AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

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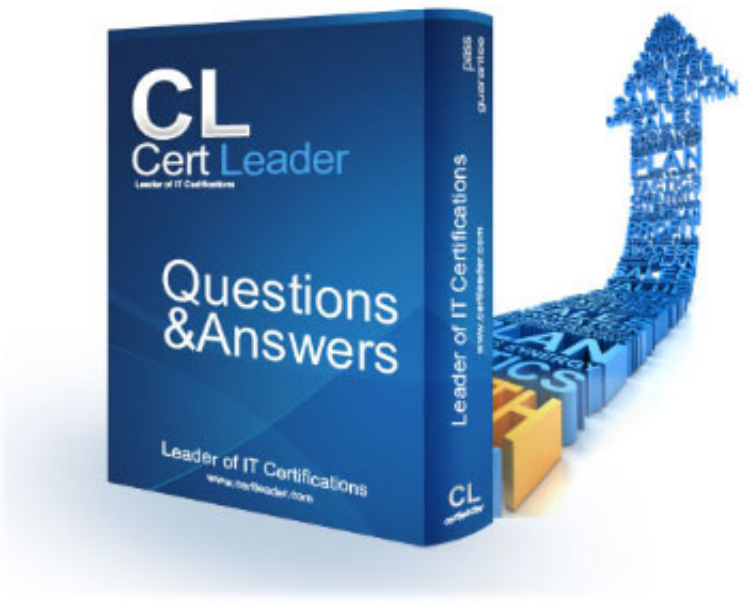

NEW QUESTION 1
A company hosts a popular web application that connects to an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance running in a private VPC subnet that was created with default ACL settings. The IT Security department has a suspicion that a DDos attack is coming from a suspecting IP. How can you protect the subnets from this attack? Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A and B are invalid because by default the Security Groups already block traffic. You can use NACL's as an additional security layer for the subnet to deny traffic.
Option D is invalid since just changing the Inbound Rules is sufficient The AWS Documentation mentions the following
A network access control list (ACLJ is an optional layer of security for your VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. You might set up network ACLs with rules similar to your security groups in order to add an additional layer of security to your VPC.
The correct answer is: Change the Inbound NACL to deny access from the suspecting IP

NEW QUESTION 2
You are hosting a web site via website hosting on an S3 bucket - http://demo.s3-website-us-east-l
.amazonaws.com. You have some web pages that use Javascript that access resources in another bucket which has web site hosting also enabled. But when users access the web pages , they are getting a blocked Javascript error. How can you rectify this?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Your answer is incorrect Answer-A
Such a scenario is also given in the AWS Documentation Cross-Origin Resource Sharing:
Use-case Scenarios
The following are example scenarios for using CORS:
• Scenario 1: Suppose that you are hosting a website in an Amazon S3 bucket named website as described in Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3. Your users load the website endpoint http://website.s3-website-us-east-1 .amazonaws.com. Now you want to use JavaScript on the webpages that are stored in this bucket to be able to make authenticated GET and PUT requests against the same bucket by using the Amazon S3 API endpoint for the bucket website.s3.amazonaws.com. A browser would normally block JavaScript from allowing those requests, but with CORS you can configure your bucket to explicitly enable cross-origin requests from website.s3-website-us-east-1 .amazonaws.com.
• Scenario 2: Suppose that you want to host a web font from your S3 bucket. Again, browsers require a CORS check (also called a preflight check) for loading web fonts. You would configure the bucket that is hosting the web font to allow any origin to make these requests.
Option Bis invalid because versioning is only to create multiple versions of an object and can help in accidental deletion of objects
Option C is invalid because this is used as an extra measure of caution for deletion of objects Option D is invalid because this is used for Cross region replication of objects
For more information on Cross Origin Resource sharing, please visit the following URL
• ittps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/cors.html
The correct answer is: Enable CORS for the bucket
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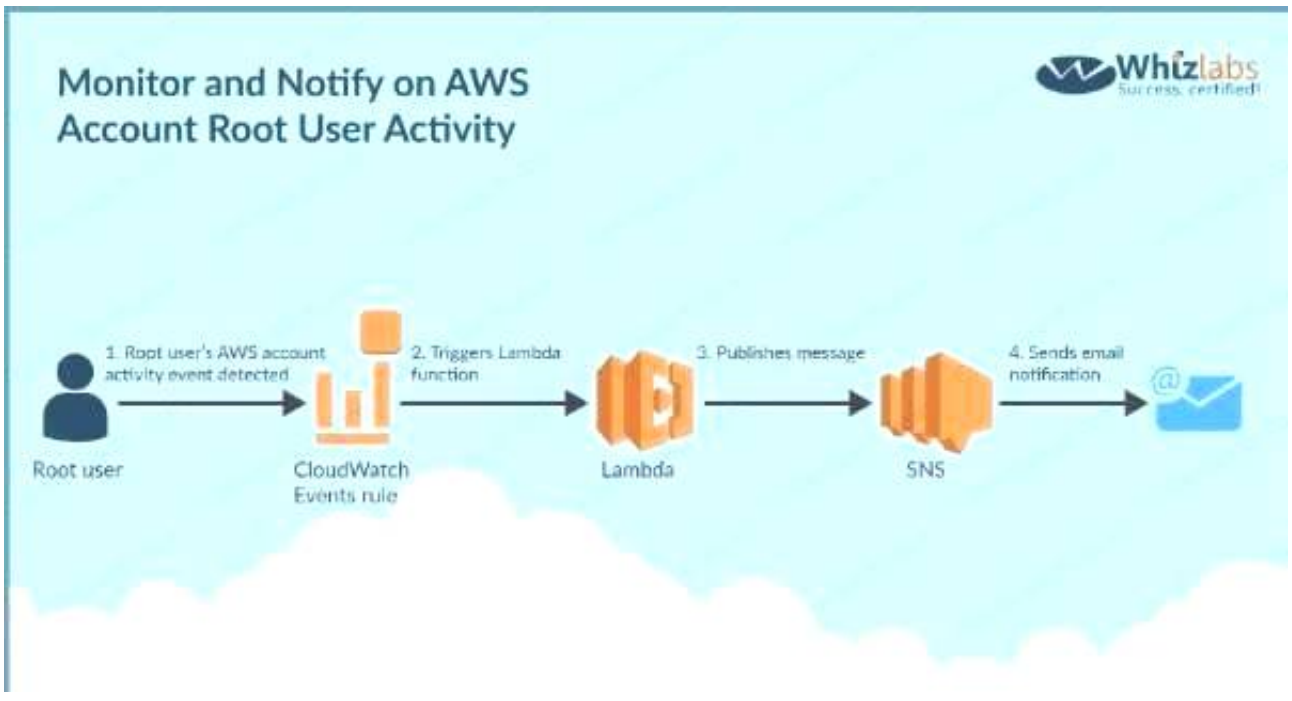
NEW QUESTION 3
Your company has a requirement to monitor all root user activity by notification. How can this best be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution
Please select:

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

NEW QUESTION 4
A company is hosting a website that must be accessible to users for HTTPS traffic. Also port 22 should be open for administrative purposes. The administrator's workstation has a static IP address of 203.0.113.1/32. Which of the following security group configurations are the MOST secure but still functional to support these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Since HTTPS traffic is required for all users on the Internet, Port 443 should be open on all IP addresses. For port 22, the traffic should be restricted to an internal subnet.
Option B is invalid, because this only allow traffic from a particular CIDR block and not from the internet
Option C is invalid because allowing port 22 from the internet is a security risk For more information on AWS Security Groups, please visit the following UR https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/usins-network-secunty.htmll
The correct answers are: Port 443 coming from 0.0.0.0/0, Port 22 coming from 203.0.113.1 /32 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 5
Your company has an EC2 Instance that is hosted in an AWS VPC. There is a requirement to ensure that logs files from the EC2 Instance are stored accordingly. The access should also be limited for the destination of the log files. How can this be accomplished? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution
Please select:

A. Stream the log files to a separate Cloudtrail trail
B. Stream the log files to a separate Cloudwatch Log group
C. Create an 1AM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudtrail trail
D. Create an 1AM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group

Answer: BD

Explanation:
You can create a Log group and send all logs from the EC2 Instance to that group. You can then limit the access to the Log groups via an 1AM policy.
Option A is invalid because Cloudtrail is used to record API activity and not for storing log files Option C is invalid because Cloudtrail is the wrong service to be used for this requirement
For more information on Log Groups and Log Streams, please visit the following URL:
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Workinj
For more information on Access to Cloudwatch logs, please visit the following URL:
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/auth-and-access-control-cwl.html The correct answers are: Stream the log files to a separate Cloudwatch Log group. Create an 1AM policy that gives the desired level of access to the Cloudwatch Log group
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NEW QUESTION 6
You have a web site that is sitting behind AWS Cloudfront. You need to protect the web site against threats such as SQL injection and Cross site scripting attacks. Which of the following service can help in such a scenario
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps detect and block malicious web requests targeted at your web applications. AWS WAF allows you to create rules that can help protect against common
web explogts like SQL injection and cross-site scripting. With AWS WAF you first identify the resource (either an Amazon CloudFront distribution or an Application Load Balancer) that you need to protect. Option A is invalid because this will only give advise on how you can better the security in your AWS account but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.
Option C is invalid because this can be used to scan EC2 Instances for vulnerabilities but not protect against threats mentioned in the question.
Option D is invalid because this can be used to check config changes but not protect against threats mentioned in the quest
For more information on AWS WAF, please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/waf/details;
The correct answer is: AWS WAF
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NEW QUESTION 7
Your company has defined privileged users for their AWS Account. These users are administrators for key resources defined in the company. There is now a mandate to enhance the security
authentication for these users. How can this be accomplished?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following as a best practices for 1AM users. For extra security, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged 1AM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP). Users must provide both their normal credentials (like their
user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).
Option B,C and D are invalid because no such security options are available in AWS For more information on 1AM best practices, please visit the below URL
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html The correct answer is: Enable MFA for these user accounts
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NEW QUESTION 8
An application running on EC2 instances must use a username and password to access a database. The developer has stored those secrets in the SSM Parameter Store with type SecureString using the default KMS CMK. Which combination of configuration steps will allow the application to access the secrets via the API? Select 2 answers from the options below
Please select:

A. Add the EC2 instance role as a trusted service to the SSM service role.
B. Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the SSM service role.
C. Add permission to read the SSM parameter to the EC2 instance role..
D. Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the EC2 instance role
E. Add the SSM service role as a trusted service to the EC2 instance rol

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The below example policy from the AWS Documentation is required to be given to the EC2 Instance in order to read a secure string from AWS KMS. Permissions need to be given to the Get Parameter API and the KMS API call to decrypt the secret.

Option A is invalid because roles can be attached to EC2 and not EC2 roles to SSM Option B is invalid because the KMS key does not need to decrypt the SSM service role.
Option E is invalid because this configuration is valid For more information on the parameter store, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-parameter-store.htmll
The correct answers are: Add permission to read the SSM parameter to the EC2 instance role., Add permission to use the KMS key to decrypt to the EC2 instance role
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NEW QUESTION 9
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 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
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 11
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 13
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 15
Which of the following is used as a secure way to log into an EC2 Linux Instance? Please select:

A. 1AM User name and password
B. Key pairs
C. AWS Access keys
D. AWS SDK keys

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Key pairs consist of a public key and a private key. You use the private key to create a digital signature, and then AWS uses the corresponding public key to validate the signature. Key pairs are used only for Amazon EC2 and Amazon CloudFront.
Option A.C and D are all wrong because these are not used to log into EC2 Linux Instances For more information on AWS Security credentials, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eeneral/latest/er/aws-sec-cred-types.html
The correct answer is: Key pairs
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NEW QUESTION 18
You have setup a set of applications across 2 VPC's. You have also setup VPC Peering. The applications are still not able to communicate across the Peering connection. Which network troubleshooting steps should be taken to resolve the issue?
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
After the VPC peering connection is established, you need to ensure that the route tables are modified to ensure traffic can between the VPCs
Option A ,B and C are invalid because allowing access the Internet gateway and usage of public subnets can help for Inter, access, but not for VPC Peering.
For more information on VPC peering routing, please visit the below URL:
.com/AmazonVPC/latest/Peeri
The correct answer is: Check the Route tables for the VPCs Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 20
A company requires that data stored in AWS be encrypted at rest. Which of the following approaches achieve this requirement? Select 2 answers from the options given below.
Please select:

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

Answer: BE

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

Data protection refers to protecting data while in-transit (as it travels to and from Amazon S3) and at rest (while it is stored on disks in Amazon S3 data centers). You can protect data in transit by using
SSL or by using client-side encryption. You have the following options of protecting data at rest in Amazon S3.
• Use Server-Side Encryption - You request Amazon S3 to encrypt your object before saving it on disks in its data centers and decrypt it when you download the objects.
• Use Client-Side Encryption - You can encrypt data client-side and upload the encrypted data to Amazon S3. In this case, you manage the encryption process, the encryption keys, and related tools. Option A is invalid because using EBS-optimized Amazon EC2 instances alone will not guarantee protection of instances at rest. Option C is invalid because this will not encrypt data at rest for S3 objects. Option D is invalid because you don't store data in Instance store. For more information on EBS encryption, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html
For more information on S3 encryption, please visit the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsinEEncryption.html
The correct answers are: When storing data in EBS, encrypt the volume by using AWS KMS. When storing data in S3, enable server-side encryption.
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NEW QUESTION 25
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 29
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 31
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 33
A company has a set of resources defined in AWS. It is mandated that all API calls to the resources be monitored. Also all API calls must be stored for lookup purposes. Any log data greater than 6 months must be archived. Which of the following meets these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options given below. Each answer forms part of the solution.
Please select:

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Cloudtrail publishes the trail of API logs to an S3 bucket
Option B is invalid because you cannot put the logs into Glacier from CloudTrail
Option C is invalid because lifecycle policies cannot be used to move data to EBS volumes For more information on Cloudtrail logging, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/usereuide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.htmll
You can then use Lifecycle policies to transfer data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months For more information on S3 lifecycle policies, please visit the below URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html
The correct answers are: Enable CloudTrail logging in all accounts into S3 buckets. Ensure a lifecycle policy is defined on the bucket to move the data to Amazon Glacier after 6 months.
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 35
You want to launch an EC2 Instance with your own key pair in AWS. How can you achieve this?
Choose 3 answers from the options given below. Please select:

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
This is given in the AWS Documentation Creating a Key Pair
You can use Amazon EC2 to create your key pair. For more information, see Creating a Key Pair Using Amazon EC2.
Alternatively, you could use a third-party tool and then import the public key to Amazon EC2. For more information, see Importing Your Own Public Key to Amazon EC2.
Option B is Correct, because you can use the AWS CLI to create a new key pair 1 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-ec2-keypairs.html
Option D is invalid because the public key needs to be stored in the EC2 Instance For more information on EC2 Key pairs, please visit the below URL:
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-key-pairs
The correct answers are: Use a third party tool to create the Key pair. Create a new key pair using the AWS CLI, Import the public key into EC2
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 36
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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Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 37
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 39
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 42
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 46
A new application will be deployed on EC2 instances in private subnets. The application will transfer sensitive data to and from an S3 bucket. Compliance requirements state that the data must not traverse the public internet. Which solution meets the compliance requirement?
Please select:

A. Access the S3 bucket through a proxy server

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

Answer: C

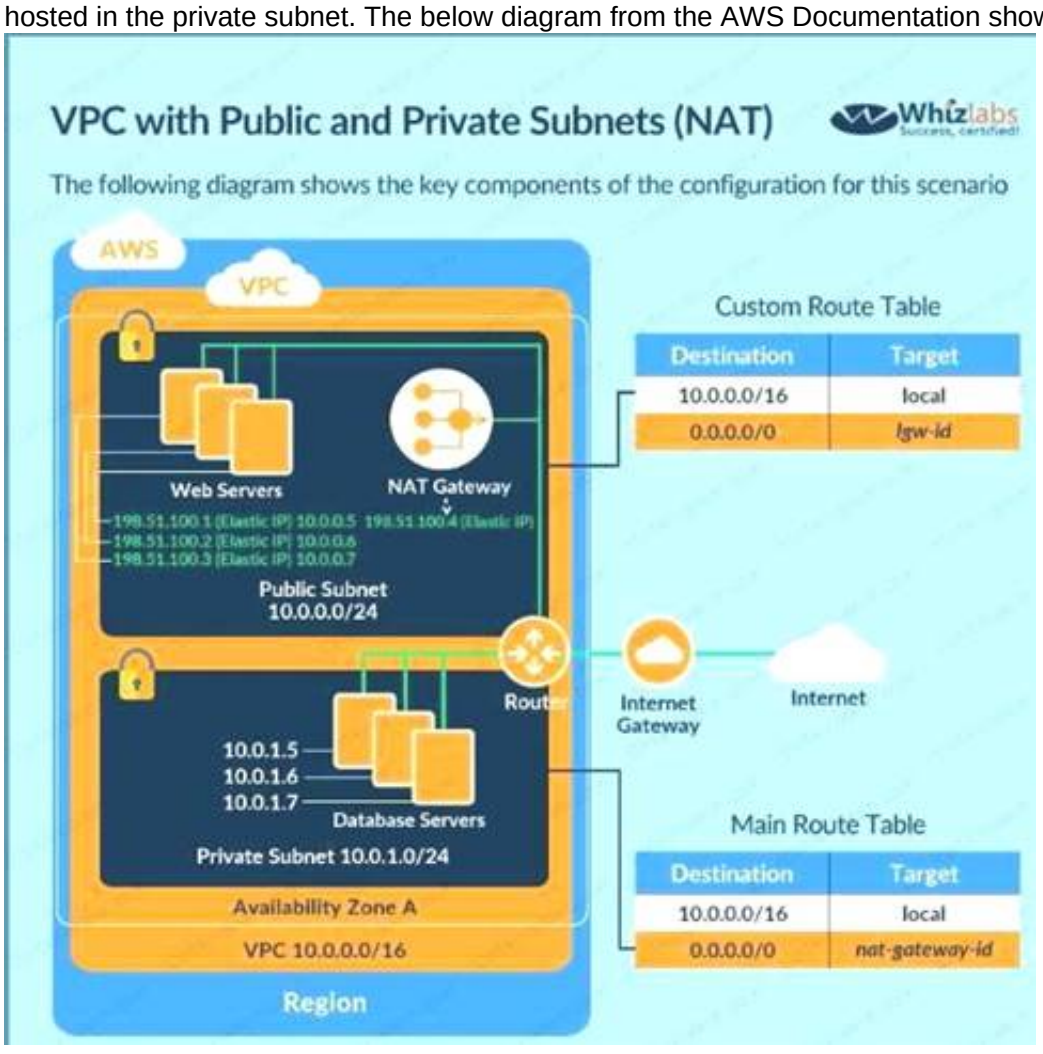
Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
A VPC endpoint enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.
Option A is invalid because using a proxy server is not sufficient enough
Option B and D are invalid because you need secure communication which should not traverse the internet
For more information on VPC endpoints please see the below link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-endpoints.htmll
The correct answer is: Access the S3 bucket through a VPC endpoint for S3 Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 51
Your current setup in AWS consists of the following architecture. 2 public subnets, one subnet which has the web servers accessed by users across the internet and the other subnet for the database server. Which of the following changes to the architecture would add a better security boundary to the resources hosted in your setup
Please select:

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

Answer: B

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



Option A and C are invalid because if you move the web server to a private subnet, then it cannot be accessed by users Option D is invalid because NAT instances should be present in the public subnet For more information on public and private subnets in AWS, please visit the following url .com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC Scenario2.
The correct answer is: Consider moving the database server to a private subnet Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 52
Your company has confidential documents stored in the simple storage service. Due to compliance requirements, you have to ensure that the data in the S3 bucket is available in a different geographical location. As an architect what is the change you would make to comply with this requirement.
Please select:

A. Apply Multi-AZ for the underlying 53 bucket
B. Copy the data to an EBS Volume in another Region
C. Create a snapshot of the S3 bucket and copy it to another region
D. Enable Cross region replication for the S3 bucket

Answer: D

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

You might configure cross-region replication on a bucket for various reasons, including the following:
• Compliance requirements - Although, by default Amazon S3 stores your data across multiple geographically distant Availability Zones, compliance requirements might dictate that you store data at even further distances. Cross-region replication allows you to replicate data between distant AWS Regions to satisfy these compliance requirements.
Option A is invalid because Multi-AZ cannot be used to S3 buckets
Option B is invalid because copying it to an EBS volume is not a recommended practice Option C is invalid because creating snapshots is not possible in S3
For more information on S3 cross-region replication, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/crr.htmll
The correct answer is: Enable Cross region replication for the S3 bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 56
A company hosts data in S3. There is a requirement to control access to the S3 buckets. Which are the 2 ways in which this can be achieved?
Please select:

A. Use Bucket policies
B. Use the Secure Token service
C. Use 1AM user policies
D. Use AWS Access Keys

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Amazon S3 offers access policy options broadly categorized as resource-based policies and user policies. Access policies you attach to your resources (buckets and objects) are referred to as
resource-based policies. For example, bucket policies and access control lists (ACLs) are resourcebased policies. You can also attach access policies to users in your account. These are called user
policies. You may choose to use resource-based policies, user policies, or some combination of these to manage permissions to your Amazon S3 resources.
Option B and D are invalid because these cannot be used to control access to S3 buckets For more information on S3 access control, please refer to the below
Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.htmll
The correct answers are: Use Bucket policies. Use 1AM user policies Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 57
You are responsible to deploying a critical application onto AWS. Part of the requirements for this application is to ensure that the controls set for this application met PCI compliance. Also there is a need to monitor web application logs to identify any malicious activity. Which of the following services can be used to fulfil this requirement. Choose 2 answers from the options given below Please select:

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following about these services
AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.
Option B is incorrect because VPC flow logs can only check for flow to instances in a VPC Option C is incorrect because this can check for configuration changes only
For more information on Cloudtrail, please refer to below URL: https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail;
You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, Amazon Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.
For more information on Cloudwatch logs, please refer to below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/loes/WhatisCloudWatchLoES.htmll
The correct answers are: Amazon Cloudwatch Logs, Amazon Cloudtrail

NEW QUESTION 60
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 64
You need to have a requirement to store objects in an S3 bucket with a key that is automatically managed and rotated. Which of the following can be used for this purpose?
Please select:

A. AWS KMS
B. AWS S3 Server side encryption
C. AWS Customer Keys
D. AWS Cloud HSM

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Server-side encryption protects data at rest. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) uses strong multi-factor encryption. Amazon S3 encrypts each object with a unique key. As an additional safeguard, it encrypts the key itself with a master key that it rotates regularly. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.
All other options are invalid since here you need to ensure the keys are manually rotated since you manage the entire key set Using AWS S3 Server side encryption, AWS will manage the rotation of keys automatically.
For more information on Server side encryption, please visit the following URL:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsineServerSideEncryption.htmll
The correct answer is: AWS S3 Server side encryption Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 67
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}}
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 72
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
(

NEW QUESTION 74
You need to inspect the running processes on an EC2 Instance that may have a security issue. How can you achieve this in the easiest way possible. Also you need to ensure that the process does not interfere with the continuous running of the instance.
Please select:

A. Use AWS Cloudtrail to record the processes running on the server to an S3 bucket.
B. Use AWS Cloudwatch to record the processes running on the server
C. Use the SSM Run command to send the list of running processes information to an S3 bucket.
D. Use AWS Config to see the changed process information on the server

Answer: C

Explanation:
The SSM Run command can be used to send OS specific commands to an Instance. Here you can check and see the running processes on an instance and then send the output to an S3 bucket. Option A is invalid because this is used to record API activity and cannot be used to record running processes.
Option B is invalid because Cloudwatch is a logging and metric service and cannot be used to record running processes.
Option D is invalid because AWS Config is a configuration service and cannot be used to record running processes.
For more information on the Systems Manager Run command, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manaEer/latest/usereuide/execute-remote-commands.htmll The correct answer is: Use the SSM Run command to send the list of running processes information to an S3 bucket. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 76
You are trying to use the Systems Manager to patch a set of EC2 systems. Some of the systems are not getting covered in the patching process. Which of the following can be used to troubleshoot the issue? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.
Please select:

A. Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 instances
B. Check to see if the 1AM user has the right permissions for EC2
C. Ensure that agent is running on the instances.
D. Check the Instance status by using the Health AP

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
For ensuring that the instances are configured properly you need to ensure the followi .
1) You installed the latest version of the SSM Agent on your instance
2) Your instance is configured with an AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM) role that enables the instance to communicate with the Systems Manager API
3) You can use the Amazon EC2 Health API to quickly determine the following information about Amazon EC2 instances The status of one or more instances
The last time the instance sent a heartbeat value The version of the SSM Agent
The operating system
The version of the EC2Config service (Windows) The status of the EC2Config service (Windows)
Option B is invalid because 1AM users are not supposed to be directly granted permissions to EC2 Instances For more information on troubleshooting AWS SSM, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/troubleshooting-remotecommands. html
The correct answers are: Check to see if the right role has been assigned to the EC2 Instances, Ensure that agent is running on the Instances., Check the Instance status by using the Health API.
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NEW QUESTION 80
You are trying to use the AWS Systems Manager run command on a set of Instances. The run command on a set of Instances. What can you do to diagnose the issue? Choose 2 answers from the options given
Please select:

A. Ensure that the SSM agent is running on the target machine
B. Check the /var/log/amazon/ssm/errors.log file
C. Ensure the right AMI is used for the Instance
D. Ensure the security groups allow outbound communication for the instance

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
If you experience problems executing commands using Run Command, there might be a problem with the SSM Agent. Use the following information to help you troubleshoot the agent
View Agent Logs
The SSM Agent logs information in the following files. The information in these files can help you troubleshoot problems.
On Windows
%PROGRAMDATA%\Amazon\SSM\Logs\amazon-ssm-agent.log
%PROGRAMDATA%\Amazon\SSM\Logs\error.log
The default filename of the seelog is seelog-xml.template. If you modify a seelog, you must rename the file to seelog.xml.
On Linux
/var/log/amazon/ssm/amazon-ssm-agentlog /var/log/amazon/ssm/errors.log
Option C is invalid because the right AMI has nothing to do with the issues. The agent which is used to execute run commands can run on a variety of AMI'S
Option D is invalid because security groups does not come into the picture with the communication between the agent and the SSM service
For more information on troubleshooting AWS SSM, please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manaeer/latest/userguide/troubleshootine-remotecommands. htmll
The correct answers are: Ensure that the SSM agent is running on the target machine. Check the
/var/log/amazon/ssm/errors.log file
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 83
You are working for a company and been allocated the task for ensuring that there is a federated authentication mechanism setup between AWS and their On-premise Active Directory. Which of the following are important steps that need to be covered in this process? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.
Please select:

A. Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Roles.
B. Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Groups.
C. Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory
D. Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory Federation services

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions some key aspects with regards to the configuration of Onpremise AD with AWS
One is the Groups configuration in AD Active Directory Configuration
Determining how you will create and delineate your AD groups and 1AM roles in AWS is crucial to how you secure access to your account and manage resources. SAML assertions to the AWS environment and the respective 1AM role access will be managed through regular expression (regex) matching between your on-premises AD group name to an AWS 1AM role.
One approach for creating the AD groups that uniquely identify the AWS 1AM role mapping is by selecting a common group naming convention. For example, your AD groups would start with an identifier, for example, AWS-, as this will distinguish your AWS groups from others within the organization. Next include the 12-digitAWS account number. Finally, add the matching role name within the AWS account. Here is an example:

And next is the configuration of the relying party which is AWS
ADFS federation occurs with the participation of two parties; the identity or claims provider (in this case the owner of the identity repository - Active Directory) and the relying party, which is another application that wishes to outsource authentication to the identity provider; in this case Amazon Secure Token Service (STS).
The relying party is a federation partner that is represented by a claims provider trust in the federation service.
Option B is invalid because AD groups should not be matched to 1AM Groups
Option C is invalid because the relying party should be configured in Active Directory Federation services
For more information on the federated access, please visit the following URL:
1 https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/aws-federated-authentication-with-active-directoryfederation- services-ad-fs/
The correct answers are: Ensure the right match is in place for On-premise AD Groups and 1AM Roles., Configure AWS as the relying party in Active Directory Federation services
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 85
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 90
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 92
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 (1AM) User for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that 1AM User.
D. Create a S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Answer: AExplanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 96
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 99
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 104
You have a requirement to conduct penetration testing on the AWS Cloud for a couple of EC2 Instances. How could you go about doing this? Choose 2 right answers from the options given below. Please select:

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
You can use a pre-approved solution from the AWS Marketplace. But till date the AWS Documentation still mentions that you have to get prior approval before conducting a test on the AWS Cloud for EC2 Instances.
Option C and D are invalid because you have to get prior approval first. AWS Docs Provides following details:
"For performing a penetration test on AWS resources first of all we need to take permission from AWS and complete a requisition form and submit it for approval.

The form should contain information about the instances you wish to test identify the expected start and end dates/times of your test and requires you to read and agree to Terms and Conditions specific to penetration testing and to the use of appropriate tools for testing. Note that the end date may not be more than 90 days from the start date."
(
At this time, our policy does not permit testing small or micro RDS instance types. Testing of ml
.small, t1 .micro or t2.nano EC2 instance types is not permitted.
For more information on penetration testing please visit the following URL: https://aws.amazon.eom/security/penetration-testine/l
The correct answers are: Get prior approval from AWS for conducting the test Use a pre-approved penetration testing tool. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 105
You have a set of Customer keys created using the AWS KMS service. These keys have been used for around 6 months. You are now trying to use the new KMS features for the existing set of key's but are not able to do so. What could be the reason for this.
Please select:

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

Answer: A

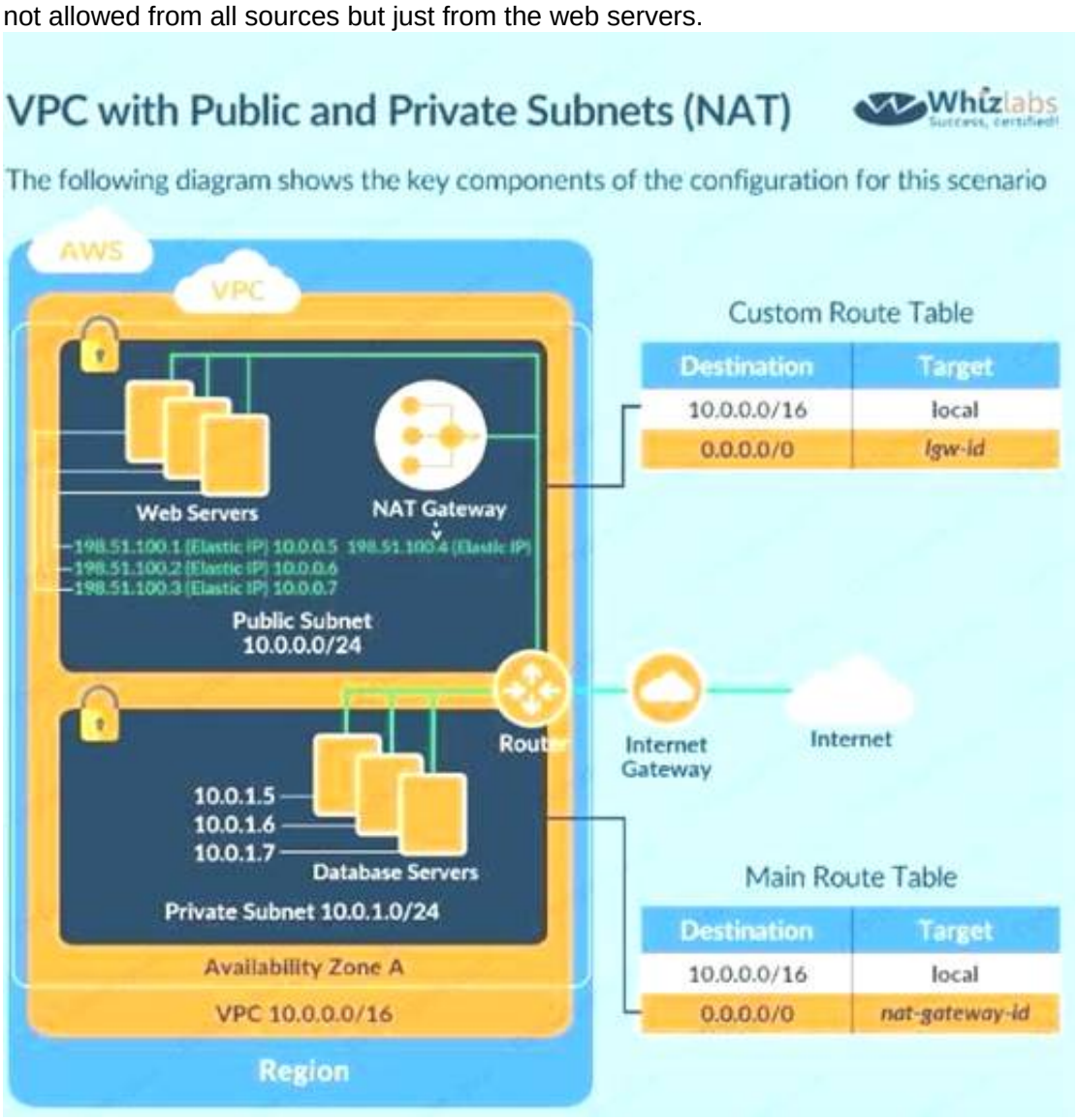
Explanation:
By default, keys created in KMS are created with the default key policy. When features are added to KMS, you need to explii update the default key policy for these keys.
Option B,C and D are invalid because the key policy is the main entity used to provide access to the keys
For more information on upgrading key policies please visit the following URL: https://docs.aws.ama20n.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-policy-upgrading.html
(
The correct answer is: You have not explicitly given access via the key policy Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 110
You are planning on hosting a web application on AWS. You create an EC2 Instance in a public subnet. This instance needs to connect to an EC2 Instance that will host an Oracle database. Which of the following steps should be followed to ensure a secure setup is in place? Select 2 answers.
Please select:

A. Place the EC2 Instance with the Oracle database in the same public subnet as the Web server for faster communication
B. Place the EC2 Instance with the Oracle database in a separate private subnet
C. Create a database security group and ensure the web security group to allowed incoming access
D. Ensure the database security group allows incoming traffic from 0.0.0.0/0

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The best secure option is to place the database in a private subnet. The below diagram from the AWS Documentation shows this setup. Also ensure that access is not allowed from all sources but just from the web servers.



