



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Security-Specialty

Amazon AWS Certified Security - Specialty

NEW QUESTION 1

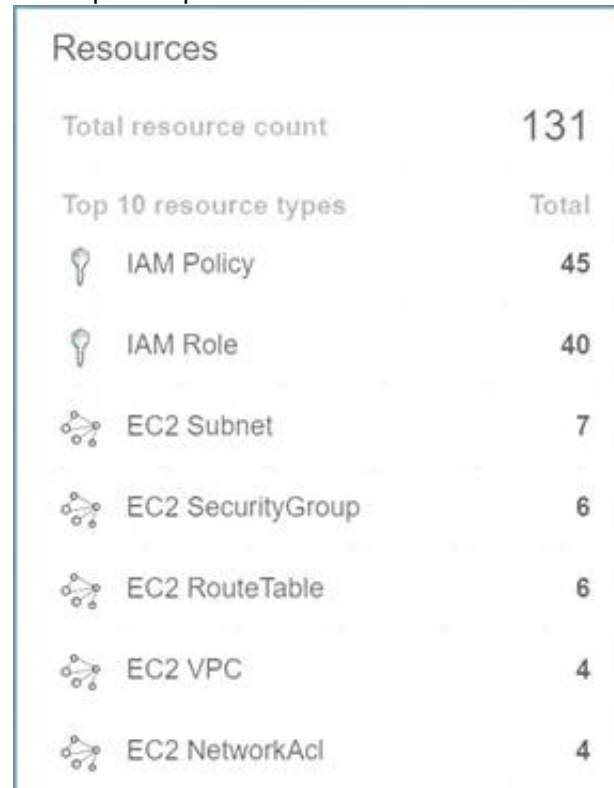
Your company has a set of resources defined in the AWS Cloud. Their IT audit department has requested to get a list of resources that have been defined across the account. How can this be achieved in the easiest manner? Please select:







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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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



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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The AWS Documentation additionally mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 3

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 IAM Roles with a timestamp to limit the access
- D. Use IAM policies with a timestamp to limit the access

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

All objects by default are private. Only the object owner has permission to access these objects. However, the object owner can optionally share objects with others by creating a pre-signed URL using their own security credentials, to grant time-limited permission to download the objects. Option A is invalid because this can be used to prevent accidental deletion of objects

Option C is invalid because timestamps are not possible for Roles

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 IAM access keys
- C. Keep all resources running to avoid disruption
- D. Change the password for all IAM 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 IAM users. Delete or rotate all root and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access keys.

Delete any resources on your account you didn't create, especially running EC2 instances, EC2 spot bids, or IAM 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/knowledge-center/potential-account-compromise>

The correct answers are: Change the root account password. Rotate all IAM access keys. Change the password for all IAM users. Submit your

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NEW QUESTION 5

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

This concept is given in the AWS Documentation

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

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

Resolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

A company hosts a critical web application on the AWS Cloud. This is a key revenue generating application for the company. The IT Security team is worried about potential DDos attacks against the web site. The senior management has also specified that immediate action needs to be taken in case of a potential DDos attack. What should be done in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Consider using the AWS Shield Service
- B. Consider using VPC Flow logs to monitor traffic for DDos attack and quickly take actions on a trigger of a potential attack.
- C. Consider using the AWS Shield Advanced Service
- D. Consider using Cloudwatch logs to monitor traffic for DDos attack and quickly take actions on a trigger of a potential attack.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because the normal AWS Shield Service will not help in immediate action against a DDos attack. This can be done via the AWS Shield Advanced Service

Option B is invalid because this is a logging service for VPCs traffic flow but cannot specifically protect against DDos attacks.

Option D is invalid because this is a logging service for AWS Services but cannot specifically protect against DDos attacks.

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Shield Advanced provides enhanced protections for your applications running on Amazon EC2, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront and Route 53 against larger and more sophisticated attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is available to AWS Business Support and AWS Enterprise Support customers.

AWS Shield Advanced protection provides always-on, flow-based monitoring of network traffic and active application monitoring to provide near real-time notifications of DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced also gives customers highly flexible controls over attack mitigations to take actions instantly. Customers can also engage the DDoS Response Team (DRT) 24x7 to manage and mitigate their application layer DDoS attacks.

For more information on AWS Shield, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/shield/faqs>;

The correct answer is: Consider using the AWS Shield Advanced Service Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 7

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/useruide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.html>

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.

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NEW QUESTION 8

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

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NEW QUESTION 9

You are building a large-scale confidential documentation web server on AWS and 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 (IAM) user for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM 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 access 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 IAM 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-contentrestrictions-access-to-s3.html>

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

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NEW QUESTION 10

Your company makes use of S3 buckets for storing data

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation as an example rule in AWS Config Example rules with triggers

Example rule with configuration change trigger

1. You add the AWS Config managed rule, S3_BUCKET_LOGGING_ENABLED, to your account to check whether your Amazon S3 buckets have logging enabled.
2. The trigger type for the rule is configuration changes. AWS Config runs the evaluations for the rule when an Amazon S3 bucket is created, changed, or deleted.
3. When a bucket is updated, the configuration change triggers the rule and AWS Config evaluates whether the bucket is compliant against the rule.

Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to scan all buckets

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to check for logging enablement for buckets.

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

The correct answer is: Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

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



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

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

The correct answers are: Add a grant to the objects ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner., Upload the file to the company's S3 bucket
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NEW QUESTION 13

Company policy requires that all insecure server protocols, such as FTP, Telnet, HTTP, etc be disabled on all servers. The security team would like to regularly check all servers to ensure compliance with this requirement by using a scheduled CloudWatch event to trigger a review of the current infrastructure. What process will check compliance of the company's EC2 instances?

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is incorrect because querying Trusted Advisor API's are not possible

Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty should be used to detect threats and not check the compliance of security protocols.

Option D states that Run Amazon Inspector using runtime behavior analysis rules which will analyze the behavior of your instances during an assessment run, and provide guidance about how to make your EC2 instances more secure.

Insecure Server Protocols

This rule helps determine whether your EC2 instances allow support for insecure and unencrypted ports/services such as FTP, Telnet HTTP, IMAP, POP version 3, SMTP, SNMP versions 1 and 2, rsh, and rlogin.

For more information, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector_runtime-behavioranalysis.html#insecure-protocols

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The correct answer is: Run an Amazon Inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.

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NEW QUESTION 15

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

* sgLB - associated with the ELB

* sgWeb - associated with the EC2 instances.

* sgDB - associated with the database

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

Please select: A.

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

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

B.

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

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

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

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

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

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 24

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

Please select:

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

You can enforce the MFA authentication requirement using the aws:MultiFactorAuthAge key in a bucket policy. IAM users can access Amazon S3 resources by using temporary credentials issued by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 33

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-digit AWS 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

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NEW QUESTION 37

You have an EBS volume attached to an EC2 Instance which uses KMS for Encryption. Someone has now gone ahead and deleted the Customer Key which was used for the EBS encryption. What should be done to ensure the data can be decrypted.

Please select:

- A. Create a new Customer Key using KMS and attach it to the existing volume
- B. You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable.
- C. Request AWS Support to recover the key
- D. Use AWS Config to recover the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

A is incorrect because Creating a new CMK and attaching it to the exiting volume will not allow the data to be decrypted, you cannot attach customer master keys after the volume is encrypted

Option C and D are invalid because once the key has been deleted, you cannot recover it For more information on EBS Encryption with KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

The correct answer is: You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 40

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 41

You have a requirement to serve up private content using the keys available with Cloudfront. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Add the keys to the backend distribution.
- B. Add the keys to the S3 bucket
- C. Create pre-signed URL's
- D. Use AWS Access keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A and B are invalid because you will not add keys to either the backend distribution or the S3 bucket.

Option D is invalid because this is used for programmatic access to AWS resources

You can use Cloudfront key pairs to create a trusted pre-signed URL which can be distributed to users Specifying the AWS Accounts That Can Create Signed URLs and Signed Cookies (Trusted Signers) Topics

- Creating CloudFront Key Pairs for Your Trusted Signers
- Reformatting the CloudFront Private Key (.NET and Java Only)
- Adding Trusted Signers to Your Distribution
- Verifying that Trusted Signers Are Active (Optional) 1 Rotating CloudFront Key Pairs

To create signed URLs or signed cookies, you need at least one AWS account that has an active CloudFront key pair. This account is known as a trusted signer.

The trusted signer has two purposes:

- As soon as you add the AWS account ID for your trusted signer to your distribution, CloudFront starts to require that users use signed URLs or signed cookies to access your objects.

