

## AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

The correct answer is: AWS WAF

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**NEW QUESTION 4**


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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The most feasible option is to use AWS Config. When you turn on AWS Config, you will get a list of resources defined in your AWS Account. A sample snapshot of the resources dashboard in AWS Config is shown below

Resources	
Total resource count	131
Top 10 resource types	Total
 IAM Policy	45
 IAM Role	40
 EC2 Subnet	7
 EC2 SecurityGroup	6
 EC2 RouteTable	6
 EC2 VPC	4
 EC2 NetworkAcl	4

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

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

Option C is incorrect because this can be used to log API activities but not give an account of all resou For more information on AWS Config, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developereuide/how-does-confie-work.html>

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

The AWS Documentation additionally mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 6**

You have an S3 bucket hosted in AWS. This is used to host promotional videos uploaded by yourself. You need to provide access to users for a limited duration of time. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Use versioning and enable a timestamp for each version
- B. Use Pre-signed URL's
- C. Use 1AM Roles with a timestamp to limit the access
- D. Use 1AM policies with a timestamp to limit the access

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

All objects by default are private. Only the object owner has permission to access these objects. However, the object owner can optionally share objects with

others by creating a pre-signed URL using their own security credentials, to grant time-limited permission to download the objects. Option A is invalid because this can be used to prevent accidental deletion of objects

Option C is invalid because timestamps are not possible for Roles

Option D is invalid because policies is not the right way to limit access based on time For more information on pre-signed URL's, please visit the URL:

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

The correct answer is: Use Pre-signed URL's Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation states the following

AWS KMS is integrated with CloudTrail, a service that captures API calls made by or on behalf of AWS KMS in your AWS account and delivers the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail captures API calls from the AWS KMS console or from the AWS KMS API. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what request was made, the source IP

address from which the request was made, who made the request when it was made, and so on. Option A is invalid because logging is not possible in the KMS service

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to monitor API calls For more information on logging using Cloudtrail please visit the below URL

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/logging-using-cloudtrail.html> The correct answer is: Enable a trail in Cloudtrail

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#### NEW QUESTION 8

You have an instance setup in a test environment in AWS. You installed the required application and then promoted the server to a production environment. Your IT Security team has advised that there maybe traffic flowing in from an unknown IP address to port 22. How can this be mitigated immediately?

Please select:

- A. Shutdown the instance
- B. Remove the rule for incoming traffic on port 22 for the Security Group
- C. Change the AMI for the instance
- D. Change the Instance type for the instance

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

In the test environment the security groups might have been opened to all IP addresses for testing purpose. Always to ensure to remove this rule once all testing is completed.

Option A, C and D are all invalid because this would affect the application running on the server. The easiest way is just to remove the rule for access on port 22.

For more information on authorizing access to an instance, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/authorizing-access-to-an-instance.html> The correct answer is: Remove the rule for incoming traffic on port 22 for the Security Group Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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





Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector is used to detect security vulnerabilities in instances and not for security groups.  
Option C is invalid because this can be used to detect changes in security groups but not show you security groups that have compromised access.  
Option D is partially valid but would just be a maintenance overhead  
For more information on the AWS Trusted Advisor, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/best-practices>;  
The correct answer is: Use the AWS Trusted Advisor to see which security groups have compromised access. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This concept is given in the AWS Documentation

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

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

Resolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/>

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

**NEW QUESTION 13**

A company requires that data stored in AWS be encrypted at rest. Which of the following approaches achieve this requirement? Select 2 answers from the options given below.

Please select:

- A. When storing data in Amazon EBS, use only EBS-optimized Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. When storing data in EBS, encrypt the volume by using AWS KMS.
- C. When storing data in Amazon S3, use object versioning and MFA Delete.
- D. When storing data in Amazon EC2 Instance Store, encrypt the volume by using KMS.
- E. When storing data in S3, enable server-side encryption

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

To create an encrypted Amazon EBS volume, select the appropriate box in the Amazon EBS section of the Amazon EC2 console. You can use a custom customer master key (CMK) by choosing one from the list that appears below the encryption box. If you do not specify a custom CMK, Amazon EBS uses the AWS-managed CMK for Amazon EBS in your account. If there is no AWS-managed CMK for Amazon EBS in your account, Amazon EBS creates one.

Data protection refers to protecting data while in-transit (as it travels to and from Amazon S3) and at rest (while it is stored on disks in Amazon S3 data centers).

You can protect data in transit by using

SSL or by using client-side encryption. You have the following options of protecting data at rest in Amazon S3.

- Use Server-Side Encryption - You request Amazon S3 to encrypt your object before saving it on disks in its data centers and decrypt it when you download the objects.
- Use Client-Side Encryption - You can encrypt data client-side and upload the encrypted data to Amazon S3. In this case, you manage the encryption process, the encryption keys, and related tools. Option A is invalid because using EBS-optimized Amazon EC2 instances alone will not guarantee protection of instances at rest. Option C is invalid because this will not encrypt data at rest for S3 objects. Option D is invalid because you don't store data in Instance store. For more information on EBS encryption, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

For more information on S3 encryption, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingEncryption.html>

The correct answers are: When storing data in EBS, encrypt the volume by using AWS KMS. When storing data in S3, enable server-side encryption.

