



## 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**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

\* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/auth-and-access-control-cwl.html> The correct answers are: Stream the log files to a separate Cloudwatch Log group. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

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**NEW QUESTION 3**

Your company has 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 IAM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged IAM 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 IAM 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 4**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS KMS

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

A. AWS KMS is integrated with other AWS

services including Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Redshift Amazon Elastic Transcoder,

Amazon WorkMail, Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and others to make it simple to encrypt your data with encryption keys that you manage

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

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

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

AWS KMS API

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#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 6

Your company is planning on hosting an internal network in AWS. They want machines in the VPC to authenticate using private certificates. They want to minimize the work and maintenance in working with certificates. What is the ideal way to fulfil this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Consider using Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager
- B. Consider using AWS Certificate Manager
- C. Consider using AWS Access keys to generate the certificates
- D. Consider using AWS Trusted Advisor for managing the certificates

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

ACM is tightly linked with AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority. You can use ACM PCA to create a private certificate authority (CA) and then use ACM to issue private certificates. These are SSL/TLS X.509 certificates that identify users, computers, applications, services, servers, and other devices internally. Private certificates cannot be publicly trusted

Option A is partially invalid. Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager can be used but since there is a requirement to "minimize the work and maintenance", AWS Certificate Manager should be used Option C and D are invalid because these cannot be used for managing certificates.

For more information on ACM, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html>

The correct answer is: Consider using AWS Certificate Manager Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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/awscloudtrail/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 8

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

How can the security team fulfill these requirements?

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Your development team has started using AWS resources for development purposes. The AWS account has just been created. Your IT Security team is worried about possible leakage of AWS keys. What is the first level of measure that should be taken to protect the AWS account.

Please select:

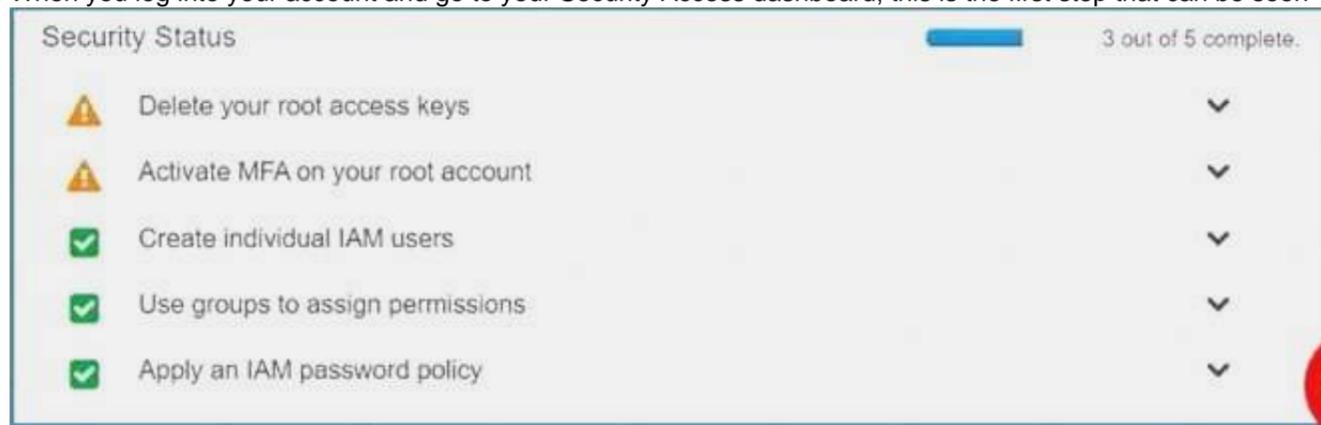
- A. Delete the AWS keys for the root account
- B. Create 1AM Groups
- C. Create 1AM Roles
- D. Restrict access using 1AM policies

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The first level or measure that should be taken is to delete the keys for the 1AM root user

When you log into your account and go to your Security Access dashboard, this is the first step that can be seen



Option B and C are wrong because creation of 1AM groups and roles will not change the impact of leakage of AWS root access keys

Option D is wrong because the first key aspect is to protect the access keys for the root account For more information on best practises for Security Access keys, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html>

The correct answer is: Delete the AWS keys for the root account Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10

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 15

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 20

When managing permissions for the API gateway, what can be used to ensure that the right level of permissions are given to developers, IT admins and users? These permissions should be easily managed.

Please select:

- A. Use the secure token service to manage the permissions for the different users
- B. Use IAM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users.
- C. Use the AWS Config tool to manage the permissions for the different users
- D. Use IAM Access Keys to create sets of keys for the different types of user

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You control access to Amazon API Gateway with IAM permissions by controlling access to the following two API Gateway component processes:

\* To create, deploy, and manage an API in API Gateway, you must grant the API developer permissions to perform the required actions supported by the API management component of API Gateway.

\* To call a deployed API or to refresh the API caching, you must grant the API caller permissions to perform required IAM actions supported by the API execution component of API Gateway.

Option A, C and D are invalid because these cannot be used to control access to AWS services. This needs to be done via policies. For more information on permissions with the API gateway, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/permissions.html>

The correct answer is: Use IAM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 25

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 28**

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 31**

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

Please select:

- A. Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 instances
- B. Check to see if the IAM user has the right permissions for EC2

- C. Ensure that agent is running on the instances.
- D. Check the Instance status by using the Health AP

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

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

- 1) You installed the latest version of the SSM Agent on your instance
- 2) Your instance is configured with an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that enables the instance to communicate with the Systems Manager API
- 3) You can use the Amazon EC2 Health API to quickly determine the following information about Amazon EC2 instances The status of one or more instances The last time the instance sent a heartbeat value The version of the SSM Agent

The operating system

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 33**

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 exiting 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-efs.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 37**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** AExplanation:

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 41

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

Please select:

- A. You have not explicitly given access via the key policy
- B. You have not explicitly given access via the 1AM policy
- C. You have not given access via the 1AM roles
- D. You have not explicitly given access via 1AM users

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

(

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

#### NEW QUESTION 43

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-policies.html>

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

#### NEW QUESTION 45

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

Option A is invalid because it's the cluster that needs to be encrypted

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

A company has resources hosted in their AWS Account. There is a requirement to monitor all API activity for all regions. The audit needs to be applied for future regions as well. Which of the following can be used to fulfill this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Ensure Cloudtrail for each region
- B. Then enable for each future region.
- C. Ensure one Cloudtrail trail is enabled for all regions.
- D. Create a Cloudtrail for each region
- E. Use CloudFormation to enable the trail for all future regions.
- F. Create a Cloudtrail for each region
- G. Use AWS Config to enable the trail for all future region

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can now turn on a trail across all regions for your AWS account. CloudTrail will deliver log files from all regions to the Amazon S3 bucket and an optional CloudWatch Logs log group you specified. Additionally, when AWS launches a new region, CloudTrail will create the same trail in the new region. As a result you will receive log files containing API activity for the new region without taking any action.

