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Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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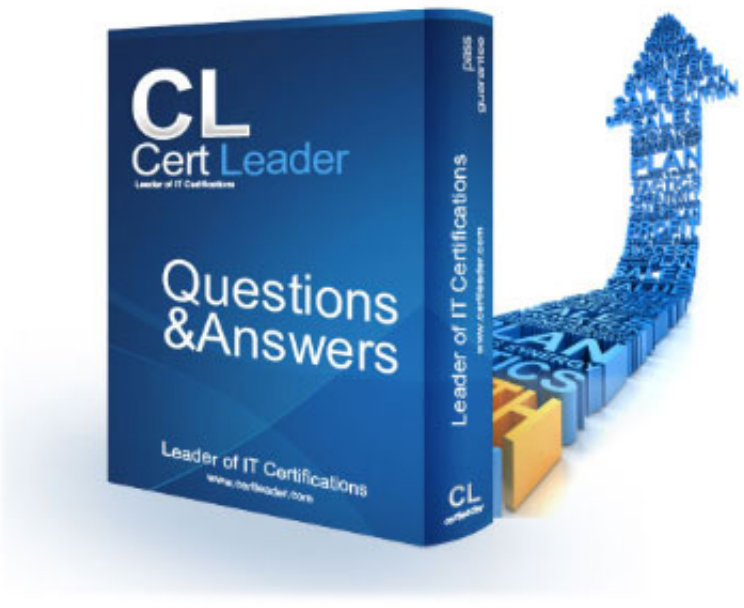

NEW QUESTION 1
You have a vendor that needs access to an AWS resource. You create an AWS user account. You want to restrict access to the resource using a policy for just that user over a brief period. Which of the following would be an ideal policy to use?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation gives an example on such a case
Inline policies are useful if you want to maintain a strict one-to-one relationship between a policy and the principal entity that if s applied to. For example, you want to be sure that the permissions in a policy are not inadvertently assigned to a principal entity other than the one they're intended for. When you use an inline policy, the permissions in the policy cannot be inadvertently attached to the wrong principal entity. In addition, when you use the AWS Management Console to delete that principal entit the policies embedded in the principal entity are deleted as well. That's because they are part of the principal entity.
Option A is invalid because AWS Managed Polices are ok for a group of users, but for individual users,
inline policies are better.
Option C and D are invalid because they are specifically meant for access to S3 buckets For more information on policies, please visit the following URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access managed-vs-inline
The correct answer is: An Inline Policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 2
A company wants to have a secure way of generating, storing and managing cryptographic exclusive access for the keys. Which of the following can be used for this purpose?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
The AWS CloudHSM service helps you meet corporate, contractual and regulatory compliance requirements for data security by using dedicated Hardware Security Module (HSM) instances within the AWS cloud. AWS and AWS Marketplace partners offer a variety of solutions for protecting sensitive data within the AWS platform, but for some applications and data subject to contractual or regulatory mandates for managing cryptographic keys, additional protection may be necessary. CloudHSM complements existing data protection solutions and allows you to protect your encryption keys within HSMs that are desigr and validated to government standards for secure key management. CloudHSM allows you to securely generate, store and manage cryptographic keys used for data encryption in a way that keys are accessible only by you.
Option A.B and Care invalid because in all of these cases, the management of the key will be with AWS. Here the question specifically mentions that you want to have exclusive access over the keys. This can be achieved with Cloud HSM
For more information on CloudHSM, please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faq:
The correct answer is: Use Cloud HSM Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 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 explogts like SQL injection and cross-site scripting. With AWS WAF you first identify the resource (either an Amazon CloudFront distribution or an Application Load Balancer) that you need to protect. Option A is invalid because this will only give advise on how you can better the security in your AWS account but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.
Option C is invalid because this can be used to scan EC2 Instances for vulnerabilities but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.
Option D is invalid because this can be used to check config changes but not protect against threats mentioned in the quest
For more information on AWS WAF, please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/waf/details;
The correct answer is: AWS WAF
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NEW QUESTION 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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation states the following
• AWS managed CM Ks: You cannot manage key rotation for AWS managed CMKs. AWS KMS automatically rotates AWS managed keys every three years (1095 days).
Note: AWS-managed CMKs are rotated every 3yrs, Customer-Managed CMKs are rotated every 365- days from when rotation is enabled.
Option A, B, C are invalid because the dettings for automatic key rotation is not changeable. For more information on key rotation please visit the below URL https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/rotate-keys.html
AWS managed CMKs are CMKs in your account that are created, managed, and used on your behalf by an AWS service that is integrated with AWS KMS. This CMK is unique to your AWS account and region. Only the service that created the AWS managed CMK can use it
You can login to you 1AM dashbaord . Click on "Encryption Keys" You will find the list based on the services you are using as follows:
• aws/elasticfilesystem 1 aws/lightsail
• aws/s3
• aws/rds and many more Detailed Guide: KMS
You can recognize AWS managed CMKs because their aliases have the format aws/service-name, such as aws/redshift. Typically, a service creates its AWS managed CMK in your account when you set up the service or the first time you use the CMfC
The AWS services that integrate with AWS KMS can use it in many different ways. Some services create AWS managed CMKs in your account. Other services require that you specify a customer managed CMK that you have created. And, others support both types of CMKs to allow you the ease of an AWS managed CMK or the control of a customer-managed CMK
Rotation period for CMKs is as follows:
• AWS managed CMKs: 1095 days
• Customer managed CMKs: 365 days
Since question mentions about "CMK where backing keys is managed by AWS", its Amazon(AWS) managed and its rotation period turns out to be 1095 days{every 3 years)
For more details, please check below AWS Docs: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html The correct answer is: After 3 years
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NEW QUESTION 7
You have a 2 tier application hosted in AWS. It consists of a web server and database server (SQL Server) hosted on separate EC2 Instances. You are devising the security groups for these EC2 Instances. The Web tier needs to be accessed by users across the Internet. You have created a web security group(wg-123) and database security group(db-345). Which combination of the following security group rules will allow the application to be secure and functional. Choose 2 answers from the options given below.
Please select:

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The Web security groups should allow access for ports 80 and 443 for HTTP and HTTPS traffic to all users from the internet.
The database security group should just allow access from the web security group from port 1433. Option C is invalid because this is not a valid configuration
Option D is invalid because database security should not be allowed on the internet For more information on Security Groups please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/usins-network-security.htmll
The correct answers are: wg-123 - Allow ports 80 and 443 from 0.0.0.0/0, db-345 - Allow port 1433 from wg-123
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NEW QUESTION 8
A company wants to have an Intrusion detection system available for their VPC in AWS. They want to have complete control over the system. Which of the following would be ideal to implement?
Please select:

A. Use AWS WAF to catch all intrusions occurring on the systems in the VPC
B. Use a custom solution available in the AWS Marketplace
C. Use VPC Flow logs to detect the issues and flag them accordingly.
D. Use AWS Cloudwatch to monitor all traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:
Sometimes companies want to have custom solutions in place for monitoring Intrusions to their systems. In such a case, you can use the AWS Marketplace for looking at custom solutions.

