

Exam Questions CCSP

Certified Cloud Security Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 4)

Countermeasures for protecting cloud operations against external attackers include all of the following except:

- A. Continual monitoring for anomalous activity.
- B. Detailed and extensive background checks.
- C. Regular and detailed configuration/change management activities
- D. Hardened devices and systems, including servers, hosts, hypervisors, and virtual machines.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Background checks are controls for attenuating potential threats from internal actors; external threats aren't likely to submit to background checks.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following storage types is most closely associated with a database-type storage implementation?

- A. Object
- B. Unstructured
- C. Volume
- D. Structured

Answer: D

Explanation:

Structured storage involves organized and categorized data, which most closely resembles and operates like a database system would.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following are distinguishing characteristics of a managed service provider?

- A. Be able to remotely monitor and manage objects for the customer and proactively maintain these objects under management.
- B. Have some form of a help desk but no NOC.
- C. Be able to remotely monitor and manage objects for the customer and reactively maintain these objects under management.
- D. Have some form of a NOC but no help desk.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the MSP Alliance, typically MSPs have the following distinguishing characteristics:

- Have some form of NOC service
- Have some form of help desk service
- Can remotely monitor and manage all or a majority of the objects for the customer
- Can proactively maintain the objects under management for the customer
- Can deliver these solutions with some form of predictable billing model, where the customer knows with great accuracy what her regular IT management expense will be

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the best example of a key component of regulated PII?

- A. Audit rights of subcontractors
- B. Items that should be implemented
- C. PCI DSS
- D. Mandatory breach reporting

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mandatory breach reporting is the best example of regulated PII components. The rest are generally considered components of contractual PII.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which ITIL component is an ongoing, iterative process of tracking all deployed and configured resources that an organization uses and depends on, whether they are hosted in a traditional data center or a cloud?

- A. Problem management
- B. Continuity management
- C. Availability management
- D. Configuration management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configuration management tracks and maintains detailed information about all IT components within an organization. Availability management is focused on

making sure system resources, processes, personnel, and toolsets are properly allocated and secured to meet SLA requirements. Continuity management (or business continuity management) is focused on planning for the successful restoration of systems or services after an unexpected outage, incident, or disaster. Problem management is focused on identifying and mitigating known problems and deficiencies before they occur.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following roles is responsible for creating cloud components and the testing and validation of services?

- A. Cloud auditor
- B. Inter-cloud provider
- C. Cloud service broker
- D. Cloud service developer

Answer: D

Explanation:

The cloud service developer is responsible for developing and creating cloud components and services, as well as for testing and validating services.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following concepts is NOT one of the core components to an encryption system architecture?

- A. Software
- B. Network
- C. Keys
- D. Data

Answer: B

Explanation:

The network utilized is not one of the key components of an encryption system architecture. In fact, a network is not even required for encryption systems or the processing and protection of data. The data, software used for the encryption engine itself, and the keys used to implement the encryption are all core components of an encryption system architecture.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. Cryptoshredding
- B. Overwriting
- C. Cold fusion
- D. Melting

Answer: A

Explanation:

We don't have physical ownership, control, or even access to the devices holding the data, so physical destruction, including melting, is not an option. Overwriting is a possibility, but it is complicated by the difficulty of locating all the sectors and storage areas that might have contained our data, and by the likelihood that constant backups in the cloud increase the chance we'll miss something as it's being overwritten. Cryptoshredding is the only reasonable alternative. Cold fusion is a red herring.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 4)

What type of masking would you employ to produce a separate data set for testing purposes based on production data without any sensitive information?

- A. Dynamic
- B. Tokenized
- C. Replicated
- D. Static

Answer: D

Explanation:

Static masking involves taking a data set and replacing sensitive fields and values with non-sensitive or garbage data. This is done to enable testing of an application against data that resembles production data, both in size and format, but without containing anything sensitive. Dynamic masking involves the live and transactional masking of data while an application is using it. Tokenized would refer to tokenization, which is the replacing of sensitive data with a key value that can later be matched back to the original value, and although it could be used as part of the production of test data, it does not refer to the overall process. Replicated is provided as an erroneous answer, as replicated data would be identical in value and would not accomplish the production of a test set.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

Countermeasures for protecting cloud operations against internal threats include all of the following except:

- A. Extensive and comprehensive training programs, including initial, recurring, and refresher sessions
- B. Skills and knowledge testing
- C. Hardened perimeter devices
- D. Aggressive background checks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hardened perimeter devices are more useful at attenuating the risk of external attack.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following provides assurance, to a predetermined acceptable level of certainty, that an entity is indeed who they claim to be?

- A. Authentication
- B. Identification
- C. Proofing
- D. Authorization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Authentication goes a step further than identification by providing a means for proving an entity's identification. Authentication is most commonly done through mechanisms such as passwords. Identification involves ascertaining who the entity is, but without a means of proving it, such as a name or user ID. Authorization occurs after authentication and sets access permissions and other privileges within a system or application for the user. Proofing is not a term that is relevant to the question.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 4)

Tokenization requires two distinct _____.

- A. Personnel
- B. Authentication factors
- C. Encryption keys
- D. Databases

Answer: D

Explanation:

In order to implement tokenization, there will need to be two databases: the database containing the raw, original data, and the token database containing tokens that map to original data. Having two-factor authentication is nice, but certainly not required. Encryption keys are not necessary for tokenization. Two-person integrity does not have anything to do with tokenization.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is an experimental technology that is intended to create the possibility of processing encrypted data without having to decrypt it first?

- A. Quantum-state
- B. Polyinstantiation
- C. Homomorphic
- D. Gastronomic

Answer: C

Explanation:

Homomorphic encryption hopes to achieve that goal; the other options are terms that have almost nothing to do with encryption.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which data protection strategy would be useful for a situation where the ability to remove sensitive data from a set is needed, but a requirement to retain the ability to map back to the original values is also present?

- A. Masking
- B. Tokenization
- C. Encryption
- D. Anonymization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tokenization involves the replacement of sensitive data fields with key or token values, which can ultimately be mapped back to the original, sensitive data values. Masking refers to the overall approach to covering sensitive data, and anonymization is a type of masking, where indirect identifiers are removed from a data set to prevent the mapping back of data to an individual. Encryption refers to the overall process of protecting data via key pairs and protecting confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 4)

What concept does the D represent within the STRIDE threat model?

- A. Denial of service
- B. Distributed
- C. Data breach

D. Data loss

Answer: A

Explanation:

Any application can be a possible target of denial of service (DoS) attacks. From the application side, the developers should minimize how many operations are performed for unauthenticated users. This will keep the application running as quickly as possible and using the least amount of system resources to help minimize the impact of any such attacks. None of the other options provided is the correct term.

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 4)

DLP solutions can aid in deterring loss due to which of the following?

- A. Device failure
- B. Randomization
- C. Inadvertent disclosure
- D. Natural disaster

Answer: C

Explanation:

DLP solutions may protect against inadvertent disclosure. Randomization is a technique for obscuring data, not a risk to data. DLP tools will not protect against risks from natural disasters, or against impacts due to device failure.

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 4)

Gap analysis is performed for what reason?

- A. To begin the benchmarking process
- B. To assure proper accounting practices are being used
- C. To provide assurances to cloud customers
- D. To ensure all controls are in place and working properly

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary purpose of the gap analysis is to begin the benchmarking process against risk and security standards and frameworks.

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is one of the reasons a baseline might be changed?

- A. Numerous change requests
- B. To reduce redundancy
- C. Natural disaster
- D. Power fluctuation

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the CMB is receiving numerous change requests to the point where the amount of requests would drop by modifying the baseline, then that is a good reason to change the baseline. None of the other reasons should involve the baseline at all.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 4)

Hardening the operating system refers to all of the following except:

- A. Limiting administrator access
- B. Closing unused ports
- C. Removing antimalware agents
- D. Removing unnecessary services and libraries

Answer: C

Explanation:

Removing antimalware agents. Hardening the operating system means making it more secure. Limiting administrator access, closing unused ports, and removing unnecessary services and libraries all have the potential to make an OS more secure. But removing antimalware agents would actually make the system less secure. If anything, antimalware agents should be added, not removed.