Option A and C is invalid because this would be a maintenance overhead to enable cloudtrail for every region

Option D is invalid because this AWS Config cannot be used to enable trails For more information on this feature, please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2015/12/turn-on-cloudtrail-across-all-reeions-and-support-for-multiple-trails>

The correct answer is: Ensure one Cloudtrail trail is enabled for all regions. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 58**

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

Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

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

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 62**

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 Cybersecurity Framework)

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  
 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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-caching.html>

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**

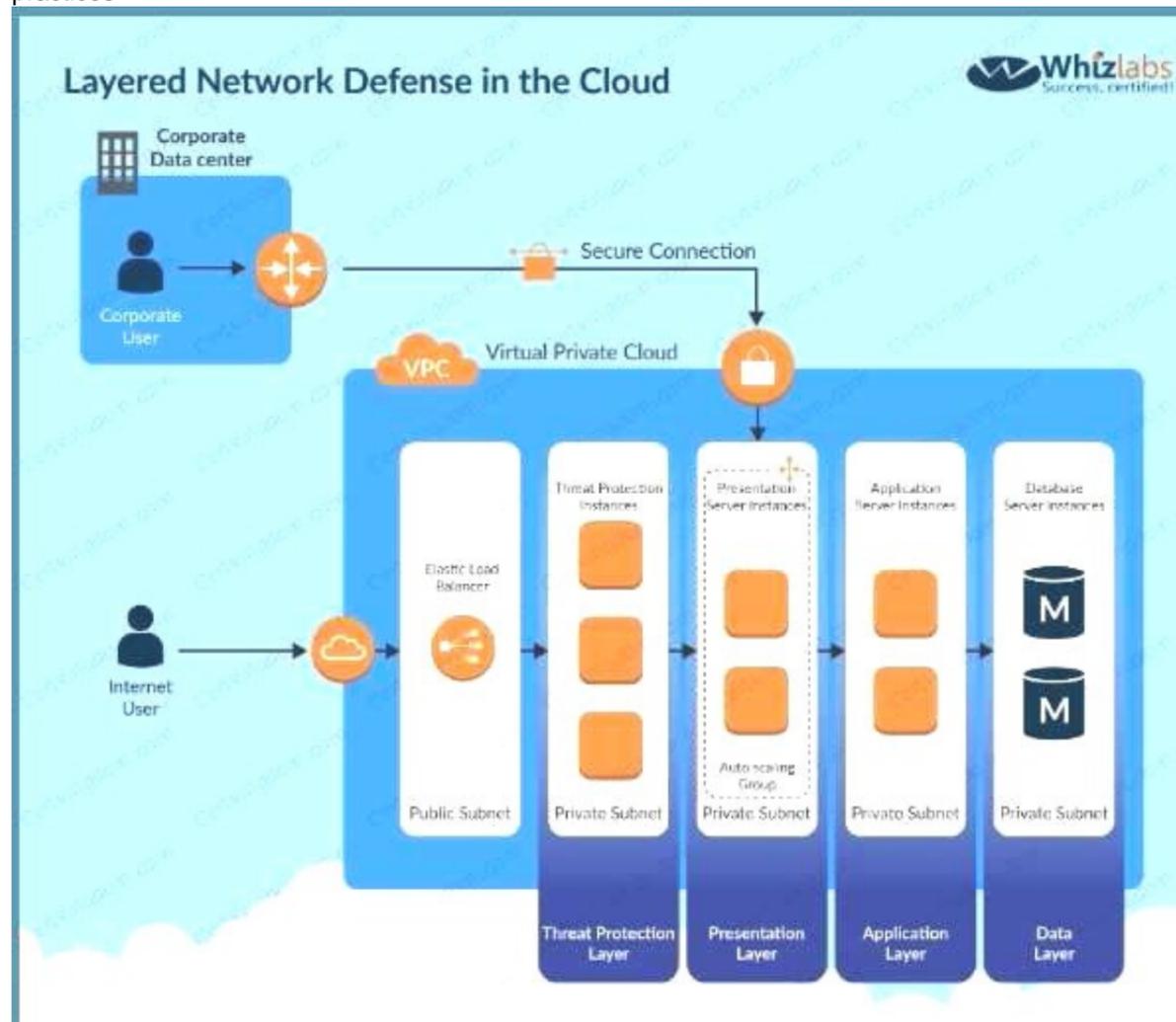
Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. They need to ensure that all traffic packets are monitored and inspected for any security threats. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below  
 Please select:

- A. Use a host based intrusion detection system
- B. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2 instance
- C. Use VPC Flow logs
- D. Use Network Access control lists logging

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

If you want to inspect the packets themselves, then you need to use custom based software A diagram representation of this is given in the AWS Security best practices



Option C is invalid because VPC Flow logs cannot conduct packet inspection. For more information on AWS Security best practices, please refer to below URL:  
 The correct answers are: Use a host based intrusion detection system. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2  
 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 76**

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 documentation 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/developerguide/delete-keys-create-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 81**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

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

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

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

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**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

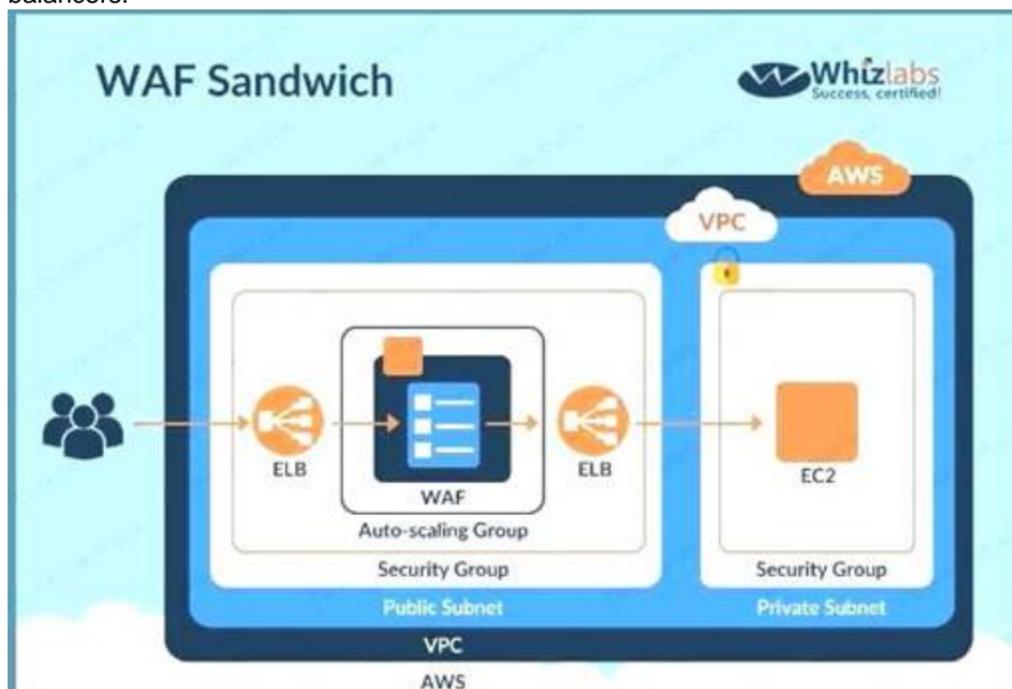
Please select:

- 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 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 88

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

**Design your AWS account strategy to maximize security and follow your business and governance requirements. Table 3 discusses possible strategies.**

Business Requirement	Proposed Design	Comments
Centralized security management	Single AWS account	Centralize information security management and minimize overhead.
Separation of production, development, and testing environments	Three AWS accounts	Create one AWS account for production services, one for development, and one for testing.
Multiple autonomous departments	Multiple AWS accounts	Create separate AWS accounts for each autonomous part of the organization. You can assign permissions and policies under each account.
Centralized security management with multiple autonomous independent projects	Multiple AWS accounts	Create a single AWS account for common project resources (such as DNS services, Active Directory, CMS etc.). Then create separate AWS accounts per project. You can assign permissions and policies under each project account and grant access to resources across accounts.

Table 3: AWS Account Strategies

Option A is incorrect since this would be applicable for resources in a VPC Options B and C are incorrect since operationally it would be difficult to manage For more information on AWS Security best practices please refer to the below URL

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

The correct answer is: Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

### NEW QUESTION 90

Your company has been using AWS for the past 2 years. They have separate S3 buckets for logging the various AWS services that have been used. They have hired an external vendor for analyzing their log files. They have their own AWS account. What is the best way to ensure that the partner account can access the log files in the company account for analysis. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create an IAM user in the company account
- B. Create an IAM Role in the company account
- C. Ensure the IAM user has access for read-only to the S3 buckets
- D. Ensure the IAM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To share log files between multiple AWS accounts, you must perform the following general steps. These steps are explained in detail later in this section.

Create an IAM role for each account that you want to share log files with.

