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NEW QUESTION: 1

When investigating an incident in an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) environment, what can the user investigate on their own?

- A. Their own virtual instances in the cloud
- B. The logs of all customers in a multi-tenant cloud
- C. The CSP office spaces
- D. The network components controlled by the CSP
- E. The CSP server facility

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

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)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following Standards is normally followed to manage Enterprise Risk?

- A. ISO 27005
- B. ISO 31000
- C. ISO 27001
- D. ISO 27032

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

ISO 31000 provides principles and guidelines to do Enterprise Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION: 4

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

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.

NEW QUESTION: 5

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following is one of the five essential characteristics of cloud computing as defined by NIST?

- A. Nation-state boundaries
- B. Hybrid clouds
- C. Unlimited bandwidth
- D. Multi-tenancy
- E. Measured service

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

What is a core tenant of risk management?

- A. The consumers are completely responsible for all risk.
- B. You can manage, transfer, accept, or avoid risks.
- C. Risk insurance covers all financial losses, including loss of customers.
- D. The provider is accountable for all risk management.
- E. If there is still residual risk after assessments and controls are in

place, you must accept the risk.

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following are key Data functions?

- A. Access, Process & Store
- B. Access, Process & Save
- C. Access, Procure & Store
- D. Access, Procure & Save

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The key data functions are Access, process & Store

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which is the key technology that enables the sharing of resources and makes cloud computing most viable in terms of cost savings?

- A. Scalability
- B. Virtualization
- C. Software Defined Networking(SDN)
- D. Content Delivery Networks(CDN)

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

Virtualization is the foundational technology that underlies and makes cloud computing possible.

Virtualization is based on the use of powerful host computers to provide a shared resource pool that can be managed to maximize the number of guest operating systems(OSs) running on each host.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Your cloud and on-premises infrastructures should always use the same network address ranges.

- A. False
- B. True

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

Enterprise Risk Management is part of over all information Risk Management of the organization

- A. True
- B. False

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

It is False and it is other way round. Information Risk management is part of Enterprise Risk.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Stopping a function to control further risk to business is called:

- A. Mitigation
- B. Avoidance
- C. Acceptance
- D. Transference

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Risk avoidance is the practice of coming up with alternatives so that the risk in question is not realised.

NEW QUESTION: 14

A security failure at the root network of a cloud provider will not compromise the security of all customers because of multitenancy configuration.

- A. False
- B. True

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

What is true of security as it relates to cloud network infrastructure?

- A. You should apply cloud firewalls on a per-network basis.
- B. You should deploy your cloud firewalls identical to the existing firewalls.
- C. You should always open traffic between workloads in the same virtual subnet for better visibility.
- D. You should implement a default allow with cloud firewalls and then restrict as necessary.
- E. You should implement a default deny with cloud firewalls.

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

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which data security control is the LEAST likely to be assigned to an IaaS provider?

- A. Application logic
- B. Access controls
- C. Asset management and tracking
- D. Physical destruction
- E. Encryption solutions

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which of the following is NOT one of the vulnerabilities that can lead to 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: 18

In volume storage, what method is often used to support resiliency and security?

- A. random placement
- B. hypervisor agents
- C. data rights management
- D. data dispersion
- E. proxy encryption

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which cloud security model type provides generalized templates for helping implement cloud security?

- A. Controls models or frameworks
- B. Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM)
- C. Design patterns
- D. Reference architectures
- E. Conceptual models or frameworks

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

What of the following is NOT an essential characteristic of cloud computing?

- A. Broad Network Access
- B. Rapid Elasticity
- C. Third Party Service
- D. Measured Service
- E. Resource Pooling

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

When mapping functions to lifecycle phases, which functions are required to successfully process data?

- A. Create, Store, and Use
- B. Create and Store
- C. Create and Use
- D. Create, Use, Store, and Delete
- E. Create, Store, Use, and Share

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

ENISA: Which is a potential security benefit of cloud computing?