' When you create signed URLs or signed cookies, you use the private key from the trusted signer's key pair to sign a portion of the URL or the cookie. When someone requests a restricted object CloudFront compares the signed portion of the URL or cookie with the unsigned portion to verify that the URL or cookie hasn't been tampered with. CloudFront also verifies that the URL or cookie is valid, meaning, for example, that the expiration date and time hasn't passed.

For more information on Cloudfront private trusted content please visit the following URL:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contenttrusted-signers.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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.

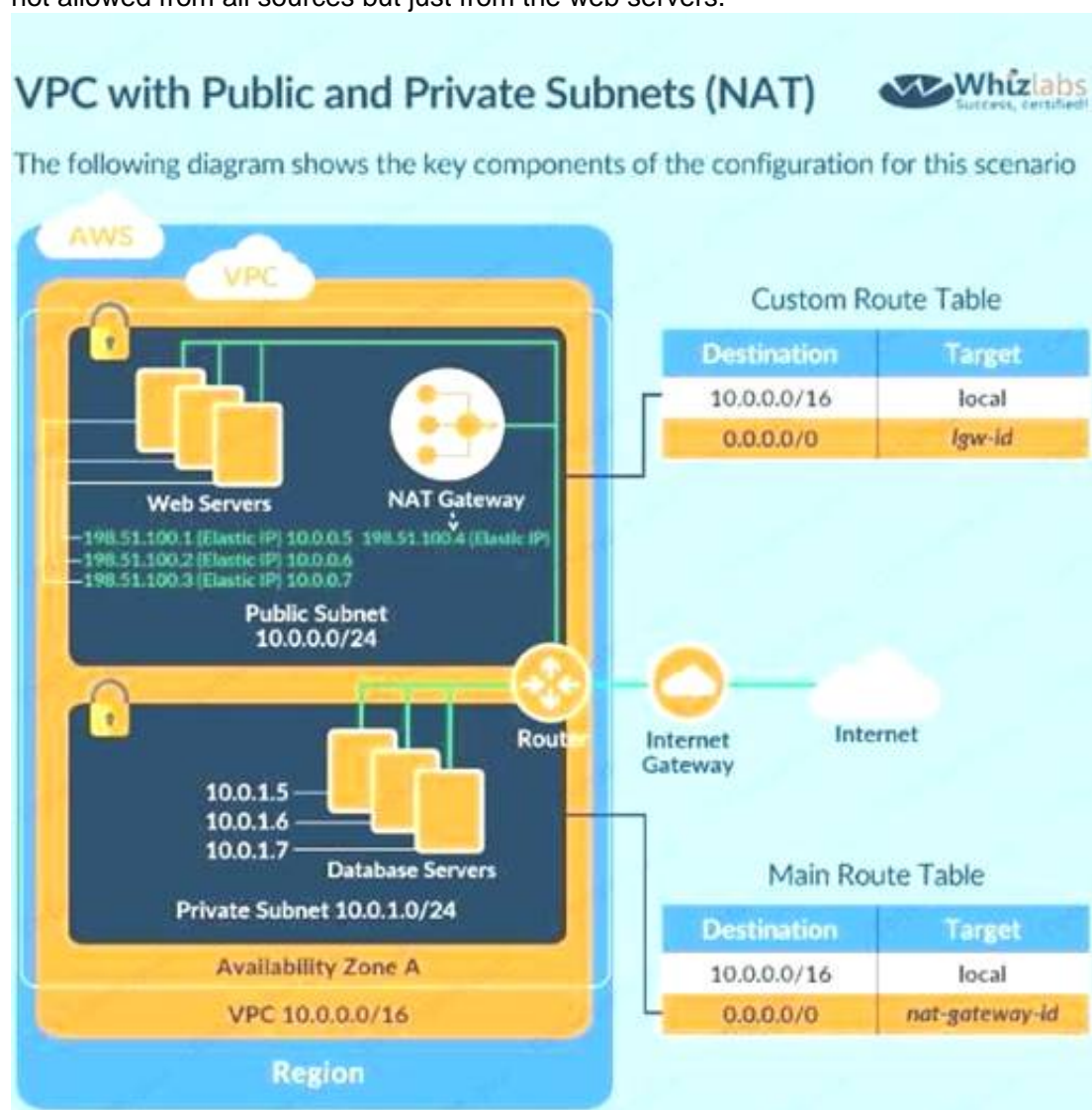
Please select:

- 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

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NEW QUESTION 44

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 45

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams

need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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 following

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 not for tracking S3 bucket requests.

For more information on S3 server logs, please refer to below URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/ServerLogs.html>

The correct answer is: Enable server access logging for the bucket Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 55

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

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

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

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

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

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NEW QUESTION 58

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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 IAM 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 accounts
- C. Then grant the auditor access to the S3 bucket that receives the CloudTrail log files.
- D. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and enable consolidated logging inside of CloudTrail.
- E. Configure the CloudTrail service in each AWS account and have the logs delivered to a single AWS bucket in the primary account and grant the auditor access to that single bucket in the primary account

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain events

related to API calls across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides a history of AWS API calls for your account including API calls made through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting

only be granted access in one location

Option 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.

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NEW QUESTION 67

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Create an 1AM role for each account that you want to share log files with.

For each of these 1AM roles, create an access policy that grants read-only access to the account you want to share the log files with.

Have an 1AM user in each account programmatically assume the appropriate role and retrieve the log files.

Options A and C are invalid because creating an 1AM user and then sharing the 1AM user credentials with the vendor is a direct 'NO' practise from a security perspective.

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

The correct answers are: Create an 1AM Role in the company account Ensure the 1AM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

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NEW QUESTION 69

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

Strategies for Using Multiple AWS Accounts		
Design your AWS account strategy to maximize security and follow your business and governance requirements. Table 3 discusses possible strategies.		
Business Requirement	Proposed Design	Comments
Centralized security management	Single AWS account	Centralize information security management and minimize overhead.
Separation of production, development, and testing environments	Three AWS accounts	Create one AWS account for production services, one for development, and one for testing.

Option A is partially valid , you can segregate resources , but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.

Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL:

option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.

Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 74

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

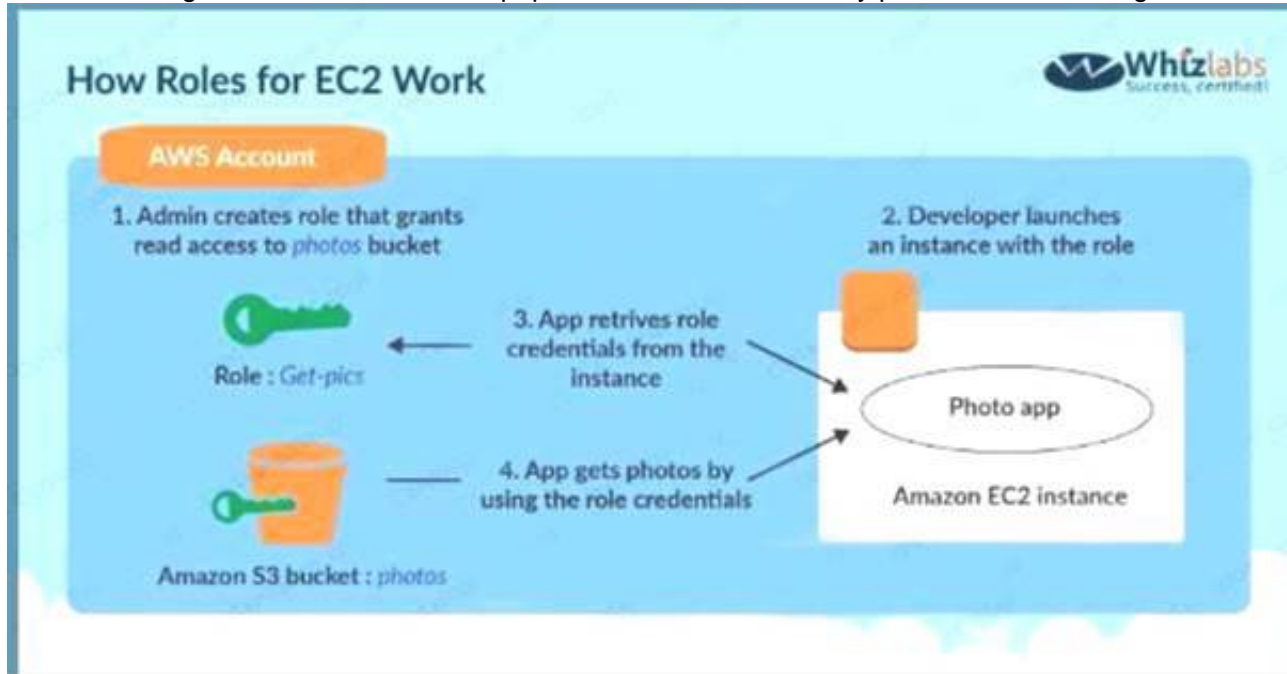
Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below diagram from the AWS whitepaper shows the best security practice of allocating a role that has access to the S3 bucket



Options A,B and D are invalid because using users, groups or access keys is an invalid security practice when giving access to resources from other AWS resources.