For each of these IAM roles, create an access policy that grants read-only access to the account you want to share the log files with.

Have an IAM user in each account programmatically assume the appropriate role and retrieve the log files.

Options A and C are invalid because creating an IAM user and then sharing the IAM user credentials with the vendor is a direct 'NO' practise from a security perspective.

For more information on sharing cloudtrail logs files, please visit the following URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-share-logs.html>

The correct answers are: Create an IAM Role in the company account Ensure the IAM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

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### NEW QUESTION 93

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

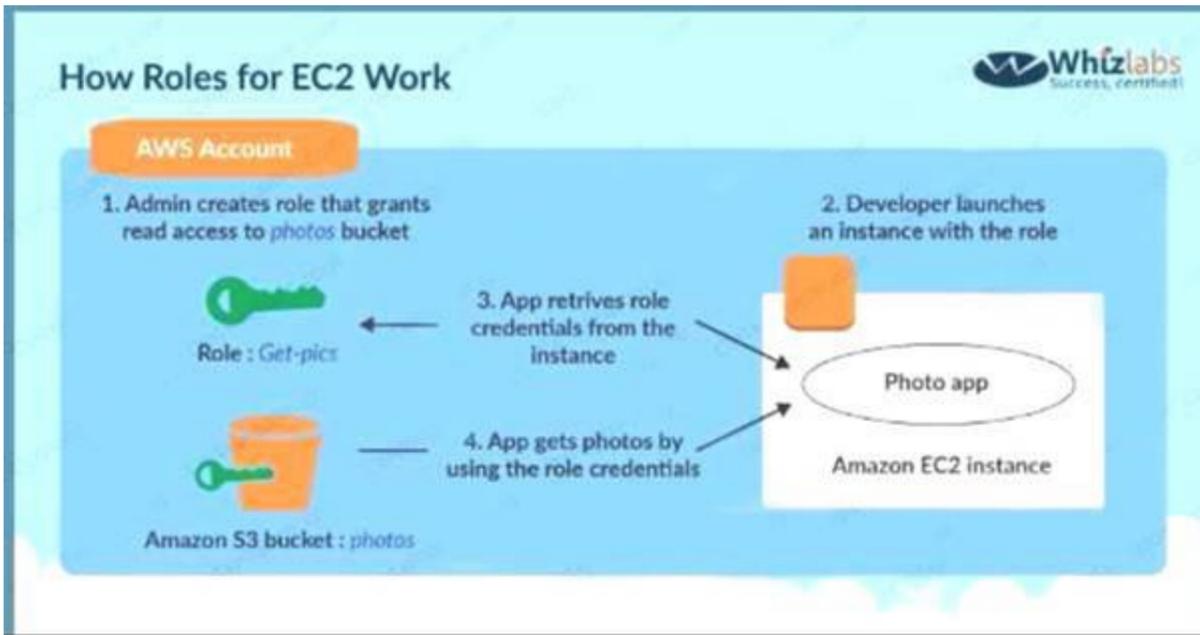
Please select:

- A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
- B. Assign an 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 practise 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 94**

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](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 96**

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?

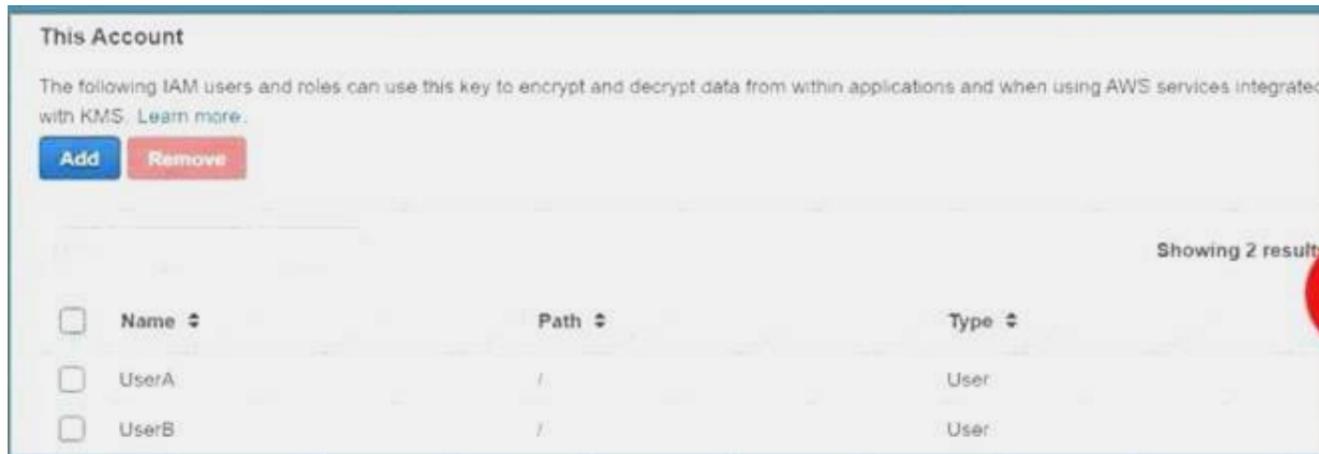
Please select:

- 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 100

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 run 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-manageer/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 104

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

Option A is invalid because this is not a recommended practices

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 105

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

Please select:

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
- B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": "\*\*"
- C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage", "aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*\*"
- D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal: ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*\*"

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

the aws documentation, below is the access required for a user to access the Usage reports page and as per this, Option C is the right answer.