Option A.C and D are all invalid because they cannot be used to conduct intrusion detection or prevention.
For more information on using custom security solutions please visit the below URL
https://d1.awsstatic.com/Marketplace/security/AWSMP_Security_Solution%200verview.pdf For more information on using custom security solutions please visit the below URL: https://d1 .awsstatic.com/Marketplace/security/AWSMP Security Solution%20Overview.pd1 The correct answer is: Use a custom solution available in the AWS Marketplace Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 9
Your IT Security department has mandated that all data on EBS volumes created for underlying EC2 Instances need to be encrypted. Which of the following can help achieve this?
Please select:

A. AWS KMS API
B. AWS Certificate Manager
C. API Gateway with STS
D. 1AM Access Key

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS KMS
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your dat
A. AWS KMS is integrated with other AWS
services including Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Redshift Amazon Elastic Transcoder, Amazon WorkMail, Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and others to make it simple to encrypt your data with encryption keys that you manage
Option B is incorrect - The AWS Certificate manager can be used to generate SSL certificates that can be used to encrypt traffic transit, but not at rest
Option C is incorrect is again used for issuing tokens when using API gateway for traffic in transit. Option D is used for secure access to EC2 Instances
For more information on AWS KMS, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/overview.htmll The correct answer is: AWS KMS API
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NEW QUESTION 10
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.ama2on.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/ShareObiectPreSisnedURL.html
The correct answer is: Use Pre-signed URL's Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 10
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/loeeing-usine-cloudtrail.html The correct answer is: Enable a trail in Cloudtrail
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NEW QUESTION 14
Your company has defined a number of EC2 Instances over a period of 6 months. They want to know if any of the security groups allow unrestricted access to a resource. What is the best option to accomplish this requirement?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

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

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

NEW QUESTION 18
A company is using CloudTrail to log all AWS API activity for all regions in all of its accounts. The CISO has asked that additional steps be taken to protect the integrity of the log files.
What combination of steps will protect the log files from intentional or unintentional alteration? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
To determine whether a log file was modified, deleted, or unchanged after CloudTrail delivered it you can use CloudTrail log fill integrity validation. This feature is built using industry standard algorithms: SHA-256 for hashing and SHA-256 with RSA for digital signing. This makes it computationally infeasible to modify, delete or forge CloudTrail log files without detection.
Option B is invalid because there is no such thing as Trusted Advisor Cloud Trail checks Option D is invalid because Systems Manager cannot be used for this purpose.
Option E is invalid because Security Groups cannot be used to block calls from other services For more information on Cloudtrail log file validation, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-loe-file-validationintro. htmll
For more information on delivering Cloudtrail logs from multiple accounts, please visit the below URL:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-receive-logs-from-multipleaccounts. html
The correct answers are: Create an S3 bucket in a dedicated log account and grant the other accounts write only access. Deliver all log files from every account to this S3 bucket, Enable Cloud Trail log file integrity validation
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NEW QUESTION 22
You have just received an email from AWS Support stating that your AWS account might have been compromised. Which of the following steps would you look to carry out immediately. Choose 3 answers from the options below.
Please select:

A. Change the root account password.
B. Rotate all 1AM access keys
C. Keep all resources running to avoid disruption
D. Change the password for all 1AM user

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
One of the articles from AWS mentions what should be done in such a scenario
If you suspect that your account has been compromised, or if you have received a notification from AWS that the account has been compromised, perform the following tasks:
Change your AWS root account password and the passwords of any 1AM users. Delete or rotate all root and AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) access keys.
Delete any resources on your account you didn't create, especially running EC2 instances, EC2 spot bids, or 1AM users.
Respond to any notifications you received from AWS Support through the AWS Support Center. Option C is invalid because there could be compromised instances or resources running on your environment. They should be shutdown or stopped immediately.
For more information on the article, please visit the below URL: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledee-center/potential-account-compromise>
The correct answers are: Change the root account password. Rotate all 1AM access keys. Change the password for all 1AM users. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 25
Your company is planning on hosting an internal network in AWS. They want machines in the VPC to authenticate using private certificates. They want to minimize the work and maintenance in working with certificates. What is the ideal way to fulfil this requirement.
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
ACM is tightly linked with AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority. You can use ACM PCA to create a private certificate authority (CA) and then use ACM to issue private certificates. These are SSL/TLS X.509 certificates that identify users, computers, applications, services, servers, and other devices internally. Private certificates cannot be publicly trusted
Option A is partially invalid. Windows Server 2016 Certificate Manager can be used but since there is a requirement to "minimize the work and maintenance", AWS Certificate Manager should be used Option C and D are invalid because these cannot be used for managing certificates.
For more information on ACM, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html
The correct answer is: Consider using AWS Certificate Manager Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 30
A security team must present a daily briefing to the CISO that includes a report of which of the company's thousands of EC2 instances and on-premises servers are missing the latest security patches. All instances/servers must be brought into compliance within 24 hours so they do not show up on the next day's report.
How can the security team fulfill these requirements?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use the Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report and also install the missing patches The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager automates the process of patching managed instances with security-related updates. For Linux-based instances, you can also install patches for non-security updates. You can patch fileets of Amazon EC2 instances or your on-premises servers and virtual machines (VMs) by operating system type. This includes supported versions of Windows, Ubuntu
Server, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES), and Amazon Linux. You can scan instances to see only a report of missing patches, or you can scan and automatically install
all missing patches.
Option A is invalid because Amazon QuickSight and Cloud Trail cannot be used to generate the list of servers that don't meet compliance needs.
Option C is wrong because deploying instances via new AMI'S would impact the applications hosted on these servers
Option D is invalid because Amazon Trusted Advisor cannot be used to generate the list of servers that don't meet compliance needs.