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 4)

What does static application security testing (SAST) offer as a tool to the testers that makes it unique compared to other common security testing methodologies?

- A. Live testing
- B. Source code access
- C. Production system scanning
- D. Injection attempts

Answer: B

Explanation:

Static application security testing (SAST) is conducted against offline systems with previous knowledge of them, including their source code. Live testing is not part of static testing but rather is associated with dynamic testing. Production system scanning is not appropriate because static testing is done against offline systems. Injection attempts are done with many different types of testing and are not unique to one particular type. It is therefore not the best answer to the question.

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 4)

Data labels could include all the following, except:

- A. Distribution limitations
- B. Multifactor authentication
- C. Confidentiality level
- D. Access restrictions

Answer: B

Explanation:

All the others might be included in data labels, but multifactor authentication is a procedure used for access control, not a label.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is NOT a major regulatory framework?

- A. PCI DSS
- B. HIPAA
- C. SOX
- D. FIPS 140-2

Answer: D

Explanation:

FIPS 140-2 is a United States certification standard for cryptographic modules, and it provides guidance and requirements for their use based on the requirements of the data classification. However, these are not actual regulatory requirements. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX), and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) are all major regulatory frameworks either by law or specific to an industry.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 4)

What's a potential problem when object storage versus volume storage is used within IaaS for application use and dependency?

- A. Object storage is only optimized for small files.
- B. Object storage is its own system, and data consistency depends on replication.
- C. Object storage may have availability issues.
- D. Object storage is dependent on access control from the host server.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Object storage runs on its own independent systems, which have their own redundancy and distribution. To ensure data consistency, sufficient time is needed for objects to fully replicate to all potential locations before being accessed. Object storage is optimized for high availability and will not be any less reliable than any other virtual machine within a cloud environment. It is hosted on a separate system that does not have dependencies in local host servers for access control, and it is optimized for files of all different sizes and uses.

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 4)

Data masking can be used to provide all of the following functionality, except:

- A. Test data in sandboxed environments
- B. Authentication of privileged users
- C. Enforcing least privilege
- D. Secure remote access

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data masking does not support authentication in any way. All the others are excellent use cases for data masking.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 4)

Data labels could include all the following, except:

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Access restrictions
- C. Confidentiality level
- D. Distribution limitations

Answer: A

Explanation:

All the others might be included in data labels, but multifactor authentication is a procedure used for access control, not a label.

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following report is most aligned with financial control audits?

- A. SSAE 16
- B. SOC 2
- C. SOC 1
- D. SOC 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SOC 1 report focuses primarily on controls associated with financial services. While IT controls are certainly part of most accounting systems today, the focus is on the controls around those financial systems.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 4)

A localized incident or disaster can be addressed in a cost-effective manner by using which of the following?

- A. UPS
- B. Generators
- C. Joint operating agreements
- D. Strict adherence to applicable regulations

Answer: C

Explanation:

Joint operating agreements can provide nearby relocation sites so that a disruption limited to the organization's own facility and campus can be addressed at a different facility and campus. UPS and generators are not limited to serving needs for localized causes. Regulations do not promote cost savings and are not often the immediate concern during BC/DR activities.

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 4)

When crafting plans and policies for data archiving, we should consider all of the following, except:

- A. The backup process
- B. Immediacy of the technology
- C. Archive location
- D. The format of the data

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 4)

When using a PaaS solution, what is the capability provided to the customer?

- A. To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the provider support
- B. The provider does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.
- C. To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the provider support
- D. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.
- E. To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the consumer support
- F. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.
- G. To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure provider-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the provider support
- H. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to "The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing," in PaaS, "the capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which protocol, as a part of TLS, handles negotiating and establishing a connection between two parties?

- A. Record
- B. Binding
- C. Negotiation
- D. Handshake

Answer: D

Explanation:

The TLS handshake protocol is what negotiates and establishes the TLS connection between two parties and enables a secure communications channel to then handle data transmissions. The TLS record protocol is the actual secure communications method for transmitting data; it's responsible for the encryption and authentication of packets throughout their transmission between the parties, and in some cases it also performs compression. Negotiation and binding are not protocols under TLS.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 4)

Many activities within a cloud environment are performed via programmatic means, where complex and distributed operations are handled without the need to perform each step individually.

Which of the following concepts does this describe?

- A. Orchestration
- B. Provisioning
- C. Automation
- D. Allocation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Orchestration is the programmatic means of managing and coordinating activities within a cloud environment and allowing for a commensurate level of automation and self-service. Provisioning, allocation, and automation are all components of orchestration, but none refers to the overall concept.

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 4)

DLP can be combined with what other security technology to enhance data controls?

- A. DRM
- B. Hypervisor
- C. SIEM
- D. Kerberos

Answer: A

Explanation:

DLP can be combined with DRM to protect intellectual property; both are designed to deal with data that falls into special categories. SIEMs are used for monitoring event logs, not live data movement. Kerberos is an authentication mechanism. Hypervisors are used for virtualization.

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 4)

Each of the following are dependencies that must be considered when reviewing the BIA after cloud migration except:

- A. The cloud provider's utilities
- B. The cloud provider's suppliers
- C. The cloud provider's resellers
- D. The cloud provider's vendors

Answer: C

Explanation:

The cloud provider's resellers are a marketing and sales mechanism, not an operational dependency that could affect the security of a cloud customer.

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 4)

Proper implementation of DLP solutions for successful function requires which of the following?

- A. Physical access limitations
- B. USB connectivity
- C. Accurate data categorization
- D. Physical presence

Answer: C

Explanation:

DLP tools need to be aware of which information to monitor and which requires categorization (usually done upon data creation, by the data owners). DLPs can be implemented with or without physical access or presence. USB connectivity has nothing to do with DLP solutions.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following are considered to be the building blocks of cloud computing?

- A. CPU, RAM, storage, and networking
- B. Data, CPU, RAM, and access control
- C. Data, access control, virtualization, and services
- D. Storage, networking, printing, and virtualization

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 4)

Security is a critical yet often overlooked consideration for BCDR planning. At which stage of the planning process should security be involved?

- A. Scope definition
- B. Requirements gathering
- C. Analysis
- D. Risk assessment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Defining the scope of the plan is the very first step in the overall process. Security should be included from the very earliest stages and throughout the entire process. Bringing in security at a later stage can lead to additional costs and time delays to compensate for gaps in planning. Risk assessment, requirements gathering, and analysis are all later steps in the process, and adding in security at any of those points can potentially cause increased costs and time delays.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following statements about Type 1 hypervisors is true?

- A. The hardware vendor and software vendor are different.
- B. The hardware vendor and software vendor are the same
- C. The hardware vendor provides an open platform for software vendors.
- D. The hardware vendor and software vendor should always be different for the sake of security.

Answer: B

Explanation:

With a Type 1 hypervisor, the management software and hardware are tightly tied together and provided by the same vendor on a closed platform. This allows for optimal security, performance, and support. The other answers are all incorrect descriptions of a Type 1 hypervisor.

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 4)

Identity and access management (IAM) is a security discipline that ensures which of the following?

- A. That all users are properly authorized
- B. That the right individual gets access to the right resources at the right time for the right reasons.
- C. That all users are properly authenticated
- D. That unauthorized users will get access to the right resources at the right time for the right reasons

Answer: B

Explanation:

Options A and C are also correct, but included in B, making B the best choice. D is incorrect, because we don't want unauthorized users gaining access.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 4)

All of these are methods of data discovery, except:

- A. Label-based
- B. User-based
- C. Content-based
- D. Metadata-based

Answer: B

Explanation:

All the others are valid methods of data discovery; user-based is a red herring with no meaning.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following terms is not associated with cloud forensics?