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

The correct answer is: Assign an IAM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 81

You are designing a connectivity solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your server's on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPsec

tunnels over the internet. You will be using VPN gateways and terminating the IPsec tunnels on AWS-supported customer gateways. Which of the following objectives would you achieve by

implementing an IPsec tunnel as outlined above? Choose 4 answers from the options below Please select:

- A. End-to-end protection of data in transit
- B. End-to-end Identity authentication
- C. Data encryption across the internet
- D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

Answer: CDEF

Explanation:

Since the Web server needs to talk to the database server on port 3306 that means that the database server should allow incoming traffic on port 3306. The below table from the AWS documentation shows how the security groups should be set up.

DBServerSG; Recommended Rules			
Inbound			
Source	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	1433	Allow inbound Microsoft SQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	3306	Allow inbound MySQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
Outbound			
Destination	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	80	Allow outbound HTTP access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	443	Allow outbound HTTPS access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).

Option B is invalid because you need to allow incoming access for the database server from the WebSecGrp security group.

Options C and D are invalid because you need to allow Outbound traffic and not inbound traffic For more information on security groups please visit the below Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

The correct answer is: Allow Inbound on port 3306 for Source Web Server Security Group WebSecGrp. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 84

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:

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

Options B,C and D are invalid because you need to ensure a trust policy is in place and not a grant, user or group policy or more information on the 1AM role permissions please visit the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/iamrole-permissions.html>

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

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NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

Please select:

- A. Ensure that UserB is given the right IAM role to access the key
- B. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the IAM policy
- C. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy
- D. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Bucket policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need to ensure that UserB is given access via the Key policy for the Key



Option is invalid because you don't assign roles to IAM users For more information on Key policies please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-poli>

The correct answer is: Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy

NEW QUESTION 88

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

Please select:

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

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

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

EBS Lifecycle Policies

A lifecycle policy consists of these core settings:

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

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

Option D is correct Encryption does not ensure data durability

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

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

NEW QUESTION 89

Your company has the following setup in AWS

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer -D

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

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

Originate from an IP address or a range of IP addresses Originate from a specific country or countries

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

Exceed a specified length

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

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

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

Options B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to block IP addresses For information on AWS WAF, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 92

An organization has setup multiple IAM users. The organization wants that each IAM user accesses the IAM 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 I#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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 97

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Lambda functions uses roles to interact with other AWS services. So use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function.

Options A and C are all invalid because you should never use AWS keys for access. Option D is invalid because the VPC endpoint is used for VPCs

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

The correct answer is: Use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 98

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.html>

The correct answer is: It will deny all access to the bucket mybucket Submit your Feedback/Quenes to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 102

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

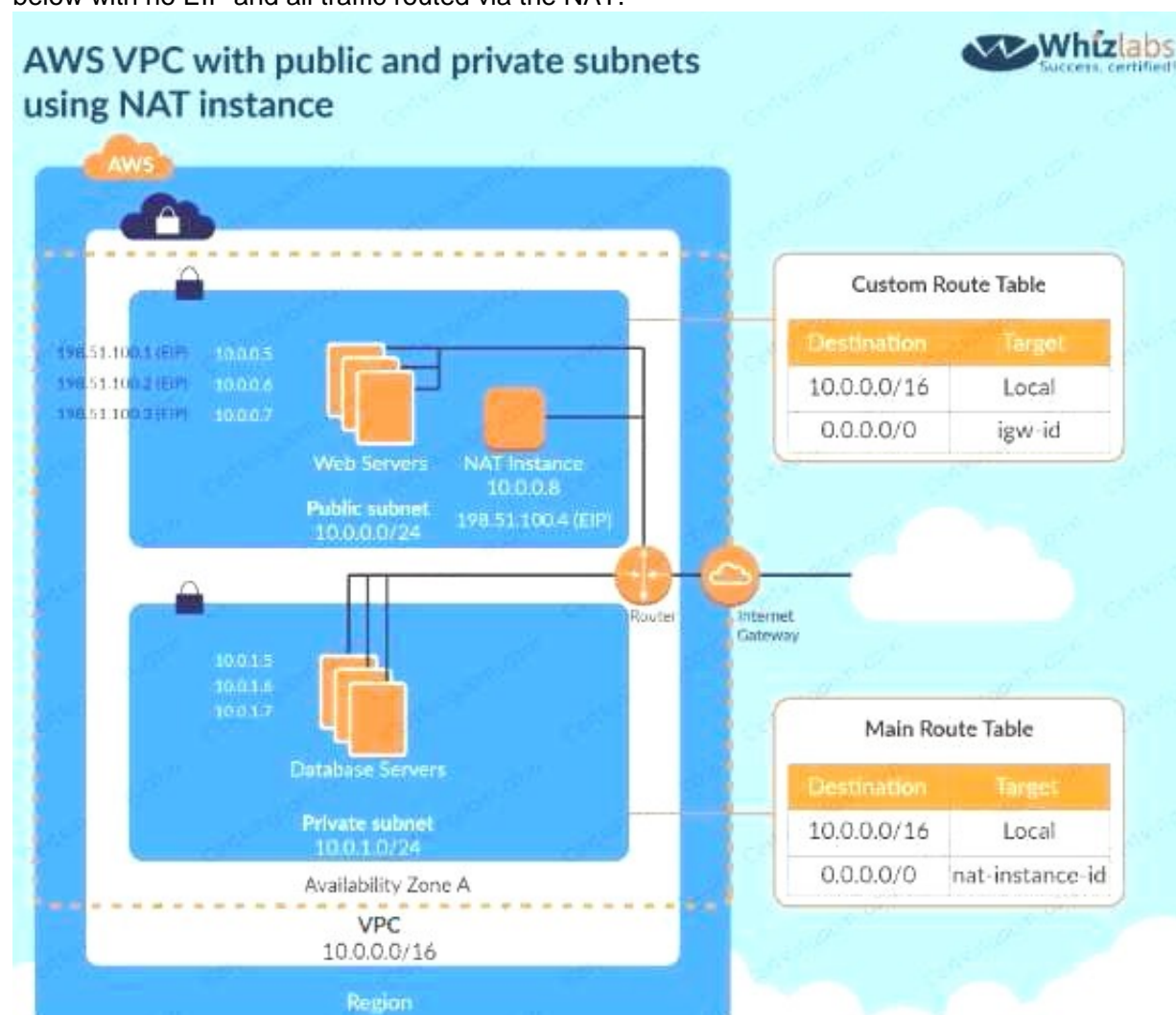
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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



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

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

For more information on NAT instance, please refer to the below Link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuideA/PC Instance.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 112

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_create_oidc.html The correct answer is: Create an OIDC identity provider in AWS

NEW QUESTION 115

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

User pools provide:

Sign-up and sign-in services.

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

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

User directory management and user profiles.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 117

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

- A. How can we ensure that all the users in the AWS organisation have access to this bucket? Please select:
- B. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrgID

- C. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:AccountNumber
- D. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalID
- E. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:OrgID

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) now makes it easier for you to control access to your AWS resources by using the AWS organization of IAM principals (users and roles). For some services, you grant permissions using resource-based policies to specify the accounts and principals that can access the resource and what actions they can perform on it. Now, you can use a new condition key, aws:PrincipalOrgID, in these policies to require all principals accessing the resource to be from an account in the organization

Option B,C and D are invalid because the condition in the bucket policy has to mention aws:PrincipalOrgID

For more information on controlling access via Organizations, please refer to the below Link: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-principal/>