For more information on the AWS Patch Manager, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/systems-manager-patch.html (
The correct answer is: Use Systems Manger Patch Manger to generate the report of out of compliance instances/ servers. Use Systems Manager Patch Manger to install the missing patches. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 33
Your development team has started using AWS resources for development purposes. The AWS account has just been created. Your IT Security team is worried about possible leakage of AWS keys. What is the first level of measure that should be taken to protect the AWS account.
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The first level or measure that should be taken is to delete the keys for the 1AM root user
When you log into your account and go to your Security Access dashboard, this is the first step that can be seen

Option B and C are wrong because creation of 1AM groups and roles will not change the impact of leakage of AWS root access keys
Option D is wrong because the first key aspect is to protect the access keys for the root account For more information on best practises for Security Access keys, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html
The correct answer is: Delete the AWS keys for the root account Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 38
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 OpsWor 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/eeneral/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 41
You need to ensure that objects in an S3 bucket are available in another region. This is because of the criticality of the data that is hosted in the S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is partially correct but a big maintenance over head to create and maintain a script when the functionality is already available in S3
Option C is invalid because snapshots are not available in S3 Option D is invalid because versioning will not replicate objects The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Cross-region replication is a bucket-level configuration that enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buck in different AWS Regions.
For more information on Cross region replication in the Simple Storage Service, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.html
The correct answer is: Enable cross region replication for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 45
Every application in a company's portfolio has a separate AWS account for development and production. The security team wants to prevent the root user and all 1AM users in the production accounts from accessing a specific set of unneeded services. How can they control this functionality? Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
As an administrator of the master account of an organization, you can restrict which AWS services and individual API actions the users and roles in each member account can access. This restriction even overrides the administrators of member accounts in the organization. When AWS Organizations blocks access to a service or API action for a member account a user or role in that account can't access any prohibited service or API action, even if an administrator of a member account explicitly grants such permissions in an 1AM policy. Organization permissions overrule account permissions. Option B is invalid because service policies cannot be assigned to the root account at the account
level.
Option C and D are invalid because 1AM policies alone at the account level would not be able to suffice the requirement
For more information, please visit the below URL id=docs_orgs_console https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGi manage attach-policy.html
The correct answer is: Create a Service Control Policy that denies access to the services. Assemble all production accounts in an organizational unit. Apply the policy to that organizational unit
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NEW QUESTION 49
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 ephermal 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.htmll
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 53
You are working in the media industry and you have created a web application where users will be able to upload photos they create to your website. This web application must be able to call the S3 API in order to be able to function. Where should you store your API credentials whilst maintaining the maximum level of security?
Please select:

A. Save the API credentials to your PHP files.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Applications must sign their API requests with AWS credentials. Therefore, if you are an application developer, you need a strategy for managing credentials for your applications that run on EC2 instances. For example, you can securely distribute your AWS credentials to the instances, enabling the applications on those instances to use your credentials to sign requests, whil protecting your credentials from other users. However, it's challenging to securely distribute credentials to each instance. especially those that AWS creates on your behalf, such as Spot Instances or instances in Auto Scaling groups. You must also be able to update the credentials on each instance when you rotate your AWS credentials.
1AM roles are designed so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring yo manage the security credentials that the applications use.
Option A.C and D are invalid because using AWS Credentials in an application in production is a direct no recommendation 1 secure access
For more information on 1AM Roles, please visit the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html
The correct answer is: Don't save your API credentials. Instead create a role in 1AM and assign this role to an EC2 instance when you first create it
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NEW QUESTION 56
You are building a large-scale confidential documentation web server on AWSand all of the documentation for it will be stored on S3. One of the requirements is that it cannot be publicly accessible from S3 directly, and you will need to use Cloud Front to accomplish this. Which of the methods listed below would satisfy the requirements as outlined? Choose an answer from the options below
Please select:
A. Create an Identity and Access Management (1AM) user for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that 1AM User.
B. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.
C. Create individual policies for each bucket the documents are stored in and in that policy grant access to only CloudFront.
D. Create an S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you want to use CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies to provide access to objects in your Amazon S3 bucket you probably also want to prevent users from accessing your Amazon S3 objects using Amazon S3 URLs. If users access your objects directly in Amazon S3, they bypass the controls provided by CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies, for example, control over the date and time that a user can no longer access your content and control over which IP addresses can be used to access content. In addition, if user's access objects both through CloudFront and directly by using Amazon S3 URLs, CloudFront ace logs are less useful because they're incomplete.
Option A is invalid because you need to create a Origin Access Identity for Cloudfront and not an 1AM user
Option C and D are invalid because using policies will not help fulfil the requirement For more information on Origin Access Identity please see the below Link:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contentrestrictine- access-to-s3.htmll
The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.
(
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NEW QUESTION 58
Your company makes use of S3 buckets for storing dat

