needs read-only access to the log files and does not need access to each

AWS account. The company has multiple AWS accounts, and the auditor needs access to all the logs for all the accounts. What is the best way to configure access for the auditor to view event logs from all accounts? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

- A. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account, and have the logs delivered to an AWS bucket on each account, while granting the auditor permissions to the bucket via roles in the secondary accounts and a single primary IAM account that can assume a read-only role in the secondary AWS accounts.
- B. Configure the CloudTrail service in the primary AWS account and configure consolidated billing for all the secondary account
- C. Then grant the auditor access to the S3 bucket that receives the CloudTrail log files.
- D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
- E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given the current requirements, assume the method of "least privilege" security design and only allow the auditor access to the minimum amount of AWS resources as possible

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting

only be granted access in one location

Option A is incorrect since the auditor should have access to all accounts B is incorrect since consolidated billing is not a key requirement as part of the question

Option C is incorrect since there is not consolidated logging

For more information on CloudTrail please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail>

(

The correct answer is: Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 150

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:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-iam.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 153

Which of the following is the correct sequence of how KMS manages the keys when used along with the Redshift cluster service

Please select:

- A. The master key encrypts the cluster key
- B. The cluster key encrypts the database key
- C. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- D. The master key encrypts the database key
- E. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.
- F. The master key encrypts the data encryption key
- G. The data encryption keys encrypts the database key
- H. The master key encrypts the cluster key, database key and data encryption keys

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

Amazon Redshift uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption. The architecture consists of data encryption keys, a database key, a cluster key, and a master key.

Data encryption keys encrypt data blocks in the cluster. Each data block is assigned a randomly generated AES-256 key. These keys are encrypted by using the database key for the cluster.

The database key encrypts data encryption keys in the cluster. The database key is a randomly generated AES-256 key. It is stored on disk in a separate network from the Amazon Redshift cluster

and passed to the cluster across a secure channel.

The cluster key encrypts the database key for the Amazon Redshift cluster.

Option B is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the database key Option C is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key and not the data encryption keys

Option D is incorrect because the master key encrypts the cluster key only

For more information on how keys are used in Redshift, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-redshift.html>

The correct answer is: The master key encrypts the cluster key. The cluster key encrypts the database key. The database key encrypts the data encryption keys.

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 158

Your company has been using AWS for hosting EC2 Instances for their web and database applications. They want to have a compliance check to see the following

Whether any ports are left open other than admin ones like SSH and RDP

Whether any ports to the database server other than ones from the web server security group are

open Which of the following can help achieve this in the easiest way possible. You don't want to carry out an extra configuration changes?

Please select:

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. AWS Inspector
- D. AWS GuardDuty

Answer: B

Explanation:

Trusted Advisor checks for compliance with the following security recommendations:

Limited access to common administrative ports to only a small subset of addresses. This includes ports 22 (SSH), 23 (Telnet), 3389 (RDP), and 5500 (VNC).

Limited access to common database ports. This includes ports 1433 (Microsoft SQL Server), 1434 (Microsoft SQL Monitor), 3306 (MySQL), Oracle (1521) and 5432 (PostgreSQL).

Option A is partially correct but then you would need to write custom rules for this. The AWS trusted advisor can give you all of these checks on its dashboard.

Option C is incorrect. Amazon Inspector needs a software agent to be installed on all EC2 instances that are included in the

assessment target, the security of which you want to evaluate with Amazon Inspector. It monitors the behavior of the EC2

instance on which it is installed, including network, file system, and process activity, and collects a wide set of behavior and

configuration data (telemetry), which it then passes to the Amazon Inspector service.

Our question's requirement is to choose a choice that is easy to implement. Hence Trusted Advisor is more appropriate for this question.

Option D is invalid because this service does not provide these details.

