

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

Your company has a requirement to monitor all root user activity by notification. How can this best be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

Each answer forms part of the solution

Please select:

- A. Create a Cloudwatch Events Rule
- B. Create a Cloudwatch Logs Rule
- C. Use a Lambda function
- D. Use Cloudtrail API call

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Below is a snippet from the AWS blogs on a solution



Option B is invalid because you need to create a Cloudwatch Events Rule and there is such thing as a Cloudwatch Logs Rule Option D is invalid because Cloud Trail API calls can be recorded but cannot be used to send across notifications For more information on this blog article, please visit the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/monitor-and-notify-on-aws-account-root-user-activity>

The correct answers are: Create a Cloudwatch Events Rule, Use a Lambda function Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 3

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

achieved in the easiest manner? Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most feasible option is to use AWS Config. When you turn on AWS Config, you will get a list of resources defined in your AWS Account.

A sample snapshot of the resources dashboard in AWS Config is shown below

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

You are devising a policy to allow users to have the ability to access objects in a bucket called appbucket. You define the below custom bucket policy


```
{ "ID": "Policy1502987489630",  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "Stmt1502987487640",  
      "Action": [  
        "s3:GetObject",  
        "s3:GetObjectVersion"  
      ],  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket",  
      "Principal": "*"   
    }  
  ]  
}
```

But when you try to apply the policy you get the error "Action does not apply to any resource(s) in statement." What should be done to rectify the error Please select:

- A. Change the IAM permissions by applying PutBucketPolicy permissions.
- B. Verify that the policy has the same name as the bucket name
- C. If no
- D. make it the same.
- E. Change the Resource section to "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket/*".
- F. Create the bucket "appbucket" and then apply the policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you define access to objects in a bucket you need to ensure that you specify to which objects in the bucket access needs to be given to. In this case, the * can be used to assign the permission to all objects in the bucket

Option A is invalid because the right permissions are already provided as per the question requirement

Option B is invalid because it is not necessary that the policy has the same name as the bucket Option D is invalid because this should be the default flow for applying the policy

For more information on bucket policies please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

The correct answer is: Change the Resource section to "arn:aws:s3:::appbucket/" Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 6

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

By default CloudTrail event log files are encrypted using Amazon S3 server-side encryption (SSE). You can also choose to encrypt your log files with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. You can store your log files in your bucket for as long as you want. You can also define Amazon S3 lifecycle rules to archive or delete log files automatically. If you want notifications about log file delivery and validation, you can set up Amazon SNS notifications.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 10

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

Please select:

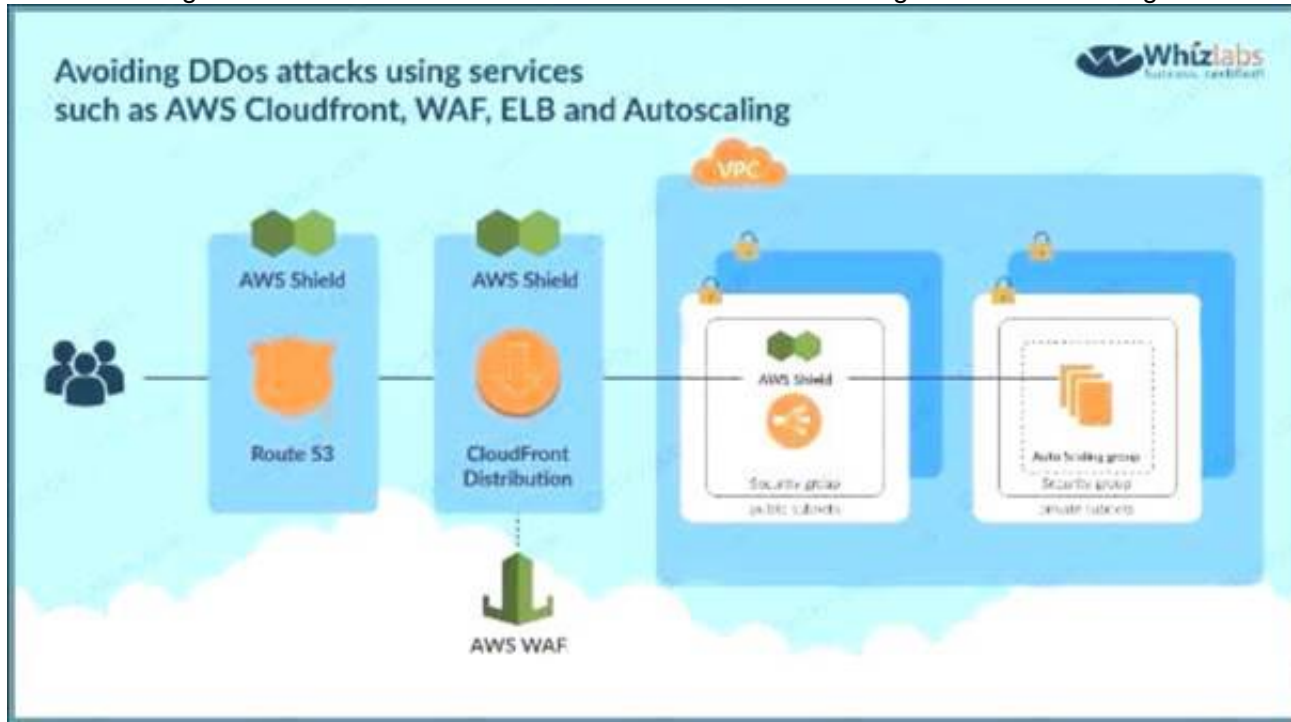
- A. Associate the EC2 instances with a security group that blocks traffic from blacklisted IP addresses.
- B. Use an ELB Application Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group to scale to absorb application layer traffic.