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**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 18**

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

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC\\_SecurityGroups.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC_SecurityGroups.html)

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

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**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 23**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

You can use AWS Config to monitor for such Event

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

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

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

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

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

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

(

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

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**NEW QUESTION 24**

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



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

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

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

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



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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-walkthroughs-managing-access/example3.html>

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

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**NEW QUESTION 27**

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

Each CMK must be rotated annually.

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

Please select:

- A. Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK
- B. Import new key material to an existing CMK
- C. Use the CLI or console to explicitly rotate an existing CMK
- D. Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.
- E. Delete an existing CMK and a new default CMK will be created

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Rotating Keys Manually

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

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

A. As long as you keep both

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 32**



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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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

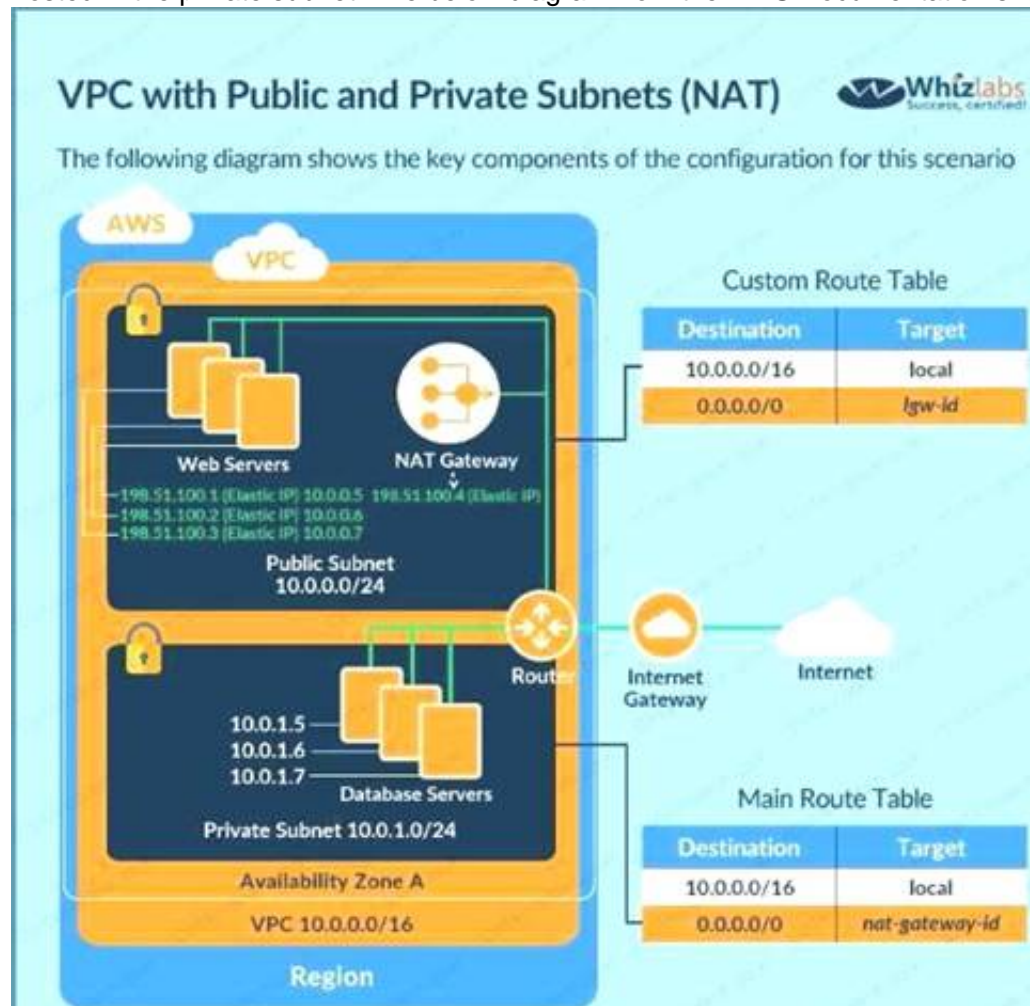
Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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



Option A and C are invalid because if you move the web server to a private subnet, then it cannot be accessed by users Option D is invalid because NAT instances should be present in the public subnet For more information on public and private subnets in AWS, please visit the following url [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Scenario2](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2).

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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 41**

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 43**

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

- A. Amazon Cloudwatch Logs
- B. Amazon VPC Flow Logs
- C. Amazon AWS Config
- D. Amazon Cloudtrail

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following about these services

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

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

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

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS

CloudTrail, Amazon Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.

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

The correct answers are: Amazon Cloudwatch Logs, Amazon Cloudtrail

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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

\* sgLB - associated with the ELB

\* sgWeb - associated with the EC2 instances.

\* sgDB - associated with the database

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

Please select: A.

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

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

B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The Load Balancer should accept traffic on port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. The backend EC2 Instances should accept traffic from the Load Balancer. The database should allow traffic from the Web server.

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

A windows machine in one VPC needs to join the AD domain in another VPC. VPC Peering has been established. But the domain join is not working. What is the other step that needs to be followed to ensure that the AD domain join can work as intended?

