

CSA

Exam Questions CCSK

Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge



NEW QUESTION 1

In the Software-as-a-service relationship, who is responsible for the majority of the security?

- A. Application Consumer
- B. Database Manager
- C. Application Developer
- D. Cloud Provider
- E. Web Application CISO

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

How is encryption managed on multi-tenant storage?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

What item below allows disparate directory services and independent security domains to be interconnected?

- A. Coalition
- B. Cloud
- C. Intersection
- D. Union
- E. Federation

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 4

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

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

Which type of application security testing tests running applications and includes tests such as web vulnerability testing and fuzzing?

- A. Code Review
- B. Static Application Security Testing (SAST)
- C. Unit Testing
- D. Functional Testing
- E. Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 6

A defining set of rules composed of claims and attributes of the entities in a transaction, which is used to determine their level of access to cloud-based resources is called what?

- A. An entitlement matrix
- B. A support table
- C. An entry log
- D. A validation process
- E. An access log

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

What is resource pooling?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

How can web security as a service be deployed for a cloud consumer?

- A. By proxying or redirecting web traffic to the cloud provider
- B. By utilizing a partitioned network drive
- C. On the premise through a software or appliance installation
- D. Both A and C
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Which term describes any situation where the cloud consumer does not manage any of the underlying hardware or virtual machines?

- A. Serverless computing
- B. Virtual machineless
- C. Abstraction
- D. Container
- E. Provider managed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

ENISA: "VM hopping" is:

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

Select the statement below which best describes the relationship between identities and attributes

- A. Attributes belong to entities and identities belong to attribute
- B. Each attribute can have multiple identities but only one entity.
- C. An attribute is a unique object within a databas
- D. Each attribute it has a number of identities which help define its parameters.
- E. An identity is a distinct and unique object within a particular namespac
- F. Attributes are properties which belong to an identit
- G. Each identity can have multiple attributes.
- H. Attributes are made unique by their identities.
- I. Identities are the network names given to server
- J. Attributes are the characteristics of each server.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

Which concept provides the abstraction needed for resource pools?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

CCM: The Cloud Service Delivery Model Applicability column in the CCM indicates the applicability of the cloud security control to which of the following elements?

- A. Mappings to well-known standards and frameworks
- B. Service Provider or Tenant/Consumer
- C. Physical, Network, Compute, Storage, Application or Data
- D. SaaS, PaaS or IaaS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34

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

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36

Vulnerability assessments cannot be easily integrated into CI/CD pipelines because of provider restrictions.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

The containment phase of the incident response lifecycle requires taking systems offline.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 42

How does virtualized storage help avoid data loss if a drive fails?

- A. Multiple copies in different locations
- B. Drives are backed up, swapped, and archived constantly
- C. Full back ups weekly
- D. Data loss is unavoidable with drive failures
- E. Incremental backups daily

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

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

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

ENISA: Which is not one of the five key legal issues common across all scenarios:

- A. Data protection
- B. Professional negligence
- C. Globalization
- D. Intellectual property
- E. Outsourcing services and changes in control

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

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

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 60

Which cloud-based service model enables companies to provide client-based access for partners to databases or applications?

- A. Platform-as-a-service (PaaS)
- B. Desktop-as-a-service (DaaS)
- C. Infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS)
- D. Identity-as-a-service (IDaaS)
- E. Software-as-a-service (SaaS)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 61

CCM: A company wants to use the IaaS offering of some CSP. Which of the following options for using CCM is NOT suitable for the company as a cloud customer?

- A. Submit the CCM on behalf of the CSP to CSA Security, Trust & Assurance Registry (STAR), a free, publicly accessible registry that documents the security controls provided by CSPs
- B. Use CCM to build a detailed list of requirements and controls that they want their CSP to implement
- C. Use CCM to help assess the risk associated with the CSP
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

All cloud services utilize virtualization technologies.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

Which opportunity helps reduce common application security issues?

- A. Elastic infrastructure
- B. Default deny
- C. Decreased use of micro-services

- D. Segregation by default
- E. Fewer serverless configurations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 73

Which governance domain focuses on proper and adequate incident detection, response, notification, and remediation?

- A. Data Security and Encryption
- B. Information Governance
- C. Incident Response, Notification and Remediation
- D. Compliance and Audit Management
- E. Infrastructure Security

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

ENISA: Lock-in is ranked as a high risk in ENISA research, a key underlying vulnerability causing lock in is:

- A. Lack of completeness and transparency in terms of use
- B. Lack of information on jurisdictions
- C. No source escrow agreement
- D. Unclear asset ownership
- E. Audit or certification not available to customers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

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

NEW QUESTION 86

For third-party audits or attestations, what is critical for providers to publish and customers to evaluate?

- A. Scope of the assessment and the exact included features and services for the assessment
- B. Provider infrastructure information including maintenance windows and contracts
- C. Network or architecture diagrams including all end point security devices in use
- D. Service-level agreements between all parties
- E. Full API access to all required services

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

What is the most significant security difference between traditional infrastructure and cloud computing?

- A. Management plane

- B. Intrusion detection options
- C. Secondary authentication factors
- D. Network access points
- E. Mobile security configuration options

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

When deploying Security as a Service in a highly regulated industry or environment, what should both parties agree on in advance and include in the SLA?

- A. The metrics defining the service level required to achieve regulatory objectives.
- B. The duration of time that a security violation can occur before the client begins assessing regulatory fines.
- C. The cost per incident for security breaches of regulated information.
- D. The regulations that are pertinent to the contract and how to circumvent them.
- E. The type of security software which meets regulations and the number of licenses that will be needed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100

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

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104

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. 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.
- B. Maintaining customer managed key management and revoking or deleting keys from the key management system to prevent the data from being accessed again.
- C. Practice Integration of Duties (IOD) so that everyone is able to delete the encrypted data.
- D. 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.
- E. Both B and D.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106

Which statement best describes the Data Security Lifecycle?

- A. The Data Security Lifecycle has six stages, is strictly linear, and never varies.
- B. The Data Security Lifecycle has six stages, can be non-linear, and varies in that some data may never pass through all stages.
- C. The Data Security Lifecycle has five stages, is circular, and varies in that some data may never pass through all stages.
- D. The Data Security Lifecycle has six stages, can be non-linear, and is distinct in that data must always pass through all phases.
- E. The Data Security Lifecycle has five stages, can be non-linear, and is distinct in that data must always pass through all phases.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 111

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

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116

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