(

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

NEW QUESTION 122

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

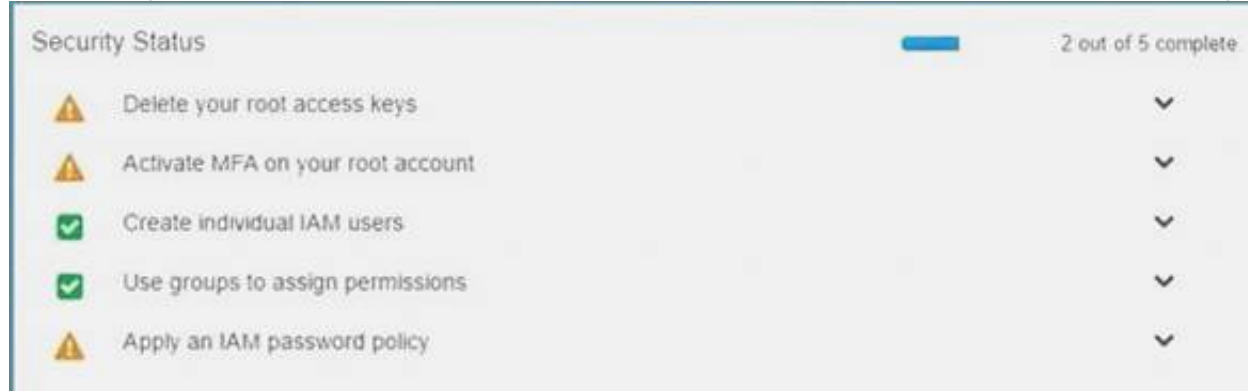
Please select:

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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



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

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

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NEW QUESTION 124

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 126

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

Please select:

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

D. Use Security Groups

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 131

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

Please select:

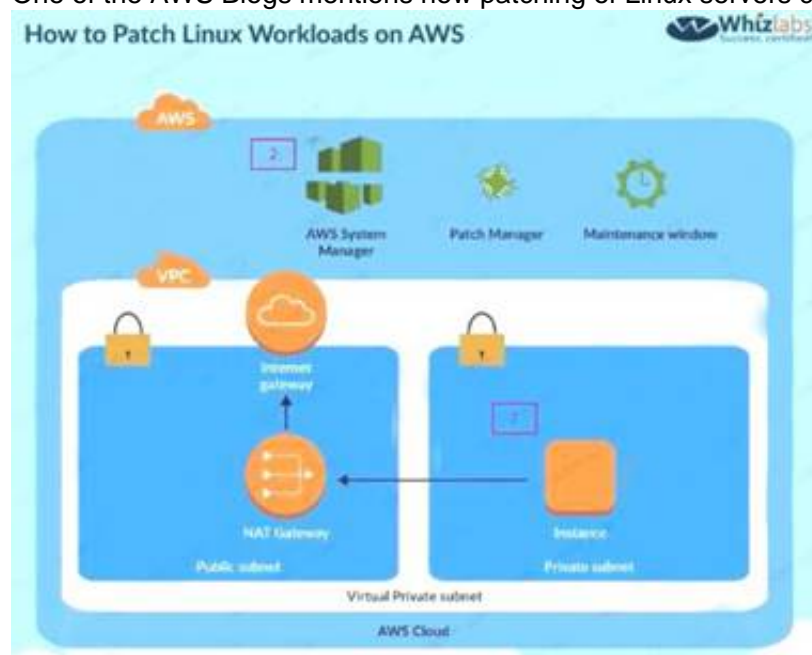
- A. Ensure a NAT gateway is present to download the updates
- B. Use the Systems Manager to patch the instances
- C. Ensure an internet gateway is present to download the updates
- D. Use the AWS inspector to patch the updates

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Option C is invalid because the instances need to remain in the private: Option D is invalid because AWS inspector can only detect the patches

One of the AWS Blogs mentions how patching of Linux servers can be accomplished. Below is the diagram representation of the architecture setup



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

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

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NEW QUESTION 135

You have an EC2 instance with the following security configured:

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

This example is given in the AWS documentation as well

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 141

Your company is planning on using bastion hosts for administering the servers in AWS. Which of the following is the best description of a bastion host from a security perspective?

Please select:

- A. A Bastion host should be on a private subnet and never a public subnet due to security concerns
- B. A Bastion host sits on the outside of an internal network and is used as a gateway into the private network and is considered the critical strong point of the network
- C. Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.
- D. A Bastion host should maintain extremely tight security and monitoring as it is available to the public

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bastion host is a special purpose computer on a network specifically designed and configured to withstand attacks. The computer generally hosts a single application, for example a proxy server, and all other services are removed or limited to reduce the threat to the computer.

In AWS, A bastion host is kept on a public subnet. Users log on to the bastion host via SSH or RDP and then use that session to manage other hosts in the private subnets.

Options A and B are invalid because the bastion host needs to sit on the public network. Option D is invalid because bastion hosts are not used for monitoring For more information on bastion hosts, just browse to the below URL:

<https://docsaws.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/linux-bastion/architecture.html>

The correct answer is: Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.

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NEW QUESTION 143

Your CTO is very worried about the security of your AWS account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account?

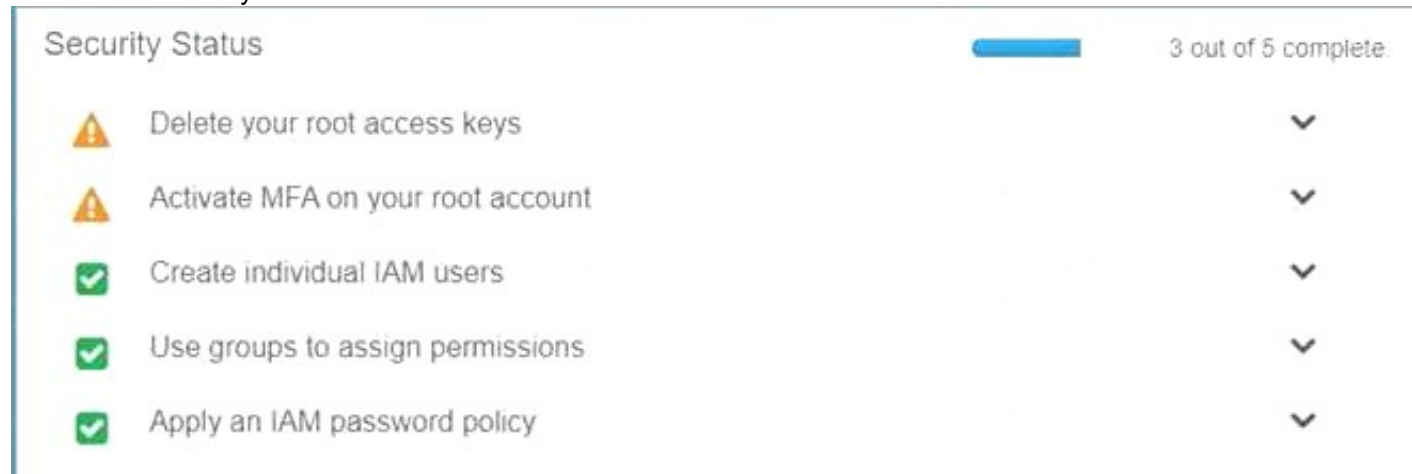
Please select:

- A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
- B. Use AWS IAM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
- C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
- D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after creating the AWS account

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication can add one more layer of security to your AWS account Even when you go to your Security Credentials dashboard one of the items is to enable MFA on your root account



Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no 1AM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practices For more information on MFA, please visit the below URL http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html
 The correct answer is: Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 144

There are currently multiple applications hosted in a VPC. During monitoring it has been noticed that multiple port scans are coming in from a specific IP Address block. The internal security team has requested that all offending IP Addresses be denied for the next 24 hours. Which of the following is the best method to quickly and temporarily deny access from the specified IP Address's.
 Please select:

- A. Create an AD policy to modify the Windows Firewall settings on all hosts in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
- B. Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
- C. Add a rule to all of the VPC Security Groups to deny access from the IP Address block.
- D. Modify the Windows Firewall settings on all AMI'S that your organization uses in that VPC to deny access from the IP address block.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NACL acts as a firewall at the subnet level of the VPC and we can deny the offending IP address block at the subnet level using NACL rules to block the incoming traffic to the VPC instances. Since NACL rules are applied as per the Rule numbers make sure that this rule number should take precedence over other rule numbers if there are any such rules that will allow traffic from these IP ranges. The lowest rule number has more precedence over a rule that has a higher number.

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 a 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). Options C is invalid because these options are not available

Option D is invalid because there is not root access for users

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: Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.

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NEW QUESTION 149

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The AWS Documentation additionally mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 3

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 IAM Roles with a timestamp to limit the access
- D. Use IAM policies with a timestamp to limit the access

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

All objects by default are private. Only the object owner has permission to access these objects. However, the object owner can optionally share objects with others by creating a pre-signed URL using their own security credentials, to grant time-limited permission to download the objects. Option A is invalid because this can be used to prevent accidental deletion of objects

Option C is invalid because timestamps are not possible for Roles

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 IAM access keys
- C. Keep all resources running to avoid disruption
- D. Change the password for all IAM 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 IAM users. Delete or rotate all root and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access keys.