Option A is invalid because databases should not be placed in the public subnet
Option D is invalid because the database security group should not allow traffic from the internet For more information on this type of setup, please refer to the below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC Scenario2.

The correct answers are: Place the EC2 Instance with the Oracle database in a separate private subnet Create a database security group and ensure the web security group to allowed incoming access
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 111
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 116
A company hosts data in S3. There is now a mandate that going forward all data in the S3 bucket needs to encrypt at rest. How can this be achieved?
Please select:

A. Use AWS Access keys to encrypt the data
B. Use SSL certificates to encrypt the data
C. Enable server side encryption on the S3 bucket
D. Enable MFA on the S3 bucket

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the following
Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data at the object level as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. As long as you authenticate your request and you have access permissions, there is no difference in the way you access encrypted or unencrypted objects.
Options A and B are invalid because neither Access Keys nor SSL certificates can be used to encrypt data.
Option D is invalid because MFA is just used as an extra level of security for S3 buckets For more information on S3 server side encryption, please refer to the below Link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/serv-side-encryption.html
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 119
You have a set of application , database and web servers hosted in AWS. The web servers are placed behind an ELB. There are separate security groups for the application, database and web servers. The network security groups have been defined accordingly. There is an issue with the communication between the application and database servers. In order to troubleshoot the issue between just the application and database server, what is the ideal set of MINIMAL steps you would take?
Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Here since the communication would be established inward to the database server and outward from the application server, you need to ensure that just the Outbound rules for application server security groups are checked. And then just the Inbound rules for database server security groups are checked.
Option B can't be the correct answer. It says that we need to check the outbound security group which is not needed.
We need to check the inbound for DB SG and outbound of Application SG. Because, this two group
need to communicate with each other to function properly.
Option C is invalid because you don't need to check for Outbound security rules for the database security group
Option D is invalid because you don't need to check for Inbound security rules for the application security group
For more information on Security Groups, please refer to below URL:
The correct answer is: Check the Inbound security rules for the database security group Check the Outbound security rules for the application security group
Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

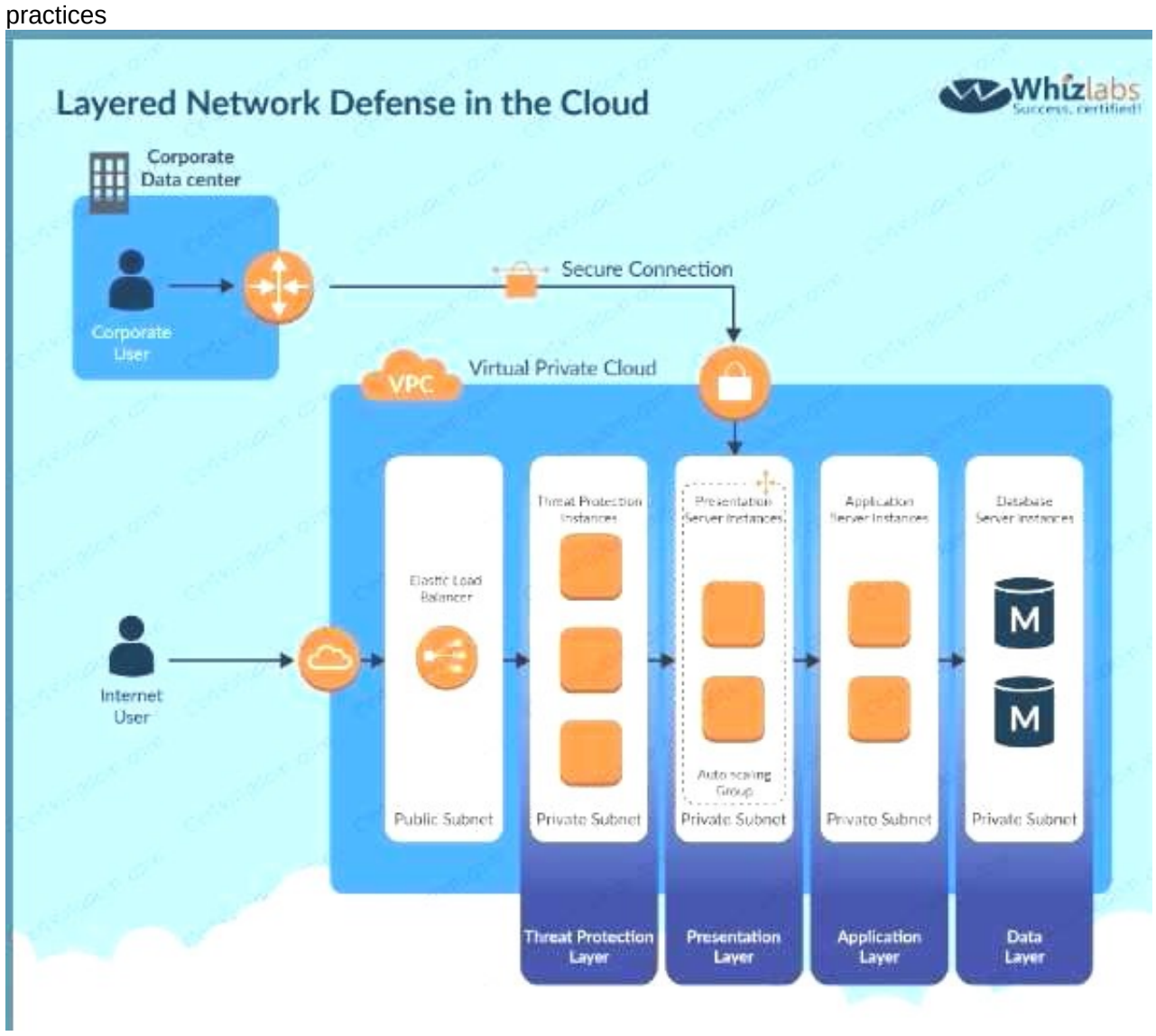
NEW QUESTION 123
Your company has a set of EC2 Instances defined in AWS. They need to ensure that all traffic packets are monitored and inspected for any security threats. How can this be achieved? Choose 2 answers from the options given below
Please select:

A. Use a host based intrusion detection system
B. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2 instance
C. Use VPC Flow logs