Please select:

- A. Change the VPC peering connection to a VPN connection
- B. Change the VPC peering connection to a Direct Connect connection
- C. Ensure the security groups for the AD hosted subnet has the right rule for relevant subnets
- D. Ensure that the AD is placed in a public subnet

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In addition to VPC peering and setting the right route tables, the security groups for the AD EC2 instance needs to ensure the right rules are put in place for allowing incoming traffic.

Option A and B is invalid because changing the connection type will not help. This is a problem with the Security Groups.

Option D is invalid since the AD should not be placed in a public subnet.

For more information on allowing ingress traffic for AD, please visit the following url

[|https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/active-directory-ds/ingress.html|](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/active-directory-ds/ingress.html)

The correct answer is: Ensure the security groups for the AD hosted subnet has the right rule for relevant subnets. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 55

Your company manages thousands of EC2 Instances. There is a mandate to ensure that all servers don't have any critical security flaws. Which of the following can be done to ensure this? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Please select:

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 59

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 1AM 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 (1AM) 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 1AM 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 64**

You work as an administrator for a company. The company hosts a number of resources using AWS. There is an incident of a suspicious API activity which occurred 11 days ago. The Security Admin has asked to get the API activity from that point in time. How can this be achieved?  
Please select:

- A. Search the Cloud Watch logs to find for the suspicious activity which occurred 11 days ago
- B. Search the Cloudtrail event history on the API events which occurred 11 days ago.
- C. Search the Cloud Watch metrics to find for the suspicious activity which occurred 11 days ago
- D. Use AWS Config to get the API calls which were made 11 days ag

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Cloud Trail event history allows to view events which are recorded for 90 days. So one can use a metric filter to gather the API calls from 11 days ago. Option A and C is invalid because Cloudwatch is used for logging and not for monitoring API activity Option D is invalid because AWSConfig is a configuration service and not for monitoring API activity For more information on AWS Cloudtrail, please visit the following URL:  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/how-cloudtrail-works.html>

Note:

In this question we assume that the customer has enabled cloud trail service.

AWS CloudTrail is enabled by default for ALL CUSTOMERS and will provide visibility into the past seven days of account activity without the need for you to configure a trail in the service to get started. So for an activity that happened 11 days ago to be stored in the cloud trail we need to configure the trail manually to ensure that it is stored in the events history.

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-amazon-web-services-extends-cloudtrail-to-all-awscustomers/> The correct answer is: Search the Cloudtrail event history on the API events which occurred 11 days ago.

**NEW QUESTION 69**

You need to ensure that the cloudtrail logs which are being delivered in your AWS account is encrypted. How can this be achieved in the easiest way possible?  
Please select:

- A. Don't do anything since CloudTrail logs are automatically encrypted.
- B. Enable S3-SSE for the underlying bucket which receives the log files
- C. Enable S3-KMS for the underlying bucket which receives the log files
- D. Enable KMS encryption for the logs which are sent to Cloudwatch

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

By default the log files delivered by CloudTrail to your bucket are encrypted by Amazon server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed encryption keys (SSE-S3)

Option B,C and D are all invalid because by default all logs are encrypted when they sent by Cloudtrail to S3 buckets

For more information on AWS Cloudtrail log encryption, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/encryptine-cloudtrail-loe-files-withaws-kms.html>

The correct answer is: Don't do anything since CloudTrail logs are automatically encrypted. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 72**

Your company currently has a set of EC2 Instances hosted in a VPC. The IT Security department is suspecting a possible DDos attack on the instances. What can you do to zero in on the IP addresses which are receiving a flurry of requests.  
Please select:

- A. Use VPC Flow logs to get the IP addresses accessing the EC2 Instances
- B. Use AWS Cloud trail to get the IP addresses accessing the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Config to get the IP addresses accessing the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to get the IP addresses accessing the EC2 Instances

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With VPC Flow logs you can get the list of IP addresses which are hitting the Instances in your VPC You can then use the information in the logs to see which external IP addresses are sending a flurry of requests which could be the potential threat for a DDos attack.

Option B is incorrect Cloud Trail records AWS API calls for your account. VPC FLOWlogs logs network traffic for VPC, subnets. Network interfaces etc.

As per AWS,

VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables you to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC where as AWS CloudTrail, is a service that captures API calls and delivers the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify.

Option C is invalid this is a config service and will not be able to get the IP addresses

Option D is invalid because this is a recommendation service and will not be able to get the IP addresses

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

The correct answer is: Use VPC Flow logs to get the IP addresses accessing the EC2 Instances Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 75**

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

- A. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

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

**Answer:** A  
Explanation:

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 80**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 82**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

You have a requirement to conduct penetration testing on the AWS Cloud for a couple of EC2 Instances. How could you go about doing this? Choose 2 right

answers from the options given below. Please select:

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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At this time, our policy does not permit testing small or micro RDS instance types. Testing of ml

.small, t1 .micro or t2.nano EC2 instance types is not permitted.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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 explii 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>

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

**NEW QUESTION 95**

An EC2 Instance hosts a Java based application that access a DynamoDB table. This EC2 Instance is currently serving production based users. Which of the following is a secure way of ensuring that the EC2 Instance access the Dynamo table

Please select:

- A. Use 1AM Roles with permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- B. Use KMS keys with the right permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- C. Use 1AM Access Keys with the right permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance
- D. Use 1AM Access Groups with the right permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To always ensure secure access to AWS resources from EC2 Instances, always ensure to assign a Role to the EC2 Instance Option B is invalid because KMS keys are not used as a mechanism for providing EC2 Instances access to AWS services. Option C is invalid Access keys is not a safe mechanism for providing EC2 Instances access to AWS services. Option D is invalid because there is no way access groups can be assigned to EC2 Instances. For more information on 1AM Roles, please refer to the below URL:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html)

The correct answer is: Use 1AM Roles with permissions to interact with DynamoDB and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 99**

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 1AM 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 STANDARDIA (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:

[.com/AmazonS3/latest/dg](#)

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

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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 fulfil this requirement.

Please select:

- A. Ensure Cloudtrail for each regio
- B. Then enable for each future region.
- C. Ensure one Cloudtrail trail is enabled for all regions.
- D. Create a Cloudtrail for each regio
- E. Use Cloudformation to enable the trail for all future regions.
- F. Create a Cloudtrail for each regio
- 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 106

Your company has a requirement to work with a DynamoDB table. There is a security mandate that all data should be encrypted at rest. What is the easiest way to accomplish this for DynamoDB. Please select:

- A. Use the AWS SDK to encrypt the data before sending it to the DynamoDB table
- B. Encrypt the DynamoDB table using KMS during its creation
- C. Encrypt the table using AWS KMS after it is created
- D. Use S3 buckets to encrypt the data before sending it to DynamoDB

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The most easiest option is to enable encryption when the DynamoDB table is created. The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Amazon DynamoDB offers fully managed encryption at rest. DynamoDB encryption at rest provides enhanced security by encrypting your data at rest using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) managed encryption key for DynamoDB. This functionality eliminates the operational burden and complexity involved in protecting sensitive data.

Option A is partially correct, you can use the AWS SDK to encrypt the data, but the easier option would be to encrypt the table before hand.

Option C is invalid because you cannot encrypt the table after it is created

Option D is invalid because encryption for S3 buckets is for the objects in S3 only.

For more information on securing data at rest for DynamoDB please refer to below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/EncryptionAtRest.html> The correct answer is: Encrypt the DynamoDB table using KMS during its creation Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 108

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 113**

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  
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 117**

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

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**NEW QUESTION 118**

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



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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The most probable cause is that you have not allowed the Lambda functions to have the appropriate permissions on the S3 bucket to make the relevant changes. Option A is invalid because this is more of a permission instead of a configuration rule issue. Option C is invalid because changing the language will not be the core solution.

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 122

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

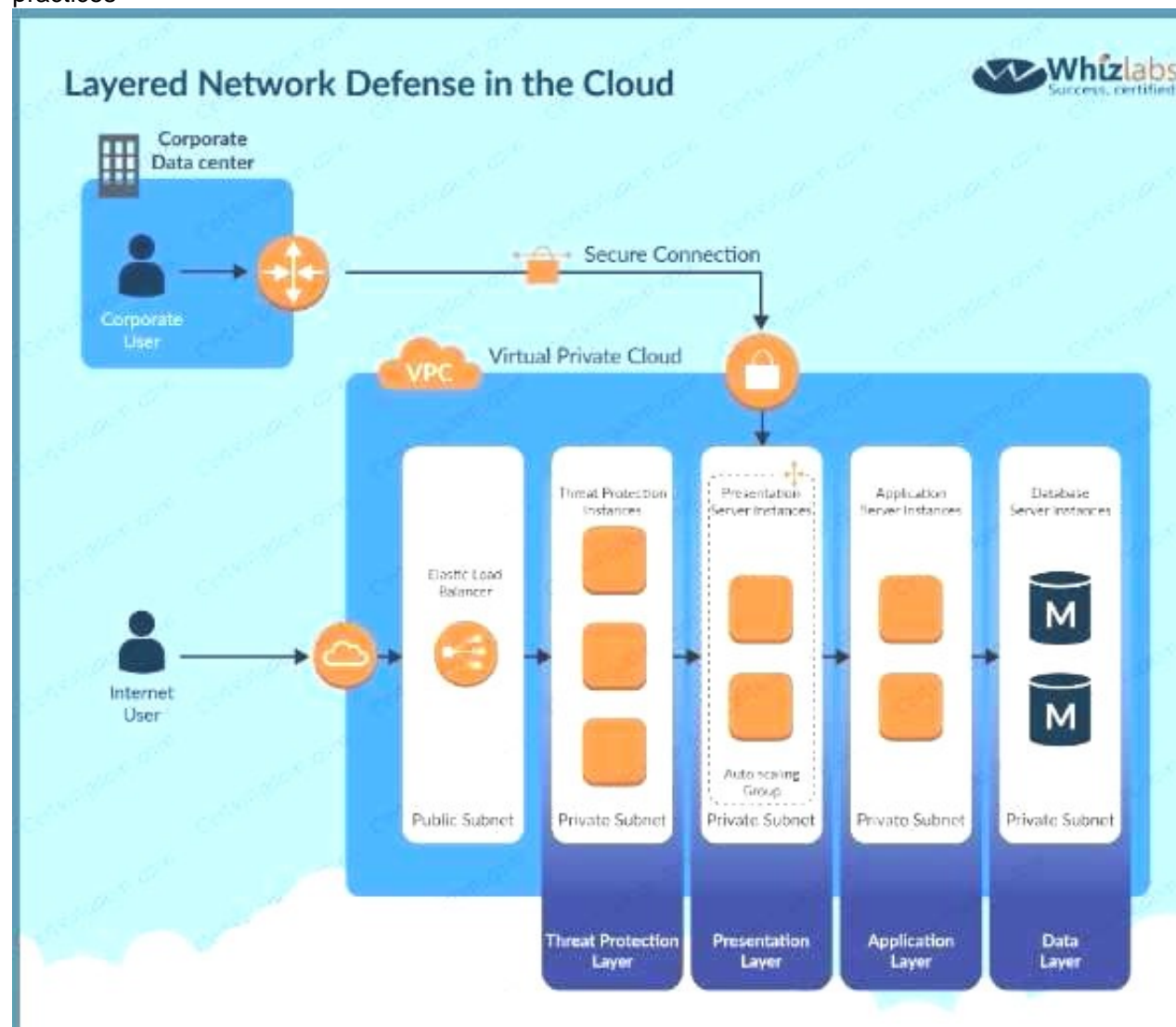
Please select:

- 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

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### NEW QUESTION 124

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** B

### Explanation:

The enc config rule for AWS Config can be used to check for unencrypted volumes. encrypted-volumn 5 volumes that are in an attached state are encrypted. If you specify the ID of a KMS key for encryptio using the kmsId parameter, the rule checks if the EBS volumes in an attached state are encrypted with that KMS key\*1.

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 129

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 lmentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 132**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 135**

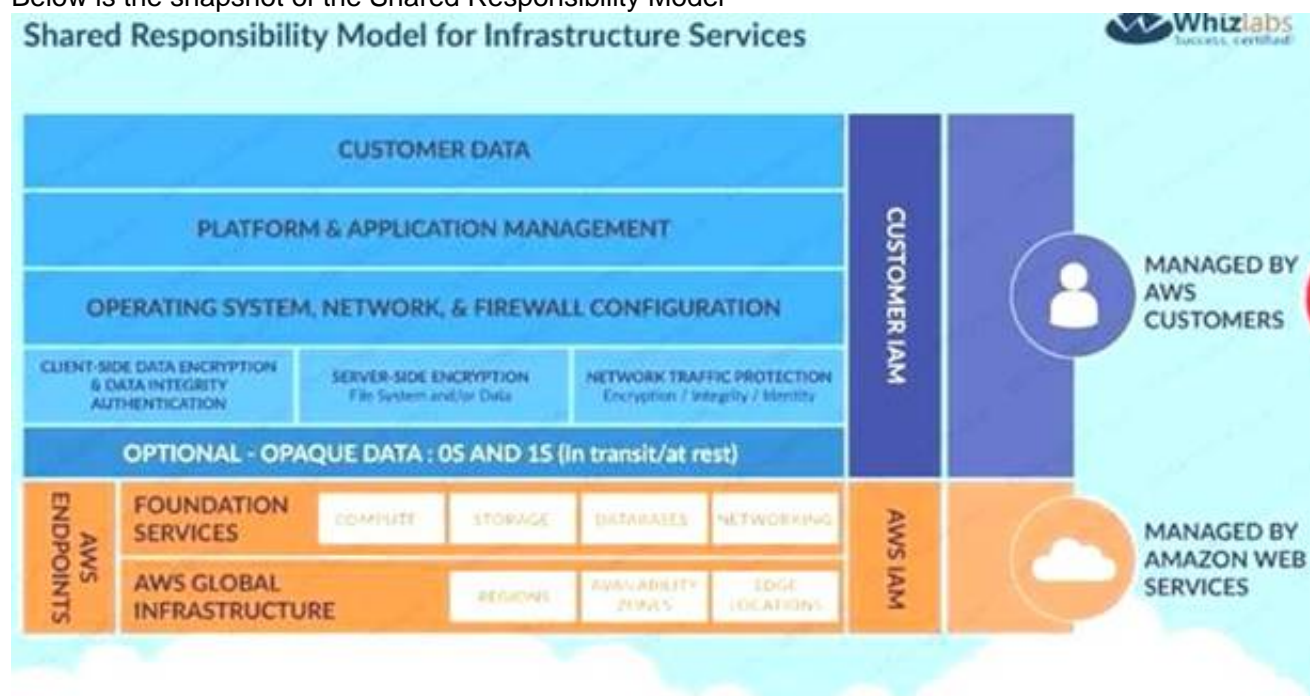
Which of the following is the responsibility of the customer? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.  
Please select:

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Below is the snapshot of the Shared Responsibility Model



For more information on AWS Security best practises, please refer to below URL  
[.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Practices](https://awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Practices).

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

**NEW QUESTION 138**

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

- A. Use AWS Config to check the state of the EC2 instance for any sort of security issues.



