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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following is also known as white-box test and can be used to find XSS errors, SQL injection.

buffer overflows, unhandled error conditions, and potential backdoors?

- A. Threat Modelling
- B. Dynamic Application Security Testing(DAST)
- C. Static Application Security Testing(SAST)
- D. Static Application Security Testing(SAST)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Static application security testing(SAST) is generally considered a white-box test, where the application test performs an analysis of the application source code, byte code, and binaries without executing the application code. SAST is used to determine coding errors and omissions that are indicative of security vulnerabilities. SAST is often used as a test method while the tool is under development(early in the development lifecycle).

SAST can be used to find XSS errors, SQL injection, buffer overflows, unhandled error conditions, and potential backdoors.

NEW QUESTION: 2

The most pragmatic option for data disposal in the cloud is which of the following?

- A. Crypto shredding
- B. Melting
- C. Overwriting
- D. Cold fusion

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which term is used to describe the use of tools to selectively degrade portions of the cloud to continuously test business continuity?

- A. Planned Outages
- B. Resiliency Planning
- C. Organized Downtime
- D. Chaos Engineering
- E. Expected Engineering

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following phases of data security lifecycle typically occurs nearly simultaneously with creation?

- A. Save
- B. Use
- C. Store
- D. Encrypt

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Storing is the act committing the digital data to some sort of storage repository and typically occurs nearly simultaneously with creation.

Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following type of risk assessment most effectively supports cost-benefit analyses of alternative risk responses or courses of action?

- A. Qualitative Analysis
- B. Quantitative Analysis
- C. Third party Risk Analysis
- D. Outsourced risk analysis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Quantitative assessments typically employ a set of methods, principles, or rules for assessing risk based on the use of numbers This type of assessment most effectively supports cost-benefit analyses of alternative risk responses or courses of action.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which one of the following is an example of misuse or abuse of cloud services?

- A. DDoS Attack
- B. Account Hijacking
- C. XSS attacks
- D. Honeypot

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Public cloud platform can be used to launch DDoS attack on other platforms.

Please note here and understand the meaning of phrase "abuse or misuse of cloud Services" This phrase means to launch attacks or campaign by using cloud as a platform. mostly. public cloud.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which are the two major categories of network virtualization commonly seen in cloud computing today?

- A.** Virtual Private Networks and Converged Network
- B.** Software Defined Networks and Virtual Private Networks
- C.** Software Defined Networks and Virtual LANs(VLANs)
- D.** Virtual LANS(VLANs)and Converged Networks

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

There are two major categories of network virtualization commonly seen in cloud computing today:

. Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs): VLANs leverage existing network technology implemented in most network hardware.

VLANs are extremely common in enterprise networks, even without Management Storage Service Management plane to nodes storage nodes (volumes) to compute nodes (instances) Internet to compute nodes Instances to instance Common networks underlying IaaS. They are designed for use in single-tenant networks (enterprise data centers) to separate different business units, functions, etc. (like guest networks). VLANs are not designed for cloud-scale virtualization or security and shouldn't be considered, on their own, an effective security control for isolating networks. They are also never a substitute for physical network segregation.

. Software Defined Networking(SDN): A more complete abstraction layer on top of networking hardware, SDNs decouple the network control plane from the data. This allows us to abstract networking from the traditional limitations of a LAN.

Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V.4 (reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Who is responsible for Application Security in Software as a Service(SaaS) service model?

- A.** Cloud Customer
- B.** Cloud Service Provider
- C.** Cloud Carrier
- D.** It's a shared responsibility between Cloud Service Provider and Cloud Customer

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Its always a shared responsibility

NEW QUESTION: 9

Big data includes high volume, high variety, and high velocity.

- A.** True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

What is known as a code execution environment running within an operating system that shares and uses the resources of the operating system?

- A.** Virtual machine
- B.** Pod
- C.** Platform-based Workload
- D.** Abstraction
- E.** Container

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

Security Governance, Risk and Compliance(GRC) is, generally, responsibility of which of the following across all the platforms (IaaS, PaaS and SaaS)?

- A.** Customer
- B.** Cloud Service Provider
- C.** Shared responsibility
- D.** Joint Responsibility

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

GRC is responsibility of the customer across all service models.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of the following Storage type is NOT associated with SaaS solution?

- A.** Content Delivery network
- B.** Raw Storage
- C.** Volume Storage
- D.** Ephemeral Storage

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Volume storage is commonly associated with IaaS solutions.

All the other 3 options are related to SaaS solutions

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which layer is the most important for securing because it is considered to be the foundation for secure cloud operations?

- A.** Metastructure
- B.** Infostructure
- C.** Infrastructure
- D.** Applistructure
- E.** Datastructure

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following processes leverages virtual network topologies to run more smaller and more isolated networks without incurring additional hardware costs?

- A.** VLANs
- B.** Grid networking
- C.** Micro-segmentation
- D.** Converged Networking

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation:

This type of question are asked to create confusion.