- A. ISO 27001 certification
- B. Lock-In
- C. More efficient and timely system updates
- D. Greater compatibility with customer IT infrastructure
- E. Provider can obfuscate system O/S and versions

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

All of the following are type of access controls except:

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

There is no control as such for Natural control.

There are three types of controls

1. Physical
2. Technical
3. Administrative

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following leverages virtual network topologies to run more, smaller, and more isolated networks without incurring additional hardware costs that historically make such models prohibitive?

- A. VLANs
- B. Micro LANs
- C. Micro segmentation
- D. BitVLANs

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Micro segmentation(also sometimes referred to as hyper segregation) leverages virtual network topologies to run more, smaller, and more isolated networks without incurring additional hardware costs that historically make such models prohibitive. Since the entire networks are defined in software without many of the traditional addressing issues, it is far more feasible to run these multiple, software- defined environments.

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 27

All assets require the same continuity in the cloud.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Single cloud assets are typically less resilient than in the case of traditional infrastructure.

- A. True
- B. False

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

Cloud platforms can be incredibly resilient, but single cloud assets are typically less resilient than in the case of traditional infrastructure. This is due to the inherently greater fragility of virtualized resources running in highly-complex environments.

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

What refers to the model that allows customers to scale their computer and/or storage needs with little or no intervention from or prior communication with the provider. The services happen in real time?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

It is the characteristic of On-demand self-service that allows customers to scale their computer and/or storage needs with little or no intervention from or prior communication with the provider.

NEW QUESTION: 30

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

A SIEM device should be tuned in regularly to:

- A. update the device to latest patch by vendor
- B. add new rules and remove old rules and thereby Eliminate false positive
- C. add new rules on top of existing old rules to enhance its capability
- D. to test its scope of functional it

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

It is necessary to tuned regularly. It is helps in reducing false positives and keep the signatures latest and optimal.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Any given processor and memory will nearly always be running multiple workloads, often from different tenants.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

In a cloud environment, "unclear roles& responsibilities" and "no control over vulnerability process" on part of cloud customer can lead to:

- A. Lack of Disaster Recovery
- B. Poor management of cloud Infrastructure
- C. Denial of Service Attacks
- D. Loss of Governance

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

It can lead to loss of governance.

In using cloud infrastructures, the client necessarily cedes control to the cloud service provider(CSP) on several issues which may affect security.

The loss of governance and control could have a potentially severe impact on the organization's strategy and therefore on the capacity to meet its mission and goals. The loss of control and governance could lead to the impossibility of complying with the security requirements, a lack of confidentiality, integrity and availability of data, and a deterioration of performance and quality of service, not to mention the introduction of compliance challenges.

Source: ENISA- Security Risk and Benefits

NEW QUESTION: 34

One of the purpose of incident response is to minimize the adverse impact on business organizations.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

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

- A. Web filtering
- B. Authentication
- C. Provisioning
- D. Intrusion detection
- E. Spam filtering

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

Containers are highly portable code execution environments.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Audits should be robustly designed to reflect best practice, appropriate resources, and tested protocols and standards. They should also use what type of auditors?

- A. Auditors working in the interest of the cloud provider
- B. None of the above
- C. Certified by CSA
- D. Auditors working in the interest of the cloud customer
- E. Independent auditors

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 39

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: 40

As we move from Software as a Service Model towards Infrastructure as a service Model. security responsibility decreases from towards cloud consumer from that of Cloud Service Provider.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The answer is False. This is a very tricky question and it has to be read and understood well before answering.

It is always the other way around. Cloud consumer's security increases when you move from Software as a service model to Infrastructure as a Service Model.

NEW QUESTION: 41

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 42

CCM: In the CCM tool, "Encryption and Key Management" is an example of which of the following?

A. Domain

B. Control Specification

C. Risk Impact

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

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: 44

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: 45

Which of the standards is related to risk management?

- A. ISO 27005
- B. ISO 27001

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- C. ISO 27002
- D. NIST 800-125

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

ISO 27005 'provides guidelines for information security risk management' and 'supports the general concepts specified in ISO/IEC 27001 and is designed to assist the satisfactory implementation of information security based on a risk management approach.'