- A. eDiscovery
- B. Chain of custody
- C. Analysis

D. Plausibility

Answer: D

Explanation:

Plausibility, here, is a distractor and not specifically relevant to cloud forensics.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 4)

Upon completing a risk analysis, a company has four different approaches to addressing risk. Which approach it takes will be based on costs, available options, and adherence to any regulatory requirements from independent audits.

Which of the following groupings correctly represents the four possible approaches?

- A. Accept, avoid, transfer, mitigate
- B. Accept, deny, transfer, mitigate
- C. Accept, deny, mitigate, revise
- D. Accept, dismiss, transfer, mitigate

Answer: A

Explanation:

The four possible approaches to risk are as follows: accept (do not patch and continue with the risk), avoid (implement solutions to prevent the risk from occurring), transfer (take out insurance), and mitigate (change configurations or patch to resolve the risk). Each of these answers contains at least one incorrect approach name.

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which type of testing uses the same strategies and toolsets that hackers would use?

- A. Static
- B. Malicious
- C. Penetration
- D. Dynamic

Answer: C

Explanation:

Penetration testing involves using the same strategies and toolsets that hackers would use against a system to discover potential vulnerabilities. Although the term malicious captures much of the intent of penetration testing from the perspective of an attacker, it is not the best answer. Static and dynamic are two types of system testing--where static is done offline and with knowledge of the system, and dynamic is done on a live system without any previous knowledge is associated--but neither describes the type of testing being asked for in the question.

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 4)

The goals of SIEM solution implementation include all of the following, except:

- A. Dashboarding
- B. Performance enhancement
- C. Trend analysis
- D. Centralization of log streams

Answer: B

Explanation:

SIEM does not intend to provide any enhancement of performance; in fact, a SIEM solution may decrease performance because of additional overhead. All the rest are goals of SIEM implementations.

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 4)

A main objective for an organization when utilizing cloud services is to avoid vendor lock-in so as to ensure flexibility and maintain independence.

Which core concept of cloud computing is most related to vendor lock-in?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Portability is the ability for a cloud customer to easily move their systems, services, and applications among different cloud providers. By avoiding reliance on proprietary APIs and other vendor-specific cloud features, an organization can maintain flexibility to move among the various cloud providers with greater ease. Reversibility refers to the ability for a cloud customer to quickly and easily remove all their services and data from a cloud provider. Interoperability is the ability to reuse services and components for other applications and uses. Scalability refers to the ability of a cloud environment to add or remove resources to meet current demands.

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 4)

In a federated identity arrangement using a trusted third-party model, who is the identity provider and who is the relying party?

- A. The users of the various organizations within the federations within the federation/a CASB
- B. Each member organization/a trusted third party
- C. Each member organization/each member organization
- D. A contracted third party/the various member organizations of the federation

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a trusted third-party model of federation, each member organization outsources the review and approval task to a third party they all trust. This makes the third party the identifier (it issues and manages identities for all users in all organizations in the federation), and the various member organizations are the relying parties (the resource providers that share resources based on approval from the third party).

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which protocol operates at the network layer and provides for full point-to-point encryption of all communications and transmissions?

- A. IPSec
- B. VPN
- C. SSL
- D. TLS

Answer: A

Explanation:

IPSec is a protocol for encrypting and authenticating packets during transmission between two parties and can involve any type of device, application, or service. The protocol performs both the authentication and negotiation of security policies between the two parties at the start of the connection and then maintains these policies throughout the lifetime of the connection. TLS operates at the application layer, not the network layer, and is widely used to secure communications between two parties. SSL is similar to TLS but has been deprecated. Although a VPN allows a secure channel for communications into a private network from an outside location, it's not a protocol.

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 4)

When an organization is considering the use of cloud services for BCDR planning and solutions, which of the following cloud concepts would be the most important?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Portability is the ability for a service or system to easily move among different cloud providers. This is essential for using a cloud solution for BCDR because vendor lock-in would inhibit easily moving and setting up services in the event of a disaster, or it would necessitate a large number of configuration or component changes to implement. Interoperability, or the ability to reuse components for other services or systems, would not be an important factor for BCDR. Reversibility, or the ability to remove all data quickly and completely from a cloud environment, would be important at the end of a disaster, but would not be important during setup and deployment. Elasticity, or the ability to resize resources to meet current demand, would be very beneficial to a BCDR situation, but not as vital as portability.

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 4)

With a federated identity system, what does the identity provider send information to after a successful authentication?

- A. Relying party
- B. Service originator
- C. Service relay
- D. Service relay

Answer: A

Explanation:

Upon successful authentication, the identity provider sends an assertion with appropriate attributes to the relying party to grant access and assign appropriate roles to the user. The other terms provided are similar sounding to the correct term but are not actual components of a federated system.

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 4)

BCDR strategies typically do not involve the entire operations of an organization, but only those deemed critical to their business. Which concept pertains to the amount of data and services needed to reach the predetermined level of operations?

- A. SRE
- B. RPO
- C. RSL
- D. RTO

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recovery point objective (RPO) sets and defines the amount of data an organization must have available or accessible to reach the predetermined level of operations necessary during a BCDR situation. The recovery time objective (RTO) measures the amount of time necessary to recover operations to meet the BCDR plan. The recovery service level (RSL) measures the percentage of operations that would be recovered during a BCDR situation. SRE is provided as an erroneous response.

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following best describes the purpose and scope of ISO/IEC 27034-1?

- A. Describes international privacy standards for cloud computing
- B. Serves as a newer replacement for NIST 800-52 r4
- C. Provides an overview of network and infrastructure security designed to secure cloud applications.
- D. Provides an overview of application security that introduces definitive concepts, principles, and processes involved in application security.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 4)

In the cloud motif, the data owner is usually:

- A. The cloud provider
- B. In another jurisdiction
- C. The cloud customer
- D. The cloud access security broker

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data owner is usually considered the cloud customer in a cloud configuration; the data in question is the customer's information, being processed in the cloud. The cloud provider is only leasing services and hardware to the customer. The cloud access security broker (CASB) only handles access control on behalf of the cloud customer, and is not in direct contact with the production data.

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is considered a technological control?

- A. Firewall software
- B. Firing personnel
- C. Fireproof safe
- D. Fire extinguisher

Answer: A

Explanation:

A firewall is a technological control. The safe and extinguisher are physical controls and firing someone is an administrative control.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 4)

SOC Type 1 reports are considered "restricted use," in that they are intended only for limited audiences and purposes.

Which of the following is NOT a population that would be appropriate for a SOC Type 1 report?

- A. Current clients
- B. Auditors
- C. Potential clients
- D. The service organization

Answer: C

Explanation:

Potential clients are not served by SOC Type 1 audits. A Type 2 or Type 3 report would be appropriate for potential clients. SOC Type 1 reports are intended for restricted use, where only the service organization itself, current clients, or auditors would have access to them.

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 4)

What must SOAP rely on for security since it does not provide security as a built-in capability?

- A. Encryption
- B. Tokenization
- C. TLS
- D. SSL

Answer: A

Explanation:

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) uses Extensible Markup Language (XML) for data passing, and it must rely on the encryption of those data packages for security. TLS and SSL (before it was deprecated) represent two common approaches to using encryption for protection of data transmissions. However, they are

only two possible options and do not encapsulate the overall concept the question is looking for. Tokenization, which involves the replacement of sensitive data with opaque values, would not be appropriate for use with SOAP because the actual data is needed by the services.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is not a risk management framework?

- A. COBIT
- B. Hex GBL
- C. ISO 31000:2009
- D. NIST SP 800-37

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hex GBL is a reference to a computer part in Terry Pratchett's fictional Discworld universe. The rest are not.

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the concept of segregating information or processes, within the same system or application, for security reasons?

- A. Cell blocking
- B. Sandboxing
- C. Pooling
- D. Fencing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sandboxing involves the segregation and isolation of information or processes from other information or processes within the same system or application, typically for security concerns. Sandboxing is generally used for data isolation (for example, keeping different communities and populations of users isolated from others with similar data). In IT terminology, pooling typically means bringing together and consolidating resources or services, not segregating or separating them. Cell blocking and fencing are both erroneous terms.