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is given in the AWS Documentation as an example rule in AWS Config Example rules with triggers
Example rule with configuration change trigger
1. You add the AWS Config managed rule, S3_BUCKET_LOGGING_ENABLED, to your account to check whether your Amazon S3 buckets have logging enabled.
2. The trigger type for the rule is configuration changes. AWS Config runs the evaluations for the rule when an Amazon S3 bucket is created, changed, or deleted.
3. When a bucket is updated, the configuration change triggers the rule and AWS Config evaluates whether the bucket is compliant against the rule.
Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to scan all buckets
Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to check for logging enablement for buckets.
For more information on Config Rules please see the below Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config-rules.html
The correct answer is: Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 60
An application running on EC2 instances in a VPC must access sensitive data in the data center. The access must be encrypted in transit and have consistent low latency. Which hybrid architecture will meet these requirements?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Since this is required over a consistency low latency connection, you should use Direct Connect. For encryption, you can make use of a VPN
Option A is invalid because exposing an HTTPS endpoint will not help all traffic to flow between a VPC and the data center.
Option C is invalid because low latency is a key requirement Option D is invalid because only Direct Connect will not suffice
For more information on the connection options please see the below Link: https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-multiple-vpc-vpn-connection-sharint
The correct answer is: A VPN between the VPC and the data center over a Direct Connect connection Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 62
A company has several Customer Master Keys (CMK), some of which have imported key material.
Each CMK must be rotated annually.
What two methods can the security team use to rotate each key? Select 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Automatic key rotation is available for all customer managed CMKs with KMS-generated key material. It is not available for CMKs that have imported key material (the value of the Origin field is External), but you can rotate these CMKs manually.
Rotating Keys Manually
You might want to create a newCMKand use it in place of a current CMK instead of enabling automatic key rotation. When the new CMK has different cryptographic material than the current CMK, using the new CMK has the same effect as changing the backing key in an existing CMK. The process of replacing one CMK with another is known as manual key rotation.
When you begin using the new CMK, be sure to keep the original CMK enabled so that AWS KMS can decrypt data that the original CMK encrypted. When decrypting data, KMS identifies the CMK that was used to encrypt the data, and it uses the sam CMK to decrypt the dat
A. As long as you keep both
the original and new CMKs enabled, AWS KMS can decrypt any data that was encrypted by either CMK.
Option B is invalid because you also need to point the key alias to the new key Option C is invalid because existing CMK keys cannot be rotated as they are
Option E is invalid because deleting existing keys will not guarantee the creation of a new default CMK key
For more information on Key rotation please see the below Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/rotate-keys.html
The correct answers are: Enable automatic key rotation for a CMK, Import new key material to a new CMK; Point the key alias to the new CMK.
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NEW QUESTION 63
A company continually generates sensitive records that it stores in an S3 bucket. All objects in the bucket are encrypted using SSE-KMS using one of the company's CMKs. Company compliance policies require that no more than one month of data be encrypted using the same encryption key. What solution below will meet the company's requirements?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use a Lambda function to create a new key and then update the S3 bucket to use the new key. Remember not to delete the old key, else you will not be able to decrypt the documents stored in the S3 bucket using the older key.
Option B is incorrect because AWS KMS cannot rotate keys on a monthly basis
Option C is incorrect because deleting the old key means that you cannot access the older objects Option D is incorrect because rotating key material is not possible.
For more information on AWS KMS keys, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/concepts.htmll
The correct answer is: Trigger a Lambda function with a monthly CloudWatch event that creates a new CMK and updates the S3 bucket to use the new CMK.
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NEW QUESTION 68
Company policy requires that all insecure server protocols, such as FTP, Telnet, HTTP, etc be disabled on all servers. The security team would like to regularly check all servers to ensure compliance with this requirement by using a scheduled CloudWatch event to trigger a review of the current infrastructure. What process will check compliance of the company's EC2 instances?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is incorrect because querying Trusted Advisor API's are not possible
Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty should be used to detect threats and not check the compliance of security protocols.
Option D states that Run Amazon Inspector using runtime behavior analysis rules which will analyze the behavior of your instances during an assessment run, and provide guidance about how to make your EC2 instances more secure.

Insecure Server Protocols
This rule helps determine whether your EC2 instances allow support for insecure and unencrypted ports/services such as FTP, Telnet HTTP, IMAP, POP version 3, SMTP, SNMP versions 1 and 2, rsh, and rlogin.
For more information, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.eom/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector_runtime-behavioranalysis. html#insecure-protocols
(
The correct answer is: Run an Amazon Inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.
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NEW QUESTION 69
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 :al!ow 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 ow 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.htmll
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 74
How can you ensure that instance in an VPC does not use AWS DNS for routing DNS requests. You want to use your own managed DNS instance. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In order to use your own DNS server, you need to ensure that you create a new custom DHCP options set with the IP of th custom DNS server. You cannot modify the existing set, so you need to create a new one.
Option A is invalid because you cannot make changes to an existing DHCP options Set.
Option C is invalid because this can only be used to work with Routes and not with a custom DNS solution.
Option D is invalid because this needs to be done at the VPC level and not at the Subnet level For more information on DHCP options set, please visit the following url https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC DHCP Options.html
The correct answer is: Create a new DHCP options set and replace the existing one. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 77
You need to have a cloud security device which would allow to generate encryption keys based on FIPS 140-2 Level 3. Which of the following can be used for this purpose.
Please select:

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
AWS Key Management Service (KMS) now uses FIPS 140-2 validated hardware security modules (HSM) and supports FIPS 140-2 validated endpoints, which provide independent assurances about the confidentiality and integrity of your keys.
All master keys in AWS KMS regardless of their creation date or origin are automatically protected using FIPS 140-2 validated
HSMs. defines four levels of security, simply named "Level 1" to "Level 4". It does not specify in detail what level of security is required by any particular

application.
• FIPS 140-2 Level 1 the lowest, imposes very limited requirements; loosely, all components must
be "production-grade" anc various egregious kinds of insecurity must be absent
• FIPS 140-2 Level 2 adds requirements for physical tamper-evidence and role-based authentication.
• FIPS 140-2 Level 3 adds requirements for physical tamper-resistance (making it difficult for attackers to gain access to sensitive information contained in the module) and identity-based authentication, and for a physical or logical separation between the interfaces by which "critical security parameters" enter and leave the module, and its other interfaces.
• FIPS 140-2 Level 4 makes the physical security requirements more stringent and requires robustness against environmental attacks.
AWSCIoudHSM provides you with a FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated single-tenant HSM cluster in your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPQ to store and use your keys. You have exclusive control over how your keys are used via an authentication mechanism independent from AWS. You interact with keys in your AWS CloudHSM cluster similar to the way you interact with your applications running in Amazon EC2.
AWS KMS allows you to create and control the encryption keys used by your applications and supported AWS services in multiple regions around the world from a single console. The service uses a FIPS 140-2 validated HSM to protect the security of your keys. Centralized management of all your keys in AWS KMS lets you enforce who can use your keys under which conditions, when they get rotated, and who can manage them.
AWS KMS HSMs are validated at level 2 overall and at level 3 in the following areas:
• Cryptographic Module Specification
• Roles, Services, and Authentication
• Physical Security
• Design Assurance
So I think that we can have 2 answers for this question. Both A & D.
• https://aws.amazon.com/blo15s/security/aws-key-management-service- now-ffers-flps-140-2- validated-cryptographic-m< enabling-easier-adoption-of-the-service-for-regulated-workloads/
• https://a ws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faqs/
• https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/
• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RPS
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based hardware security module (HSM) that enables you to easily generate and use your own encryption keys on the AWS Cloud. With CloudHSM, you can manage your own encryption keys using FIPS 140-2 Level 3 validated HSMs. CloudHSM offers you the filexibility to integrate with your applications using industry-standard APIs, such as PKCS#11, Java
Cryptography Extensions ()CE). and Microsoft CryptoNG (CNG) libraries. CloudHSM is also standardscompliant and enables you to export all of your keys to most other commercially-available HSMs. It is a fully-managed service that automates time-consuming administrative tasks for you, such as hardware provisioning, software patching, high-availability, and backups. CloudHSM also enables you to scale quickly by adding and removing HSM capacity on-demand, with no up-front costs.
All other options are invalid since AWS Cloud HSM is the prime service that offers FIPS 140-2 Level 3 compliance
For more information on CloudHSM, please visit the following url https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm;
The correct answers are: AWS KMS, AWS Cloud HSM Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 79
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 Amazoi. S3 resources.
You can enforce the MFA authentication requirement using the aws:MultiFactorAuthAge key in a bucket policy. 1AM users car 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 1AM User Guide.