- B. Use AWS Inspector API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor API's in the pipeline for the EC2 Instances
- D. Use AWS Security Groups to ensure no vulnerabilities are present

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

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

- A. Delete the root access account
- B. Create an Admin 1AM user with the necessary permissions
- C. Change the password for the root account.
- D. Delete the root access keys

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

All AWS accounts have root user credentials (that is, the credentials of the account owner). These credentials allow full access to all resources in the account. Because you cant restrict permissions for root user credentials, we recommend that you delete your root user access keys. Then create AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) user credentials for everyday interaction with AWS. Option A is incorrect since you cannot delete the root access account  
Option C is partially correct but cannot be used as the ideal solution for safeguarding the account For more information on root access vs admin 1AM users, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/er/root-vs-iam.html>  
The correct answers are: Create an Admin 1AM user with the necessary permissions. Delete the root access keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 142**

You need to create a Linux EC2 instance in AWS. Which of the following steps is used to ensure secure authentication the EC2 instance from a windows machine.  
Choose 2 answers from the options given below.  
Please select:

- A. Ensure to create a strong password for logging into the EC2 Instance
- B. Create a key pair using putty
- C. Use the private key to log into the instance
- D. Ensure the password is passed securely using SSL

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can use Amazon EC2 to create your key pair. Alternatively, you could use a third-party tool and then import the public key to Amazon EC2. Each key pair requires a name. Be sure to choose a name that is easy to remember. Amazon EC2 associates the public key with the name that you specify as the key name. Amazon EC2 stores the public key only, and you store the private key. Anyone who possesses your private key can decrypt login information, so it's important that you store your private keys in a secure place.  
Options A and D are incorrect since you should use key pairs for secure access to Ec2 Instances For more information on EC2 key pairs, please refer to below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-key-pairs.html>  
The correct answers are: Create a key pair using putty. Use the private key to log into the instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 143**

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

- A. Create an 1AM user and generate encryption keys for that use
- B. Create a policy for Redshift readonly acces
- C. Embed th keys in the application.
- D. Create an HSM client certificate in Redshift and authenticate using this certificate.
- E. Create a Redshift read-only access policy in 1AM and embed those credentials in the application.
- F. Use roles that allow a web identity federated user to assume a role that allows access to the Redshift table by providing temporary credentials.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

"When you write such an app, you'll make requests to AWS services that must be signed with an AWS access key. However, we strongly recommend that you do not embed or distribute long-term AWS credentials with apps that a user downloads t device, even in an encrypted store. Instead, build your app so that it requests temporary AWS security credentials dynamica when needed using web identify federation. The supplied temporary credentials map to an AWS role that has only the permissioi needed to perform the tasks required by the mobile app".  
Option A.B and C are all automatically incorrect because you need to use 1AM Roles for Secure access to services For more information on web identity federation please refer to the below Link: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_oidc.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html)



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

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**NEW QUESTION 144**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

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

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

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Option A and C are incorrect since CloudTrail needs to be used as part of the solution Option B is incorrect since the auditor needs to have access to CloudTrail

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 151**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

Option A is incorrect since it is not necessary that servers should only be running Hyper-V Options C and D are incorrect since it is not necessary that IAM users and groups are created For more information on the Systems Manager role please refer to the below URL:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

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 160**

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

Examining CMK Permissions to Determine the Scope of Potential Usage

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

Examining AWS CloudTrail Logs to Determine Actual Usage

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 163**

A company wants to use Cloudtrail for logging all API activity. They want to segregate the logging of data events and management events. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

Please select:

- A. Create one Cloudtrail log group for data events
- B. Create one trail that logs data events to an S3 bucket
- C. Create another trail that logs management events to another S3 bucket
- D. Create another Cloudtrail log group for management events

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

You can configure multiple trails differently so that the trails process and log only the events that you specify. For example, one trail can log read-only data and management events, so that all read-only events are delivered to one S3 bucket. Another trail can log only write-only data and management events, so that all write-only events are delivered to a separate S3 bucket

Options A and D are invalid because you have to create a trail and not a log group

For more information on managing events with cloudtrail, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/loHEing-manasement-and-dataevents- with-cloudtrai>

The correct answers are: Create one trail that logs data events to an S3 bucket. Create another trail that logs management events to another S3 bucket

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 164**

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



Whether any ports are left open other than admin ones like SSH and RDP  
Whether any ports to the database server other than ones from the web server security group are open Which of the following can help achieve this in the easiest way possible. You don't want to carry out an extra configuration changes?  
Please select:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Trusted Advisor checks for compliance with the following security recommendations:  
Limited access to common administrative ports to only a small subset of addresses. This includes ports 22 (SSH), 23 (Telnet) 3389 (RDP), and 5500 (VNC).  
Limited access to common database ports. This includes ports 1433 (MSSQL Server), 1434 (MSSQL Monitor), 3306 (MySQL), Oracle (1521) and 5432 (PostgreSQL).  
Option A is partially correct but then you would need to write custom rules for this. The AWS trusted advisor can give you all o these checks on its dashboard  
Option C is incorrect. Amazon Inspector needs a software agent to be installed on all EC2 instances that are included in th. assessment target, the security of which you want to evaluate with Amazon Inspector. It monitors the behavior of the EC2 instance on which it is installed, including network, file system, and process activity, and collects a wide set of behavior and configuration data (telemetry), which it then passes to the Amazon Inspector service.  
Our question's requirement is to choose a choice that is easy to implement. Hence Trusted Advisor is more appropriate for this ) question.  
Options D is invalid because this service dont provide these details.  
For more information on the Trusted Advisor, please visit the following URL <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor>>  
The correct answer is: AWS Trusted Advisor Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

Strategies for Using Multiple AWS Accounts		
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.