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 4)

Every security program and process should have which of the following?

- A. Severe penalties
- B. Multifactor authentication
- C. Foundational policy
- D. Homomorphic encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policy drives all programs and functions in the organization; the organization should not conduct any operations that don't have a policy governing them. Penalties may or may not be an element of policy, and severity depends on the topic. Multifactor authentication and homomorphic encryption are red herrings here.

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which is the lowest level of the CSA STAR program?

- A. Attestation
- B. Self-assessment
- C. Hybridization
- D. Continuous monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:

The lowest level is Level 1, which is self-assessment, Level 2 is an external third-party attestation, and Level 3 is a continuous-monitoring program. Hybridization does not exist as part of the CSA STAR program.

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 4)

In addition to whatever audit results the provider shares with the customer, what other mechanism does the customer have to ensure trust in the provider's performance and duties?

- A. HIPAA
- B. The contract
- C. Statutes
- D. Security control matrix

Answer: B

Explanation:

The contract between the provider and customer enhances the customer's trust by holding the provider financially liable for negligence or inadequate service (although the customer remains legally liable for all inadvertent disclosures). Statutes, however, largely leave customers liable. The security control matrix is a tool for ensuring compliance with regulations. HIPAA is a statute.

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the primary purpose of an SOC 3 report?

- A. HIPAA compliance
- B. Absolute assurances
- C. Seal of approval
- D. Compliance with PCI/DSS

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SOC 3 report is more of an attestation than a full evaluation of controls associated with a service provider.

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following aspects of security is solely the responsibility of the cloud provider?

- A. Regulatory compliance
- B. Physical security
- C. Operating system auditing
- D. Personal security of developers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regardless of the particular cloud service used, physical security of hardware and facilities is always the sole responsibility of the cloud provider. The cloud provider may release information about their physical security policies and procedures to ensure any particular requirements of potential customers will meet their regulatory obligations. Personal security of developers and regulatory compliance are always the responsibility of the cloud customer. Responsibility for operating systems, and the auditing of them, will differ based on the cloud service category used.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 3)

An SLA contains the official requirements for contract performance and satisfaction between the cloud provider and cloud customer. Which of the following would NOT be a component with measurable metrics and requirements as part of an SLA?

- A. Network
- B. Users
- C. Memory
- D. CPU

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dealing with users or user access would not be an appropriate item for inclusion in an SLA specifically. However, user access and user experience would be covered indirectly through other metrics. Memory, CPU, and network resources are all typically included within an SLA for availability and response times when dealing with any incidents.

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following threat types can occur when baselines are not appropriately applied or when unauthorized changes are made?

- A. Security misconfiguration
- B. Insecure direct object references
- C. Unvalidated redirects and forwards
- D. Sensitive data exposure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security misconfigurations occur when applications and systems are not properly configured or maintained in a secure manner. This can be due to a shortcoming in security baselines or configurations, unauthorized changes to system configurations, or a failure to patch and upgrade systems as the vendor releases security patches. Insecure direct object references occur when code references aspects of the infrastructure, especially internal or private systems, and an attacker can use that knowledge to glean more information about the infrastructure. Unvalidated redirects and forwards occur when an application has functions to forward users to other sites, and these functions are not properly secured to validate the data and redirect requests, allowing spoofing for malware or phishing attacks. Sensitive data exposure occurs when an application does not use sufficient encryption and other security controls to protect sensitive application data.

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which cloud service category would be most ideal for a cloud customer that is developing software to test its applications among multiple hosting providers to determine the best option for its needs?

- A. DaaS
- B. PaaS

- C. IaaS
- D. SaaS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Platform as a Service would allow software developers to quickly and easily deploy their applications among different hosting providers for testing and validation in order to determine the best option. Although IaaS would also be appropriate for hosting applications, it would require too much configuration of application servers and libraries in order to test code. Conversely, PaaS would provide a ready-to-use environment from the onset. DaaS would not be appropriate in any way for software developers to use to deploy applications. IaaS would not be appropriate in this scenario because it would require the developers to also deploy and maintain the operating system images or to contract with another firm to do so. SaaS, being a fully functional software platform, would not be appropriate for deploying applications into.

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 3)

Clustered systems can be used to ensure high availability and load balancing across individual systems through a variety of methodologies.

What process is used within a clustered system to ensure proper load balancing and to maintain the health of the overall system to provide high availability?

- A. Distributed clustering
- B. Distributed balancing
- C. Distributed optimization
- D. Distributed resource scheduling

Answer: D

Explanation:

Distributed resource scheduling (DRS) is used within all clustered systems as the method for providing high availability, scaling, management, workload distribution, and the balancing of jobs and processes. None of the other choices is the correct term in this case.

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which cloud deployment model is MOST likely to offer free or very cheap services to users?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Public clouds offer services to anyone, regardless of affiliation, and are the most likely to offer free services to users. Examples of public clouds with free services include iCloud, Dropbox, and OneDrive. Private cloud models are designed for specific customers and for their needs, and would not offer services to the public at large, for free or otherwise. A community cloud is specific to a group of similar organizations and would not offer free or widely available public services. A hybrid cloud model would not fit the specifics of the question.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 3)

Jurisdictions have a broad range of privacy requirements pertaining to the handling of personal data and information.

Which jurisdiction requires all storage and processing of data that pertains to its citizens to be done on hardware that is physically located within its borders?

- A. Japan
- B. United States
- C. European Union
- D. Russia

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Russian government requires all data and processing of information about its citizens to be done solely on systems and applications that reside within the physical borders of the country. The United States, European Union, and Japan focus their data privacy laws on requirements and methods for the protection of data, rather than where the data physically resides.

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 3)

Although host-based and network-based IDSs perform similar functions and have similar capabilities, which of the following is an advantage of a network-based IDS over a host-based IDS, assuming all capabilities are equal?

- A. Segregated from host systems
- B. Network access
- C. Scalability
- D. External to system patching

Answer: A

Explanation:

A network-based IDS has the advantage of being segregated from host systems, and as such, it would not be open to compromise in the same manner a host-based system would be. Although a network-based IDS would be external to system patching, this is not the best answer here because it is a minor concern

compared to segregation due to possible host compromise. Scalability is also not the best answer because, although a network-based IDS does remove processing from the host system, it is not a primary security concern. Network access is not a consideration because both a host-based IDS and a network-based IDS would have access to network resources.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 3)

In order to prevent cloud customers from potentially consuming enormous amounts of resources within a cloud environment and thus having a negative impact on other customers, what concept is commonly used by a cloud provider?

- A. Limit
- B. Cap
- C. Throttle
- D. Reservation

Answer: A

Explanation:

A limit puts a maximum value on the amount of resources that may be consumed by either a system, a service, or a cloud customer. It is commonly used to prevent one entity from consuming enormous amounts of resources and having an operational impact on other tenants within the same cloud system. Limits can either be hard or somewhat flexible, meaning a customer can borrow from other customers while still having their actual limit preserved. A reservation is a guarantee to a cloud customer that a certain level of resources will always be available to them, regardless of what operational demands are currently placed on the cloud environment. Both cap and throttle are terms that sound similar to limit, but they are not the correct terms in this case.

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your boss has tasked your team with getting your legacy systems and applications connected with new cloud-based services that management has decided are crucial to customer service and offerings.

Which role would you be assuming under this directive?

- A. Cloud service administrator
- B. Cloud service user
- C. Cloud service integrator
- D. Cloud service business manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

The cloud service integrator role is responsible for connecting and integrating existing services and applications with cloud-based services. A cloud service administrator is responsible for testing, monitoring, and securing cloud services, as well as providing usage reporting and dealing with service problems. The cloud service user is someone who consumes cloud services. The cloud service business manager is responsible for overseeing the billing, auditing, and purchasing of cloud services.

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 3)

DNSSEC was designed to add a layer of security to the DNS protocol. Which type of attack was the DNSSEC extension designed to mitigate?