- C. Use Amazon Inspector on the EC2 instances to examine incoming traffic and discard malicious traffic.
- D. Use CloudFront and AWS WAF to prevent malicious traffic from reaching the application
- E. Enable GuardDuty to block malicious traffic from reaching the application

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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



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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 10

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

IAM roles are designed so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that the applications use.

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

For more information on IAM 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 IAM and assign this role to an EC2 instance when you first create it

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NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation Creating a Key Pair

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

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

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

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

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

The correct answers are: Use a third party tool to create the Key pair. Create a new key pair using the AWS CLI, Import the public key into EC2
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NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

instead of deleting it. You can re-enable a disabled CMK if you need to use it again later, but you cannot recover a deleted CMK.

For more information on deleting keys from KMS, please visit the below URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

The correct answer is: Disable the keys Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

You can use AWS Config to monitor for such Event

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

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

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

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

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

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

(

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

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NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

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



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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 26

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 30

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 ago

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Cloud Trail event history allows to view events which are recorded for 90 days. So one can use a metric filter to gather the API calls from 11 days ago.

Option A and C is invalid because Cloudwatch is used for logging and not for monitoring API activity Option D is invalid because AWSConfig is a configuration service and not for monitoring API activity For more information on AWS Cloudtrail, please visit the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/useruide/how-cloudtrail-works.html>

Note:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: A
Explanation:

Explanation:

You can optionally secure the content in your Amazon S3 bucket so users can access it through CloudFront but cannot access it directly by using Amazon S3 URLs. This prevents anyone from bypassing CloudFront and using the Amazon S3 URL to get content that you want to restrict access to. This step isn't required to use signed URLs, but we recommend it. To require that users access your content through CloudFront URLs, you perform the following tasks: Create a special CloudFront user called an origin access identity. Give the origin access identity permission to read the objects in your bucket. Remove permission for anyone else to use Amazon S3 URLs to read the objects. Option B, C and D are all automatically invalid, because the right way is to ensure to create Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access accordingly. For more information on serving private content via Cloudfront, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/PrivateContent.html> The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI. You can optionally secure the content in your Amazon S3 bucket so users can access it through CloudFront but cannot access it directly by using Amazon S3 URLs. This prevents anyone from bypassing CloudFront and using the Amazon S3 URL to get content that you want to restrict access to. This step isn't required to use signed URLs, but we recommend it. To require that users access your content through CloudFront URLs, you perform the following tasks: Create a special CloudFront user called an origin access identity. Give the origin access identity permission to read the objects in your bucket. Remove permission for anyone else to use Amazon S3 URLs to read the objects. Option B, C and D are all automatically invalid, because the right way is to ensure to create Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access accordingly. For more information on serving private content via Cloudfront, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/PrivateContent.html> The correct answer is: Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

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

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

This will ensure the employee who has left has no change to compromise the resources in AWS. Option A is invalid because this would hamper the working of the current IAM users. Option B is invalid because this could hamper the current working of services in your AWS account. Option F is invalid because this would hamper the working of the current IAM users. For more information on IAM root user, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id-root-user.html> The correct answers are: Delete the access keys for the root account. Confirm MFA to a secure device. Change the password for the root account. Submit Your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 40

