



SCS-C01^{Q&As}

AWS Certified Security - Specialty (SCS-C01)





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QUESTION 1

Which option for the use of the AWS Key Management Service (KMS) supports key management best practices that focus on minimizing the potential scope of data exposed by a possible future key compromise?

- A. Use KMS automatic key rotation to replace the master key, and use this new master key for future encryption operations without re-encrypting previously encrypted data.
- B. Generate a new Customer Master Key (CMK), re-encrypt all existing data with the new CMK, and use it for all future encryption operations.
- C. Change the CMK alias every 90 days, and update key-calling applications with the new key alias.
- D. Change the CMK permissions to ensure that individuals who can provision keys are not the same individuals who can use the keys.

Correct Answer: B

"automatic key rotation has no effect on the data that the CMK protects. It does not rotate the data keys that the CMK generated or re-encrypt any data protected by the CMK, and it will not mitigate the effect of a compromised data key. You might decide to create a new CMK and use it in place of the original CMK. This has the same effect as rotating the key material in an existing CMK, so it's often thought of as manually rotating the key."

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

QUESTION 2

A company has decided to use encryption in its AWS account to secure the objects in Amazon S3 using server-side encryption. Object sizes range from 16,000 B to 5 MB. The requirements are as follows:

1.

The key material must be generated and stored in a certified Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2 Level 3 machine.

2.

The key material must be available in multiple Regions.

Which option meets these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS KMS customer managed key and store the key material in AWS with replication across Regions
- B. Use an AWS customer managed key, import the key material into AWS KMS using in-house AWS CloudHSM, and store the key material securely in Amazon S3.
- C. Use an AWS KMS custom key store backed by AWS CloudHSM clusters, and copy backups across Regions
- D. Use AWS CloudHSM to generate the key material and backup keys across Regions Use the Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) and Public Key Cryptography Standards #11 (PKCS #11) encryption libraries to encrypt and decrypt the data.

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 3

A threat assessment has identified a risk whereby an internal employee could exfiltrate sensitive data from production host running inside AWS (Account 1). The threat was documented as follows:

Threat description: A malicious actor could upload sensitive data from Server X by configuring credentials for an AWS account (Account 2) they control and uploading data to an Amazon S3 bucket within their control.

Server X has outbound internet access configured via a proxy server. Legitimate access to S3 is required so that the application can upload encrypted files to an S3 bucket. Server X is currently using an IAM instance role. The proxy server is

not able to inspect any of the server communication due to TLS encryption.

Which of the following options will mitigate the threat? (Choose two.)

- A. Bypass the proxy and use an S3 VPC endpoint with a policy that whitelists only certain S3 buckets within Account 1.
- B. Block outbound access to public S3 endpoints on the proxy server.
- C. Configure Network ACLs on Server X to deny access to S3 endpoints.
- D. Modify the S3 bucket policy for the legitimate bucket to allow access only from the public IP addresses associated with the application server.
- E. Remove the IAM instance role from the application server and save API access keys in a trusted and encrypted application config file.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 4

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

Please select:

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

Correct Answer: B

You need to ensure that an IAM service role is created for allowing the on- premise servers to communicate with the AWS Systems Manager. Option A is incorrect since it is not necessary that servers should only be running Hyper-V Options C and D are incorrect since it is not necessary that IAM users and groups are created For more information on the Systems Manager role please refer to the below URL: [com/systems-rnanaeer/latest/usereuide/sysman-!](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-!) The correct



answer is: Ensure that an IAM service role is created

QUESTION 5

You are hosting a web site via website hosting on an S3 bucket - <http://demo.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>. You have some web pages that use Javascript that access resources in another bucket which has web site hosting also enabled. But when users access the web pages, they are getting a blocked Javascript error. How can you rectify this?

Please select:

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

Correct Answer: A

Your answer is incorrect Answer-A Such a scenario is also given in the AWS Documentation Cross-Origin Resource Sharing: Use-case Scenarios The following are example scenarios for using CORS: Scenario 1: Suppose that you are hosting a website in an Amazon S3 bucket named website as described in Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3. Your users load the website endpoint <http://website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>. Now you want to use JavaScript on the webpages that are stored in this bucket to be able to make authenticated GET and PUT requests against the same bucket by using the Amazon S3 API endpoint for the bucket website.s3.amazonaws.com. A browser would normally block JavaScript from allowing those requests, but with CORS you can configure your bucket to explicitly enable cross-origin requests from website.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com. Scenario 2: Suppose that you want to host a web font from your S3 bucket. Again, browsers require a CORS check (also called a preflight check) for loading web fonts. You would configure the bucket that is hosting the web font to allow any origin to make these requests.

Option B is invalid because versioning is only to create multiple versions of an object and can help in accidental deletion of objects Option C is invalid because this is used as an extra measure of caution for deletion of objects Option D is invalid because this is used for Cross region replication of objects For more information on Cross Origin Resource sharing, please visit the following URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/cors.html> The correct answer is: Enable CORS for the bucket

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