Following are the five phases of SDLC:

1. Planning and requirements analysis: Business and security requirements and standards are being determined. This phase is the main focus of the project managers and stakeholders. Meetings with managers, stakeholders, and users are held to determine requirements. The software development lifecycle calls for all business requirements(functional and nonfunctional)to be defined even before initial design begins. Planning for the quality-assurance requirements and identification of the risks associated with the project are also conducted in the planning stage. The requirements are then analyzed for their validity and the possibility of incorporating them into the system to be developed.
2. Defining: The defining phase is meant to clearly define and document the product requirements to place them in front of the customers and get them approved. This is done through a requirement specification document, which consists of all the product requirements to be designed and developed during the project lifecycle.
3. Designing: System design helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and helps in defining overall system architecture. The system design specifications serve as input for the next phase of the model. Threat modeling and secure design elements should be undertaken and discussed here.
4. Developing: Upon receiving the system design documents, work is divided into modules or units and actual coding starts. This is typically the longest phase of the software development lifecycle. Activities include code review, unit testing, and static analysis.
5. Testing: After the code is developed, it is tested against the requirements to make sure that the product is actually solving the needs gathered during the requirements phase. During this phase, unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing are conducted.

NEW QUESTION: 15

CCM: In the CCM tool, a is a measure that modifies risk and includes any process, policy, device, practice or any other actions which modify risk.

- A. Control Specification
- B. Domain
- C. Risk Impact

Answer: A ([**LEAVE A REPLY**](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 16

Cloud Service Provider and Cloud Customer are jointly responsible for ownership of the all risks in shared responsibility model for security across all service models.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([**SHOW ANSWER**](#)**)**

This is false. This is again a tricky question and one should be careful when answering this type of question. It is the cloud customer is who is ultimately responsible for the ownership of risk in the cloud environment. Consumer just passes some of risk management responsibilities to the cloud service provider.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which of the following is a key tool for enabling and enforcing separation and isolation in multitenancy?

- A. Networking
- B. Control Plane
- C. Management Plane
- D. Processors

Answer: C ([**LEAVE A REPLY**](#)**)**

The management plane is a key tool for enabling and enforcing separation and isolation in multitenancy.

Limiting who can do what with the APIs is one important means for segregating out customers, or different users within a single tenant. Resources are in the pool, out of the pool, and where they are allocated Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 18

The relationship between the shareholders (and other stakeholders) of the organisation versus the Senior Management of the organisation is governed by:

- A. IT Governance
- B. Corporate Governance
- C. Corporate Vision
- D. Corporate Mission

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. Corporate governance, essentially involves balancing the interests of a company's many stakeholders, such as shareholders, management, customers, suppliers, financiers, government and the community.

NEW QUESTION: 19

The granting of right to access to a user. program or process. is called:

- A. Authentication
- B. Authorization
- C. Entitlement
- D. RBAC

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Authorization is the process of granting of right to access to a user, program or process. It should not be confused with Authentication.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following is NOT a key subsystem recommended for monitoring in cloud environments?

- A. Network
- B. Disk
- C. CPU
- D. Cable

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Network, CPU and Disk(storage) are key subsystems in cloud environment that should be monitored.

NEW QUESTION: 21

The process which frees the resources from their physical constraints to enable pooling is called:

- A. Automation
- B. Abstraction
- C. Orchestration
- D. Classification

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Abstraction. often via virtualization. frees the resources from their physical constraints to enable pooling. Then a set of core connectivity and delivery tools(orchestration)ties these abstracted resources together. creates the pools. and provides the automation to deliver them to customers.

Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V4.0

NEW QUESTION: 22

_____ refers to the deeper integration of development and operations teams through better collaboration and communications, with a heavy focus on automating application deployment and infrastructure operations?

- A. DevOps
- B. SySOpS
- C. Automation
- D. Chef

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Thats how Devops is referred

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following reports the cloud service provide normally share with customer WITHOUT any non-disclosure agreement and is in the public domain?

- A. SOC1 Type1
- B. SOC2 Type2
- C. SOC3
- D. SOC2 Type1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Soc3 reports on the same information as a Soc2 report. The main difference between the two is that a Soc3 is intended fora general audience. These reports are shorter and do not include the same details as a Soc2 report, which is distributed to an informed audience of stakeholders. Due to their more general nature, Soc3 reports can be shared openly and posted on a company's website with a seal indicating their compliance

NEW QUESTION: 24

NIST defines five characteristics of cloud computing- Rapid Elasticity, Broad Network Access, On demand self-service, Metered Usage & Resource pooling. However, ISO/IEC17788 mentions one more characteristic in addition is those 5. Which of the following is that characterstic?

- A. Multitenancy
- B. Isolation
- C. Segregation
- D. Automation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ISO/IEC17788 lists six key characteristics. the first five of which are identical to the NIST characteristics.

The only addition is multitenancy. which is distinct from resource pooling.

Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V4.0

NEW QUESTION: 25

A health care facility has to only comply with HIPAA and do not need to comply with PCI DSS.

A. True

B. False

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

This is a tricky question. It is true that health care facility need to comply with HIPAA but if the healthcare facility is processing credit cards, they will have to comply with PCI DSS as well

NEW QUESTION: 26

One of the primary benefits of the cloud is the ability to perform dynamic allocation of physical resources when required. The most common approach is a multi-tenant environment. However, it increases risk of disclosure of customer data. This can happen because of which of the following?

A. Isolation Failure

B. Increased DDoS

C. No disaster recovery plan

D. Tenancy termination

Answer: **A** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

All resources allocated to a particular tenant should be "isolated" and protected to avoid disclosure of information to other tenants For example, when allocated storage is no longer needed IIS Security Considerations for Cloud Computing by a client it can be freely reallocated to another enterprise. In that case, sensitive data could be disclosed if the storage has not been scrubbed thoroughly(e.g, using forensic software).

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the cloud service model has least maintenance or administration from a cloud customer perspective?