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/building-a-cloud-specific-incident-response-plan/>

response-plan; The correct answer is: The response plan does not cater to new services Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 44

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html

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

NEW QUESTION 47

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 48

A customer has an instance hosted in the AWS Public Cloud. The VPC and subnet used to host the Instance have been created with the default settings for the Network Access Control Lists. They need to provide an IT Administrator secure access to the underlying instance. How can this be accomplished.
Please select:

- A. Ensure the Network Access Control Lists allow Inbound SSH traffic from the IT Administrator's Workstation
- B. Ensure the Network Access Control Lists allow Outbound SSH traffic from the IT Administrator's Workstation
- C. Ensure that the security group allows Inbound SSH traffic from the IT Administrator's Workstation
- D. Ensure that the security group allows Outbound SSH traffic from the IT Administrator's Workstation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Options A & B are invalid as default NACL rule will allow all inbound and outbound traffic.

The requirement is that the IT administrator should be able to access this EC2 instance from his workstation. For that we need to enable the Security Group of EC2 instance to allow traffic from the IT administrator's workstation. Hence option C is correct.

Option D is incorrect as we need to enable the Inbound SSH traffic on the EC2 instance Security Group since the traffic originate' , from the IT admin's workstation.

The correct answer is: Ensure that the security group allows Inbound SSH traffic from the IT Administrator's Workstation Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 51

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The

CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams

need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that

the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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

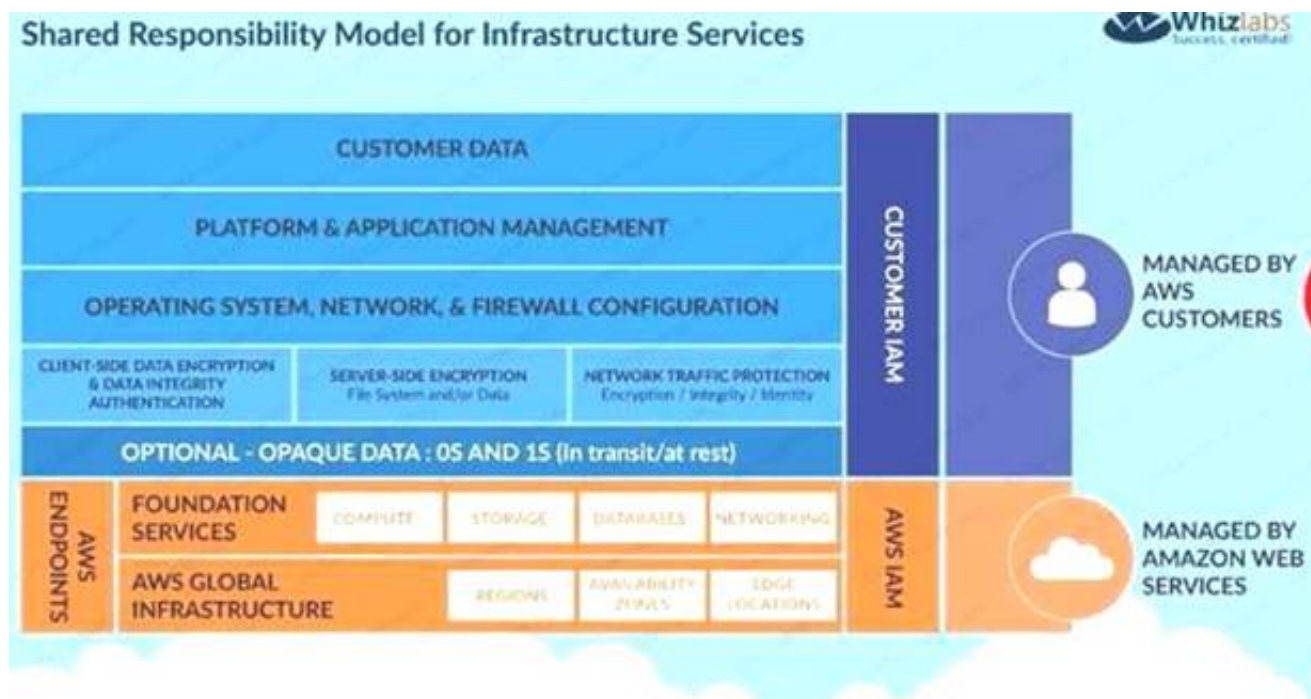
Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Below is the snapshot of the Shared Responsibility Model