For more information on the Trusted Advisor, please visit the following URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/>

The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor

NEW QUESTION 161

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

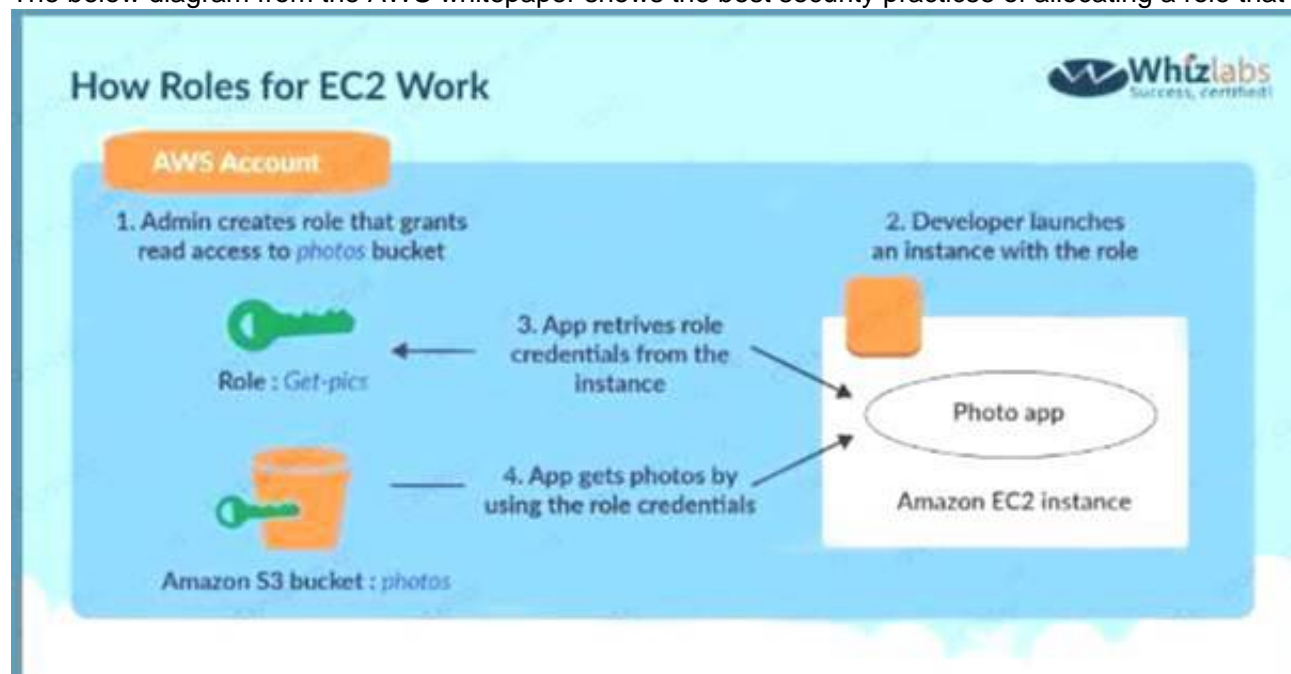
Please select:

- A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
- B. Assign an IAM user to the application that has specific access to only that S3 bucket
- C. Assign an IAM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- D. Assign an IAM group and assign it to the EC2 Instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



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

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

The correct answer is: Assign an IAM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance

NEW QUESTION 164

Which of the below services can be integrated with the AWS Web application firewall service. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. AWS Cloudfront
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Application Load Balancer
- D. AWS Classic Load Balancer

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer

AWS WAF can be deployed on Amazon CloudFront and the Application Load Balancer (ALB). As part of Amazon CloudFront it can be part of your Content Distribution Network (CDN) protecting your resources and content at the Edge locations and as part of the Application Load Balancer it can protect your origin web servers running behind the ALBs.

Options B and D are invalid because only Cloudfront and the Application Load Balancer services are supported by AWS WAF.

For more information on the web application firewall please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faq>;

The correct answers are: AWS Cloudfront AWS Application Load Balancer Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 168

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 171

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. You 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 from 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.

DBServerSG: Recommended Rules			
Inbound			
Source	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	1433	Allow inbound Microsoft SQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	3306	Allow inbound MySQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
Outbound			
Destination	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	80	Allow outbound HTTP access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	443	Allow outbound HTTPS access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).

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 174

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

Please select:

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "config.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

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

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 177

Your developer is using the KMS service and an assigned key in their Java program. They get the below error when running the code

arn:aws:iam::113745388712:user/UserB is not authorized to perform: kms:DescribeKey Which of the following could help resolve the issue?