Delete any resources on your account you didn't create, especially running EC2 instances, EC2 spot bids, or IAM 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/knowledge-center/potential-account-compromise>

The correct answers are: Change the root account password. Rotate all IAM access keys. Change the password for all IAM users. Submit your

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NEW QUESTION 5

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

This concept is given in the AWS Documentation

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

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

Resolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

A company hosts a critical web application on the AWS Cloud. This is a key revenue generating application for the company. The IT Security team is worried about potential DDos attacks against the web site. The senior management has also specified that immediate action needs to be taken in case of a potential DDos attack. What should be done in this regard?

Please select:

- A. Consider using the AWS Shield Service
- B. Consider using VPC Flow logs to monitor traffic for DDos attack and quickly take actions on a trigger of a potential attack.
- C. Consider using the AWS Shield Advanced Service
- D. Consider using Cloudwatch logs to monitor traffic for DDos attack and quickly take actions on a trigger of a potential attack.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is invalid because the normal AWS Shield Service will not help in immediate action against a DDos attack. This can be done via the AWS Shield Advanced Service

Option B is invalid because this is a logging service for VPCs traffic flow but cannot specifically protect against DDos attacks.

Option D is invalid because this is a logging service for AWS Services but cannot specifically protect against DDos attacks.

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Shield Advanced provides enhanced protections for your applications running on Amazon EC2, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront and Route 53 against larger and more sophisticated attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is available to AWS Business Support and AWS Enterprise Support customers.

AWS Shield Advanced protection provides always-on, flow-based monitoring of network traffic and active application monitoring to provide near real-time notifications of DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced also gives customers highly flexible controls over attack mitigations to take actions instantly. Customers can also engage the DDoS Response Team (DRT) 24x7 to manage and mitigate their application layer DDoS attacks.

For more information on AWS Shield, please visit the below URL: <https://aws.amazon.com/shield/faqs>;

The correct answer is: Consider using the AWS Shield Advanced Service Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 7

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/useruide/cloudtrail-find-log-files.html>

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.

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NEW QUESTION 8

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

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NEW QUESTION 9

You are building a large-scale confidential documentation web server on AWS and 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 (IAM) user for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM 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 access 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 IAM 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-contentrestrictions-access-to-s3.html>

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

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NEW QUESTION 10

Your company makes use of S3 buckets for storing data

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is given in the AWS Documentation as an example rule in AWS Config Example rules with triggers

Example rule with configuration change trigger

1. You add the AWS Config managed rule, S3_BUCKET_LOGGING_ENABLED, to your account to check whether your Amazon S3 buckets have logging enabled.
2. The trigger type for the rule is configuration changes. AWS Config runs the evaluations for the rule when an Amazon S3 bucket is created, changed, or deleted.
3. When a bucket is updated, the configuration change triggers the rule and AWS Config evaluates whether the bucket is compliant against the rule.

Option A is invalid because AWS Inspector cannot be used to scan all buckets

Option C and D are invalid because Cloudwatch cannot be used to check for logging enablement for buckets.

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

The correct answer is: Use AWS Config Rules to check whether logging is enabled for buckets Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Please select:

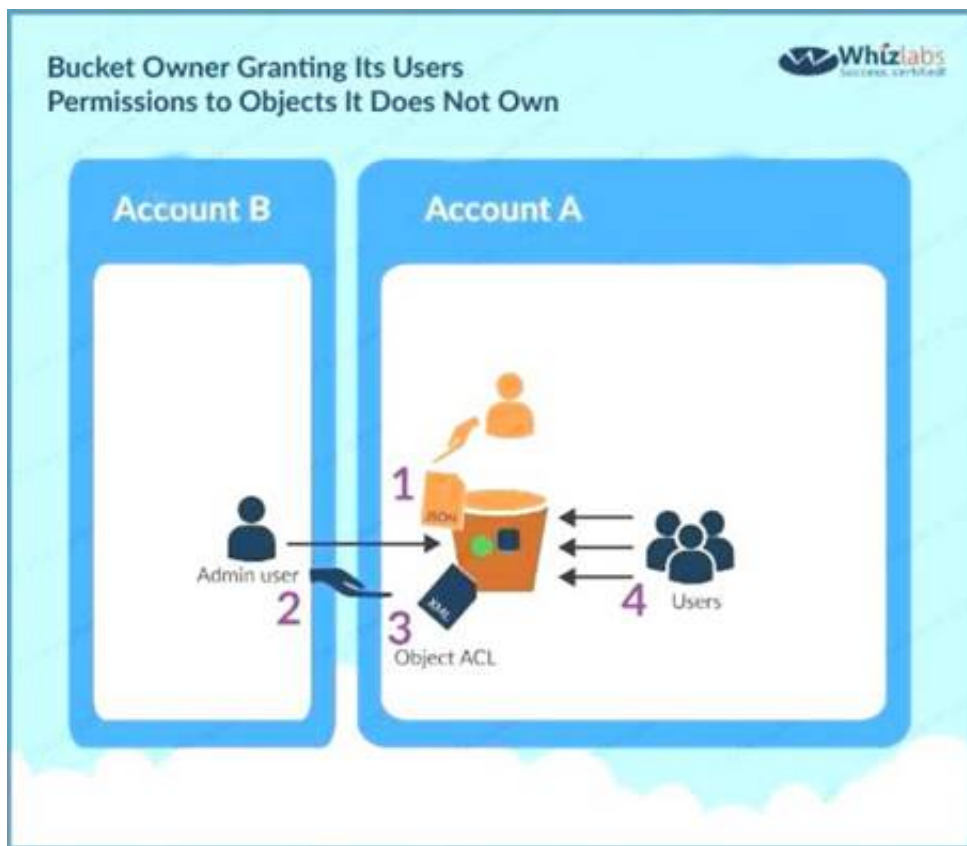
- A. Attach an IAM role to the bucket that grants the bucket owner full permissions to the object
- B. Add a grant to the object's ACL giving full permissions to bucket owner.
- C. Encrypt the object with a KMS key controlled by the company.
- D. Add a bucket policy to the bucket that grants the bucket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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

This scenario is given in the AWS Documentation

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



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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 13

Company policy requires that all insecure server protocols, such as FTP, Telnet, HTTP, etc be disabled on all servers. The security team would like to regularly check all servers to ensure compliance with this requirement by using a scheduled CloudWatch event to trigger a review of the current infrastructure. What process will check compliance of the company's EC2 instances?

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is incorrect because querying Trusted Advisor API's are not possible

Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty should be used to detect threats and not check the compliance of security protocols.

Option D states that Run Amazon Inspector using runtime behavior analysis rules which will analyze the behavior of your instances during an assessment run, and provide guidance about how to make your EC2 instances more secure.

Insecure Server Protocols

This rule helps determine whether your EC2 instances allow support for insecure and unencrypted ports/services such as FTP, Telnet HTTP, IMAP, POP version 3, SMTP, SNMP versions 1 and 2, rsh, and rlogin.

For more information, please refer to below URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mspector/latest/userguide/inspector_runtime-behavioranalysis.html#insecure-protocols

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The correct answer is: Run an Amazon Inspector assessment using the Runtime Behavior Analysis rules package against every EC2 instance.

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NEW QUESTION 15

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

* sgLB - associated with the ELB

* sgWeb - associated with the EC2 instances.

* sgDB - associated with the database

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

Please select: A.

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

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

B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Load Balancer should accept traffic on port 80 and 443 traffic from 0.0.0.0/0 The backend EC2 Instances should accept traffic from the Load Balancer

The database should allow traffic from the Web server

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 24

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

Please select:

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

You can enforce the MFA authentication requirement using the aws:MultiFactorAuthAge key in a bucket policy. IAM users can access Amazon S3 resources by using temporary credentials issued by

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on AWS Inspector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 33

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-digit AWS 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

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NEW QUESTION 37

You have an EBS volume attached to an EC2 Instance which uses KMS for Encryption. Someone has now gone ahead and deleted the Customer Key which was used for the EBS encryption. What should be done to ensure the data can be decrypted.

Please select:

- A. Create a new Customer Key using KMS and attach it to the existing volume
- B. You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable.
- C. Request AWS Support to recover the key
- D. Use AWS Config to recover the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/deleting-keys.html>

A is incorrect because Creating a new CMK and attaching it to the exiting volume will not allow the data to be decrypted, you cannot attach customer master keys after the volume is encrypted

Option C and D are invalid because once the key has been deleted, you cannot recover it For more information on EBS Encryption with KMS, please visit the following URL: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

The correct answer is: You cannot decrypt the data that was encrypted under the CMK, and the data is not recoverable. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 40

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 41

You have a requirement to serve up private content using the keys available with Cloudfront. How can this be achieved?

Please select:

- A. Add the keys to the backend distribution.
- B. Add the keys to the S3 bucket
- C. Create pre-signed URL's
- D. Use AWS Access keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A and B are invalid because you will not add keys to either the backend distribution or the S3 bucket.