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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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 63

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

Please select:

- A. Create a role that has the required permissions for the auditor.
- B. Create an SNS notification that sends the CloudTrail log files to the auditor's email when CloudTrail delivers the logs to S3, but do not allow the auditor access to the AWS environment.
- C. The company should contact AWS as part of the shared responsibility model, and AWS will grant required access to th^ third-party auditor.
- D. Enable CloudTrail logging and create an 1AM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

The correct answer is: Enable CloudTrail logging and create an 1AM user who has read-only permissions to the required AWS resources, including the bucket containing the CloudTrail logs. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 67

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 the CloudTrail log files.
- D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
- E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

only be granted access in one location

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

Option C is incorrect since there is not consolidated logging

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

(

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

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NEW QUESTION 68

An employee keeps terminating EC2 instances on the production environment. You've determined the best way to ensure this doesn't happen is to add an extra layer of defense against terminating the instances. What is the best method to ensure the employee does not terminate the production instances? Choose the 2 correct answers from the options below

Please select:

- A. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employee user with an explicit deny on the terminate API call to instances with the production tag.
- B. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and modify the employees group to allow only start stop, and reboot API calls and not the terminate instance call.
- C. Modify the IAM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances and disable MFA access to the employee
- D. Modify the IAM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

Options C&D are incorrect because it will not ensure that the employee cannot terminate the instance.

For more information on tagging answer resources please refer to the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

The correct answers are: Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employee user with an explicit deny on the terminate API call to instances with the production tag. Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and modify the employees group to allow only start stop, and reboot API calls and not the terminate instance

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NEW QUESTION 69

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/creating-managing-dataevents-with-cloudtrail.html>

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

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NEW QUESTION 73

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Trusted Advisor checks for compliance with the following security recommendations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options D is invalid because this service dont provide these details.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

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

Please select:

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 83

A company hosts critical data in an S3 bucket. Even though they have assigned the appropriate permissions to the bucket, they are still worried about data deletion. What measures can be taken to restrict the risk of data deletion on the bucket. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

- A. Enable versioning on the S3 bucket
- B. Enable data at rest for the objects in the bucket
- C. Enable MFA Delete in the bucket policy
- D. Enable data in transit for the objects in the bucket

Answer: AC

Explanation:

One of the AWS Security blogs mentions the following

Versioning keeps multiple versions of an object in the same bucket. When you enable it on a bucket Amazon S3 automatically adds a unique version ID to every object stored in the bucket. At that point, a simple DELETE action does not permanently delete an object version; it merely associates a delete marker with the object. If you want to permanently delete an object version, you must specify its version ID in your DELETE request.

You can add another layer of protection by enabling MFA Delete on a versioned bucket. Once you do so, you must provide your AWS accounts access keys and a valid code from the account's MFA device in order to permanently delete an object version or suspend or reactivate versioning on the bucket. Option B is invalid because enabling encryption does not guarantee risk of data deletion.

Option D is invalid because this option does not guarantee risk of data deletion.

For more information on AWS S3 versioning and MFA please refer to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/securing-access-to-aws-using-mfa-part-3/>

NEW QUESTION 84

A user has enabled versioning on an S3 bucket. The user is using server side encryption for data at Rest. If the user is supplying his own keys for encryption SSE-C, which of the below mentioned statements is true? Please select:

- A. The user should use the same encryption key for all versions of the same object
- B. It is possible to have different encryption keys for different versions of the same object
- C. AWS S3 does not allow the user to upload his own keys for server side encryption
- D. The SSE-C does not work when versioning is enabled

Answer: B

Explanation:

Managing your own encryption keys, y

You can encrypt the object and send it across to S3

Option A is invalid because ideally you should use different encryption keys Option C is invalid because you can use you own encryption keys Option D is invalid because encryption works even if versioning is enabled For more information on client side encryption please visit the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingClientSideEncryption.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 88

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

Please select:

- A. Launch the test and production instances in separate regions and allow region wise access to the group
- B. Define the IAM policy which allows access based on the instance ID

- C. Create an IAM policy with a condition which allows access to only small instances
- D. Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the IAM policy which allows access to specification tags

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Option A is invalid because this is not a recommended practice

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 93

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

By ensuring that you generate the key pairs for EC2 Instances, you will have complete control of the access keys.