NEW QUESTION: 46

In ability to provide enough capacity to the cloud customer can lead to which of the following risk:

- A. Resource Exhaustion
- B. Data Breach
- C. Resource Utilization
- D. Data Dispersion

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cloud services are on-demand Therefore there is a level of calculated risk in allocating all the resources of a cloud service, because resources are allocated according to statistical projections. In accurate modelling of resources usage common resources allocation algorithms are vulnerable to distortions of fairness or inadequate resource provisioning and inadequate investments in infrastructure.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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: 48

Which of the following storage types are associated with PaaS?

- A. Volume and Object
- B. Structured and Unstructured
- C. Ephemeral and Content Deliver
- D. Raw and Long-Term Storage

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

PaaS utilizes the following data storage types:

Structured: Information with a high degree of organisation, such that inclusion in a relational database is seam less and readily searchable by simple, straightforward search engine algorithms or other search operations.

Unstructured: Information that does not reside in a traditional row-column database.

Unstructured data files often include text and multimedia content. Examples include email messages, word processing documents, videos, photos, audio files, presentations, web pages, and many other kinds of business documents. Although these sorts of files may have an internal structure, they are still considered unstructured because the data they contain does not fit neatly in a database.

NEW QUESTION: 49

What is resource pooling?

- A. Internet-based CPUs are pooled to enable multi-threading.
- B. None of the above.
- C. Placing Internet ("cloud") data centers near multiple sources of energy, such as hydroelectric dams.
- D. The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers.
- E. The dedicated computing resources of each client are pooled together in a colocation facility.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

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: 51

Which concept provides the abstraction needed for resource pools?

- A. Virtualization
- B. Orchestration
- C. Metastructure
- D. Hypervisor
- E. Applistructure

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

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

- A. VLANs
- B. Storage controllers
- C. Virtualization
- D. Distributed networking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 53

When configured properly, logs can track every code, infrastructure, and configuration change and connect it back to the submitter and approver, including the test results.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

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: 55

How is encryption managed on multi-tenant storage?

- A. One key per data owner
- 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. Single key for all data owners

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

What is the process to determine any weaknesses in the application and the potential ingress, egress, and actors involved before the weakness is introduced to production?

- A. STRIDE
- B. Threat Detection
- C. Threat Modelling
- D. Vulnerability Assessment

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Threat modelling is performed once an application design is created. The goal of threat modelling is to determine any weaknesses in the application and the potential ingress, egress, and actors involved before the weakness is introduced to production. It is the overall attack surface that is amplified by the cloud, and the threat model has to take that into account.

NEW QUESTION: 57

Cloud Security provider is responsible for Platform Security in Platform as a Service(PaaS) model.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

It is false. Platform security is a shared responsibility between cloud service provider and cloud service customer in Platform as a Service(PaaS) model.

NEW QUESTION: 58

Multi-tenancy and shared resources are defining characteristics of cloud computing. However, mechanisms separating storage, memory, routing may fail due to several reasons. What risk are we talking about?

- A. Isolation Failure
- B. Isolation Escalation
- C. Separation of Duties
- D. Route poisoning

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to ENISA (European Network and Information Security Agency) document on Security risk and recommendation, Isolation failure is considered as one of the top risk and

is defined as follows Multi-tenancy and shared resources are defining characteristics of cloud computing. This risk category covers the failure of mechanisms separating storage, memory, routing and even reputation between different tenants (e.g, so-called guest-hopping attacks). However it should be considered that attacks on resource isolation mechanisms (e.g. against hypervisors) are still less numerous and much more difficult for an attacker to put in practice compared to attacks on traditional Oss.

NEW QUESTION: 59

In which deployment model should the governance strategy consider the minimum common set of controls comprised of the Cloud Service Provider contract and the organization's internal governance agreements?