- A. Account hijacking
- B. Snooping
- C. Spoofing
- D. Data exposure

Answer: C

Explanation:

DNSSEC is an extension to the regular DNS protocol that utilizes digital signing of DNS query results, which can be verified to come from an authoritative source. This verification mitigates the ability for a rogue DNS server to be used to spoof query results and to direct users to malicious sites. DNSSEC provides for the verification of the integrity of DNS queries. It does not provide any protection from snooping or data exposure. Although it may help lessen account hijacking by preventing users from being directed to rogue sites, it cannot by itself eliminate the possibility.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following actions will NOT make data part of the create phase of the cloud data lifecycle?

- A. Modify data
- B. Modify metadata
- C. New data
- D. Import data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Modifying the metadata does not change the actual data. Although this initial phase is called "create," it can also refer to modification. In essence, any time data is considered "new," it is in the create phase. This can come from data that is newly created, data that is imported into a system and is new to that system, or data that is already present and is modified into a new form or value.

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following threat types involves an application that does not validate authorization for portions of itself beyond when the user first enters it?

- A. Cross-site request forgery
- B. Missing function-level access control
- C. Injection
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is imperative that applications do checks when each function or portion of the application is accessed to ensure that the user is properly authorized. Without continual checks each time a function is accessed, an attacker could forge requests to access portions of the application where authorization has not been granted. An injection attack is where a malicious actor sends commands or other arbitrary data through input and data fields with the intent of having the application or system execute the code as part of its normal processing and queries. Cross-site scripting occurs when an attacker is able to send untrusted data to a user's browser without going through validation processes. Cross-site request forgery occurs when an attack forces an authenticated user to send forged requests to an application running under their own access and credentials.

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following roles would be responsible for managing memberships in federations and the use and integration of federated services?

- A. Inter-cloud provider
- B. Cloud service business manager
- C. Cloud service administrator
- D. Cloud service integrator

Answer: A

Explanation:

The inter-cloud provider is responsible for peering with other cloud services and providers, as well as overseeing and managing federations and federated services. A cloud service administrator is responsible for testing, monitoring, and securing cloud services, as well as providing usage reporting and dealing with service problems. The cloud service integrator is responsible for connecting existing systems and services with a cloud. The cloud service business manager is responsible for overseeing the billing, auditing, and purchasing of cloud services.

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following statements best describes a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. The hypervisor software runs within an operating system tied to the hardware.
- B. The hypervisor software runs as a client on a server and needs an external service to administer it.
- C. The hypervisor software runs on top of an application layer.
- D. The hypervisor software runs directly on "bare metal" without an intermediary.

Answer: D

Explanation:

With a Type 1 hypervisor, the hypervisor software runs directly on top of the bare-metal system, without any intermediary layer or hosting system. None of these statements describes a Type 1 hypervisor.

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 3)

Most APIs will support a variety of different data formats or structures. However, the SOAP API will only support which one of the following data formats?

- A. XML
- B. XSLT
- C. JSON
- D. SAML

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) protocol only supports the Extensible Markup Language (XML) data format. Although the other options are all data formats or data structures, they are not supported by SOAP.

NEW QUESTION 220

4 to 80.6 degrees Fahrenheit (or 18 to 27 degrees Celsius) as the optimal temperature range for data centers. None of these options is the recommendation from ASHRAE.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 3)

From a security perspective, what component of a cloud computing infrastructure represents the biggest concern?

- A. Hypervisor

- B. Management plane
- C. Object storage
- D. Encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

The management plane will have broad administrative access to all host systems throughout an environment; as such, it represents the most pressing security concerns. A compromise of the management plane can directly lead to compromises of any other systems within the environment. Although hypervisors represent a significant security concern to an environment because their compromise would expose any virtual systems hosted within them, the management plane is a better choice in this case because it controls multiple hypervisors. Encryption and object storage both represent lower-level security concerns.

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 3)

There is a large gap between the privacy laws of the United States and those of the European Union. Bridging this gap is necessary for American companies to do business with European companies and in European markets in many situations, as the American companies are required to comply with the stricter requirements. Which US program was designed to help companies overcome these differences?

- A. SOX
- B. HIPAA
- C. GLBA
- D. Safe Harbor

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Safe Harbor regulations were developed by the Department of Commerce and are meant to serve as a way to bridge the gap between privacy regulations of the European Union and the United States. Due to the lack of adequate privacy laws and protection on the federal level in the US, European privacy regulations generally prohibit the exporting of PII from Europe to the United States. Participation in the Safe Harbor program is voluntary on the part of US organizations. These organizations must conform to specific requirements and policies that mirror those from the EU, thus possibly fulfilling the EU requirements for data sharing and export. This way, American businesses can be allowed to serve customers in the EU. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) pertains to the protection of patient medical records and privacy. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) focuses on the use of PII within financial institutions. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) regulates the financial and accounting practices used by organizations in order to protect shareholders from improper practices and errors.

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 3)

The share phase of the cloud data lifecycle involves allowing data to leave the application, to be shared with external systems, services, or even other vendors/contractors.

What technology would be useful for protecting data at this point?

- A. IDS
- B. DLP
- C. IPS
- D. WAF

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data loss prevention (DLP) solutions allow for control of data outside of the application or original system. They can enforce granular control such as printing, copying, and being read by others, as well as forcing expiration of access. Intrusion detection system (IDS) and intrusion prevention system (IPS) solutions are used for detecting and blocking suspicious and malicious traffic, respectively, whereas a web application firewall (WAF) is used for enforcing security or other controls on web-based applications.

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which one of the following threat types to applications and services involves the sending of requests that are invalid and manipulated through a user's client to execute commands on the application under the user's own credentials?

- A. Injection
- B. Missing function-level access control
- C. Cross-site scripting
- D. Cross-site request forgery

Answer: D

Explanation:

A cross-site request forgery (CSRF) attack forces a client that a user has used to authenticate to an application to send forged requests under the user's own credentials to execute commands and requests that the application thinks are coming from a trusted client and user. Although this type of attack cannot be used to steal data directly because the attacker has no way of seeing the results of the commands, it does open other ways to compromise an application. Missing function-level access control exists where an application only checks for authorization during the initial login process and does not further validate with each function call. Cross-site scripting occurs when an attacker is able to send untrusted data to a user's browser without going through validation processes. An injection attack is where a malicious actor sends commands or other arbitrary data through input and data fields with the intent of having the application or system execute the code as part of its normal processing and queries.

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 3)

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- A. Injection
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- C. Missing function-level access control
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NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 3)

Data center and operations design traditionally takes a tiered, topological approach.

Which of the following standards is focused on that approach and is prevalently used throughout the industry?

- A. IDCA
- B. NFPA
- C. BICSI
- D. Uptime Institute

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Uptime Institute publishes the most widely known and used standard for data center topologies and tiers. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publishes a broad range of fire safety and design standards for many different types of facilities. Building Industry Consulting Services International (BICSI) issues certifications for data center cabling. The International Data Center Authority (IDCA) offers the Infinity Paradigm, which takes a macro-level approach to data center design.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 3)

Humidity levels for a data center are a prime concern for maintaining electrical and computing resources properly as well as ensuring that conditions are optimal for top performance.

Which of the following is the optimal humidity level, as established by ASHRAE?

- A. 20 to 40 percent relative humidity
- B. 50 to 75 percent relative humidity
- C. 40 to 60 percent relative humidity
- D. 30 to 50 percent relative humidity

Answer: C

Explanation:

The American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommends 40 to 60 percent relative humidity for data centers. None of these options is the recommendation from ASHRAE.

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 3)

A crucial decision any company must make is in regard to where it hosts the data systems it depends on. A debate exists as to whether it's best to lease space in a data center or build your own data center--and now with cloud computing, whether to purchase resources within a cloud.

What is the biggest advantage to leasing space in a data center versus procuring cloud services?

- A. Regulations
- B. Control
- C. Security
- D. Costs

Answer: B

Explanation:

When leasing space in a data center versus utilizing cloud services, a customer has a much greater control over its systems and services, from both the hardware/software perspective and the operational management perspective. Costs, regulations, and security are all prime considerations regardless of the hosting type selected. Although regulations will be the same in either hosting solution, in most instances, costs and security will be greater factors with leased space.