Option B is invalid because just enabling bucket versioning will not guarantee replication of objects Option D is invalid because the condition for the bucket policy needs to be set accordingly For more information on example bucket policies, please visit the following URL: •
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html
Also versioning and Cross Region replication can ensure that objects will be available in the destination region in case the primary region fails.
For more information on CRR, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.html
The correct answers are: Enable bucket versioning and also enable CRR, For the Bucket policy add a condition for {"Null": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthAge": true}}
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NEW QUESTION 83
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 84
Which technique can be used to integrate AWS 1AM (Identity and Access Management) with an on Questions & Answers PDF P-63
premise LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory service? Please select:

A. Use an 1AM policy that references the LDAP account identifiers and the AWS credentials.
B. Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP.
C. Use AWS Security Token Service from an identity broker to issue short-lived AWS credentials.
D. Use 1AM roles to automatically rotate the 1AM credentials when LDAP credentials are update

Answer: B

Explanation:
On the AWS Blog site the following information is present to help on this context
The newly released whitepaper. Single Sign-On: Integrating AWS, OpenLDAP, and Shibboleth, will help you integrate your existing LDAP-based user directory with AWS. When you integrate your existing directory with AWS, your users can access AWS by using their existing credentials. This means that your users don't need to maintain yet another user name and password just to access AWS resources.
Option A.C and D are all invalid because in this sort of configuration, you have to use SAML to enable single sign on.
For more information on integrating AWS with LDAP for Single Sign-On, please visit the following URL:
https://aws.amazon.eom/blogs/security/new-whitepaper-sinEle-sign-on-inteErating-aws-openldapand- shibboleth/l
The correct answer is: Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 85
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/usereuide/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 87
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 foi 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 90
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 1AM users.
B. Delete all custom created 1AM policies
C. Delete the access keys for the root account
D. Confirm MFAtoa secure device
E. Change the password for the root account
F. Change the password for all 1AM 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 93
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 96
Your application currently uses customer keys which are generated via AWS KMS in the US east region. You now want to use the same set of keys from the EU-Central region. How can this be accomplished?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is invalid because keys cannot be exported and imported across regions. Option B is invalid because key rotation cannot be used to export keys
Option C is invalid because the backing key cannot be used to export keys This is mentioned in the AWS documentation
What geographic region are my keys stored in?
Keys are only stored and used in the region in which they are created. They cannot be transferred to another region. For example; keys created in the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region are only stored and used within the EU-Central (Frankfurt) region
For more information on KMS please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/
The correct answer is: This is not possible since keys from KMS are region specific Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 98
Your company has created a set of keys using the AWS KMS service. They need to ensure that each key is only used for certain services. For example , they want one key to be used only for the S3 service. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

A. Create an 1AM policy that allows the key to be accessed by only the S3 service.
B. Create a bucket policy that allows the key to be accessed by only the S3 service.
C. Use the kms:ViaService condition in the Key policy
D. Define an 1AM user, allocate the key and then assign the permissions to the required service

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A and B are invalid because mapping keys to services cannot be done via either the 1AM or bucket policy
Option D is invalid because keys for 1AM users cannot be assigned to services This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation
The kms:ViaService condition key limits use of a customer-managed CMK to requests from particular AWS services. (AWS managed CMKs in your account, such as aws/s3, are always restricted to the AWS service that created them.)
For example, you can use kms:V1aService to allow a user to use a customer managed CMK only for requests that Amazon S3 makes on their behalf. Or you can use it to deny the user permission to a CMK when a request on their behalf comes from AWS Lambda.
For more information on key policy's for KMS please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/policy-conditions.html
The correct answer is: Use the kms:ViaServtce condition in the Key policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 99
An application running on EC2 instances processes sensitive information stored on Amazon S3. The information is accessed over the Internet. The security team is concerned that the Internet connectivity to Amazon S3 is a security risk. Which solution will resolve the security concern? Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the followii
A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.
Option A.B and C are all invalid because the question specifically mentions that access should not be provided via the Internet
For more information on VPC endpoints, please refer to the below URL:
The correct answer is: Access the data through a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 102
A company is using a Redshift cluster to store their data warehouse. There is a requirement from the Internal IT Security team to ensure that data gets encrypted for the Redshift database. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Amazon Redshift uses a hierarchy of encryption keys to encrypt the database. You can use either
AWS Key Management Servic (AWS KMS) or a hardware security module (HSM) to manage the toplevel
encryption keys in this hierarchy. The process that Amazon Redshift uses for encryption differs depending on how you manage keys.
Option A is invalid because its the cluster that needs to be encrypted
Option C is invalid because this encrypts objects in transit and not objects at rest Option D is invalid because this is used only for objects in S3 buckets
For more information on Redshift encryption, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/memt/workine-with-db-encryption.htmll
The correct answer is: Use AWS KMS Customer Default master key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 104
A company is planning to run a number of Admin related scripts using the AWS Lambda service. There is a need to understand if there are any errors encountered when the script run. How can this be accomplished in the most effective manner.
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS Lambda automatically monitors Lambda functions on your behalf, reporting metrics through Amazon CloudWatch. To help you troubleshoot failures in a function. Lambda logs all requests handled by your function and also automatically stores logs generated by your code through Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
Option B,C and D are all invalid because these services cannot be used to monitor for errors. I
For more information on Monitoring Lambda functions, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/monitorine-functions-loes.htmll
The correct answer is: Use Cloudwatch metrics and logs to watch for errors Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 107
Your company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. There is a requirement to ensure that all data is encrypted. There is also metadata about the information stored in the bucket that needs to be encrypted as well. Which of the below measures would you take to ensure that the metadata is encrypted?
Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A ,B and D are all invalid because the metadata will not be encrypted in any case and this is a key requirement from the question.
One key thing to note is that when the S3 bucket objects are encrypted, the meta data is not encrypted. So the best option is to use an encrypted DynamoDB table
Important
All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if they are not made via SSL or by using SigV4. SSE-KMS encrypts only the object dat
A. Any object metadata is not encrypted. For
more information on using KMS encryption for S3, please refer to below URL: 1 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingKMSEncryption.html
The correct answer is: Put the metadata in a DynamoDB table and ensure the table is encrypted during creation time. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 110
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.htmll
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 115
Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. They need to ensure that all traffic packets are monitored and inspected for any security threats. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: AB

