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QUESTION 1

Which meta-phase does the Cloud Security Alliance use to focus on the security and testing activities when moving code from an isolated development environment to production?

A. Secure Networking

B. Secure Scaling

C. Secure Deployment

D. Secure Operations

E. Secure Design and Development

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

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

A. Lack of completeness and transparency in terms of use

B. Lack of information on jurisdictions

C. No source escrow agreement

D. Unclear asset ownership

E. Audit or certification not available to customers

Correct Answer: A

The key underlying vulnerability causing lock-in, as ranked by ENISA, is:

A. Lack of completeness and transparency in terms of use.

Lock-in refers to the situation where a customer becomes dependent on a particular cloud service provider and faces challenges or barriers in migrating to another provider or bringing the services back in-house. ENISA research identifies lock-in as a high-risk factor in cloud computing.

One of the key vulnerabilities that contribute to lock-in is the lack of completeness and transparency in terms of use. This means that the terms and conditions, contractual agreements, and service-level agreements provided by the cloud service provider may not adequately disclose all the relevant information and restrictions that could impact the customer\\'s ability to migrate or switch providers. Without a clear understanding of the terms of use and potential limitations, customers may unintentionally become locked into the services of a specific provider.

QUESTION 3

Which facet is focused on protecting the management plane components, such as web and API servers, from attacks?

A. Authorization and entitlements

B. Logging and alerting

C. Customer authentication

D. Perimeter security

E. External authentication

Correct Answer: D

Page 72: Perimeter security: Protecting from attacks against the management plane\\'s components itself,

such as the web and API servers. It includes both lower-level network defenses as well as

higher-level defenses against application attacks.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following items is one of the major regulatory compliance problems associated with cloud environments?

A. The lowered cost of cloud services may violate computer service embargoes

B. The advent of applications as a service may violate software licensing agreements

C. Transparency is improved through consolidated and centralized management platforms

D. The distributed nature of cloud storage may result in regulated information being sent across geographical boundaries

E. The multi-tenancy model allows cloud customers to unfairly share hard drives that would otherwise have been purchased individually

Correct Answer: D

D. The distributed nature of cloud storage may result in regulated information being sent across geographical boundaries

One of the major regulatory compliance problems associated with cloud environments is that the distributed nature of cloud storage can potentially lead to regulated information, such as sensitive or confidential data, being stored and processed in locations that might cross geographical boundaries. This can raise concerns about data sovereignty, privacy regulations, and compliance with laws that restrict where certain types of data can be stored or processed.

The other options do not accurately represent the significant compliance challenges often associated with cloud environments.

QUESTION 5

Which SDP component terminates network traffic and enforces communication policies?

A. Client

B. Access Manager

C. Gateway

D. Firewall

E. Controller

Correct Answer: C