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is NOT one of the main intended goals of a DLP solution?

- A. Showing due diligence
- B. Preventing malicious insiders
- C. Regulatory compliance
- D. Managing and minimizing risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data loss prevention (DLP) extends the capabilities for data protection beyond the standard and traditional security controls that are offered by operating systems, application containers, and network devices. DLP is not specifically implemented to counter malicious insiders, and would not be particularly effective in doing so, because a malicious insider with legitimate access would have other ways to obtain data. DLP is a set of practices and controls to manage and minimize risk, comply with regulatory requirements, and show due diligence with the protection of data.

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 3)

With an API, various features and optimizations are highly desirable to scalability, reliability, and security. What does the REST API support that the SOAP API does NOT support?

- A. Acceleration
- B. Caching
- C. Redundancy
- D. Encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) does not support caching, whereas the Representational State Transfer (REST) API does. The other options are all capabilities that are either not supported by SOAP or not supported by any API and must be provided by external features.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 3)

Many tools and technologies are available for securing or monitoring data in transit within a data center, whether it is a traditional data center or a cloud. Which of the following is NOT a technology for securing data in transit?

- A. VPN
- B. TLS
- C. DNSSEC
- D. HTTPS

Answer: C

Explanation:

DNSSEC is an extension of the normal DNS protocol that enables a system to verify the integrity of a DNS query resolution by signing it from the authoritative source and verifying the signing chain. It is not used for securing data transmissions or exchanges. HTTPS is the most common method for securing web service and data calls within a cloud, and TLS is the current standard for encrypting HTTPS traffic. VPNs are widely used for securing data transmissions and service access.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 3)

Although the REST API supports a wide variety of data formats for communications and exchange, which data formats are the most commonly used?

- A. SAML and HTML
- B. XML and SAML
- C. XML and JSON
- D. JSON and SAML

Answer: C

Explanation:

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) and Extensible Markup Language (XML) are the most commonly used data formats for the Representational State Transfer (REST) API and are typically implemented with caching for increased scalability and performance. Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) are both standards for exchanging encoded data between two parties, with XML being for more general use and SAML focused on authentication and authorization data. HTML is used for authoring web pages for consumption by web browsers

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 3)

From the perspective of compliance, what is the most important consideration when it comes to data center location?

- A. Natural disasters
- B. Utility access
- C. Jurisdiction
- D. Personnel access

Answer: C

Explanation:

Jurisdiction will dictate much of the compliance and audit requirements for a data center. Although all the aspects listed are very important to security, from a strict compliance perspective, jurisdiction is the most important. Personnel access, natural disasters, and utility access are all important operational considerations for selecting a data center location, but they are not related to compliance issues like jurisdiction is.

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which OSI layer does IPsec operate at?

- A. Network
- B. transport
- C. Application
- D. Presentation

Answer: A

Explanation:

A major difference between IPsec and other protocols such as TLS is that IPsec operates at the Internet network layer rather than the application layer, allowing for complete end-to-end encryption of all communications and traffic.

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 2)

What changes are necessary to application code in order to implement DNSSEC?

- A. Adding encryption modules
- B. Implementing certificate validations
- C. Additional DNS lookups
- D. No changes are needed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To implement DNSSEC, no additional changes are needed to applications or their code because the integrity checks are all performed at the system level.

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the cloud cross-cutting aspects relates to the oversight of processes and systems, as well as to ensuring their compliance with specific policies and regulations?

- A. Governance
- B. Regulatory requirements
- C. Service-level agreements
- D. Auditability

Answer: D

Explanation:

Auditing involves reports and evidence that show user activity, compliance with controls and regulations, the systems and processes that run and what they do, as well as information and data access and modification records. A cloud environment adds additional complexity to traditional audits because the cloud customer will not have the same level of access to systems and data as they would in a traditional data center.

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following does NOT fall under the "IT" aspect of quality of service (QoS)?

- A. Applications
- B. Key performance indicators (KPIs)
- C. Services
- D. Security

Answer: B

Explanation:

KPIs fall under the "business" aspect of QoS, along with monitoring and measuring of events and business processes. Services, security, and applications are all core components and concepts of the "IT" aspect of QoS.

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is the sole responsibility of the cloud customer, regardless of which cloud model is used?

- A. Infrastructure
- B. Platform
- C. Application
- D. Data

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regardless of which cloud-hosting model is used, the cloud customer always has sole responsibility for the data and its security.

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which process serves to prove the identity and credentials of a user requesting access to an application or data?

- A. Repudiation
- B. Authentication
- C. Identification
- D. Authorization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Authentication is the process of proving whether the identity presented by a user is true and valid. This can be done through common mechanisms such as user ID and password combinations or with more secure methods such as multifactor authentication.

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 2)

What process is used within a cloud environment to maintain resource balancing and ensure that resources are available where and when needed?

- A. Dynamic clustering
- B. Dynamic balancing
- C. Dynamic resource scheduling
- D. Dynamic optimization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic optimization is the process through which the cloud environment is constantly maintained to ensure resources are available when and where needed, and that physical nodes do not become overloaded or near capacity, while others are underutilized.

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 2)

Where is an XML firewall most commonly deployed in the environment?

- A. Between the application and data layers
- B. Between the IPS and firewall
- C. Between the presentation and application layers
- D. Between the firewall and application server

Answer: D

Explanation:

XML firewalls are most commonly deployed in line between the firewall and application server to validate XML code before it reaches the application.

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which audit type has been largely replaced by newer approaches since 2011?

- A. SOC Type 1
- B. SSAE-16
- C. SAS-70
- D. SOC Type 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

SAS-70 reports were replaced in 2011 with the SSAE-16 reports throughout the industry.

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is NOT a factor that is part of a firewall configuration?

- A. Encryption
- B. Port
- C. Protocol
- D. Source IP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Firewalls take into account source IP, destination IP, the port the traffic is using, as well as the network protocol (UDP/TCP). Whether or not the traffic is encrypted is not something a firewall is concerned with.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which value refers to the percentage of production level restoration needed to meet BCDR objectives?

- A. RPO
- B. RTO
- C. RSL
- D. SRE

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recovery service level (RSL) is a percentage measure of the total typical production service level that needs to be restored to meet BCDR objectives in the case of a failure.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following service capabilities gives the cloud customer the most control over resources and configurations?

- A. Desktop
- B. Platform
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Software

Answer: C

Explanation:

The infrastructure service capability gives the cloud customer substantial control in provisioning and configuring resources, including processing, storage, and network resources.

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 2)

Over time, what is a primary concern for data archiving?

- A. Size of archives
- B. Format of archives
- C. Recoverability
- D. Regulatory changes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Over time, maintaining the ability to restore and read archives is a primary concern for data archiving. As technologies change and new systems are brought in, it is imperative for an organization to ensure they are still able to restore and access archives for the duration of the required retention period.

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would be a reason to undertake a BCDR test?

- A. Functional change of the application
- B. Change in staff
- C. User interface overhaul of the application
- D. Change in regulations

Answer: A

Explanation:

Any time a major functional change of an application occurs, a new BCDR test should be done to ensure the overall strategy and process are still applicable and appropriate.

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 2)

At which stage of the BCDR plan creation phase should security be included in discussions?

- A. Define scope
- B. Analyze
- C. Assess risk
- D. Gather requirements

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security should be included in discussions from the very first phase when defining the scope. Adding security later is likely to incur additional costs in time and money, or will result in an incomplete or inadequate plan.

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 2)

What process is used within a clustered system to provide high availability and load balancing?

- A. Dynamic balancing
- B. Dynamic clustering
- C. Dynamic optimization
- D. Dynamic resource scheduling

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic resource scheduling (DRS) is used within all clustering systems as the method for clusters to provide high availability, scaling, management, and workload distribution and balancing of jobs and processes. From a physical infrastructure perspective, DRS is used to balance compute loads between physical hosts in a cloud to maintain the desired thresholds and limits on the physical hosts.