**Example 2: Allow IAM users to access the Reports console page**

To allow an IAM user to access the **Reports** console page and to view the usage reports that contain account activity information, you would use a policy similar to this example policy.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "aws-portal:ViewUsage",
        "aws-portal:ViewBilling"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}

```

**NEW QUESTION 107**

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

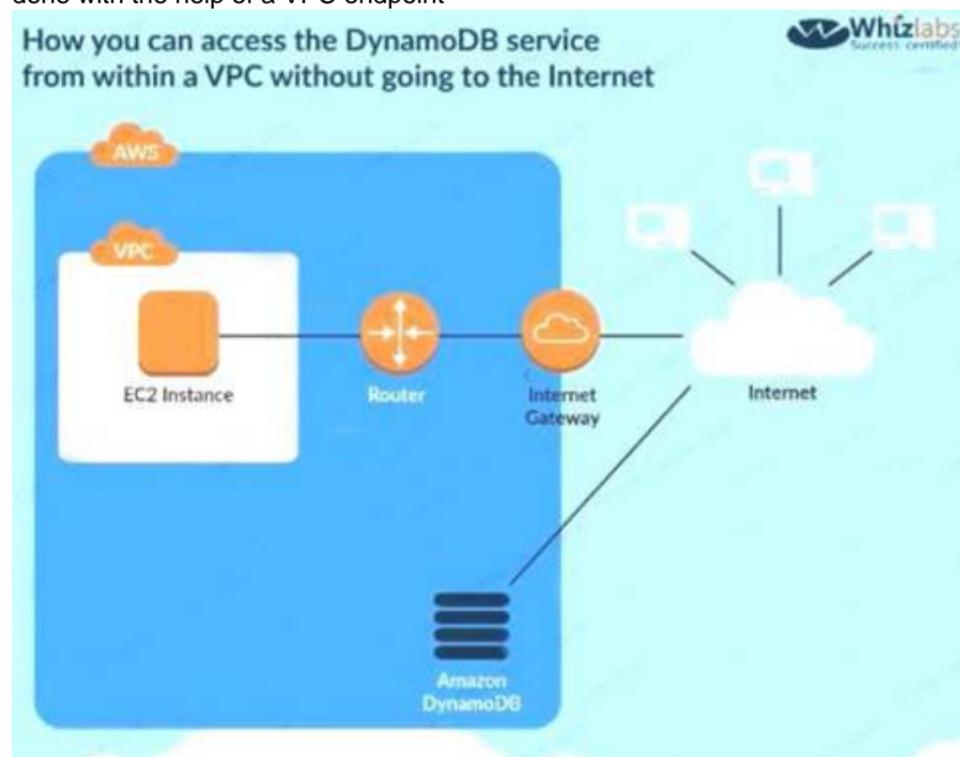
Please select:

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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



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

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

For more information on VPC 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 108**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Vulnerability	CloudFront Security Capabilities
<b>Cryptographic attacks</b>	CloudFront frequently reviews the latest security standards and supports only viewer requests using SSL v3 and TLS v1.0, 1.1, and 1.2. When available, TLS v1.3 will also be supported.  CloudFront supports the strongest ciphers (ECDHE, RSA-AES128, GCM-SHA256) and offers them to the client in preferential sequence. Export ciphers are not supported.
<b>Patching</b>	Dedicated teams are responsible for monitoring the threat landscape, handling security events, and patching software. Under the shared security model, AWS will take the necessary measures to remediate vulnerabilities with methods such as patching, deprecation, and revocation.
<b>DDoS attacks</b>	CloudFront has extensive mitigation techniques for standard flood-type attacks against SSL. To thwart SSL renegotiation-type attacks, CloudFront disables renegotiation.

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

The correct answer is: DDoS attacks

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#### NEW QUESTION 110

Your company is planning on using AWS EC2 and ELB for deployment for their web applications. The security policy mandates that all traffic should be encrypted. Which of the following options will ensure that this requirement is met. Choose 2 answers from the options below.

Please select:

- A. Ensure the load balancer listens on port 80
- B. Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443
- C. Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443
- D. Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 80

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can create a load balancer that listens on both the HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) ports. If you specify that the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 80, the load balancer terminates the requests and communication from the load balancer to the instances is not encrypted, if the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443, communication from the load balancer to the instances is encrypted.

Option A is invalid because there is a need for secure traffic, so port 80 should not be used Option D is invalid because for the HTTPS listener you need to use port 443

For more information on HTTPS with ELB, please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-create-https-ssl-loadbalancer.html>

The correct answers are: Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443, Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443

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#### NEW QUESTION 112

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

Please select:

- A. Use AWS inspector to consciously inspect the instances for port scans
- B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to notify of any malicious port scans
- C. Use AWS Config to notify of any malicious port scans
- D. Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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

Please select:

- A. Create individual IAM users

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

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

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



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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 117**

Your team is experimenting with the API gateway service for an application. There is a need to implement a custom module which can be used for authentication/authorization for calls made to the API gateway. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use the request parameters for authorization
- B. Use a Lambda authorizer
- C. Use the gateway authorizer
- D. Use CORS on the API gateway

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

An Amazon API Gateway Lambda authorizer (formerly known as a custom authorize?) is a Lambda function that you provide to control access to your API methods. A Lambda authorizer uses bearer token authentication strategies, such as OAuth or SAML. It can also use information described by headers, paths, query strings, stage variables, or context variables request parameters.

Options A,C and D are invalid because these cannot be used if you need a custom authentication/authorization for calls made to the API gateway

For more information on using the API gateway Lambda authorizer please visit the URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/apigateway-use-lambdaauthorizer.html>

The correct answer is: Use a Lambda authorizer. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 122**

A company has set up EC2 instances on the AWS Cloud. There is a need to see all the IP addresses which are accessing the EC2 Instances. Which service can help achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use the AWS Inspector service
- B. Use AWS VPC Flow Logs
- C. Use Network ACL's
- D. Use Security Groups

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A flow log record represents a network flow in your flow log. Each record captures the network flow for a specific 5-tuple, for a specific capture window. A 5-tuple is a set of five different values that specify the source, destination, and protocol for an internet protocol (IP) flow.

Options A,C and D are all invalid because these services/tools cannot be used to get the IP addresses which are accessing the EC2 Instances

For more information on VPC Flow Logs please visit the URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/flow-logs.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS VPC Flow Logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 123**

You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database. Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users?

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 126**

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

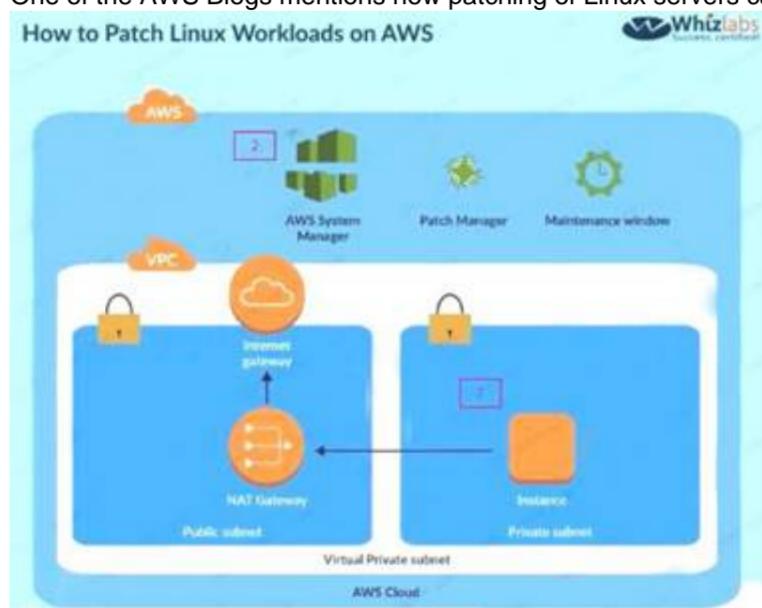
Please select:

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

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

Option C is invalid because the instances need to remain in the private: Option D is invalid because AWS inspector can only detect the patches One of the AWS Blogs mentions how patching of Linux servers can be accomplished. Below is the diagram representation of the architecture setup



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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 131**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

Example AWS Shield Advanced Use Cases		
You can use Shield Advanced to protect your resources in many types of scenarios. However, in some cases you should use other services or combine other services with Shield Advanced to offer the best protection. Following are examples of how to use Shield Advanced or other AWS services to help protect your resources.		
Goal	Suggested services	Related service documentation
Protect a web application and RESTful APIs against a DDoS attack	Shield Advanced protecting an Amazon CloudFront distribution and an Application Load Balancer	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Load Balancing Documentation</a> , <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront Documentation</a>
Protect a TCP-based application against a DDoS attack	Shield Advanced protecting a Network Load Balancer attached to an Elastic IP address	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Load Balancing Documentation</a>
Protect a UDP-based game server against a DDoS attack	Shield Advanced protecting an Amazon EC2 instance attached to an Elastic IP address	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Documentation</a>

**NEW QUESTION 132**

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

Please select:

A.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

B.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

C.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*"
  }
]
```

D.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObjectEncrypted",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*"
  }
]
```

A.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The condition of "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption":"aws:kms" ensures that objects uploaded need to be encrypted. Options B,C and D are invalid because you have to ensure the condition of "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption":"aws:kms" is present. For more information on AWS KMS best practices, just browse to the below URL:  
<https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws-kms-best-practices.pdf>

```
The correct answer is: {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "PutObj",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyUploads",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:PutObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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**NEW QUESTION 137**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

You are designing a custom IAM policy that would allow uses 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**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

\* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/auth-and-access-control-cwl.html> The correct answers are: Stream the log files to a separate Cloudwatch Log group. Create an IAM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

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**NEW QUESTION 3**

Your company has 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 IAM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged IAM 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 IAM 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 4**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS KMS

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

A. AWS KMS is integrated with other AWS

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

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

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

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

AWS KMS API

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#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 6

Your company is planning on hosting an internal network in AWS. They want machines in the VPC to authenticate using private certificates. They want to minimize the work and maintenance in working with certificates. What is the ideal way to fulfil this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Consider using Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager
- B. Consider using AWS Certificate Manager
- C. Consider using AWS Access keys to generate the certificates
- D. Consider using AWS Trusted Advisor for managing the certificates

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

ACM is tightly linked with AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority. You can use ACM PCA to create a private certificate authority (CA) and then use ACM to issue private certificates. These are SSL/TLS X.509 certificates that identify users, computers, applications, services, servers, and other devices internally. Private certificates cannot be publicly trusted

Option A is partially invalid. Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager can be used but since there is a requirement to "minimize the work and maintenance", AWS Certificate Manager should be used Option C and D are invalid because these cannot be used for managing certificates.