Options A,C and D are invalid because all of these processes means that AWS has ownership of the keys. And the question specifically mentions that you need ownership of the keys

For information on security for Compute Resources, please visit the below URL: <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Compute Services Whitepaper.pdf>

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

NEW QUESTION 94

A company has a set of EC2 instances hosted in AWS. These instances have EBS volumes for storing critical information. There is a business continuity requirement and in order to boost the agility of the business and to ensure data durability which of the following options are not required.

Please select:

- A. Use lifecycle policies for the EBS volumes
- B. Use EBS Snapshots
- C. Use EBS volume replication
- D. Use EBS volume encryption

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Data stored in Amazon EBS volumes is redundantly stored in multiple physical locations as part of normal operation of those services and at no additional charge. However, Amazon EBS replication is stored within the same availability zone, not across multiple zones; therefore, it is highly recommended that you conduct regular snapshots to Amazon S3 for long-term data durability.

You can use Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to automate the creation, retention, and deletion of snapshots taken to back up your Amazon EBS volumes.

With lifecycle management, you can be sure that snapshots are cleaned up regularly and keep costs under control.

EBS Lifecycle Policies

A lifecycle policy consists of these core settings:

- Resource type—The AWS resource managed by the policy, in this case, EBS volumes.
- Target tag—The tag that must be associated with an EBS volume for it to be managed by the policy.
- Schedule—Defines how often to create snapshots and the maximum number of snapshots to keep. Snapshot creation starts within an hour of the specified start time. If creating a new snapshot exceeds the maximum number of snapshots to keep for the volume, the oldest snapshot is deleted.

Option C is correct. Each Amazon EBS volume is automatically replicated within its Availability Zone to protect you from component failure, offering high availability and durability. But it does not have an explicit feature like that.

Option D is correct Encryption does not ensure data durability

For information on security for Compute Resources, please visit the below URL <https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Security Compute Services Whitepaper.pdf>

The correct answers are: Use EBS volume replication. Use EBS volume encryption Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 98

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 IAM 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 table
- 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 IAM 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 IAM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 100

Your company is planning on using AWS EC2 and ELB for deployment for their web applications. The security policy mandates that all traffic should be encrypted.

Which of the following options will ensure that this requirement is met. Choose 2 answers from the options below.

Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 106

Your company has many AWS accounts defined and all are managed via AWS Organizations. One AWS account has a S3 bucket that has critical data

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:PrincipalOrgID
- 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:OrgID

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) now makes it easier for you to control access to your AWS resources by using the AWS organization of IAM 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:PrincipalOrgID, 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:PrincipalOrgID

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-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-principal/>

(

The correct answer is: Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrgID Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 110

You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User

IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database. Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users?

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 114

You have an EC2 instance with the following security configured:

1. ICMP inbound allowed on Security Group
2. ICMP outbound not configured on Security Group
3. ICMP inbound allowed on Network ACL
4. ICMP outbound denied on Network ACL

If Flow logs is enabled for the instance, which of the following flow records will be recorded? Choose 3 answers from the options give below

Please select:

- A. An ACCEPT record for the request based on the Security Group
- B. An ACCEPT record for the request based on the NACL
- C. A REJECT record for the response based on the Security Group
- D. A REJECT record for the response based on the NACL

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

This example is given in the AWS documentation as well

For example, you use the ping command from your home computer (IP address is 203.0.113.12) to your instance (the network interface's private IP address is 172.31.16.139). Your security group's inbound rules allow ICMP traffic and the outbound rules do not allow ICMP traffic however, because security groups are stateful, the response ping from your instance is allowed. Your network ACL permits inbound ICMP traffic but does not permit outbound ICMP traffic. Because network ACLs are stateless, the response ping is dropped and will not reach your home computer. In a flow log, this is displayed as 2 flow log records:

An ACCEPT record for the originating ping that was allowed by both the network ACL and the security group, and therefore was allowed to reach your instance.

A REJECT record for the response ping that the network ACL denied.

Option C is invalid because the REJECT record would not be present For more information on Flow Logs, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/flow-logs.html>

The correct answers are: An ACCEPT record for the request based on the Security Group, An ACCEPT record for the request based on the NACL, A REJECT record for the response based on the NACL Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 117

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 119

An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account. The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?