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

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

NEW QUESTION 119
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-volurrn
5 volumes that are in an attached state are encrypted. If you specify the ID of a KMS key for encryptio using the kmsld 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 120
You have a bucket and a VPC defined in AWS. You need to ensure that the bucket can only be accessed by the VPC endpoint. How can you accomplish this?
Please select:

A. Modify the security groups for the VPC to allow access to the 53 bucket

B. Modify the route tables to allow access for the VPC endpoint
C. Modify the 1AM Policy for the bucket to allow access for the VPC endpoint
D. Modify the bucket Policy for the bucket to allow access for the VPC endpoint

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is mentioned in the AWS Documentation Restricting Access to a Specific VPC Endpoint
The following is an example of an S3 bucket policy that restricts access to a specific bucket,
examplebucket only from the VPC endpoint with the ID vpce-la2b3c4d. The policy denies all access to the bucket if the specified endpoint is not being used. The aws:sourceVpce condition is used to the specify the endpoint. The aws:sourceVpce condition does not require an ARN for the VPC endpoint resource, only the VPC endpoint ID. For more information about using conditions in a policy, see Specifying Conditions in a Policy.

Options A and B are incorrect because using Security Groups nor route tables will help to allow access specifically for that bucke via the VPC endpoint Here you specifically need to ensure the bucket policy is changed.
Option C is incorrect because it is the bucket policy that needs to be changed and not the 1AM policy. For more information on example bucket policies for VPC endpoints, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies-vpc-endpoint.html
The correct answer is: Modify the bucket Policy for the bucket to allow access for the VPC endpoint Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 124
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 corn/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 125
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 129
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 belov 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
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.
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 132
Your team is designing a web application. The users for this web application would need to sign in via an external ID provider such asfacebook or Google. Which of the following AWS service would you use for authentication?
Please select:

A. AWS Cognito
B. AWS SAML
C. AWS 1AM
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 ca 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/coenito/latest/developerguide/what-is-amazon-cognito.html
The correct answer is: AWS Cognito
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 133
An auditor needs access to logs that record all API events on AWS. The auditor only needs read-only access to the log files and does not need access to each AWS account. The company has multiple AWS accounts, and the auditor needs access to all the logs for all the accounts. What is the best way to configure access for the auditor to view event logs from all accounts? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

A. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account, and have the logs delivered to an AWS bucket on each account, while granting the auditor permissions to the bucket via roles in the secondary accounts and a single primary 1AM account that can assume a read-only role in the secondary AWS accounts.
B. Configure the CloudTrail service in the primary AWS account and configure consolidated billing for all the secondary account
C. Then grant the auditor access to the S3 bucket that receives theCloudTrail log files.
D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and erant the auditor access to that single bucket in the orimarvaccoun

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given the current requirements, assume the method of "least privilege" security design and only allow the auditor access to the minimum amount of AWS resources as possibli
AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events
related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting
only be granted access in one location
Option Option A is incorrect since the auditor should B is incorrect since consolidated billing is not a key requirement as part of the question
Option C is incorrect since there is not consolidated logging
For more information on Cloudtrail please refer to the below URL: https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtraiL
(
The correct answer is: Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bud in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account.
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 135
Your company has a hybrid environment, with on-premise servers and servers hosted in the AWS cloud. They are planning to use the Systems Manager for patching servers. Which of the following is a pre-requisite for this to work;
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
You need to ensure that an 1AM service role is created for allowing the on-premise servers to communicate with the AWS Systems Manager.
Option A is incorrect since it is not necessary that servers should only be running Hyper-V Options C and D are incorrect since it is not necessary that 1AM users and groups are created For more information on the Systems Manager role please refer to the below URL:
.com/systems-rnanaeer/latest/usereuide/sysman-!
The correct answer is: Ensure that an 1AM service role is created Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 140
You have several S3 buckets defined in your AWS account. You need to give access to external AWS accounts to these S3 buckets. Which of the following can allow you to define the permissions for the external accounts? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: BD

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

Options A and C are incorrect since for external access to buckets, you need to use either Bucket policies or Bucket ACL's or more information on Security for storage services role please refer to the below URL:
https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Storage Services Whitepaper.pdf The correct answers are: Buckets ACL's, Bucket policies
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 141
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 1AM groups, each group for each department
C. Use multiple 1AM roles, each group for each department
D. Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department

Answer: D

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

Option A is incorrect since this would be applicable for resources in a VPC Options B and C are incorrect since operationally it would be difficult to manage For more information on AWS Security best practices please refer to the below URL
https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdl
The correct answer is: Use multiple AWS accounts, each account for each department Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 142
You are planning on using the AWS KMS service for managing keys for your application. For which of the following can the KMS CMK keys be used for encrypting? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Image Objects
B. Large files
C. Password
D. RSA Keys