Option D is invalid because this is used for programmatic access to AWS resources

You can use Cloudfront key pairs to create a trusted pre-signed URL which can be distributed to users Specifying the AWS Accounts That Can Create Signed URLs and Signed Cookies (Trusted Signers) Topics

- Creating CloudFront Key Pairs for Your Trusted Signers
- Reformatting the CloudFront Private Key (.NET and Java Only)
- Adding Trusted Signers to Your Distribution
- Verifying that Trusted Signers Are Active (Optional) 1 Rotating CloudFront Key Pairs

To create signed URLs or signed cookies, you need at least one AWS account that has an active CloudFront key pair. This account is known as a trusted signer.

The trusted signer has two purposes:

- As soon as you add the AWS account ID for your trusted signer to your distribution, CloudFront starts to require that users use signed URLs or signed cookies to access your objects.

' When you create signed URLs or signed cookies, you use the private key from the trusted signer's key pair to sign a portion of the URL or the cookie. When someone requests a restricted object CloudFront compares the signed portion of the URL or cookie with the unsigned portion to verify that the URL or cookie hasn't been tampered with. CloudFront also verifies that the URL or cookie is valid, meaning, for example, that the expiration date and time hasn't passed.

For more information on Cloudfront private trusted content please visit the following URL:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contenttrusted-signers.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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.

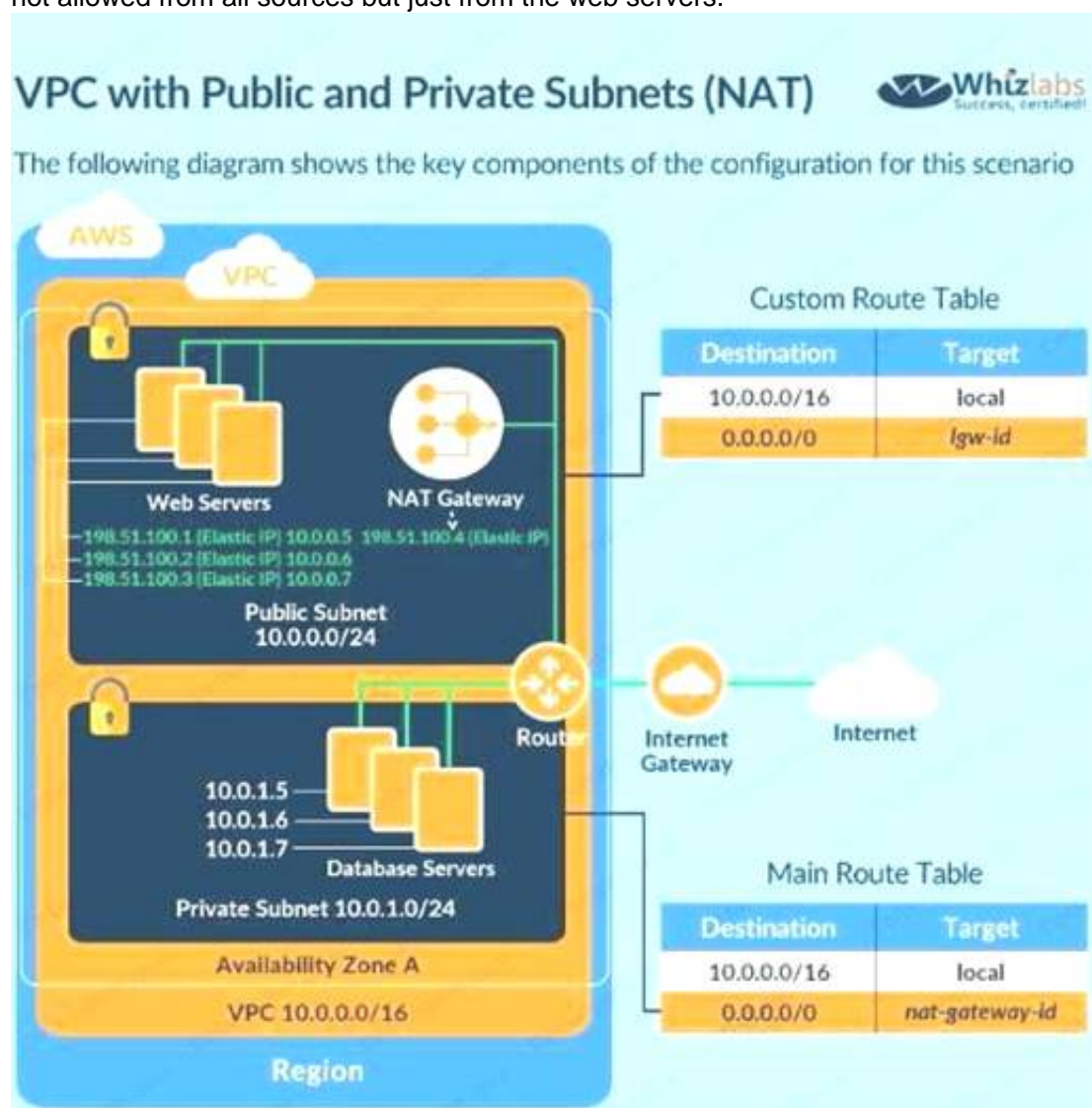
Please select:

- 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.html.

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

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NEW QUESTION 44

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 45

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Security best practises mentions the following

Unique to AWS, security practitioners can use CloudFormation to quickly create a new, trusted environment in which to conduct deeper investigation. The CloudFormation template can preconfigure instances in an isolated environment that contains all the necessary tools forensic teams

need to determine the cause of the incident This cuts down on the time it takes to gather necessary tools, isolates systems under examination, and ensures that the team is operating in a clean room. Option A is incorrect since this is a logging service and cannot be used to provision a test environment

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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 55

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

Please select:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Option B is incorrect since this is used for identity federation

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

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

The correct answer is: AWS Cognito

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NEW QUESTION 58

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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 IAM 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 orimavaccoun

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.

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NEW QUESTION 67

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

Create an 1AM role for each account that you want to share log files with.

For each of these 1AM roles, create an access policy that grants read-only access to the account you want to share the log files with.

Have an 1AM user in each account programmatically assume the appropriate role and retrieve the log files.

Options A and C are invalid because creating an 1AM user and then sharing the 1AM user credentials with the vendor is a direct 'NO' practise from a security perspective.

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

The correct answers are: Create an 1AM Role in the company account Ensure the 1AM Role has access for read-only to the S3 buckets

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NEW QUESTION 69

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

Strategies for Using Multiple AWS Accounts		
Design your AWS account strategy to maximize security and follow your business and governance requirements. Table 3 discusses possible strategies.		
Business Requirement	Proposed Design	Comments
Centralized security management	Single AWS account	Centralize information security management and minimize overhead.
Separation of production, development, and testing environments	Three AWS accounts	Create one AWS account for production services, one for development, and one for testing.

Option A is partially valid , you can segregate resources , but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.

Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL:

option A is partially valid, you can segregate resources, but a best practise is to have multiple accounts for this setup.

Options B and C are invalid because from a maintenance perspective this could become very difficult For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

The correct answer is: Use separate AWS accounts for each of the environments Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 74