Please select:

- A. Ensure that UserB is given the right IAM role to access the key
- B. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the IAM policy
- C. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy
- D. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Bucket policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need to ensure that UserB is given access via the Key policy for the Key



Option is invalid because you don't assign roles to IAM users For more information on Key policies please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-poli>

The correct answer is: Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy

NEW QUESTION 180

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can quickly remediate patch and association compliance issues by using Systems Manager Run Command. You can use either instance IDs or Amazon EC2 tags and execute the AWSRefreshAssociation document or the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document. If refreshing the association or re-running the patch baseline fails to resolve the compliance issue, then you need to investigate your associations, patch baselines, or instance configurations to understand why the Run Command executions did not resolve the problem.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 182

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:

By 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](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security%20Compute%20Services%20Whitepaper.pdf)

The correct answer is: Generating the key pairs for the EC2 Instances using puttygen. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts.

NEW QUESTION 185

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

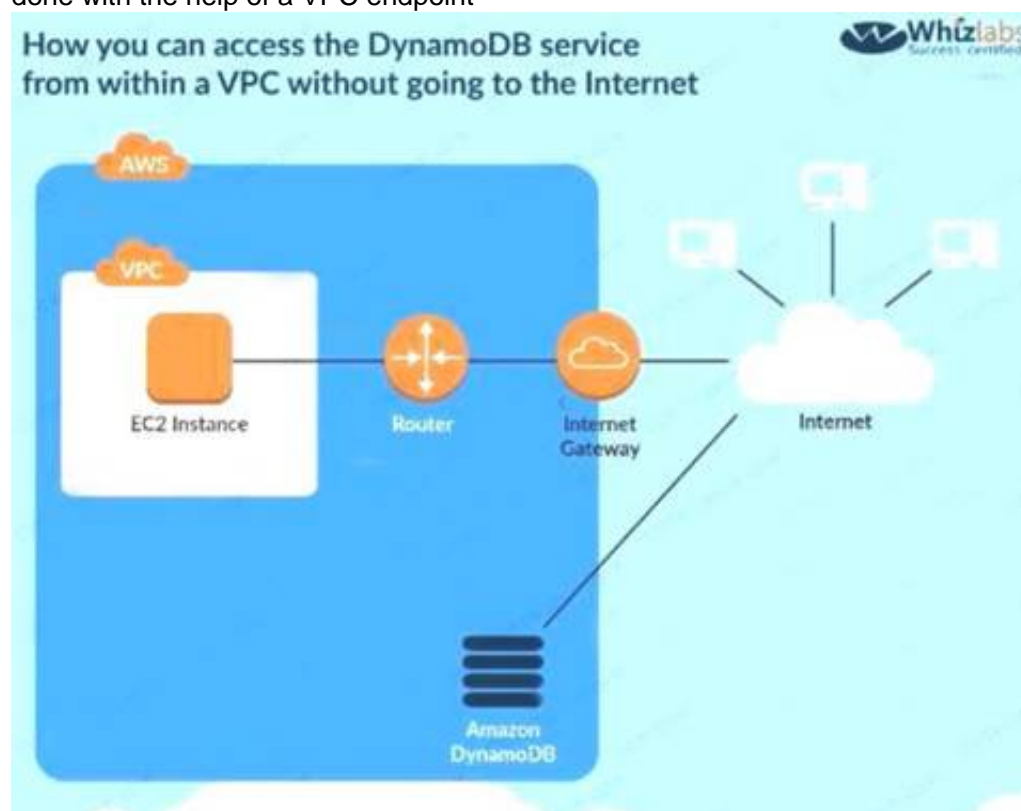
Please select:

- 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 VPC 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 endpoints for 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 189

A company has a requirement to create a DynamoDB table. The company's software architect has provided the following CLI command for the DynamoDB table:

```
--table-name Customers \
--attribute-definitions \
  AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
  AttributeName=Name,AttributeType=S \
--key-schema \
  AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
  AttributeName=Name,KeyType=RANGE \
--provisioned-throughput \
  ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
--sse-specification Enabled=true
```

Which of the following has been taken of from a security perspective from the above command? Please select:

- A. Since the ID is hashed, it ensures security of the underlying table.
- B. The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table
- C. The above command ensures data encryption in transit for the Customer table
- D. The right throughput has been specified from a security perspective

Answer: B

Explanation:

The above command with the "-sse-specification Enabled=true" parameter ensures that the data for the DynamoDB table is encrypted at rest.

Options A,C and D are all invalid because this command is specifically used to ensure data encryption at rest

For more information on DynamoDB encryption, please visit the URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/encryption.tutorial.html> The correct answer is: The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table

NEW QUESTION 192

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

Choose the correct answer

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 194

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