D. Use Network Access control lists logging

Answer: AB

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



Option C is invalid because VPC Flow logs cannot conduct packet inspection. For more information on AWS Security best practices, please refer to below URL:
The correct answers are: Use a host based intrusion detection system. Use a third party firewall installed on a central EC2
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NEW QUESTION 124
Your company has a set of EBS volumes defined in AWS. The security mandate is that all EBS volumes are encrypted. What can be done to notify the IT admin staff if there are any unencrypted volumes in the account.
Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The enc config rule for AWS Config can be used to check for unencrypted volumes. encrypted-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 126
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.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "Policy1415115909152",
  "Statement": [
   {
    "Sid": "Access-to-specific-VPCE-only",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "s3:*",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket",
                 "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*"],
    "Condition": {
     "StringNotEquals": {
      "aws:sourceVpce": "vpce-1a2b3c4d"
     }
    }
   }
  ]
}
```

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 127
You want to track access requests for a particular S3 bucket. How can you achieve this in the easiest possible way?
Please select:

A. Enable server access logging for the bucket
B. Enable Cloudwatch metrics for the bucket
C. Enable Cloudwatch logs for the bucket
D. Enable AWS Config for the S3 bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS Documentation mentions the foil
To track requests for access to your bucket you can enable access logging. Each access log record provides details about a single access request, such as the requester, bucket name, request time, request action, response status, and error code, if any.
Options B and C are incorrect Cloudwatch is used for metrics and logging and cannot be used to track access requests.
Option D is incorrect since this can be used for Configuration management but for not for tracking S3 bucket requests.
For more information on S3 server logs, please refer to below UF https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/ServerLoes.html
The correct answer is: Enable server access logging for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 132
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 134
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 137
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 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

Type of Access Control	AWS Account-Level Control?	User-LevelControl?
IAM Policies	No	Yes
ACLs	Yes	No
Bucket Policies	Yes	Yes

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 142
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

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

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

Table 3: AWS Account Strategies

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

NEW QUESTION 144
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 1AM policy on the user to require MFA before deleting EC2 instances and disable MFA access to the employee
D. Modify the 1AM 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/Usins_Tags.htmll
The correct answers are: Tag the instance with a production-identifying tag and add resource-level permissions to the employe 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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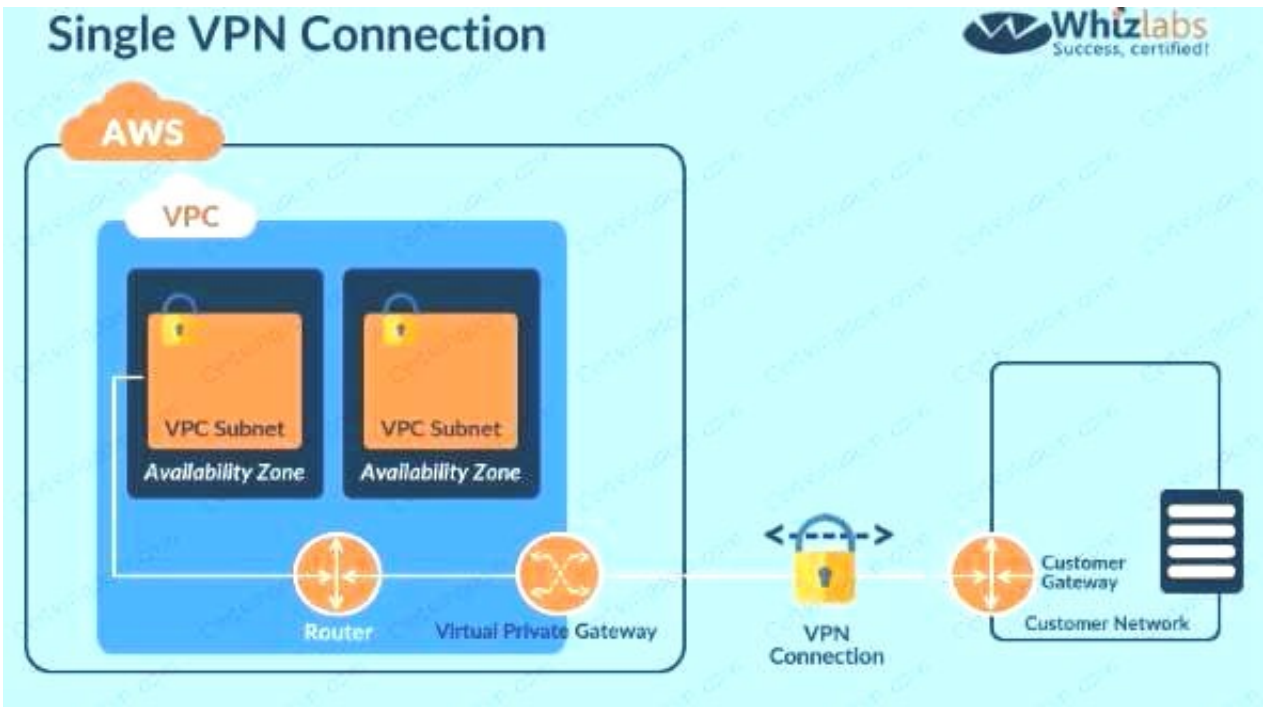
NEW QUESTION 149
You have been given a new brief from your supervisor for a client who needs a web application set up on AWS. The a most important requirement is that MySQL must be used as the database, and this database must not be hosted in t« public cloud, but rather at the client's data center due to security risks. Which of the following solutions would be the ^ best to assure that the client's requirements are met? Choose the correct answer from the options below
Please select:

A. Build the application server on a public subnet and the database at the client's data cente
B. Connect them with a VPN connection which uses IPsec.
C. Use the public subnet for the application server and use RDS with a storage gateway to access and synchronize the data securely from the local data center.
D. Build the application server on a public subnet and the database on a private subnet with a NAT instance between them.
E. Build the application server on a public subnet and build the database in a private subnet with a secure ssh connection to the private subnet from the client's data center.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Since the database should not be hosted on the cloud all other options are invalid. The best option is to create a VPN connection for securing traffic as shown below.