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

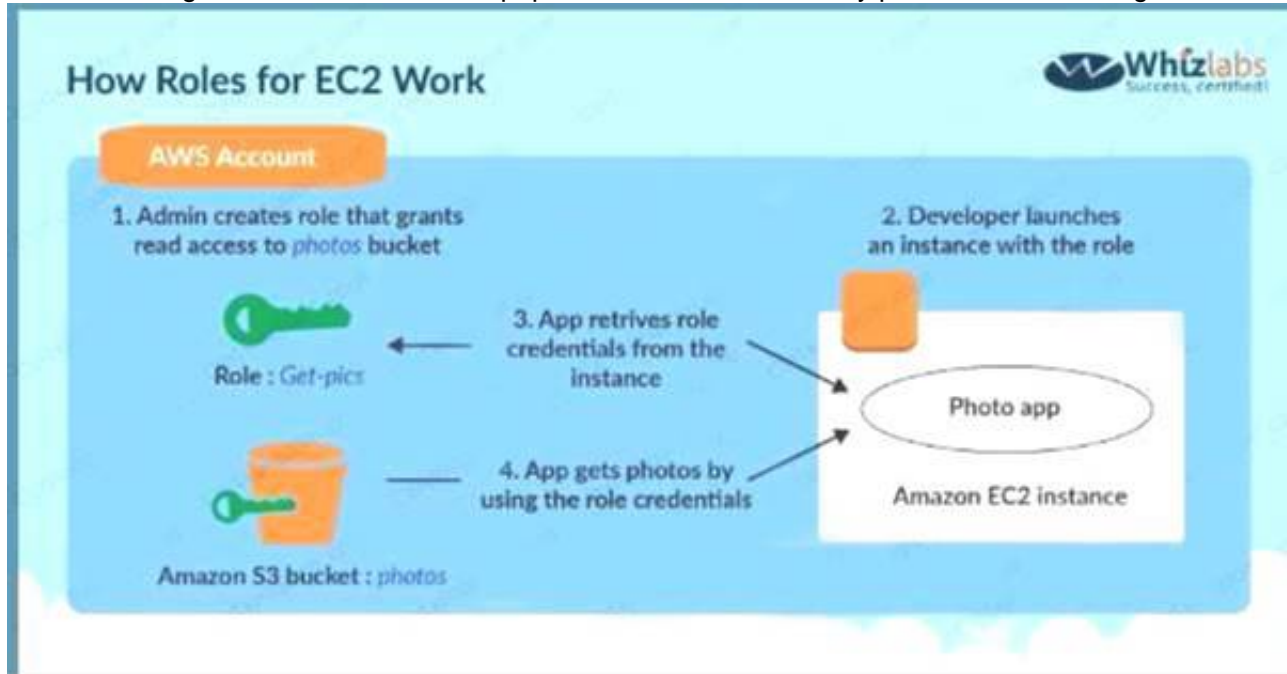
Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below diagram from the AWS whitepaper shows the best security practice of allocating a role that has access to the S3 bucket



Options A,B and D are invalid because using users, groups or access keys is an invalid security practice when giving access to resources from other AWS resources.

For more information on the Security Best practices, please visit the following URL: [https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS Security Best Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Best%20Practices.pdf)

The correct answer is: Assign an IAM Role and assign it to the EC2 Instance Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following on the Application Load Balancer

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 81

You are designing a connectivity solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your server's on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPsec

tunnels over the internet. You will be using VPN gateways and terminating the IPsec tunnels on AWS-supported customer gateways. Which of the following objectives would you achieve by

implementing an IPsec tunnel as outlined above? Choose 4 answers from the options below Please select:

- A. End-to-end protection of data in transit
- B. End-to-end Identity authentication
- C. Data encryption across the internet
- D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

Answer: CDEF

Explanation:

Since the Web server needs to talk to the database server on port 3306 that means that the database server should allow incoming traffic on port 3306. The below table from the AWS documentation shows how the security groups should be set up.

DBServerSG; Recommended Rules			
Inbound			
Source	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	1433	Allow inbound Microsoft SQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
The ID of your WebServerSG security group	TCP	3306	Allow inbound MySQL Server access from the web servers associated with the WebServerSG security group.
Outbound			
Destination	Protocol	Port Range	Comments
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	80	Allow outbound HTTP access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).
0.0.0.0/0	TCP	443	Allow outbound HTTPS access to the Internet over IPv4 (for example, for software updates).

Option B is invalid because you need to allow incoming access for the database server from the WebSecGrp security group.

Options C and D are invalid because you need to allow Outbound traffic and not inbound traffic For more information on security groups please visit the below Link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

The correct answer is: Allow Inbound on port 3306 for Source Web Server Security Group WebSecGrp. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 84

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:

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

Options B,C and D are invalid because you need to ensure a trust policy is in place and not a grant, user or group policy or more information on the 1AM role permissions please visit the below Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/iamrole-permissions.html>

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

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NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

- A. Ensure that UserB is given the right IAM role to access the key
- B. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the IAM policy
- C. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy
- D. Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Bucket policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need to ensure that UserB is given access via the Key policy for the Key



Option is invalid because you don't assign roles to IAM users For more information on Key policies please visit the below Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-poli>

The correct answer is: Ensure that UserB is given the right permissions in the Key policy

NEW QUESTION 88

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

Please select:

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

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

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

EBS Lifecycle Policies

A lifecycle policy consists of these core settings:

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

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

Option D is correct Encryption does not ensure data durability

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

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

NEW QUESTION 89

Your company has the following setup in AWS

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Your answer is incorrect Answer -D

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

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

Originate from an IP address or a range of IP addresses Originate from a specific country or countries

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

Exceed a specified length

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

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

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

Options B and C are invalid because these services cannot be used to block IP addresses For information on AWS WAF, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl.html>

The correct answer is: Use AWS WAF to block the IP addresses Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 92

An organization has setup multiple IAM users. The organization wants that each IAM user accesses the IAM 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 I#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 97

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Lambda functions uses roles to interact with other AWS services. So use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function.

Options A and C are all invalid because you should never use AWS keys for access. Option D is invalid because the VPC endpoint is used for VPCs

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

The correct answer is: Use an 1AM role which has permissions to the DynamoDB table and attach it to the Lambda function. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 98

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.html>

The correct answer is: It will deny all access to the bucket mybucket Submit your Feedback/Quenes to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 102

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

Please select:

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

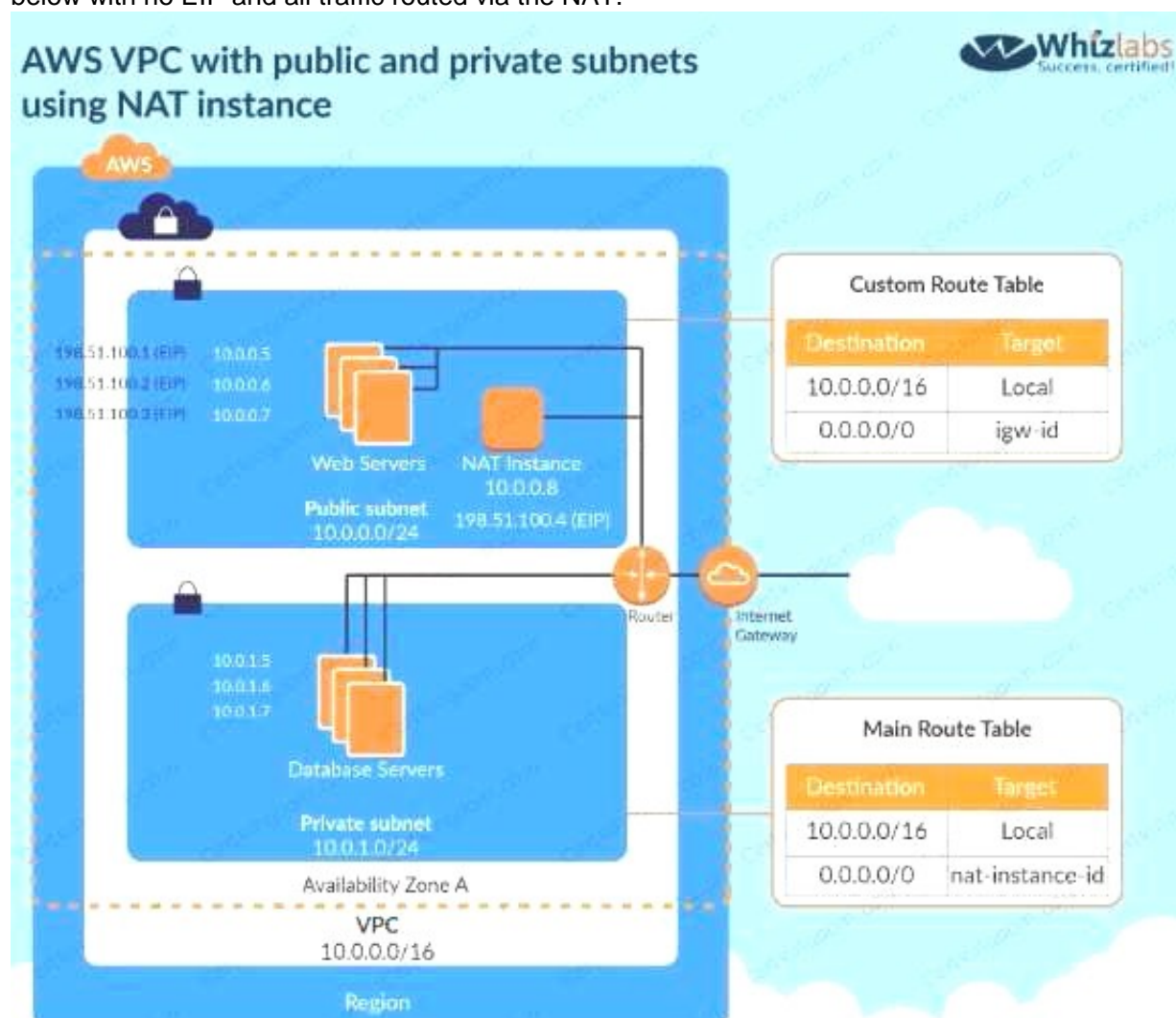
Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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



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

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

For more information on NAT instance, please refer to the below Link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/APC Instance.html>

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

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 112

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_create_oidc.html The correct answer is: Create an OIDC identity provider in AWS

NEW QUESTION 115

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

User pools provide:

Sign-up and sign-in services.