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The CMK keys themselves can only be used for encrypting data that is maximum 4KB in size. Hence it can be used for encryptii information such as passwords and RSA keys.
Option A and B are invalid because the actual CMK key can only be used to encrypt small amounts of data and not large amoui of dat
A\\ You have to generate the data key from the CMK key in order to
encrypt high amounts of data
For more information on the concepts for KMS, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developereuide/concepts.htmll
The correct answers are: Password, RSA Keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 143
A company has been using the AW5 KMS service for managing its keys. They are planning on carrying out housekeeping activities and deleting keys which are no longer in use. What are the ways that can be incorporated to see which keys are in use? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The direct ways that can be used to see how the key is being used is to see the current access permissions and cloudtrail logs
Option A is invalid because seeing how long ago the key was created would not determine the usage of the key
Option D is invalid because Cloudtrail Event is better for seeing for events generated by the key This is also mentioned in the AWS Documentation
Examining CMK Permissions to Determine the Scope of Potential Usage
Determining who or what currently has access to a customer master key (CMK) might help you determine how widely the CM was used and whether it is still needed. To learn how to determine who or what currently has access to a CMK, go to Determining Access to an AWS KMS Customer Master Key.
Examining AWS CloudTrail Logs to Determine Actual Usage
AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, so all AWS KMS API activity is recorded in CloudTrail log files. If you have CloudTrail turned on in the region where your customer master key (CMK) is
located, you can examine your CloudTrail log files to view a history of all AWS KMS API activity for a particular CMK, and thus its usage history. You might be able to use a CMK's usage history to help you determine whether or not you still need it
For more information on determining the usage of CMK keys, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys-determining-usage.html
The correct answers are: See who is assigned permissions to the master key. See Cloudtrail for usage of the key Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 144
Your company has been using AWS for the past 2 years. They have separate S3 buckets for logging the various AWS services that have been used. They have hired an external vendor for analyzing their log files. They have their own AWS account. What is the best way to ensure that the partner account can access the log files in the company account for analysis. Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Create an 1AM user in the company account
B. Create an 1AM Role in the company account
C. Ensure the 1AM user has access for read-only to the S3 buckets
D. Ensure the 1AM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
To share log files between multiple AWS accounts, you must perform the following general steps. These steps are explained in detail later in this section.
Create an 1AM role for each account that you want to share log files with.
For each of these 1AM roles, create an access policy that grants read-only access to the account you want to share the log files with.
Have an 1AM user in each account programmatically assume the appropriate role and retrieve the log files.
Options A and C are invalid because creating an 1AM user and then sharing the 1AM user credentials with the vendor is a direct 'NO' practise from a security perspective.
For more information on sharing cloudtrail logs files, please visit the following URL https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-sharine-loes.htmll
The correct answers are: Create an 1AM Role in the company account Ensure the 1AM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 147
A company is planning on using AWS for hosting their applications. They want complete separation and isolation of their production , testing and development environments. Which of the following is an ideal way to design such a setup?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 150
An application is designed to run on an EC2 Instance. The applications needs to work with an S3 bucket. From a security perspective , what is the ideal way for the EC2 instance/ application to be configured?
Please select:

A. Use the AWS access keys ensuring that they are frequently rotated.
B. Assign an 1AM user to the application that has specific access to only that S3 bucket
C. Assign an 1AM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance
D. Assign an 1AM group and assign it to the EC2 Instance

Answer: C

Explanation:
The below diagram from the AWS whitepaper shows the best security 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.pdl
The correct answer is: Assign an 1AM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 153
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 instanc

D. Setup a port to "promiscuous mode" and sniff the traffic to analyze the packet
E. -
F. Use Cloudwatch metric

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155
The correct answers are: Enable versioning on the S3 bucket Enable MFA Delete in the bucket policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts
You company has mandated that all data in AWS be encrypted at rest. How can you achieve this for EBS volumes? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
EBS encryption can also be enabled when the volume is created and not for existing volumes. One can use existing tools for OS level encryption.
Option C is incorrect.
AWS Systems Manager is a management service that helps you automatically collect software inventory, apply OS patches, create system images, and configure Windows and Linux operating systems.
Option D is incorrect
You cannot choose to encrypt a non-encrypted boot volume on instance launch. To have encrypted boot volumes during launch , your custom AMI must have it's boot volume encrypted before launch. For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL:
.com/whit Security Practices.
The correct answers are: Use Windows bit locker for EBS volumes on Windows instances. Use TrueEncrypt for EBS volumes on Linux instances
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NEW QUESTION 159
You are planning to use AWS Configto check the configuration of the resources in your AWS account. You are planning on using an existing 1AM role and using it for the AWS Config resource. Which of the following is required to ensure the AWS config service can work as required?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Options B,C and D are invalid because you need to ensure a trust policy is in place and not a grant, user or group policy or more information on the 1AM role permissions please visit the below Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/iamrole-permissions.htmll
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 161
Your company has an external web site. This web site needs to access the objects in an S3 bucket. Which of the following would allow the web site to access the objects in the most secure manner? Please select:

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

Answer: B

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

Option A is invalid because giving public access is not a secure way to provide access Option C is invalid because aws:sites is not a valid condition key Option D is invalid because 1AM roles will not be assigned to web sites
For more information on example bucket policies please visit the below Link:
1 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html
The correct answer is: Use the aws:Referer key in the condition clause for the bucket policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 165
Your IT Security team has identified a number of vulnerabilities across critical EC2 Instances in the company's AWS Account. Which would be the easiest way to ensure these vulnerabilities are remediated?

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
You can quickly remediate patch and association compliance issues by using Systems Manager Run Command. You can tat either instance IDs or Amazon EC2 tags and execute the AWSRefreshAssociation document or the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document. If refreshing the association
or re-running the patch baseline fails to resolve the compliance issue, then you need to investigate your associations, patch baselines, or instance configurations to understand why the Run Command executions did not resolve the problem
Options A and B are invalid because even though this is possible, still from a maintenance perspective it would be difficult to maintain the Lambda functions
Option C is invalid because this service cannot be used to patch servers
For more information on using Systems Manager for compliance remediation please visit the below Link:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manaeer/latest/usereuide/sysman-compliance-fixing.html The correct answer is: Use AWS Systems Manager to patch the servers Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 167
The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned 1AM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?
Please select:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 171
You are creating a Lambda function which will be triggered by a Cloudwatch Event. The data from these events needs to be stored in a DynamoDB table. How should the Lambda function be given access to the DynamoDB table?
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Lambda functions uses roles to interact with other AWS services. So use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function.
Options A and C are all invalid because you should never use AWS keys for access. Option D is invalid because the VPC endpoint is used for VPCs
For more information on Lambda function Permission model, please visit the URL https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/intro-permission-model.html
The correct answer is: Use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 174
There is a set of Ec2 Instances in a private subnet. The application hosted on these EC2 Instances need to access a DynamoDB table. It needs to be ensured that traffic does not flow out to the internet. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