A. IaaS

B. PaaS

C. SaaS

D. XaaS

Answer: **C** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

SaaS requires least maintenance from the customer as all the infrastructure up to application is managed by the cloud service provider

NEW QUESTION: 28

Sara has a very old application running in her infrastructure. It is difficult to migrate to the cloud.

Instead, she opted to get a new custom application built in the cloud. What service model she should for, if the application is going to use a combination of various languages and databases?

- A. IaaS
- B. PaaS
- C. XaaS
- D. SaaS

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

It will best for Sara to use PaaS as a service delivery model as it will provide multiple hosting environments, PaaS Key characteristics are:

- Support multiple languages and frameworks
- Multiple hosting environments
- Flexibility(plug-ins)
- Allow choice and reduce lock-in
- Ability to auto-scale

NEW QUESTION: 29

What is true of searching data across cloud environments?

- A. You can easily search across your environment using any E-Discovery tool.
- B. Search and discovery time is always factored into a contract between the consumer and provider.
- C. You might not have the ability or administrative rights to search or access all hosted data.
- D. The cloud provider must conduct the search with the full administrative controls.
- E. All cloud-hosted email accounts are easily searchable.

Answer: [C \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 30

APIs and web services require extensive hardening and must assume attacks from authenticated and unauthenticated adversaries.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Private cloud model can be managed by third party who may not be part of the organization served by that private cloud.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This is true

This is a tricky question that you should look into carefully. Main purpose of private cloud is usage by one organization (use) but it can be managed by third party as well.

Definition: Private cloud

According to NIST, "the cloud infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use by a single organisation comprising multiple consumers (e.g, business units). It may be owned, managed, and operated by the organisation, a third party or some combination of them, and it may exist on or off premises. "

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NEW QUESTION: 32

The management plane controls and configures the:

- A. Infrastructure
- B. Metastructure
- C. Infostructure
- D. Applistrustructure

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The management plane controls and configures the metastructure and is also part of the metastructure itself. As a reminder, cloud computing is the act of taking physical assets(like networks and processors)and using them to build resource pools.

Metastructure is the glue and guts to create, provision, and de-provision the pools. The management plane includes the interfaces for building and managing the cloud itself, but also the interfaces for cloud users to manage their own allocated resources of the cloud.

Reference: CSA Security GuidelinesV.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following items is NOT an example of Security as a Service (SecaaS)?

- A. Provisioning
- B. Authentication
- C. Spam filtering

D. Intrusion detection

E. Web filtering

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of the following can result in vendor lock-in?

A. Favourable contract in favour of customer

B. Proprietary data formats

C. Large datasets

D. technology

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Proprietary data formats should be avoided. This can result in vendor lock-in.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which is the most common control used for Risk Transfer?

A. Contracts

B. SLA

C. Insurance

D. Web Application Firewall

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Buying insurance is most common method of transferring risk.

NEW QUESTION: 36

One of the key technologies that have made cloud computing viable is:

A. VLANs

B. Storage controllers

C. Virtualization

D. Distributed networking

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Virtualization technologies enable cloud computing to become a real and scalable service offering due to the savings, sharing, and allocations of resources across multiple tenants and environments.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following functions maps to all the phases of Data security life cycle?

A. Read/Access

B. Process

C. Store

D. Destroy

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Functions: There are three things we can do with a given datum:

. Read, View/read the data, including creating, copying, file transfers, dissemination, and other exchanges of information.

* Process. Perform a transaction on the data; update it; use it in a business processing transaction, etc.

. Store, Hold the data (in a file, database, etc.).

NEW QUESTION: 38

John said that he is looking for cloud service which is self-serviced and has a on-demand capacity. Which service model is he referring to?

A. IaaS

B. PaaS

C. SaaS

D. XaaS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Following are the characteristics of IaaS service model of cloud computing:

1. Scale
2. Converged network and IT capacity pool
3. Self-service and on-demand capacity
4. High reliability and resilience

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which document defines the minimum levels of service availability, security, controls, processes, communications & support?

A. Operation level agreement(OLA)

B. Service Level agreement(SLA)

C. Standard Operating Procedure(SOP)

D. Statement of Applicability (SOA)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SLA is correct answer here. Operational Level Agreements(OLA) refers to agreements that are done between business units within the organisation. Standard Operating procedure(SOP) as the name suggest refers to procedural document to conduct an activity/process. Statement of Applicability(SOA) is an ISO27001 compliance document which list all the relevant security controls applied to the organisation.

NEW QUESTION: 40

GRC is responsibility of _____ in the all cloud services models

A. Customer

B. Service Provider

C. Reseller

D. Cloud Access Security Broker(CASB)

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

GRC and data is responsibility of the customer in all service models according to shared responsibility model.

NEW QUESTION: 41

In which type of environment is it impractical to allow the customer to conduct their own audit, making it important that the data center operators are required to provide auditing for the customers?

- A. Multi-tenant environments
- B. Single tenant environments
- C. Multi-application, single tenant environments
- D. Distributed computing arrangements
- E. Long distance relationships

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

"Standards like the SSAE16 have a defined scope. which includes both what is assessed (e.g. which of the provider's services) as well as which controls are assessed. A provider can thus "pass" an audit that doesn't include any security controls. which isn't overly useful for security and risk managers. " True or False?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

This is true, When cloud assessment is done, it is very important to understand the scope of the audit and the standard used. In statement above, we can see that, audit scope of SSAE16 is decided by cloud provider and can be very limited and one may not be get full visibility into the security of the cloud service provider.