- A. Private
- B. IaaS
- C. PaaS
- D. Hybrid
- E. Public

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following is NOT of the essential characteristics as defined by NIST?

- A. Rapid Elasticity
- B. Resource Sharing
- C. Resource Pooling
- D. On-demand self service

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

All others are characteristics as defined by NIST.

NEW QUESTION: 61

In which of the following cloud service models is the customer required to maintain the operating system?

- A. PaaS
- B. Public Cloud
- C. IaaS
- D. SaaS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to "The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing," in IaaS, "the capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include OSs and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over OSs, storage, and deployed

applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g, host firewalls)."

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 63

Which one of the following is not one the cloud deployment models?

- A. Public
- B. Private
- C. Joint
- D. Community

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The four cloud deployment models are

1. Public
2. Private
3. Hybrid
4. Community

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which of the following ISO Standard provides Code of practice for information security controls based on ISO/IEC 27002 for cloud services?

- A. ISO 27018
- B. ISO 27034
- C. ISO 27032
- D. ISO 27017

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ISO 27017 provides Code of practice for information security controls based on ISO/IEC27002 for cloud services.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which opportunity helps reduce common application security issues?

- A. Segregation by default
- B. Default deny
- C. Elastic infrastructure
- D. Decreased use of micro-services
- E. Fewer serverless configurations

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

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: 67

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: 68

An important consideration when performing a remote vulnerability test of a cloud-based application is to

- A. Obtain provider permission for test

- B. Use techniques to evade cloud provider's detection systems
- C. Use application layer testing tools exclusively
- D. Use network layer testing tools exclusively
- E. Schedule vulnerability test at night

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 69

Cloud customer can do vulnerability assessment of their whole infrastructure on cloud just like they conduct vulnerability assessment of their traditional infrastructure.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

It is false.

Customer will have to take permission and give notification to cloud service provider.

The cloud owner (public or private) will typically require notification of assessments and place limits on the nature of assessments. This is because they may be unable to distinguish an assessment from a real attack without prior warning.

Ref: CSA Security Guidelines V4.0

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: 71

In the cloud provider and consumer relationship, which entity manages the virtual or abstracted infrastructure?

- A. Only the cloud consumer
- B. Only the cloud provider
- C. Both the cloud provider and consumer
- D. It is outsourced as per the entity agreement
- E. It is determined in the agreement between the entities

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which ISO standards addresses Privacy in the cloud environment?

- A. ISO 27017
- B. ISO 27018
- C. ISO 27034
- D. ISO 27032

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ISO/IEC 27018:2014 establishes commonly accepted control objectives, controls and guidelines for implementing measures to protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in accordance with the privacy principles in ISO/IEC 29100 for the public cloud computing environment.

NEW QUESTION: 73

What is it called when you lose control of the amount of content on your image store?

- A. Data Loss
- B. Sprawl
- C. Media Contention
- D. Media Sanitization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Sprawl occurs when you lose control of the amount of content on your image store. Unnecessary images may be created and run. Each additional image running is another potential point of compromise for an attacker.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following is not one of the essential characteristics of Cloud Computing?

- A. On-demand self service
- B. Broad network access
- C. Resource Sharing
- D. Rapid elasticit

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Resource sharing is not one of the key characteristics of Cloud Computing

NEW QUESTION: 75

ENISA: A reason for risk concerns of a cloud provider being acquired is:

- A. Arbitrary contract termination by acquiring company
- B. Resource isolation may fail
- C. Provider may change physical location
- D. Mass layoffs may occur
- E. Non-binding agreements put at risk

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 76

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 77

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 78

Which of the following is an assurance program and documentation registry for cloud provider assessments?

- A. CSA Cloud Controls Matrix
- B. CSA Consensus Assessments Initiative Questionnaire
- C. CSA Star

D. CSA governance charter

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Cloud Security Alliance STAR Registry is an assurance program and documentation registry or cloud provider assessments based on the CSA Cloud Controls Matrix and Consensus Assessments Initiative Questionnaire. Some providers also disclose documentation for additional certifications and assessments(including self-assessments). Ref: Security Guidance v4.0 Copyright2017, Cloud Security Alliance(used for educational purpose here)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Under the new EU data protection rules. data destruction and corruption of personal data.