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 2)

The SOC Type 2 reports are divided into five principles.

Which of the five principles must also be included when auditing any of the other four principles?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Privacy
- C. Security
- D. Availability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the SOC guidelines, when any of the four principles other than security are being audited, which includes availability, confidentiality, processing integrity, and privacy, the security principle must also be included with the audit.

NEW QUESTION 304

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following technologies is used to monitor network traffic and notify if any potential threats or attacks are noticed?

- A. IPS
- B. WAF
- C. Firewall
- D. IDS

Answer: D

Explanation:

An intrusion detection system (IDS) is designed to analyze network packets, compare their contents or characteristics against a set of configurations or signatures, and alert personnel if anything is detected that could constitute a threat or is otherwise designated for alerting.

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the cloud deployment models offers the most control and input to the cloud customer as to how the overall cloud environment is implemented and configured?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A private cloud model, and the specific contractual relationships involved, will give a cloud customer the most level of input and control over how the overall cloud environment is designed and implemented. This would be even more so in cases where the private cloud is owned and operated by the same organization that is hosting services within it.

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is NOT one of five principles of SOC Type 2 audits?

- A. Privacy
- B. Processing integrity
- C. Financial
- D. Security

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SOC Type 2 audits include five principles: security, privacy, processing integrity, availability, and confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following features is a main benefit of PaaS over IaaS?

- A. Location independence
- B. High-availability
- C. Physical security requirements
- D. Auto-scaling

Answer: D

Explanation:

With PaaS providing a fully configured and managed framework, auto-scaling can be implemented to programmatically adjust resources based on the current demands of the environment.

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which data point that auditors always desire is very difficult to provide within a cloud environment?

- A. Access policy
- B. Systems architecture
- C. Baselines
- D. Privacy statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud environments are constantly changing and often span multiple physical locations. A cloud customer is also very unlikely to have knowledge and insight into the underlying systems architecture in a cloud environment. Both of these realities make it very difficult, if not impossible, for an organization to provide a comprehensive systems design document.

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would NOT be a reason to activate a BCDR strategy?

- A. Staffing loss
- B. Terrorism attack
- C. Utility disruptions
- D. Natural disaster

Answer: A

Explanation:

The loss of staffing would not be a reason to declare a BCDR situation because it does not impact production operations or equipment, and the same staff would be needed for a BCDR situation.

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the cloud cross-cutting aspects relates to the ability to reuse or move components of an application or service?

- A. Availability
- B. Interoperability
- C. Reversibility
- D. Portability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Interoperability is the ease with which one can move or reuse components of an application or service. This is maximized when services are designed without specific dependencies on underlying platforms, operating systems, locations, or cloud providers.

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which if the following is NOT one of the three components of a federated identity system transaction?

- A. Relying party
- B. Identity provider
- C. User
- D. Proxy relay

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Exam Topic 2)

What concept does the "R" represent with the DREAD model?

- A. Reproducibility
- B. Repudiation
- C. Risk
- D. Residual

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reproducibility is the measure of how easy it is to reproduce and successful use an exploit. Scoring within the DREAD model ranges from 0, signifying a nearly impossible exploit, up to 10, which signifies something that anyone from a simple function call could exploit, such as a URL.

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which security concept would business continuity and disaster recovery fall under?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Availability
- C. Fault tolerance
- D. Integrity

Answer: B

Explanation:

Disaster recovery and business continuity are vital concerns with availability. If data is destroyed or compromised, having regular backup systems in place as well as being able to perform disaster recovery in the event of a major or widespread problem allows operations to continue with an acceptable loss of time and data to management. This also ensures that sensitive data is protected and persisted in the event of the loss or corruption of data systems or physical storage systems.

NEW QUESTION 344

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following service capabilities gives the cloud customer the least amount of control over configurations and deployments?

- A. Platform
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Software
- D. Desktop

Answer: C

Explanation:

The software service capability gives the cloud customer a fully established application, where only minimal user configuration options are allowed.

NEW QUESTION 349

- (Exam Topic 2)

The European Union passed the first major regulation declaring data privacy to be a human right. In what year did it go into effect?

- A. 2010
- B. 2000
- C. 1995
- D. 1990

Answer: C

Explanation:

Adopted in 1995, Directive 95/46 EC establishes strong data protection and policy requirements, including the declaring of data privacy to be a human right. It establishes that an individual has the right to be notified when their personal data is being access or processed, that it only will ever be accessed for legitimate purposes, and that data will only be accessed to the exact extent it needs to be for the particular process or request.

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Exam Topic 1)

What type of PII is controlled based on laws and carries legal penalties for noncompliance with requirements?

- A. Contractual
- B. Regulated
- C. Specific
- D. Jurisdictional

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regulated PII involves those requirements put forth by specific laws or regulations, and unlike contractual PII, where a violation can lead to contractual penalties, a violation of regulated PII can lead to fines or even criminal charges in some jurisdictions. PII regulations can depend on either the jurisdiction that applies to the hosting location or application or specific legislation based on the industry or type of data used.

NEW QUESTION 355

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following publishes the most commonly used standard for data center design in regard to tiers and topologies?

- A. IDCA
- B. Uptime Institute
- C. NFPA
- D. BICSI

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Uptime Institute publishes the most commonly used and widely known standard on data center tiers and topologies. It is based on a series of four tiers, with each progressive increase in number representing more stringent, reliable, and redundant systems for security, connectivity, fault tolerance, redundancy, and cooling.

NEW QUESTION 359

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following would NOT be considered part of resource pooling with an Infrastructure as a Service implementation?

- A. Storage
- B. Application
- C. Memory
- D. CPU

Answer: B

Explanation:

Infrastructure as a Service pools the compute resources for platforms and applications to build upon, including CPU, memory, and storage. Applications are not part of an IaaS offering from the cloud provider.

NEW QUESTION 361

- (Exam Topic 1)

What are the two protocols that TLS uses?

- A. Handshake and record
- B. Transport and initiate
- C. Handshake and transport
- D. Record and transmit

Answer: A

Explanation:

TLS uses the handshake protocol to establish and negotiate the TLS connection, and it uses the record protocol for the secure transmission of data.

NEW QUESTION 362

- (Exam Topic 1)

From a legal perspective, what is the most important first step after an eDiscovery order has been received by the cloud provider?

- A. Notification
- B. Key identification
- C. Data collection
- D. Virtual image snapshots

Answer: A

Explanation:

The contract should include requirements for notification by the cloud provider to the cloud customer upon the receipt of such an order. This serves a few important purposes. First, it keeps communication and trust open between the cloud provider and cloud customers. Second, and more importantly, it allows the cloud customer to potentially challenge the order if they feel they have the grounds or desire to do so.

NEW QUESTION 367

- (Exam Topic 1)

Within an Infrastructure as a Service model, which of the following would NOT be a measured service?

- A. CPU
- B. Storage
- C. Number of users
- D. Memory

Answer: C

Explanation:

Within IaaS, the number of users on a system is not relevant to the particular hosting model in regard to cloud resources. IaaS is focused on infrastructure needs of a system or application. Therefore, a factor such as the number of users that could affect licensing requirements, for example, would apply to the SaaS model, or in some instances to PaaS.

NEW QUESTION 369

- (Exam Topic 1)

What type of segregation and separation of resources is needed within a cloud environment for multitenancy purposes versus a traditional data center model?

- A. Virtual
- B. Security
- C. Physical
- D. Logical

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cloud environments lack the ability to physically separate resources like a traditional data center can. To compensate, cloud computing logical segregation concepts are employed. These include VLANs, sandboxing, and the use of virtual network devices such as firewalls.

NEW QUESTION 371

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the biggest benefit to leasing space in a data center versus building or maintain your own?

- A. Certification
- B. Costs
- C. Regulation
- D. Control

Answer: B

Explanation:

When leasing space in a data center, an organization can avoid the enormous startup and building costs associated with a data center, and can instead leverage economies of scale by grouping with other organizations and sharing costs.