NEW QUESTION: 43

What is defined as the process by which an opposing party may obtain private documents for use in litigation?

- A. Custody
- B. Scope
- C. Risk Assessment
- D. Discovery
- E. Subpoena

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which is the core technology for enabling cloud computing and used to convert fixed infrastructure into pooled resources?

- A. Software Defined Networking

- B. Virtualization
- C. Auto-Scaling
- D. Application Programming Interfaces

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Virtualization isn't merely a tool for creating virtual machines-it's the core technology for enabling cloud computing. We use virtualization all throughout computing, from full operating virtual machines to virtual execution environments like the Java Virtual Machine, as well as in storage, networking, and beyond.

Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 45

On Demand Shelf Service is one of the key characteristics as defined by NIST.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is false. Please read the question carefully.

Question: is asking

On Demand "Shelf" Service where the correct characteristic is "On Demand Self Service"

NEW QUESTION: 46

Metrics which govern the contractual obligations of cloud service are found in:

- A. Contract itself
- B. Service Level agreements(SLA)
- C. Operational Level Agreement(OLA)
- D. Service Book

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The SLA is the list of defined, specific, numerical metrics that will used to determine whether the provider is sufficiently meeting the contract terms during each period of performance.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

To understand their compliance alignments and gaps with a cloud provider, what must cloud customers rely on?

- A. Provider and consumer contracts
- B. Provider documentation
- C. Third-party attestations
- D. Provider run audits and reports
- E. EDiscovery tools

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which is the primary tool for governance in Cloud Computing environment?

- A. Governance memo
- B. Service Level Agreement
- C. Operational level Agreement
- D. Contract

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Contracts: The primary tool of governance is the contract between a cloud provider and a cloud customer(this is true for public and private cloud). The contract is your only guarantee of any level of service or commitment-assuming there is no breach of contract, which tosses everything into a legal scenario. Contracts are the primary tool to extend governance into business partners and providers.

Ref: Security Guidance v4.0 Copyright2017, Cloud Security Alliance(used for educational purpose here)

NEW QUESTION: 49

According to Cloud Security Alliance logical model of cloud computing, which of the following defines the protocols and mechanisms that provide the interface between the infrastructure layer and the other layers.

- A. Metastructure
- B. Infostructure
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Applistructure

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to CSA Securityguidelines4.0. Metastucture is defined as the protocols and mechanisms that provide the interface between the infrastructure layer and the other layers. The glue that ties the technologies and enables management and configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which provides guidelines for organizational information security standards including the selection, implementation, and management of controls taking into consideration the organization's information security risk environments?

- A. ISO 27001
- B. ISO 27002
- C. NIST 800-9
- D. FIPS 140-2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

ISO 27002 is a standard which provides detailed description of security controls and how they need to be implemented to provide effective ISMS.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which governance domain deals with evaluating how cloud computing affects compliance with internal security policies and various legal requirements, such as regulatory and legislative?

- A. Governance and Enterprise Risk Management
- B. Information Governance
- C. Legal Issues: Contracts and Electronic Discovery
- D. Infrastructure Security
- E. Compliance and Audit Management

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

What would you call logic/procedures running on a shared database platform as?

- A. Virtual Machine
- B. Container
- C. Platform-based Workload
- D. Serverless Computing

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Platform-based workloads: This is a more complex category that covers workloads running on a shared platform that aren't virtual machines or containers, such as logic/procedures running on a shared database platform. Imagine a stored procedure running inside a multitenant database, or a machine-learning job running on a machine-learning Platform as a Service. Isolation and security are totally the responsibility of the platform provider, although the provider may expose certain security options and controls.

Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4 (reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 53

What factors should you understand about the data specifically due to legal, regulatory, and jurisdictional factors?

- A. The fragmentation and encryption algorithms employed
- B. The implications of storing complex information on simple storage systems
- C. The actual size of the data and the storage format
- D. The physical location of the data and how it is accessed

E. The language of the data and how it affects the user

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Who is responsible for infrastructure Security in Software as a Service(SaaS) service model?

A. Cloud Customer

B. Cloud Service Provider

C. Cloud Carrier

D. It's a shared responsibility between Cloud Service Provider and Cloud Customer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cloud service Provider is responsible for infrastructure in Software as a service(SaaS) service Model

NEW QUESTION: 55

Who is responsible for Data Security in Software as a Service(SaaS) service mode?

A. Cloud Service Provider

B. Cloud Customer

C. Cloud Carrier

D. It's a shared responsibility between Cloud Service Provider and Cloud Customer

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Remember that data security will always remain responsibility of the cloud customer in all service models

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which form of storage has features are typically minimal. allowing you to only store, retrieve, copy and delete files as well as the ability to control which users can undertake these actions?

A. Object Storage

B. Volume Storage

C. Ephemeral Storage

D. Block Storage

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Object Storage has features are typically minimal, allowing you to only store, retrieve, copy, and delete files as well as the ability to control which users can undertake these actions.

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which term is used to describe the use of tools to selectively degrade portions of the cloud to continuously test business continuity?

A. Planned Outages

- B. Resiliency Planning
- C. Expected Engineering
- D. Chaos Engineering
- E. Organized Downtime

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 58

Inability of customer to leave, migrate, Or transfer to an alternate cloud service provider because of technical or nontechnical constraints. is known as:

- A. Vendor Limit
- B. Vendor lock-out
- C. Vendor lock-in
- D. Vendor Lock

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Vendor lock-in is a situation in which a customer using a product or service cannot easily transition to a competitor's product or service. Vendor lock-in is usually the result of proprietary technologies that are incompatible with those of competitors.