Please select:

- A. From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.
- B. Create an IAM user within the enterprise account assign a user policy to the IAM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS applicatio
- C. Create a new access and secret key for the user and provide these credentials to the SaaS provider.
- D. Create an IAM role for cross-account access allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
- E. Create an IAM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required for the SaaS application to work, provide the role ARN to the SaaS provider to use when launching their application instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below diagram from an AWS blog shows how access is given to other accounts for the services in your own account



Options A and B are invalid because you should not user IAM users or IAM Access keys Options D is invalid because you need to create a role for cross account access

For more information on Allowing access to external accounts, please visit the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/how-to-best-architect-your-aws-marketplace-saassubscription-across-multiple-aws-accounts>;

The correct answer is: Create an IAM role for cross-account access allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.

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NEW QUESTION 121

Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. These Ec2 Instances have strict security groups attached to them. You need to ensure that changes to the Security groups are noted and acted on accordingly. How can you achieve this?

Please select:

- A. Use Cloudwatch logs to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- B. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- C. Use Cloudwatch metrics to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- D. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS for the notification.
- E. Use AWS inspector to monitor the activity on the Security Group
- F. Use filters to search for the changes and use SNS f the notification.
- G. Use Cloudwatch events to be triggered for any changes to the Security Group
- H. Configure theLambda function for email notification as wel

Answer: D

Explanation:

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



Option A is invalid because you need to use Cloudwatch Events to check for chan, Option B is invalid because you need to use Cloudwatch Events to check for chang

Option C is invalid because AWS inspector is not used to monitor the activity on Security Groups For more information on monitoring security groups, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-automatically-revert-and-receive-notificationsabout-changes-to-your-amazonjpc-security-groups/>

The correct answer is: Use Cloudwatch events to be triggered for any changes to the Security Groups. Configure the Lambda function for email notification as well. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 126

There is a requirement for a company to transfer large amounts of data between AWS and an onpremise location. There is an additional requirement for low latency and high consistency traffic to AWS. Given these requirements how would you design a hybrid architecture? Choose the correct answer from the options below
 Please select:

- A. Provision a Direct Connect connection to an AWS region using a Direct Connect partner.
- B. Create a VPN tunnel for private connectivity, which increases network consistency and reduces latency.
- C. Create an iPSec tunnel for private connectivity, which increases network consistency and reduces latency.
- D. Create a VPC peering connection between AWS and the Customer gatewa

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput and provide a more consistent network experience than InternetQuestions & Answers PDF P-140 based connections.

Options B and C are invalid because these options will not reduce network latency Options D is invalid because this is only used to connect 2 VPC's

For more information on AWS direct connect, just browse to the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect>

The correct answer is: Provision a Direct Connect connection to an AWS region using a Direct Connect partner. omit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 130

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

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Options B,C and D are invalid because you have to ensure the condition of "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption":"aws:kms" is present

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 131

A company's AWS account consists of approximately 300 IAM users. Now there is a mandate that an access change is required for 100 IAM users to have unlimited privileges to S3. As a system administrator, how can you implement this effectively so that there is no need to apply the policy at the individual user level? Please select:

- A. Create a new role and add each user to the IAM role
- B. Use the IAM groups and add users, based upon their role, to different groups and apply the policy to group
- C. Create a policy and apply it to multiple users using a JSON script
- D. Create an S3 bucket policy with unlimited access which includes each user's AWS account ID

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect since you don't add a user to the 1AM Role Option C is incorrect since you don't assign multiple users to a policy Option D is incorrect since this is not an ideal approach

An 1AM group is used to collectively manage users who need the same set of permissions. By having groups, it becomes easier to manage permissions. So if you change the permissions on the group scale, it will affect all the users in that group

For more information on 1AM Groups, just browse to the below URL:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_groups.html

The correct answer is: Use the 1AM groups and add users, based upon their role, to different groups and apply the policy to group

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NEW QUESTION 133

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use AWS CloudTrail to get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. This history includes calls made with the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface, AWS SDKs, and other AWS services.

Options A,B and D are invalid because you need to ensure that you use the services of CloudTrail, AWS Config, 1AM Credential Reports

For more information on Cloudtrail, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-user-guide.html>

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines. This enables you to simplify compliance auditing, security analysis, char management and operational troubleshooting.

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

You can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. You can get a credential report from the AWS Management Console, the AWS SDKs and Command Line Tools, or the 1AM API.

For more information on Credentials Report, please visit the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_getting-report.html

The correct answer is: CloudTrail, AWS Config, 1AM Credential Reports Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 134

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