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

Option B is invalid because this is used for connection between an on-premise solution and AWS Option C is invalid because there is no such option
Option D is invalid because this is used to connect 2 VPCs
For more information on VPC endpointsfor DynamoDB, please visit the URL:
The correct answer is: Use a VPC endpoint to the DynamoDB table Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 176
A company has a requirement to create a DynamoDB table. The company's software architect has provided the following CLI command for the DynamoDB table

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The above command with the "-sse-specification Enabled=true" parameter ensures that the data for the DynamoDB table is encrypted at rest.
Options A,C and D are all invalid because this command is specifically used to ensure data encryption at rest
For more information on DynamoDB encryption, please visit the URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/encryption.tutorial.html The correct answer is: The above command ensures data encryption at rest for the Customer table

NEW QUESTION 179
You need to establish a secure backup and archiving solution for your company, using AWS. Documents should be immediately accessible for three months and available for five years for compliance reasons. Which AWS service fulfills these requirements in the most cost-effective way?
Choose the correct answer
Please select:

A. Upload data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
B. Upload the data on EBS, use lifecycle policies to move EBS snapshots into S3 and later into Glacier for long-term archiving.

C. Use Direct Connect to upload data to S3 and use 1AM policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
D. Use Storage Gateway to store data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Redshift for long-term archiving.

Answer: A

Explanation:
amazon Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost cloud storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. Customers can reliably store large or small amounts of data for as little as
$0,004 per gigabyte per month, a significant savings compared to on-premises solutions.
With Amazon lifecycle policies you can create transition actions in which you define when objects transition to another Amazon S3 storage class. For example, you may choose to transition objects to the STANDARDJA (IA, for infrequent access) storage class 30 days after creation, or archive objects to the GLACIER storage class one year after creation.
Option B is invalid because lifecycle policies are not available for EBS volumes Option C is invalid because 1AM policies cannot be used to move data to Glacier
Option D is invalid because lifecycle policies is not used to move data to Redshif For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the URL:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/obiect-lifecycle-mgmt.html
The correct answer is: Upload data to S3 and use lifecycle policies to move the data into Glacier for long-term archiving.
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NEW QUESTION 180
What is the result of the following bucket policy?

Choose the correct answer
Please select:

A. It will allow all access to the bucket mybucket
B. It will allow the user mark from AWS account number 111111111 all access to the bucket but deny everyone else all access to the bucket
C. It will deny all access to the bucket mybucket
D. None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:
The policy consists of 2 statements, one is the allow for the user mark to the bucket and the next is the deny policy for all other users. The deny permission will override the allow and hence all users
will not have access to the bucket.
Options A,B and D are all invalid because this policy is used to deny all access to the bucket mybucket For examples on S3 bucket policies, please refer to the below Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.htmll
The correct answer is: It will deny all access to the bucket mybucket Submit your FeedbacK/Quenes to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 184
Your company is planning on using AWS EC2 and ELB for deployment for their web applications. The security policy mandates that all traffic should be encrypted.
Which of the following options will ensure that this requirement is met. Choose 2 answers from the options below.
Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
You can create a load balancer that listens on both the HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) ports. If you specify that the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances

on port 80, the load balancer terminates the requests and communication from the load balancer to the instances is not encrypted, if the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443, communication from the load balancer to the instances is encrypted.
Option A is invalid because there is a need for secure traffic, so port 80 should not be used Option D is invalid because for the HTTPS listener you need to use port 443
For more information on HTTPS with ELB, please refer to the below Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-create-https-ssl-loadbalancer. htmll
The correct answers are: Ensure the load balancer listens on port 443, Ensure the HTTPS listener sends requests to the instances on port 443
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NEW QUESTION 186
Your company is hosting a set of EC2 Instances in AWS. They want to have the ability to detect if any port scans occur on their AWS EC2 Instances. Which of the following can help in this regard?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS blogs mention the following to support the use of AWS GuardDuty
GuardDuty voraciously consumes multiple data streams, including several threat intelligence feeds, staying aware of malicious addresses, devious domains, and more importantly, learning to accurately identify malicious or unauthorized behavior in your AWS accounts. In combination with information gleaned from your VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail Event Logs, and DNS logs, th allows GuardDuty to
detect many different types of dangerous and mischievous behavior including probes for known vulnerabilities, port scans and probes, and access from unusual locations. On the AWS side, it looks for suspicious AWS account activity such as unauthorized deployments, unusual CloudTrail activity, patterns of access to AWS API functions, and attempts to exceed multiple service limits. GuardDuty will also look for compromised EC2 instances talking to malicious entities or services, data exfiltration attempts, and instances that are mining cryptocurrency.
Options A, B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to detect port scans For more information on AWS Guard Duty, please refer to the below Link:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/amazon-guardduty-continuous-security-monitoring-threatdetection; (
The correct answer is: Use AWS Guard Duty to monitor any malicious port scans Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 191
You have an Amazon VPC that has a private subnet and a public subnet in which you have a NAT instance server. You have created a group of EC2 instances that configure themselves at startup by downloading a bootstrapping script
from S3 that deploys an application via GIT.
Which one of the following setups would give us the highest level of security? Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
Please select:

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

Answer: D

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

Options A and B are invalid because the instances need to be in the private subnet
Option C is invalid because since the instance needs to be in the private subnet, you should not attach an EIP to the instance
For more information on NAT instance, please refer to the below Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC lnstance.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 195
Your company has many AWS accounts defined and all are managed via AWS Organizations. One AWS account has a S3 bucket that has critical dat

A. How can we ensure that all the users in the AWS organisation have access to this bucket? Please select:
B. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrglD
C. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:AccountNumber
D. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipaliD
E. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:OrglD

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) now makes it easier for you to control access to your AWS resources by using the AWS organization of 1AM principals (users and roles). For some services, you grant permissions using resource-based policies to specify the accounts and principals that can access the resource and what actions they can perform on it. Now, you can use a new condition key, aws:PrincipalOrglD, in these policies to require all principals accessing the resource to be from an account in the organization
Option B.C and D are invalid because the condition in the bucket policy has to mention aws:PrincipalOrglD
For more information on controlling access via Organizations, please refer to the below Link: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-usins-the-awsorganization- of-iam-principal
(
The correct answer is: Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrglD Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 198

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