NEW QUESTION: 59

One of the part of STRIDE model is:

- A. Denial of Service
- B. Redundancy
- C. Security
- D. Reputation

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The six components that made STRIDE are:

1. Spoofing: Attacker assumes identity of subject
2. Tampering: Data or messages altered by an attacker
3. Repudiation: illegitimate denial of an event
4. Information disclosure: Information obtained without authorization
5. Denial of service: Attacker overloads system to deny legitimate access
6. Elevation of privilege: Attacker gains a privilege level above what is permitted

NEW QUESTION: 60

What is the key difference between Business Continuity and Business Continuity Management?

- A. Business Continuity is the capability of the organization whereas Business Continuity Management is the holistic process.
- B. Business Continuity is the holistic process whereas Business Continuity Management is the capability of the organization

- C. They are same concepts used interchangeably
- D. None of the above

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Definitions:

Business continuity: The capability of the organisation to continue delivery of products or services at acceptable predefined levels following a loss of service.

Business continuity management: A holistic management process that identifies potential threats to an organisation and the impacts to business operations those threats, if realised, might cause. It provides a framework for building organisational resilience with the capability of an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand, and value-creating activities

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which of the following is NOT atypical approach of Key Storage in cloud?

- A. Internally managed
- B. Externally managed
- C. Cloud Service Provider Managed
- D. Managed by the Third part

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Remember, two key considerations when doing key management

- 1) Do not save it alongside data
- 2) Do not let cloud service provider manage the keys

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NEW QUESTION: 62

When your bank or credit card company sends you a notification of changes in how it collects or shares data, it is sending that notification in compliance with:

- A. HIPAA
- B. GDPR
- C. FERPA
- D. ISO 27001

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Under GDPR. it is mandatory to notify consumers how their data will be used

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which one of the following is the key techniques to create cloud infrastructure?

- A. Data Classification
- B. Orchestration
- C. Orientation
- D. Automation

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The key techniques to create a cloud are abstraction and orchestration. We abstract the resources from the underlying physical infrastructure to create our pools, and use orchestration(and automation)to coordinate carving out and delivering a set of resources from the pools to the consumers. As you will see, these two techniques create all the essential characteristics we use to define something as a "cloud."

Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V4.0

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which one of the following is not a risk mitigation strategy?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Acceptance
- C. Transfer
- D. Suppression

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Following are the risk mitigation strategies

NEW QUESTION: 65

Network logs from cloud providers are typically flow records, not full packet captures.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which of the following is not part of STRIDE model?

- A. Spoofing
- B. Denial of Service
- C. Distributed Denial of Service
- D. Elevation of Privilege

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The letters in STRIDE threat model represent Spoofing of identity, Tampering with data, Repudiation, Information disclosure, Denial of service, and Elevation of privilege. The other options are simply mixed up or incorrect versions of the same.

NEW QUESTION: 67

What defines easiness to move and reuse application components regardless of the provider, platform, OS, infrastructure, location, storage, format of data or APIs, how well applications work together, and how well new applications work with other solutions present in the business, organization, or provider's existing architecture?

- A. Scalability
- B. Elasticity
- C. Portability
- D. Interoperability

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Interoperability is an important characteristic.

Definition: Interoperability

Interoperability is the ability of a system or a product to work with other systems or products without special effort on the part of the customer.

NEW QUESTION: 68

Policy documentation and training is a:

- A. Technical control
- B. Administrative control
- C. Physical control
- D. Logical control

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

There are three, commonly accepted forms of Controls:

Administrative-These are the laws, regulations, policies, practices and guidelines that govern the overall requirements and controls for an Information Security or other operational risk program. For example, a law or regulation may require merchants and financial institutions to protect and implement controls for customer account data to prevent identity theft. The business, in order to comply with the law or regulation, may adopt policies and procedures laying out the internal requirements for protecting this data, which requirements are a form of control.

Logical -These are the virtual, application and technical controls (systems and software), such as firewalls, antivirus software, encryption and maker/checker application routines.

Physical -Whereas a firewall provides a "logical" key to obtain access to a network, a "physical" key to a door can be used to gain access to an office space or storage room. Other examples of physical controls are video surveillance systems, gates and barricades, the use of guards or other personnel to govern access to an office, and remote backup facilities.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which of the following is NOT true about CSA Cloud control metrix (CCM)?

- A. Maps controls to existing standards like ISO 27001
- B. Contains security controls divided in several domains
- C. Define the Cloud Audit Methodolog
- D. Also includes controls related to processing of personal data.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Remember that CCM is a security framework and does not include any methodology The Cloud Security Alliance Cloud Controls Matrix(CCM) is an essential and up-to-date security controls framework that is addressed to the cloud community and stakeholders. A fundamental richness of the CCM is its ability to provide mapping and cross relationships with the main industry-accepted security

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which of the following processes plays a major role in managing system vulnerabilities?