Option B is invalid because this is the incorrect use of the Storage gateway Option C is invalid since this is the incorrect use of the NAT instance Option D is invalid since this is an incorrect configuration For more information on VPN connections, please visit the below URL
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.htmll
The correct answer is: Build the application server on a public subnet and the database at the client's data center. Connect them with a VPN connection which uses IPsec
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NEW QUESTION 152
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

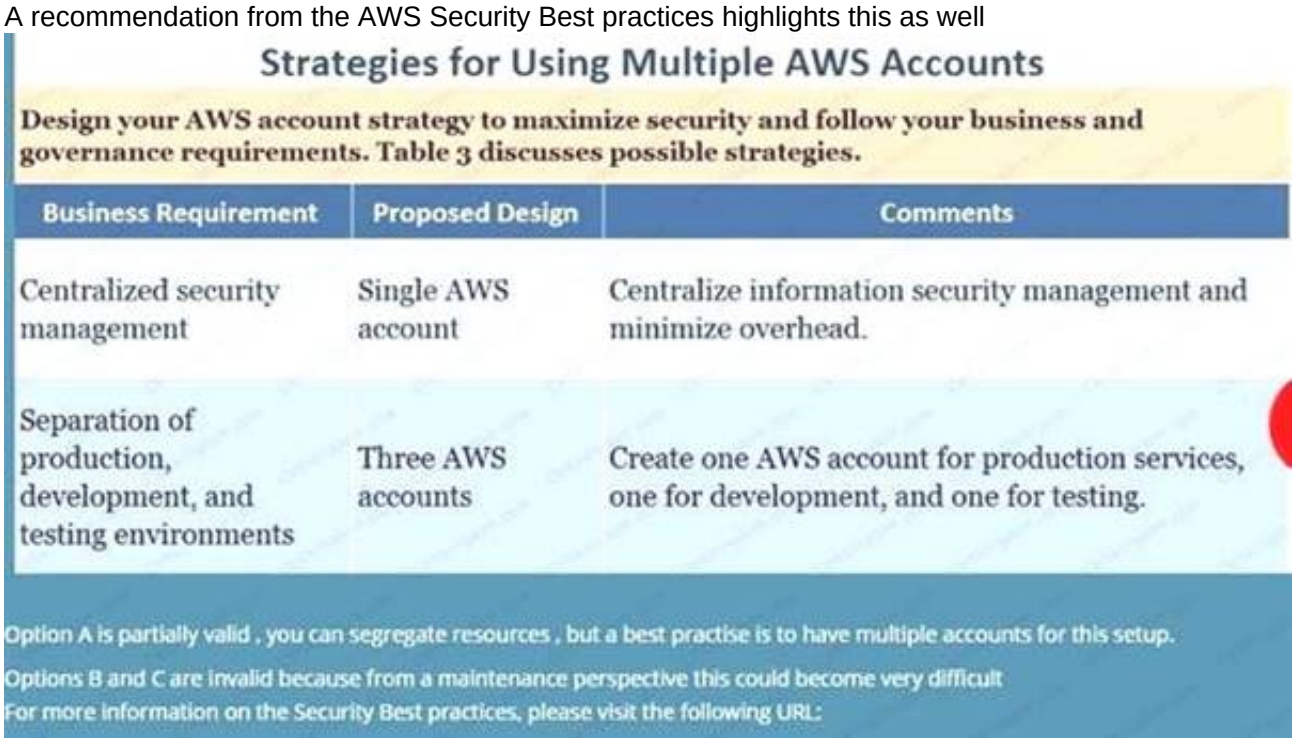
Explanation:
Trusted Advisor checks for compliance with the following security recommendations:
Limited access to common administrative ports to only a small subset of addresses. This includes ports 22 (SSH), 23 (Telnet) 3389 (RDP), and 5500 (VNQ.
Limited access to common database ports. This includes 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 154
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



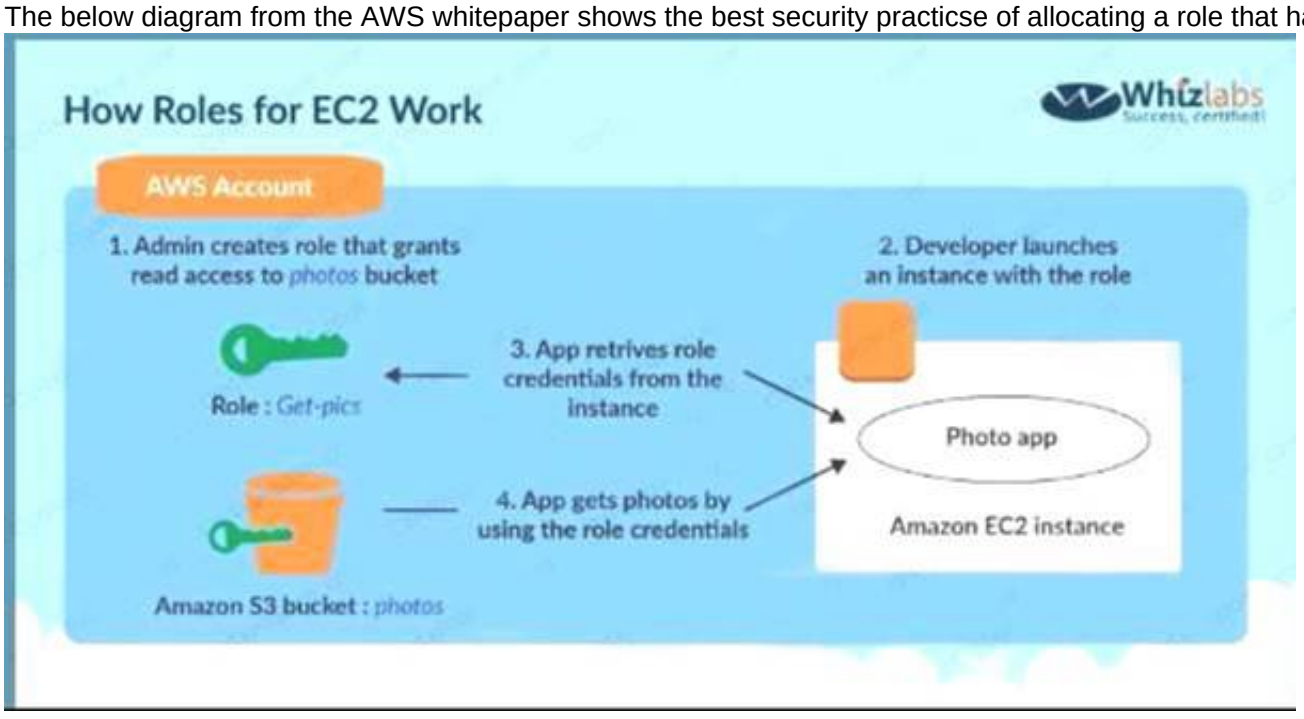
option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.
Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following 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 158
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 162
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 followinj
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 165
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 169
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:
.anaging 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: ""Keys.html
https://docs.aws.ama2on.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 172
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 174
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 179
An organization has setup multiple 1AM users. The organization wants that each 1AM user accesses the 1AM console only within the organization and not from outside. How can it achieve this? Please select:

A. Create an 1AM policy with the security group and use that security group for AWS console login
B. Create an 1AM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
C. Configure the EC2 instance security group which allows traffic only from the organization's IP range
D. Create an 1AM policy with VPC and allow a secure gateway between the organization and AWS Console

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can actually use a Deny condition which will not allow the person to log in from outside. The below example shows the Deny condition to ensure that any address specified in the source address is not allowed to access the resources in aws.
Option A is invalid because you don't mention the security group in the 1AM policy Option C is invalid because security groups by default don't allow traffic
Option D is invalid because the 1AM policy does not have such an option For more information on 1AM policy conditions, please visit the URL:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access pol examples.htm l#iam-policy-example-ec2-two-condition!
The correct answer is: Create an 1AM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
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NEW QUESTION 184
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 185
What is the result of the following bucket policy?

```
{
"Statement": [
{
"Sid": "Sid1",
"Action": "s3:*",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket/*.",
"Principal": {
{"AWS": ["arn:aws:iam::111111111:user/mark"]}
}
},
{
"Sid": "Sid2",
"Action": "s3:*",
"Effect": "Deny",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket/*",
"Principal": {
"AWS": [
"*"
]
}
}
]
}
```

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 186
A company is planning on using AWS EC2 and AWS Cloudfrontfor their web application. For which one of the below attacks is usage of Cloudfront most suited for?
Please select:

A. Cross side scripting
B. SQL injection
C. DDoS attacks

D. Malware attacks

Answer: C

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

Table 2: Overview of CloudFront security capabilities

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

Options A,B and D are invalid because Cloudfront is specifically used to protect sites against DDoS attacks For more information on security with Cloudfront, please refer to the below Link: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/Secure content delivery with CloudFront whitepaper.pdi
The correct answer is: DDoS attacks
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NEW QUESTION 188
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 193
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