A. does not attract any additional penalty

B. does not guarantee damages that can claimed by cloud customer.

C. are considered forms of data breaches and require notification

D. does not need notification but cloud service provider is legally liable

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

They are considered as forms of data breached and require notification. Further cloud customer is legally liable.

NEW QUESTION: 80

CCM: A hypothetical company called: "Health4Sure" is located in the United States and provides cloud based services for tracking patient health. The company is compliant with HIPAA/HITECH Act among other industry standards. Health4Sure decides to assess the overall security of their cloud service against the CCM toolkit so that they will be able to present this document to potential clients.

Which of the following approach would be most suitable to assess the overall security posture of Health4Sure's cloud service?

A. The CCM domain controls are mapped to HIPAA/HITECH Act and therefore Health4Sure could verify the CCM controls already covered as a result of their compliance with HIPPA/HITECH Act. They could then assess the remaining controls thoroughly. This approach saves time while being able to assess the company's overall security posture in an efficient manner.

B. The CCM columns are mapped to HIPAA/HITECH Act and therefore Health4Sure could verify the CCM controls already covered ad a result of their compliance with HIPPA/HITECH Act. They could then assess the remaining controls. This approach will save time.

C. The CCM domains are not mapped to HIPAA/HITECH Act. Therefore Health4Sure should assess the security posture of their cloud service against each and every control in the CCM. This approach will allow a thorough assessment of the security posture.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

_____ 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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Thats how Devops is referred

NEW QUESTION: 82

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: 83

"Cloud provider acquisition" as a risk fall under which of the following categories?

- A. Technical risk
- B. Policy and Organizational Risk
- C. Legal Risk
- D. Environmental Risk

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cloud provider acquisition comes under Policy and Organizational Risk and can be categorised as follows.

As in any new IT market, competitive pressure, an inadequate business strategy, lack of financial support, etc, could lead some providers to go out of business or at least to force them to restructure their service portfolio offering. In other words, it is possible that in the short or medium term some cloud computing services could be terminated.

NEW QUESTION: 84

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which of the following Standards define "Application Security Management Process" (ASMP)?

- A. ISO 27032-1
- B. ISO 27034-1
- C. ISO 27036-1
- D. ISO 27038-1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The International Organization for Standardization(ISO) has developed and published ISO/ IECN27034-1,

"Information Technology, eSecurity Techniques, eApplication Security, ISO/ IEC27034-1 defines concepts, frameworks, and processes to help organizations integrate security within their software development lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION: 86

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 anytime.

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: 87

Interoperability is the ability that enables the migration of cloud services from one cloud provider to another or between public cloud and a private cloud.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is false, as this is the definition of Portability and not interoperability

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which of the following document includes responsibilities and mechanisms for governance in cloud environment?

A. Governance memo

B. Service Level Agreement

C. Contract

D. Operational level Agreement

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cloud computing changes the responsibilities and mechanisms for implementing and managing governance. Responsibilities and mechanisms for governance are defined in the contract. as with any business relationship. If the area of concern isnt in the contract. there are no mechanisms available to enforce. and there is a governance gap. Governance gaps dont necessarily exclude using the provider, but they do require the customer to adjust their own processes to close the gaps or accept the associated risks.

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

NEW QUESTION: 89

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

A. Abstraction

B. Virtual machine

C. Container

D. Pod

E. Platform-based Workload

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

According to ISO 27018, data processor has explicit control over how CSPs are to use PII.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In ISO 27018, it is the customer who has explicit right over how CSPs will use their information

NEW QUESTION: 91

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 93

A unit of processing, which can be in a virtual machine, a container, or other abstraction and always run somewhere on a processor and consume memory is called:

- A. Host
- B. Device
- C. Workload
- D. Controller

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A workload is a unit of processing, which can be in a virtual machine, a container, or other abstraction.