- A. Capacity Management
- B. Patch Management
- C. Incident Management
- D. Release Management

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Although other process are part of overall security strategy proper patch management plays key role in keeping control on system vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 71

"Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms" Which of the following characteristics defines this

- A. On-demand self-service
- B. Resource pooling
- C. Broad network access
- D. Rapid elasticity

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

Logs, documentation, and other materials needed for audits and compliance and often serve as evidence of compliance activities are known as:

- A. Log Trail
- B. Documented Evidence
- C. Proof of Audit
- D. Artifacts

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Artifacts are the logs, documentation, and other materials needed for audits and compliance; they are the evidence to support compliance activities. Both providers and customers have responsibilities for producing and managing their respective artifacts.
Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4 (reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of cloud computing?

- A. On-demand self service
- B. Resource Pooling
- C. Metered service
- D. Reduced personnel cost

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The characteristics of cloud computing are

1. On-demand self-service: A consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service provider.
2. Broad network access: Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms (e.g., mobile phones, tablets, laptops and workstations).
3. Resource pooling: The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand. There is a sense of location independence in that the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction (e.g., country, state or datacenter).

Examples of resources include storage, processing, memory and network bandwidth.

4. Rapid elasticity: Capabilities can be elastically provisioned and released, in some cases automatically, to scale rapidly outward and inward commensurate with demand. To the consumer, the capabilities available for provisioning often appear to be unlimited and can be appropriated in any quantity at any time.

5. Measured service: Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth and active user accounts).

Resource usage can be monitored, controlled and reported, providing transparency for the provider and consumer.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Code execution environments that run within an operating system, sharing and leveraging resources of that operating system, are known as:

- A. VMs
- B. Containers

C. Nodes

D. Host

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Containers are code execution environments that run within an operating system(for now), sharing and leveraging resources of that operating system. While a VM is a full abstraction of an operating system, a container is a constrained place to run segregated processes while still utilizing the kernel and other capabilities of the base OS.

Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V4.0

NEW QUESTION: 75

What is the best way to ensure that all data has been removed from a public cloud environment including all media such as back-up tapes?

A. Practice Integration of Duties (IOD) so that everyone is able to delete the encrypted data.

B. Both B and D.

C. Allowing the cloud provider to manage your keys so that they have the ability to access and delete the data from the main and back-up storage.

D. Maintaining customer managed key management and revoking or deleting keys from the key management system to prevent the data from being accessed again.

E. Keep the keys stored on the client side so that they are secure and so that the users have the ability to delete their own data.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which of the vulnerabilities is inherited from general software development practice in PaaS environment?

A. Backdoors

B. DDoS

C. Cross

D. DNS spoofing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

As a general practice of software development. Developer tend to leave backdoors so that they can come back later to fix issues.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which of the following is NOT a cloud computing characteristic that impacts incidence response?

- A. The on demand self-service nature of cloud computing environments.
- B. The resource pooling practiced by cloud services, in addition to the rapid elasticity offered by cloud infrastructures.
- C. Object-based storage in a private cloud.
- D. Privacy concerns for co-tenants regarding the collection and analysis of telemetry and artifacts associated with an incident.
- E. The possibility of data crossing geographic or jurisdictional boundaries.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

When the data is transferred to third party. who is ultimately responsible for security of data?

- A. Cloud Service Provider
- B. Cloud Controller
- C. Cloud Processor
- D. Cloud Security Broker

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Whatever will be the scenario. Data controller will be responsible for security of data in cloud

NEW QUESTION: 79

Your SLA with your cloud provider ensures continuity for all services.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which of the following is NOT one of the vulnerabilities that can lead of risk of "abuse of high privilege roles" or "Cloud provider malicious insider"?

- A. AAA Vulnerabilities
- B. System and OS vulnerabilities
- C. Poor enforcement of role definitions
- D. Lack of data centre hardware redundancy

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Redundancy has nothing to do with abuse of high privilege roles. All others can lead to risk of risk of

"abuse of high privilege roles" or "Cloud provider malicious insider"

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which of the following can lead to vendor lock-in?

- A. Big Data sets
- B. Large supplier Redundancy
- C. Lack of transparency in terms of use
- D. CSP's vendor utilisation

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Lack of transparency in terms of use can lead to vendor lock-in. Contracts and SLAs should clearly define the relationship between Cloud Service Provider(CSP)and the cloud customer. Clause of data portability should be there.

NEW QUESTION: 82

Ensuring the use of data and information complies with organizational policies, standards and strategy- including regulatory, contractual, and business objectives, known as:

- A. IT Governance
- B. Data Governance
- C. Corporate Governance
- D. Enterprise Governance

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

It is definition of Data Governance

NEW QUESTION: 83

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) might be limited or require pre-testing permission from the provider.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: [A \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Object storage unsuitable for data that changes frequently, Is it true?

- A. True, because data is geographically disperse and cannot be replicated
- B. False, Object storage is suitable for all type of data
- C. True, because whenever you update a file you may have to wait until the change is propagated to all the replicas before requests return the latest version
- D. False, because change in one replica will also return latest version irrespective of its location

Answer: [C \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

With object storage systems, data consistency is achieved eventually. Whenever you update a file, you may have to wait until the change is propagated to all the replicas before requests return the latest version.

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which of the following best describes the relationship between a cloud provider and the customer?

- A.** Contract
- B.** Operational level Agreement
- C.** Service Level Agreement
- D.** Privacy Level Agreement

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Contract is the most suitable answer here. It can be argued that Service Level Agreement could also be an answer but SLA is a negotiation/agreement for minimum service-levels expected. Contract is the document that defines the relation-ship between Cloud service provider and customer

NEW QUESTION: 86

Which is the primary tool used to manage identity and access management of resources spread across hundreds of different clouds and resources?