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

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

User directory management and user profiles.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 117

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

- A. How can we ensure that all the users in the AWS organisation have access to this bucket? Please select:
- B. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalOrgID

- C. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:AccountNumber
- D. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:PrincipalID
- E. Ensure the bucket policy has a condition which involves aws:OrgID

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) now makes it easier for you to control access to your AWS resources by using the AWS organization of IAM principals (users and roles). For some services, you grant permissions using resource-based policies to specify the accounts and principals that can access the resource and what actions they can perform on it. Now, you can use a new condition key, aws:PrincipalOrgID, in these policies to require all principals accessing the resource to be from an account in the organization

Option B,C and D are invalid because the condition in the bucket policy has to mention aws:PrincipalOrgID

For more information on controlling access via Organizations, please refer to the below Link: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-principal/>

(

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

NEW QUESTION 122

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

Please select:

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

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



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

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

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NEW QUESTION 124

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

Please select:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 126

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

Please select:

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

D. Use Security Groups

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 131

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

Please select:

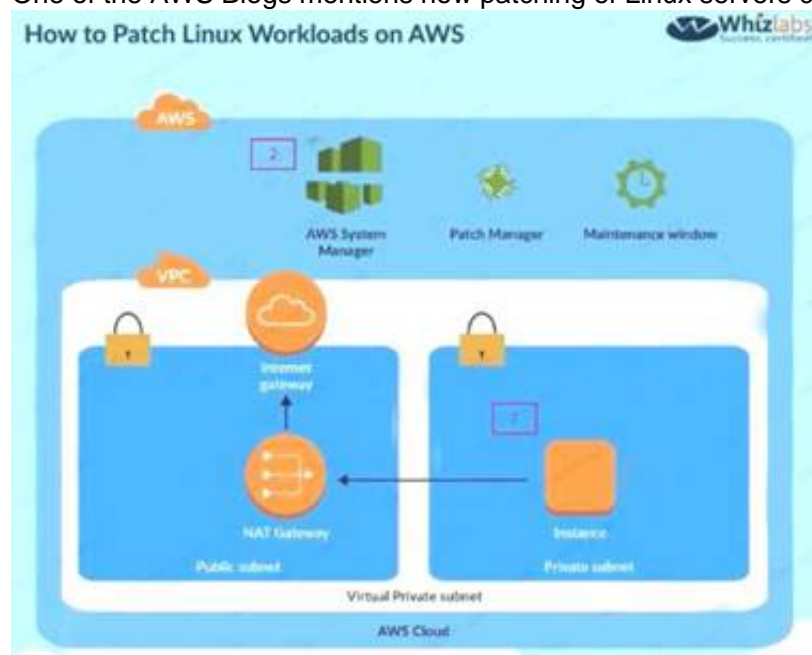
- A. Ensure a NAT gateway is present to download the updates
- B. Use the Systems Manager to patch the instances
- C. Ensure an internet gateway is present to download the updates
- D. Use the AWS inspector to patch the updates

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Option C is invalid because the instances need to remain in the private: Option D is invalid because AWS inspector can only detect the patches

One of the AWS Blogs mentions how patching of Linux servers can be accomplished. Below is the diagram representation of the architecture setup



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

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

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NEW QUESTION 135

You have an EC2 instance with the following security configured:

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

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

Please select:

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

This example is given in the AWS documentation as well

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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

Please select:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 141

Your company is planning on using bastion hosts for administering the servers in AWS. Which of the following is the best description of a bastion host from a security perspective?

Please select:

- A. A Bastion host should be on a private subnet and never a public subnet due to security concerns
- B. A Bastion host sits on the outside of an internal network and is used as a gateway into the private network and is considered the critical strong point of the network
- C. Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.
- D. A Bastion host should maintain extremely tight security and monitoring as it is available to the public

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bastion host is a special purpose computer on a network specifically designed and configured to withstand attacks. The computer generally hosts a single application, for example a proxy server, and all other services are removed or limited to reduce the threat to the computer.

In AWS, A bastion host is kept on a public subnet. Users log on to the bastion host via SSH or RDP and then use that session to manage other hosts in the private subnets.

Options A and B are invalid because the bastion host needs to sit on the public network. Option D is invalid because bastion hosts are not used for monitoring For more information on bastion hosts, just browse to the below URL:

<https://docsaws.amazon.com/quickstart/latest/linux-bastion/architecture.html>

The correct answer is: Bastion hosts allow users to log in using RDP or SSH and use that session to SSH into internal network to access private subnet resources.

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NEW QUESTION 143

Your CTO is very worried about the security of your AWS account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account?

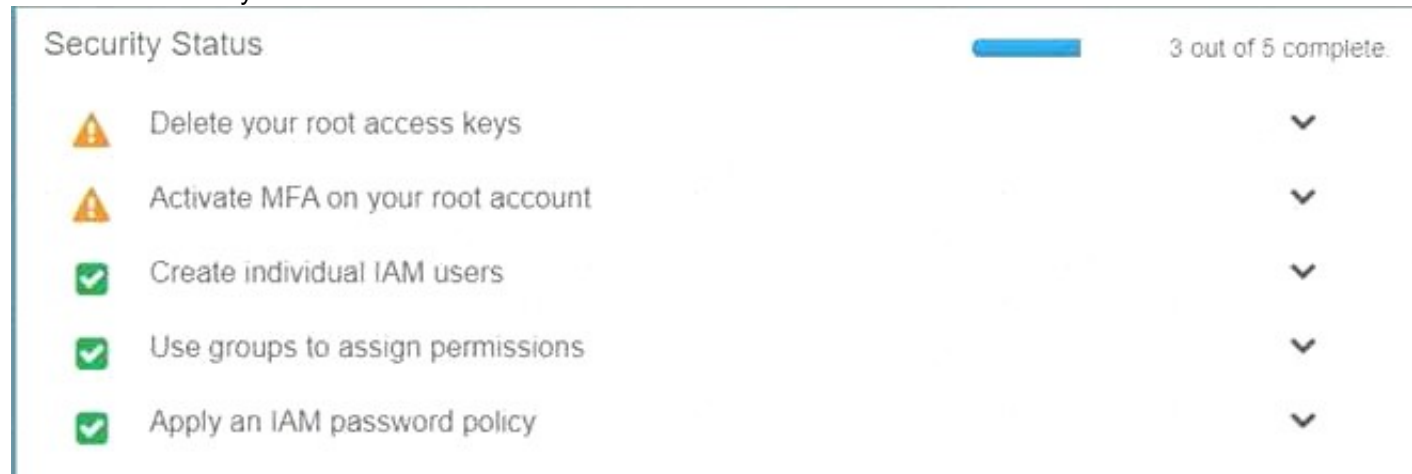
Please select:

- A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
- B. Use AWS IAM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
- C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
- D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after creating the AWS account

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication can add one more layer of security to your AWS account Even when you go to your Security Credentials dashboard one of the items is to enable MFA on your root account



Option A is invalid because you need to have a good password policy Option B is invalid because there is no 1AM Geo-Lock Option D is invalid because this is not a recommended practices For more information on MFA, please visit the below URL http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html
 The correct answer is: Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account. Submit your Feedback/Queries to our Experts

NEW QUESTION 144

There are currently multiple applications hosted in a VPC. During monitoring it has been noticed that multiple port scans are coming in from a specific IP Address block. The internal security team has requested that all offending IP Addresses be denied for the next 24 hours. Which of the following is the best method to quickly and temporarily deny access from the specified IP Address's.
 Please select:

- A. Create an AD policy to modify the Windows Firewall settings on all hosts in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
- B. Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.
- C. Add a rule to all of the VPC Security Groups to deny access from the IP Address block.
- D. Modify the Windows Firewall settings on all AMI'S that your organization uses in that VPC to deny access from the IP address block.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NACL acts as a firewall at the subnet level of the VPC and we can deny the offending IP address block at the subnet level using NACL rules to block the incoming traffic to the VPC instances. Since NACL rules are applied as per the Rule numbers make sure that this rule number should take precedence over other rule numbers if there are any such rules that will allow traffic from these IP ranges. The lowest rule number has more precedence over a rule that has a higher number.

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 a 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). Options C is invalid because these options are not available

Option D is invalid because there is not root access for users

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: Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP Address block.

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NEW QUESTION 149

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