For more information on ACM, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html>

The correct answer is: Consider using AWS Certificate Manager Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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/awscloudtrail/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 8

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

How can the security team fulfill these requirements?

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Your development team has started using AWS resources for development purposes. The AWS account has just been created. Your IT Security team is worried about possible leakage of AWS keys. What is the first level of measure that should be taken to protect the AWS account.

Please select:

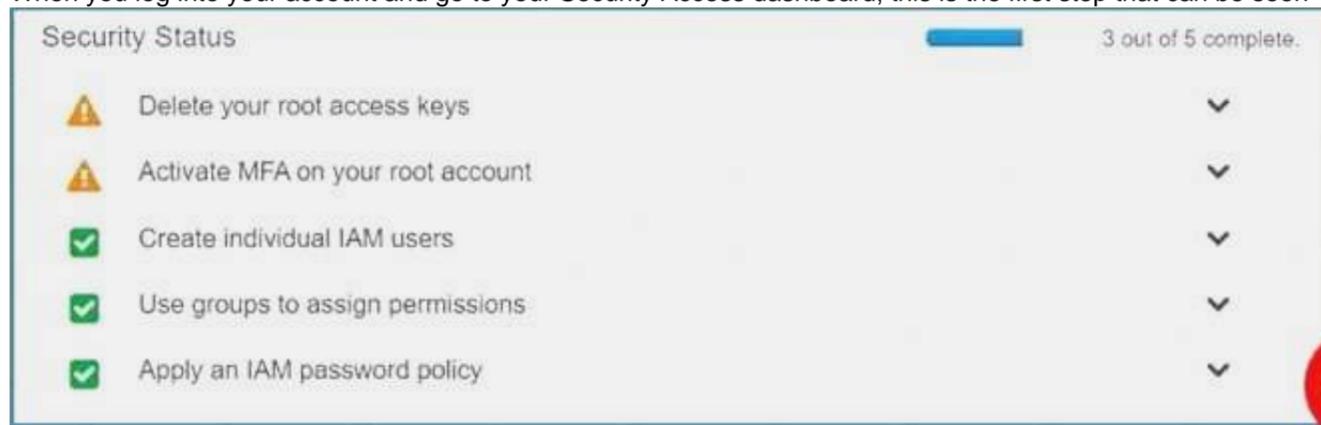
- A. Delete the AWS keys for the root account
- B. Create 1AM Groups
- C. Create 1AM Roles
- D. Restrict access using 1AM policies

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The first level or measure that should be taken is to delete the keys for the 1AM root user

When you log into your account and go to your Security Access dashboard, this is the first step that can be seen



Option B and C are wrong because creation of 1AM groups and roles will not change the impact of leakage of AWS root access keys

Option D is wrong because the first key aspect is to protect the access keys for the root account For more information on best practises for Security Access keys, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html>

The correct answer is: Delete the AWS keys for the root account Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10

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 15

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 20

When managing permissions for the API gateway, what can be used to ensure that the right level of permissions are given to developers, IT admins and users? These permissions should be easily managed.

Please select:

- A. Use the secure token service to manage the permissions for the different users
- B. Use IAM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users.
- C. Use the AWS Config tool to manage the permissions for the different users
- D. Use IAM Access Keys to create sets of keys for the different types of user

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You control access to Amazon API Gateway with IAM permissions by controlling access to the following two API Gateway component processes:

\* To create, deploy, and manage an API in API Gateway, you must grant the API developer permissions to perform the required actions supported by the API management component of API Gateway.

\* To call a deployed API or to refresh the API caching, you must grant the API caller permissions to perform required IAM actions supported by the API execution component of API Gateway.

Option A, C and D are invalid because these cannot be used to control access to AWS services. This needs to be done via policies. For more information on permissions with the API gateway, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/permissions.html>

The correct answer is: Use IAM Policies to create different policies for the different types of users. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 25

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 28**

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 31**

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

Please select:

- A. Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 instances
- B. Check to see if the IAM user has the right permissions for EC2

- C. Ensure that agent is running on the instances.
- D. Check the Instance status by using the Health AP

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

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

- 1) You installed the latest version of the SSM Agent on your instance
- 2) Your instance is configured with an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that enables the instance to communicate with the Systems Manager API
- 3) You can use the Amazon EC2 Health API to quickly determine the following information about Amazon EC2 instances The status of one or more instances The last time the instance sent a heartbeat value The version of the SSM Agent The operating system

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 33**

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 exiting 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-efs.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 37**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** AExplanation:

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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

Please select:

- A. You have not explicitly given access via the key policy
- B. You have not explicitly given access via the 1AM policy
- C. You have not given access via the 1AM roles
- D. You have not explicitly given access via 1AM users

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

(

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

#### NEW QUESTION 43

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-policies.html>

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

#### NEW QUESTION 45

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

Option A is invalid because it's the cluster that needs to be encrypted

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

A company has resources hosted in their AWS Account. There is a requirement to monitor all API activity for all regions. The audit needs to be applied for future regions as well. Which of the following can be used to fulfill this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Ensure Cloudtrail for each region
- B. Then enable for each future region.
- C. Ensure one Cloudtrail trail is enabled for all regions.
- D. Create a Cloudtrail for each region
- E. Use CloudFormation to enable the trail for all future regions.
- F. Create a Cloudtrail for each region
- G. Use AWS Config to enable the trail for all future region

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can now turn on a trail across all regions for your AWS account. CloudTrail will deliver log files from all regions to the Amazon S3 bucket and an optional CloudWatch Logs log group you specified. Additionally, when AWS launches a new region, CloudTrail will create the same trail in the new region. As a result you will receive log files containing API activity for the new region without taking any action.

Option A and C is invalid because this would be a maintenance overhead to enable cloudtrail for every region

Option D is invalid because this AWS Config cannot be used to enable trails For more information on this feature, please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2015/12/turn-on-cloudtrail-across-all-regions-and-support-for-multiple-trails>

The correct answer is: Ensure one Cloudtrail trail is enabled for all regions. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 the metadata in the S3 bucket itself

**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 data

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 58**

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

Select 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Remove the role applied to the EC2 Instance
- B. Create a separate forensic instance
- C. Ensure that the security groups only allow communication to this forensic instance
- D. Terminate the instance

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 62**

One of your company's EC2 Instances have been compromised. The company has strict protocols 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 IAM users are changed
- E. Ensure that all access keys are rotated

**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 in case 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 no unauthorized person can access it and manipulate it.