- A.** Active Directory
- B.** Federation
- C.** SAML 2.0
- D.** Entitlement Matrix

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In cloud computing, the fundamental problem is that multiple organizations are now managing the identity and access management to resources, which can greatly complicate the process. For example, imagine having to provision the same user on dozens-or hundreds-of different cloud services.

Federation is the primary tool used to manage this problem, by building trust relationships between organizations and enforcing them through standards-based technologies.

Reference: CSA Security GuidelinesV.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 87

An adversary uses a cloud Platform to launch a DDoS attack against XYZ company. This type of risk is termed as:

- A.** Malicious Insider
- B.** Data Breaches
- C.** Abuse of Cloud services
- D.** Account Hijacking

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Malicious actors may leverage cloud computing resources to target users, Organizations or other cloud providers. Examples of misuse of cloud service-based resources include launching DDoS attacks, email spam and phishing campaigns; "mining" for digital currency; large-scale automated click fraud; brute- force compute attacks of stolen credential databases; and hosting of malicious or pirated content.

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which of the following is a key component that allows programmatic management of the cloud?

- A. APIs
- B. Firewall
- C. API Gateway
- D. Control Plane

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Application Programming Interfaces allow for programmatic management of the cloud. They are the glue that holds the cloud's components together and enables their orchestration. Since not everyone wants to write programs to manage their cloud, web consoles provide visual interfaces. In many cases web consoles merely use the same APIs you can access directly.

Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4 (reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which communication methods within a cloud environment must be exposed for partners or consumers to access database information using a web application?

- A. Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- B. Application Binary Interface (ABI)
- C. Application Programming Interface (API)
- D. Software Development Kits (SDKs)
- E. Resource Description Framework (RDF)

Answer: [C \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which of the following storages is typically used for swap files and other temporary storage needs and is terminated with its instance?

- A. Content Deliver
- B. Ephemeral Storage
- C. Object based Storage
- D. Raw Storage

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Ephemeral storage: This type of storage is relevant for SaaS instances and exists only as long as its instance is up. It is typically used for swap files and other temporary storage needs and is terminated with its instance.

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which of the following is correct about Due Care & Due Diligence?

- A.** Due diligence is the act of investigating and understanding the risks a company faces whereas Due care is the development and implementation of policies and procedures to aid in protecting the company. its assets and its people from threats.
- B.** Due care is the act of investigating and understanding the risks a company faces whereas Due Diligence is the development and implementation of policies and procedures to aid in protecting the company. its assets and its people from threats.
- C.** Due care is technical control whereas Due Deligence is physical control.
- D.** None of the above definitions are correct.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Definitions:

Due diligence is the act of investigating and understanding the risks a company faces.

Due care is the development and implementation of policies and procedures to aid in protecting the company, its assets, and its people from threats

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Centralization of log streams is charactertic of which devices?

- A.** IDS
- B.** IPS
- C.** SIEM
- D.** DLP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SIEM is a combination of Security Incident Management(SIM)and Security Event Management(SEM).

A SEM system centralizes the storage and interpretation of logs and allows near real-time analysis which enables security personnel to take defensive actions more quickly. A SIM

system collects data into a central repository for trend analysis and provides automated reporting for compliance and centralised reporting.

NEW QUESTION: 93

Which of following responsibilities can never be transferred. even during cloud adoption?

- A. Security
- B. Governance
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Application Development

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The primary issue to remember when governing cloud computing is that an organization can never outsource responsibility for governance, even when using external providers. This is always true, cloud or not, but is useful to keep in mind when navigating cloud computing's concepts of shared responsibility models Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V4.0

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which of the following is a perceived advantage or disadvantage of managing enterprise risk for cloud deployments?

- A. Decreased requirement for proactive management of relationship and adherence to contracts.
- B. None of the above.
- C. Increased need, but reduction in costs, for managing risks accepted by the cloud provider.
- D. More physical control over assets and processes.
- E. Greater reliance on contracts, audits, and assessments due to lack of visibility or management.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which of the following is a perceived advantage or disadvantage of managing enterprise risk for cloud deployments?

- A. More physical control over assets and processes.
- B. Greater reliance on contracts, audits, and assessments due to lack of visibility or management.
- C. Decreased requirement for proactive management of relationship and adherence to contracts.
- D. Increased need, but reduction in costs, for managing risks accepted by the cloud provider.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which of the following help to intermediate IAM between an organization's existing identity providers and many different cloud services used by the organization?

- A. Federated Identity Provider
- B. Relying Party
- C. Cloud Access Security Broker
- D. Active Director

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

One of the better-known categories heavily used in cloud security is Federated Identity Brokers. These services help intermediate IAM between an organization's existing identity providers(internal Security Guidance v4.0 Copyright2017. Cloud Security Alliance. All rights reserved or cloud-hosted directories) and the many different cloud services used by the organization. They can provide web-based Single Sign

On(SSO). helping ease some of the complexity of connecting to a wide range of external services that use different federation configurations.

Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 97

Sending data to a provider's storage over an API is likely as much more reliable and secure than setting up your own SFTP server on a VM in the same provider

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

How can virtual machine communications bypass network security controls?

- A. VM images can contain rootkits programmed to bypass firewalls
- B. VM communications may use a virtual network on the same hardware host
- C. The guest OS can invoke stealth mode
- D. Most network security systems do not recognize encrypted VM traffic
- E. Hypervisors depend upon multiple network interfaces

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

If there are gaps in network logging data, what can you do?