NEW QUESTION 374

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following threat types can occur when baselines are not appropriately applied or unauthorized changes are made?

- A. Insecure direct object references
- B. Unvalidated redirects and forwards
- C. Security misconfiguration
- D. Sensitive data exposure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security misconfigurations occur when applications and systems are not properly configured or maintained in a secure manner. This can be caused from a shortcoming in security baselines or configurations, unauthorized changes to system configurations, or a failure to patch and upgrade systems as the vendor releases security patches.

NEW QUESTION 376

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following cloud aspects complicates eDiscovery?

- A. Resource pooling
- B. On-demand self-service
- C. Multitenancy
- D. Measured service

Answer: C

Explanation:

With multitenancy, eDiscovery becomes more complicated because the data collection involves extra steps to ensure that only those customers or systems that are within scope are turned over to the requesting authority.

NEW QUESTION 377

- (Exam Topic 1)

What type of PII is regulated based on the type of application or per the conditions of the specific hosting agreement?

- A. Specific
- B. Contractual
- C. regulated
- D. Jurisdictional

Answer: B

Explanation:

Contractual PII has specific requirements for the handling of sensitive and personal information, as defined at a contractual level. These specific requirements will typically document the required handling procedures and policies to deal with PII. They may be in specific security controls and configurations, required policies or procedures, or limitations on who may gain authorized access to data and systems.

NEW QUESTION 381

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following represents a prioritization of applications or cloud customers for the allocation of additional requested resources when there is a limitation on available resources?

- A. Provision
- B. Limit
- C. Reservation
- D. Share

Answer: D

Explanation:

The concept of shares within a cloud environment is used to mitigate and control the request for resource allocations from customers that the environment may not have the current capability to allow. Shares work by prioritizing hosts within a cloud environment through a weighting system that is defined by the cloud provider. When periods of high utilization and allocation are reached, the system automatically uses scoring of each host based on its share value to determine which hosts get access to the limited resources still available. The higher the value a particular host has, the more resources it will be allowed to utilize.

NEW QUESTION 383

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following roles is responsible for overseeing customer relationships and the processing of financial transactions?

- A. Cloud service manager
- B. Cloud service deployment
- C. Cloud service business manager
- D. Cloud service operations manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

The cloud service business manager is responsible for overseeing business plans and customer relationships as well as processing financial transactions.

NEW QUESTION 385

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which concept BEST describes the capability for a cloud environment to automatically scale a system or application, based on its current resource demands?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Rapid elasticity allows a cloud environment to automatically add or remove resources to or from a system or application based on its current demands. Whereas a traditional data center model would require standby hardware and substantial effort to add resources in response to load increases, a cloud environment can easily and rapidly expand to meet resources demands, so long as the application is properly implemented for it.

NEW QUESTION 390

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the primary reason that makes resolving jurisdictional conflicts complicated?

- A. Different technology standards
- B. Costs
- C. Language barriers
- D. Lack of international authority

Answer: D

Explanation:

With international operations, systems ultimately cross many jurisdictional boundaries, and many times, they conflict with each other. The major hurdle to overcome for an organization is the lack of an ultimate international authority to mediate such conflicts, with a likely result of legal efforts in each jurisdiction.

NEW QUESTION 395

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following would make it more likely that a cloud provider would be unwilling to satisfy specific certification requirements?

- A. Resource pooling
- B. Virtualization
- C. Multitenancy
- D. Regulation

Answer: C

Explanation:

With cloud providers hosting a number of different customers, it would be impractical for them to pursue additional certifications based on the needs of a specific customer. Cloud environments are built to a common denominator to serve the greatest number of customers, and especially within a public cloud model, it is not possible or practical for a cloud provider to alter their services for specific customer demands.

NEW QUESTION 397

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the only data format permitted with the SOAP API?

- A. HTML
- B. SAML
- C. XSMML
- D. XML

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SOAP protocol only supports the XML data format.

NEW QUESTION 402

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is considered an internal redundancy for a data center?

- A. Power distribution units
- B. Network circuits
- C. Power substations
- D. Generators

Answer: A

Explanation:

Power distribution units are internal to a data center and supply power to internal components such as racks, appliances, and cooling systems. As such, they are considered an internal redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 404

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following storage types is most closely associated with a traditional file system and tree structure?

- A. Volume
- B. Unstructured
- C. Object
- D. Structured

Answer: A

Explanation:

Volume storage works as a virtual hard drive that is attached to a virtual machine. The operating system sees the volume the same as how a traditional drive on a physical server would be seen.

NEW QUESTION 408

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following roles involves the provisioning and delivery of cloud services?

- A. Cloud service deployment manager
- B. Cloud service business manager
- C. Cloud service manager
- D. Cloud service operations manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

The cloud service manager is responsible for the delivery of cloud services, the provisioning of cloud services, and the overall management of cloud services.

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which protocol does the REST API depend on?

- A. HTTP
- B. XML
- C. SAML
- D. SSH

Answer: A

Explanation:

Representational State Transfer (REST) is a software architectural scheme that applies the components, connectors, and data conduits for many web applications used on the Internet. It uses and relies on the HTTP protocol and supports a variety of data formats.

NEW QUESTION 415

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following APIs are most commonly used within a cloud environment?

- A. REST and SAML
- B. SOAP and REST
- C. REST and XML
- D. XML and SAML

Answer: B

Explanation:

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) and Representational State Transfer (REST) are the most commonly used APIs within a cloud environment. Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) are both standards for exchanging encoded data between two parties, with XML being for more general use and SAML focused on authentication and authorization data.

NEW QUESTION 419

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following roles involves testing, monitoring, and securing cloud services for an organization?

- A. Cloud service integrator
- B. Cloud service business manager
- C. Cloud service user
- D. Cloud service administrator

Answer: D

Explanation:

The cloud service administrator is responsible for testing cloud services, monitoring services, administering security for services, providing usage reports on cloud services, and addressing problem reports

NEW QUESTION 424

- (Exam Topic 1)

GAAPs are created and maintained by which organization?

- A. ISO/IEC
- B. AICPA
- C. PCI Council
- D. ISO

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AICPA is the organization responsible for generating and maintaining what are the Generally Accepted Accounting Practices in the United States.

NEW QUESTION 426

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which data formats are most commonly used with the REST API?

- A. JSON and SAML
- B. XML and SAML
- C. XML and JSON
- D. SAML and HTML

Answer: C

Explanation:

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) and Extensible Markup Language (XML) are the most commonly used data formats for the Representational State Transfer (REST) API, and are typically implemented with caching for increased scalability and performance.

NEW QUESTION 428

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following threat types involves an application developer leaving references to internal information and configurations in code that is exposed to the client?

- A. Sensitive data exposure
- B. Security misconfiguration
- C. Insecure direct object references
- D. Unvalidated redirect and forwards

Answer: C

Explanation:

An insecure direct object reference occurs when a developer has in their code a reference to something on the application side, such as a database key, the directory structure of the application, configuration information about the hosting system, or any other information that pertains to the workings of the application that should not be exposed to users or the network. Unvalidated redirects and forwards occur when an application has functions to forward users to other sites, and these functions are not properly secured to validate the data and redirect requests, allowing spoofing for malware or phishing attacks. Sensitive data exposure occurs when an application does not use sufficient encryption and other security controls to protect sensitive application data. Security misconfigurations occur when applications and systems are not properly configured or maintained in a secure manner.

NEW QUESTION 433

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which technology can be useful during the "share" phase of the cloud data lifecycle to continue to protect data as it leaves the original system and security controls?

- A. IPS
- B. WAF
- C. DLP
- D. IDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data loss prevention (DLP) can be applied to data that is leaving the security enclave to continue to enforce access restrictions and policies on other clients and systems.

NEW QUESTION 438

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the best source for information about securing a physical asset's BIOS?

- A. Security policies
- B. Manual pages
- C. Vendor documentation
- D. Regulations

Answer: C

Explanation:

Vendor documentation from the manufacturer of the physical hardware is the best source of best practices for securing the BIOS.

NEW QUESTION 442

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