Option D and E are invalid because they could have adverse effects for the other IAM 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_Cybersecurity_Framework)

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 67**

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 72**

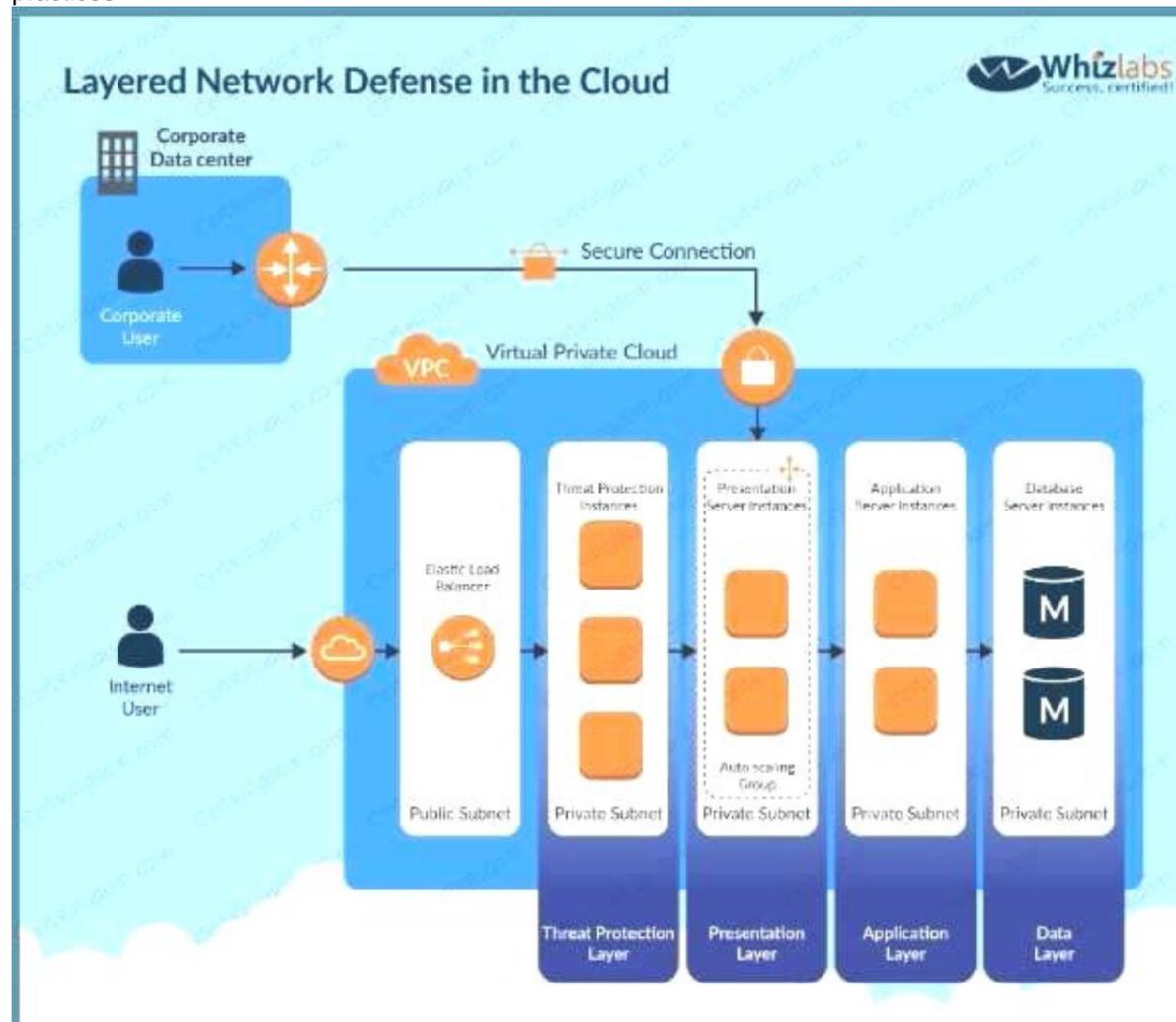
Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. They need to ensure that all traffic packets are monitored and inspected for any security threats. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below  
 Please select:

- A. Use a host based intrusion detection system
- B. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2 instance
- C. Use VPC Flow logs
- D. Use Network Access control lists logging

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

If you want to inspect the packets themselves, then you need to use custom based software A diagram representation of this is given in the AWS Security best practices



Option C is invalid because VPC Flow logs cannot conduct packet inspection. For more information on AWS Security best practices, please refer to below URL:  
 The correct answers are: Use a host based intrusion detection system. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2  
 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 76**

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 documentation 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 IAM 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/developerguide/delete-keys-create-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 81**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

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

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

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

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**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

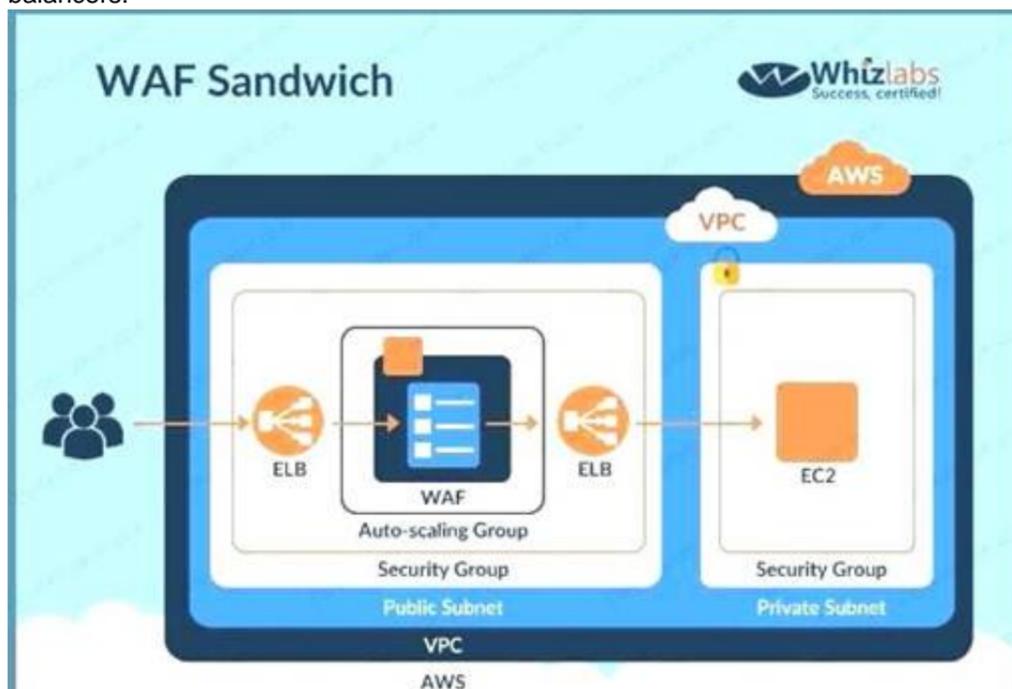
Please select:

- 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 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.  
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**NEW QUESTION 88**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

Design your AWS account strategy to maximize security and follow your business and governance requirements. Table 3 discusses possible strategies.

Business Requirement	Proposed Design	Comments
Centralized security management	Single AWS account	Centralize information security management and minimize overhead.
Separation of production, development, and testing environments	Three AWS accounts	Create one AWS account for production services, one for development, and one for testing.
Multiple autonomous departments	Multiple AWS accounts	Create separate AWS accounts for each autonomous part of the organization. You can assign permissions and policies under each account.
Centralized security management with multiple autonomous independent projects	Multiple AWS accounts	Create a single AWS account for common project resources (such as DNS services, Active Directory, CMS etc.). Then create separate AWS accounts per project. You can assign permissions and policies under each project account and grant access to resources across accounts.

Table 3: AWS Account Strategies

Option A is incorrect since this would be applicable for resources in a VPC Options B and C are incorrect since operationally it would be difficult to manage For more information on AWS Security best practices please refer to the below URL

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

The correct answer is: Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 90**

Your company has been using AWS for the past 2 years. They have separate S3 buckets for logging the various AWS services that have been used. They have hired an external vendor for analyzing their log files. They have their own AWS account. What is the best way to ensure that the partner account can access the log files in the company account for analysis. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create an IAM user in the company account
- B. Create an IAM Role in the company account
- C. Ensure the IAM user has access for read-only to the S3 buckets
- D. Ensure the IAM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To share log files between multiple AWS accounts, you must perform the following general steps. These steps are explained in detail later in this section.

Create an IAM role for each account that you want to share log files with.

For each of these IAM roles, create an access policy that grants read-only access to the account you want to share the log files with.

Have an IAM user in each account programmatically assume the appropriate role and retrieve the log files.

Options A and C are invalid because creating an IAM user and then sharing the IAM user credentials with the vendor is a direct 'NO' practise from a security perspective.