- A. Nothing. There are simply limitations around the data that can be logged in the cloud.
- B. Ask the cloud provider to close more ports.
- C. You can instrument the technology stack with your own logging.
- D. Ask the cloud provider to open more ports.
- E. Nothing. The cloud provider must make the information available.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

The amount of risk that the leadership and stakeholders of an organization are willing to accept is known as:

- A. Risk Acceptance
- B. Residual Risk
- C. Risk Tolerance
- D. Risk Residual

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Risk tolerance is the amount of risk that the leadership and stakeholders of an organization are willing to accept. It varies based on asset and you shouldn't make a blanket risk decision about a particular provider; rather, assessments should align with the value and requirements of the assets Ref: Security Guidance v4.0 Copyright2017, Cloud Security Alliance(used for educational purpose here)

NEW QUESTION: 101

The example of two administrators required to complete an operation in cloud is an example of:

- A. Conflict of interest
- B. Mandy
- C. Separy
- D. Collaborative efforts

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Separation of duties(SoD)(also known as "Segregation of duties") is the concept of having more than one person required to complete a task. In business the separation by sharing of more than one individual in one single task is an internal control intended to prevent fraud and error.

NEW QUESTION: 102

Which of the following is an exploit in which the attacker runs code on a VM that allows an operating system running within it to break out and interact directly with the hypervisor?

- A. VM rootkit
- B. VM Escape
- C. VM HBR
- D. VM DOS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Virtual machine escape is an exploit in which the attacker runs code on a VM that allows an operating system running within it to break out and interact directly with the hypervisor. Such an exploit could give the attacker access to the host operating system and all other virtual machines(VMs) running on that host.

NEW QUESTION: 103

CCM: The following list of controls belong to which domain of the CCM?

GRM 06 - Policy GRM 07 - Policy Enforcement GRM 08 - Policy Impact on Risk Assessments GRM 09 - Policy Reviews GRM 10 - Risk Assessments GRM 11 - Risk Management Framework

- A. Governance and Retention Management
- B. Governance and Risk Management
- C. Governing and Risk Metrics

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 104

Which of the following describes the cloud security reference architecture?

- A. ISO 27001
- B. ISO 17788
- C. ISO 17789
- D. ISO 27032

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

ISO 17788 has a cloud reference architecture

NEW QUESTION: 105

Cloud services exhibit five essential characteristics that demonstrate their relation to, and differences from, traditional computing approaches. Which one of the five characteristics is described as: a consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities such as server time and network storage as needed.

- A. Broad network access
- B. Rapid elasticity
- C. Resource pooling
- D. On-demand self-service
- E. Measured service

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

The individual's right to have data(PII) removed from a entity/ provider at anytime per their request. is known as:

- A. Right of erasure
- B. Right to be forgotten
- C. Right to claim
- D. Right to disclosure

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Under this principle of "Right to be forgotten", any individual can notify any entity that has PII for that individual and instruct that entity to delete and destroy all of that individual's PII in that entity's control.

This is a very serious and powerful individual right, and compliance can be extremely difficult.

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Who is responsible for the security of the physical infrastructure and virtualization platform?

- A. It depends on the agreement
- B. The majority is covered by the consumer
- C. The cloud provider
- D. The responsibility is split equally
- E. The cloud consumer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which of the following is NOT a key subsystem recommended for monitoring in cloud environments?

- A. Network
- B. Disk
- C. CPU
- D. Cables

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Network, CPU and Disk(storage) are key subsystems in cloud environment that should be monitored.

NEW QUESTION: 109

Use elastic servers when possible and move workloads to new instances.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 110

How is encryption managed on multi-tenant storage?

- A. Single key for all data owners
- B. Multiple keys per data owner
- C. The answer could be A, B, or C depending on the provider
- D. C for data subject to the EU Data Protection Directive; B for all others
- E. One key per data owner

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

What is a type of computing comparable to grid computing that relies on sharing computing resources rather than having local servers or personal devices to handle applications?

- A. Cloud computing
- B. Vertical computing
- C. Traditional computing
- D. Server hosting

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

That's the definition of cloud computing

NEW QUESTION: 112

When creating business strategies for cloud migration, which is the most important aspect?

- A. Due Diligence when inspecting technologies and choosing cloud provider
- B. Choosing the right auditor
- C. Hiring a cloud broker
- D. Valuating current staff for their capabilities

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Due Diligence is most important aspect when considering adoption to the cloud

NEW QUESTION: 113

All of the following are types of access controls except:

- A. Physical
- B. Natural
- C. Technical
- D. Administrative

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

There is no control as such for Natural control.

There are three types of controls

1. Physical
2. Technical
3. Administrative

NEW QUESTION: 114

ENISA: "VM hopping" is:

- A. Instability in VM patch management causing VM routing errors.
- B. Lack of vulnerability management standards.
- C. Using a compromised VM to exploit a hypervisor, used to take control of other VMs.
- D. Improper management of VM instances, causing customer VMs to be commingled with other customer systems.
- E. Looping within virtualized routing systems.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Which of the following is true after your organization migrates the data to the cloud?

- A. It is totally secure because cloud service providers have more security.
- B. In case of data breach, you as a customer, will be still legally liable.
- C. Cloud service provider will be legally liable for any data breach.
- D. Breaches will be termed as loss of Intellectual property.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Even after cloud migration, cloud customer is responsible for the data and ultimately liable for any data loss or breaches.

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