Workloads always run somewhere on a processor and consume memory. Workloads include a very diverse range of processing tasks, which range from traditional applications running in a virtual machine on a standard operating system, to GPU- or FPGA-based specialized tasks Reference: CSA Security Guidelines V.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which standard offers guidelines for information security controls applicable to the provision and use of cloud services?

- A. ISO 27018
- B. ISO 27017
- C. ISO 15048
- D. ISO 27034

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

ISO 270017 provides guidance on the information security aspects of cloud computing. recommending and assisting with the implementation of cloud-specific information security controls supplementing the guidance in ISO/IEC 27002 and other ISO 27k standards.

NEW QUESTION: 95

If in certain litigations and investigations, the actual cloud application or environment itself is relevant to resolving the dispute in the litigation or investigation, how is the information likely to be obtained?

- A. It would require a previous access agreement
- B. It would require an act of war
- C. It may require a subpoena of the provider directly
- D. It would never be obtained in this situation
- E. It would require a previous contractual agreement to obtain the application or access to the environment

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

Where does the private cloud reside?

- A. On-premise
- B. Off-premise
- C. On-premise or off-premise
- D. Remote

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to CSA security guide lines. although. private cloud is for organisation's own use. it can reside on-site or off-premise as well.

NEW QUESTION: 98

What method can be utilized along with data fragmentation to enhance security?

- A. Insulation
- B. Organization
- C. IDS
- D. Encryption
- E. Knowledge management

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

A cloud deployment of two or more unique clouds is known as:

- A. A Community Cloud
- B. A Hybrid Cloud
- C. A Private Cloud
- D. Jericho Cloud Cube Model
- E. Infrastructures as a Service

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 101

Lack of CPU or network bandwidth and intermittent access to provisioned resources are examples of which of the following cloud risk?

- A. Isolation failure
- B. Software vulnerabilities
- C. API vulnerabilities
- D. Resource Exhaustion

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

They are all examples of resource exhaustion

NEW QUESTION: 102

What is the key benefit provided to the customer in Infrastructure as a Service model?

- A. Transfer of cost of ownership
- B. Scalability
- C. Governance
- D. Reduction of Risk

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Transfer of cost of ownership is the key benefit of IaaS model.

NEW QUESTION: 103

When designing an encryption system, you should start with a threat model.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 104

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: 105

How should an SDLC be modified to address application security in a Cloud Computing environment?

- A. Just-in-time compilers
- B. Both B and C
- C. Integrated development environments
- D. No modification is needed
- E. Updated threat and trust models

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106

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)

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NEW QUESTION: 107

ENISA: "VM hopping" is:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

As with security, compliance in the cloud is a shared responsibility model.

- A. True
- B. False

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

As with security, compliance in the cloud is a shared responsibility model. Both the cloud provider and customer have responsibilities. But the customer is always ultimately responsible for their own compliance. These responsibilities are defined through contracts, audits/assessments, and specifics of the compliance requirements.

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which one is NOT considered as one of the building blocks of the cloud computing?

- A. RAM
- B. CPU
- C. Clock
- D. Networking

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

The question is asking for an exception by using "NOT"

The building blocks of cloud computing are composed of random access memory (RAM), the central processing unit(CPU), storage, and networking.

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which one of the following is NOT one of phases for cloud auditing?

- A. Define Audit objectives
- B. Conduct Audit
- C. Report data breaches
- D. Report lesson learned

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reporting data breaches is not part of Auditing and not a function of Auditors.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which of the following is key benefit of private cloud model?

- A. Distributed data location
- B. Assurance of Data Location
- C. Off-loading IT Management
- D. Less expensive

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

One of the key challenges in cloud computing is its distributed environment and dispersed data centers across the globe. It is very difficult to trace data location in public clouds. Therefore, Assurance of data location is key advantage of private cloud.

NEW QUESTION: 112

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. Resource pooling
- C. On-demand self-service
- D. Rapid elasticity
- E. Measured service

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

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