Option A is partially valid , you can segregate resources , but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.  
Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult  
For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL:

option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.  
Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: [https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)  
The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

**NEW QUESTION 172**

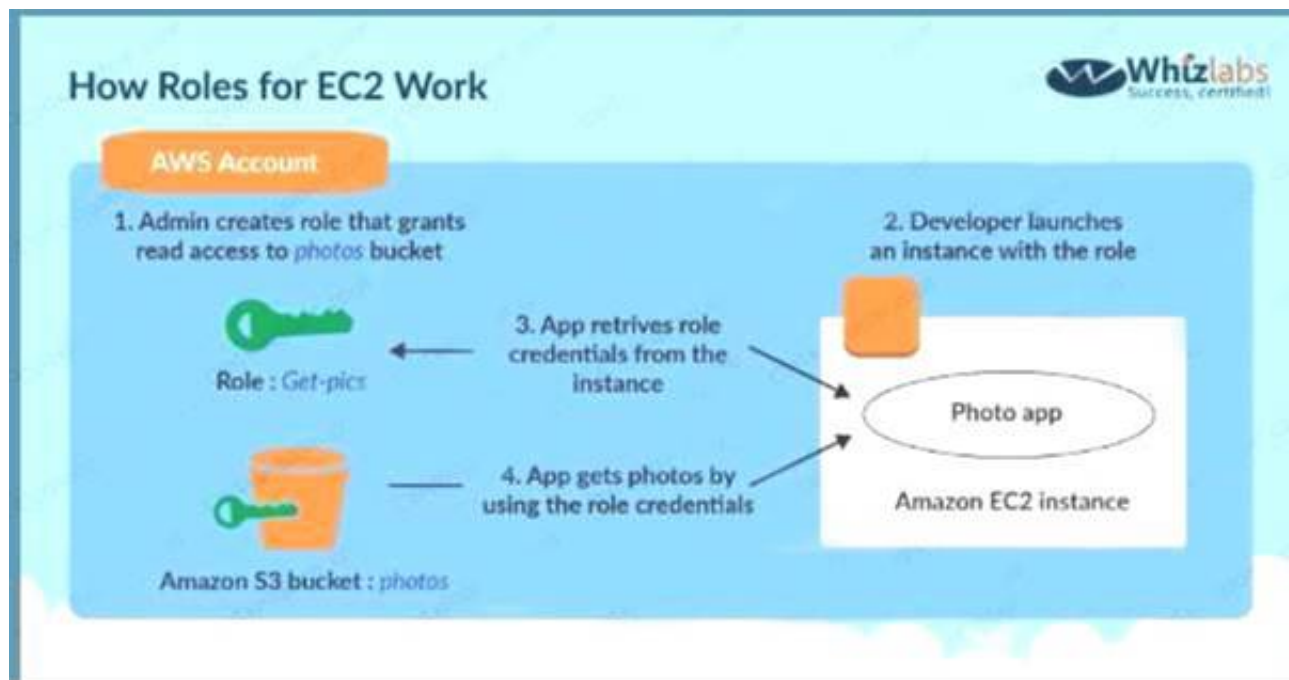
An application is designed to run on an EC2 Instance. The applications needs to work with an S3 bucket. From a security perspective , what is the ideal way for the EC2 instance/ application to be configured?  
Please select:

- 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 practicse 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](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 173

Your company has an EC2 Instance hosted in AWS. This EC2 Instance hosts an application. Currently this application is experiencing a number of issues. You need to inspect the network packets to see what the type of error that is occurring? Which one of the below steps can help address this issue? Please select:

- A. Use the VPC Flow Logs.
- B. Use a network monitoring tool provided by an AWS partner.
- C. Use another instance
- D. Setup a port to "promiscuous mode" and sniff the traffic to analyze the packet
- E. -
- F. Use Cloudwatch metric

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 177

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 178

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



Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 181

Your company has the following setup in AWS

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Your answer is incorrect Answer -D

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS WAF which can be used to protect Application Load Balancers and CloudFront

A web access control list (web ACL) gives you fine-grained control over the web requests that your Amazon CloudFront distributions or Application Load Balancers respond to. You can allow or block the following types of requests:

Originate from an IP address or a range of IP addresses

Originate from a specific country or countries

Contain a specified string or match a regular expression (regex) pattern in a particular part of requests

Exceed a specified length

Appear to contain malicious SQL code (known as SQL injection)

Appear to contain malicious scripts (known as cross-site scripting)

Option A is invalid because by default Security Groups have the Deny policy

Options B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to block IP addresses

For information on AWS WAF, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses

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#### NEW QUESTION 182

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

Choose the correct answer

Please select:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost cloud storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. Customers can reliably store large or

small amounts of data for as little as

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

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

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

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

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

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

#### NEW QUESTION 185

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, it 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 188