For more information on sharing cloudtrail logs files, please visit the following URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-share-logs.html>

The correct answers are: Create an IAM Role in the company account Ensure the IAM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

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**NEW QUESTION 93**

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

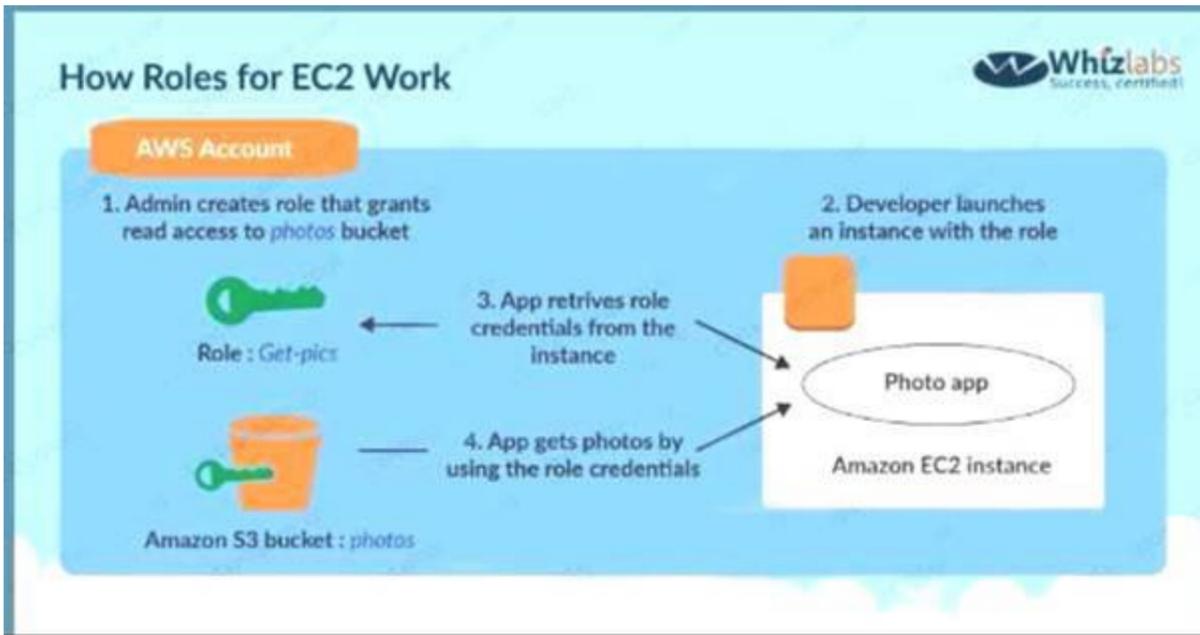
Please select:

- A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
- B. Assign an 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 practise 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 practise 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 94**

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](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 96**

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

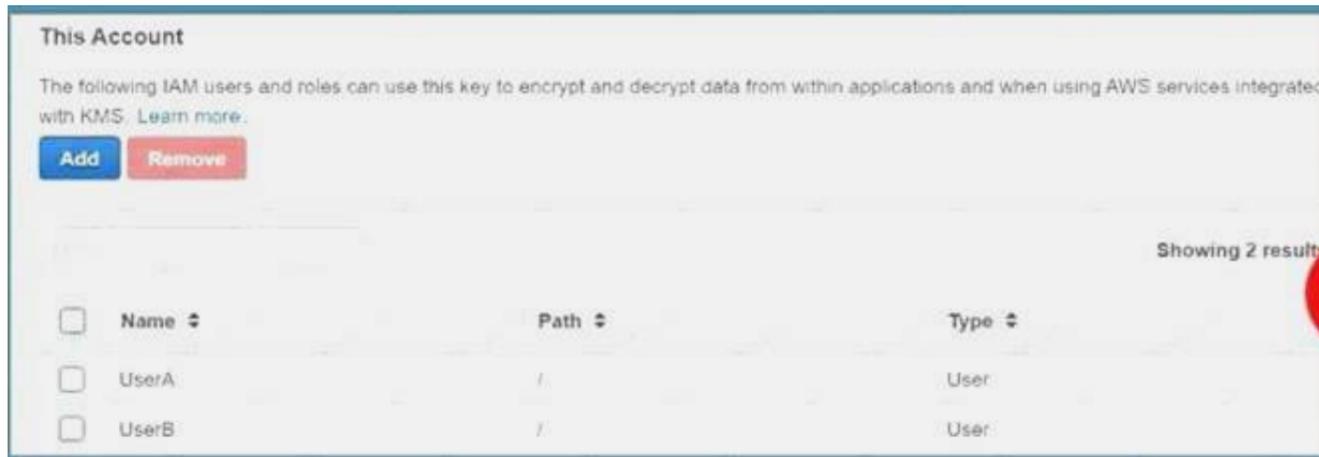
arn:aws:iam::113745388712:user/UserB is not authorized to perform: kms:DescribeKey Which of the following could help resolve the issue? Please select:

- 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 100

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 run 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 104

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

Option A is invalid because this is not a recommended practices

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 105

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

Please select:

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
- B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": "\*\*"
- C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage", "aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*\*"
- D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*\*"

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

the aws documentation, below is the access required for a user to access the Usage reports page and as per this, Option C is the right answer.