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

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

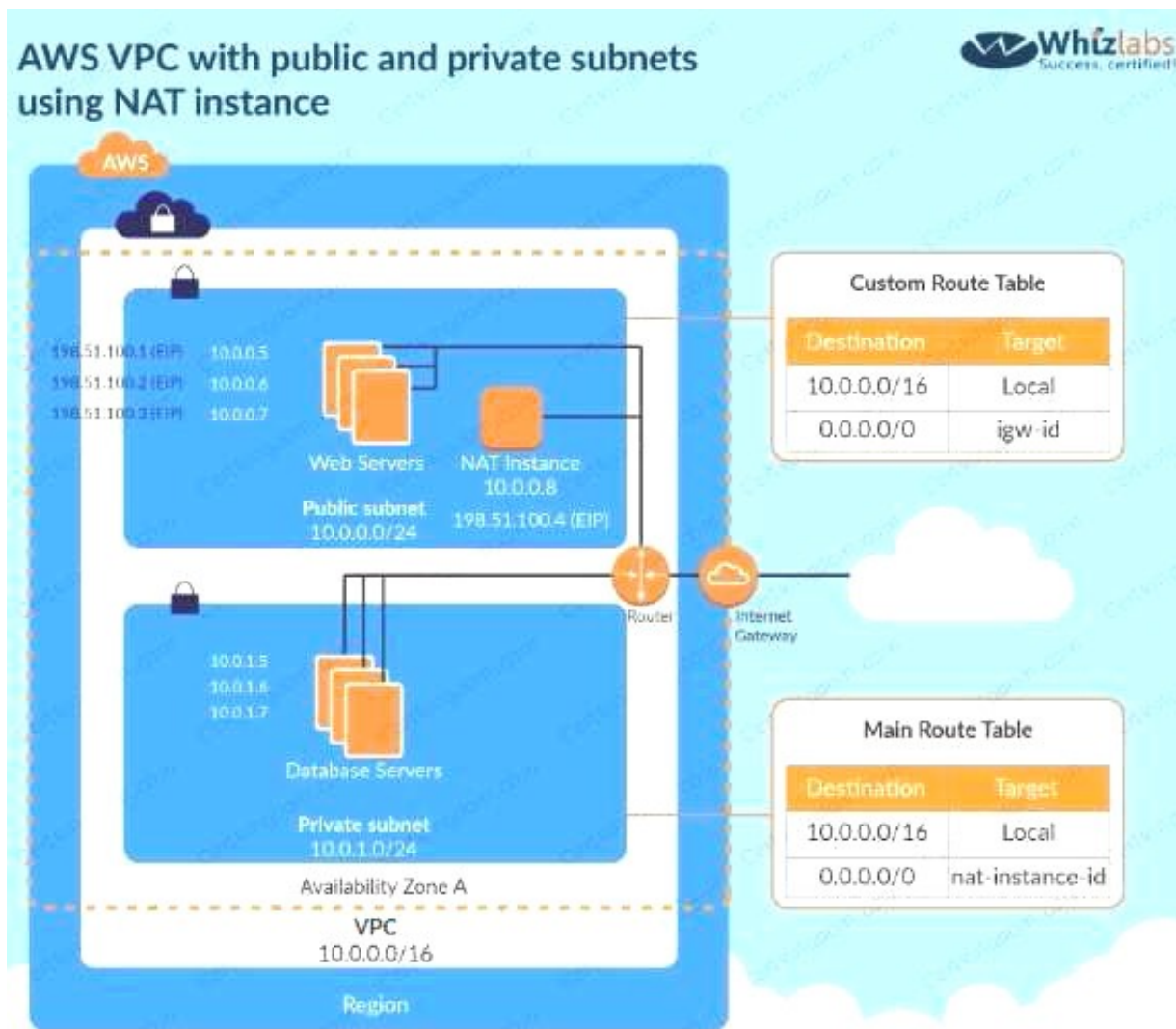
Please select:

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The below diagram shows how the NAT instance works. To make EC2 instances very secure, they need to be in a private sub such as the database server shown below with no EIP and all traffic routed via the NAT.



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

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

For more information on NAT instance, please refer to the below Link: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/PC\\_Instance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/PC_Instance.html)

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

#### NEW QUESTION 191

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

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

Please select:

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following The AWS Documentation mentions the following

OIDC identity providers are entities in IAM that describe an identity provider (IdP) service that supports the OpenID Connect (OIDC) standard. You use an OIDC identity provider when you want to establish trust between an OIDC-compatible IdP—such as Google, Salesforce, and many others—and your AWS account. This is useful if you are creating a mobile app or web application that requires access to AWS resources, but you don't want to create custom sign-in code or manage your own user identities.

Option A is invalid because in the security groups you would not mention this information/ Option C is invalid because SAML is used for federated authentication

Option D is invalid because you need to use the OIDC identity provider in AWS For more information on OIDC identity providers, please refer to the below Link:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_create\\_oidc.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_create_oidc.html) The correct answer is: Create an OIDC identity provider in AWS



**NEW QUESTION 196**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

User pools provide:

Sign-up and sign-in services.

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

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

User directory management and user profiles.

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 197**

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 202**

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 203**

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 subscribers and assign the GetObject permission to this user

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 208**

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