**Example 2: Allow IAM users to access the Reports console page**

To allow an IAM user to access the **Reports** console page and to view the usage reports that contain account activity information, you would use a policy similar to this example policy.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "aws-portal:ViewUsage",
        "aws-portal:ViewBilling"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}

```

**NEW QUESTION 107**

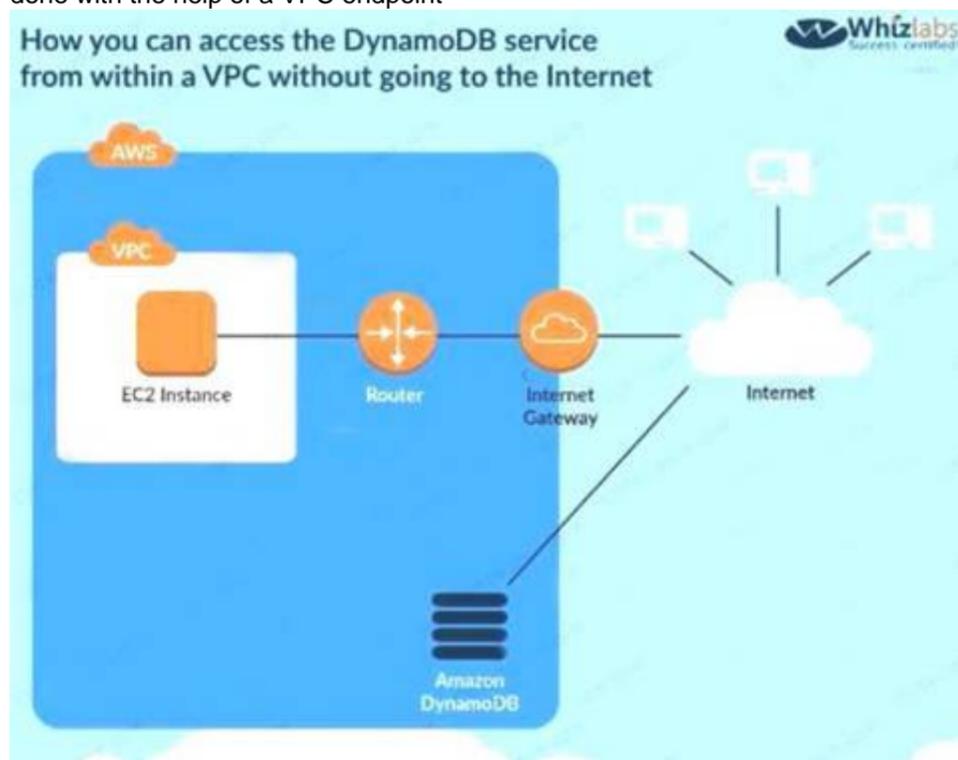
There is a set of EC2 Instances in a private subnet. The application hosted on these EC2 Instances need to access a DynamoDB table. It needs to be ensured that traffic does not flow out to the internet. How can this be achieved? Please select:

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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



Option B is invalid because this is used for connection between an on-premise solution and AWS Option C is invalid because there is no such option Option D is invalid because this is used to connect 2 VPCs For more information on VPC 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 108**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Vulnerability	CloudFront Security Capabilities
<b>Cryptographic attacks</b>	CloudFront frequently reviews the latest security standards and supports only viewer requests using SSL v3 and TLS v1.0, 1.1, and 1.2. When available, TLS v1.3 will also be supported.  CloudFront supports the strongest ciphers (ECDHE, RSA-AES128, GCM-SHA256) and offers them to the client in preferential sequence. Export ciphers are not supported.
<b>Patching</b>	Dedicated teams are responsible for monitoring the threat landscape, handling security events, and patching software. Under the shared security model, AWS will take the necessary measures to remediate vulnerabilities with methods such as patching, deprecation, and revocation.
<b>DDoS attacks</b>	CloudFront has extensive mitigation techniques for standard flood-type attacks against SSL. To thwart SSL renegotiation-type attacks, CloudFront disables renegotiation.

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

The correct answer is: DDoS attacks

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#### NEW QUESTION 110

Your company is planning on using AWS EC2 and ELB for deployment for their web applications. The security policy mandates that all traffic should be encrypted. Which of the following options will ensure that this requirement is met. Choose 2 answers from the options below.

Please select:

- A. Ensure the load balancer listens on port 80
- B. Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443
- C. Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443
- D. Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 80

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can create a load balancer that listens on both the HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) ports. If you specify that the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 80, the load balancer terminates the requests and communication from the load balancer to the instances is not encrypted, if the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443, communication from the load balancer to the instances is encrypted.

Option A is invalid because there is a need for secure traffic, so port 80 should not be used Option D is invalid because for the HTTPS listener you need to use port 443

For more information on HTTPS with ELB, please refer to the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-create-https-ssl-loadbalancer.html>

The correct answers are: Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443, Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443

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#### NEW QUESTION 112

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

Please select:

- A. Use AWS inspector to consciously inspect the instances for port scans
- B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to notify of any malicious port scans
- C. Use AWS Config to notify of any malicious port scans
- D. Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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

Please select:

- A. Create individual IAM users

- B. Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged 1AM users
- C. Assign 1AM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access
- D. Ensure all users have been assigned and are frequently rotating a password, access ID/secret key, and X.509 certificate

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

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



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

The correct answers are: Create individual 1AM users, Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged 1AM users. Assign 1AM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access

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**NEW QUESTION 117**

Your team is experimenting with the API gateway service for an application. There is a need to implement a custom module which can be used for authentication/authorization for calls made to the API gateway. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use the request parameters for authorization
- B. Use a Lambda authorizer
- C. Use the gateway authorizer
- D. Use CORS on the API gateway

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

An Amazon API Gateway Lambda authorizer (formerly known as a custom authorize?) is a Lambda function that you provide to control access to your API methods. A Lambda authorizer uses bearer token authentication strategies, such as OAuth or SAML. It can also use information described by headers, paths, query strings, stage variables, or context variables request parameters.

Options A,C and D are invalid because these cannot be used if you need a custom authentication/authorization for calls made to the API gateway

For more information on using the API gateway Lambda authorizer please visit the URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/apigateway-use-lambdaauthorizer.html>

The correct answer is: Use a Lambda authorizer. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 122**

A company has set up EC2 instances on the AWS Cloud. There is a need to see all the IP addresses which are accessing the EC2 Instances. Which service can help achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use the AWS Inspector service
- B. Use AWS VPC Flow Logs
- C. Use Network ACL's
- D. Use Security Groups

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

A flow log record represents a network flow in your flow log. Each record captures the network flow for a specific 5-tuple, for a specific capture window. A 5-tuple is a set of five different values that specify the source, destination, and protocol for an internet protocol (IP) flow.

Options A,C and D are all invalid because these services/tools cannot be used to get the IP addresses which are accessing the EC2 Instances

For more information on VPC Flow Logs please visit the URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/flow-logs.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS VPC Flow Logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 123**

You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database. Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users?

Please select:

- A. Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content
- B. Create an 1AM user for each subscribed user and assign the GetObject permission to each 1AM user
- C. Create an S3 bucket policy that limits access to your private content to only your subscribed users'credentials
- D. Create a Cloud Front Origin Identity user for your subscribed users and assign the GetObject permission to this user

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 126**

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

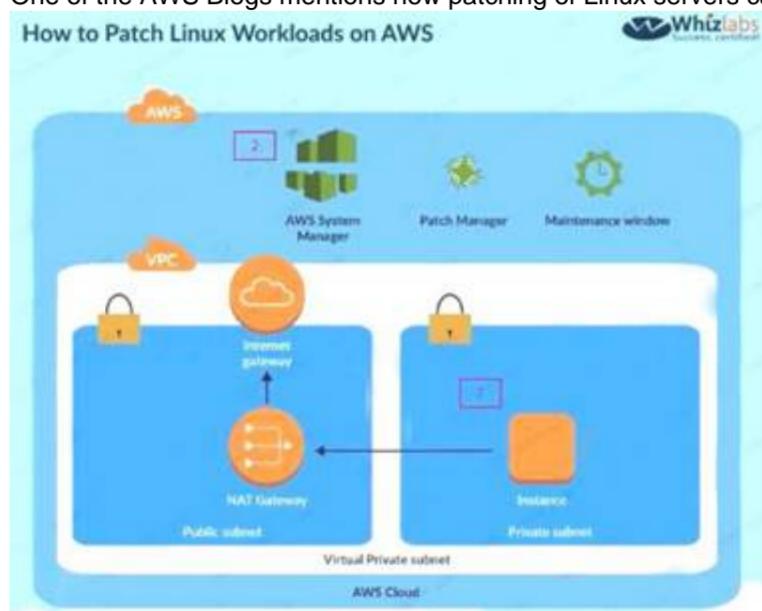
Please select:

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

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

Option C is invalid because the instances need to remain in the private: Option D is invalid because AWS inspector can only detect the patches One of the AWS Blogs mentions how patching of Linux servers can be accomplished. Below is the diagram representation of the architecture setup



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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 131**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

Example AWS Shield Advanced Use Cases		
You can use Shield Advanced to protect your resources in many types of scenarios. However, in some cases you should use other services or combine other services with Shield Advanced to offer the best protection. Following are examples of how to use Shield Advanced or other AWS services to help protect your resources.		
Goal	Suggested services	Related service documentation
Protect a web application and RESTful APIs against a DDoS attack	Shield Advanced protecting an Amazon CloudFront distribution and an Application Load Balancer	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Load Balancing Documentation</a> , <a href="#">Amazon CloudFront Documentation</a>
Protect a TCP-based application against a DDoS attack	Shield Advanced protecting a Network Load Balancer attached to an Elastic IP address	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Load Balancing Documentation</a>
Protect a UDP-based game server against a DDoS attack	Shield Advanced protecting an Amazon EC2 instance attached to an Elastic IP address	<a href="#">Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Documentation</a>

**NEW QUESTION 132**

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

Please select:

A.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

B.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

C.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*"
  }
]
```

D.

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "PutObj",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObjectEncrypted",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*"
  }
]
```

A.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The condition of "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption":"aws:kms" ensures that objects uploaded need to be encrypted. Options B,C and D are invalid because you have to ensure the condition of "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption":"aws:kms" is present. For more information on AWS KMS best practices, just browse to the below URL:  
<https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws-kms-best-practices.pdf>

```
The correct answer is: {
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "PutObj",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "DenyUploads",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::demo/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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**NEW QUESTION 137**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

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## Relate Links

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