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**QUESTION 1**

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

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

Correct Answer: D

In the SaaS model, the cloud provider is responsible for managing and securing the underlying infrastructure, including the network, servers, storage, and physical data centers. They are also responsible for implementing security measures at the platform level, such as access controls, authentication mechanisms, and data encryption.

The cloud provider ensures the availability, scalability, and reliability of the SaaS application, as well as the protection of customer data stored within the service. They employ various security measures to safeguard against threats and vulnerabilities that could impact the SaaS environment.

QUESTION 2

How is encryption managed on multi-tenant storage?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

In the case of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) or Platform as a Service (PaaS) the responsibility to effectively manage the security of the application running in the cloud primarily belongs to who?

- A. The cloud consumer's administrators
- B. The internet service provider (ISP)
- C. The government



- D. The software as a service (SaaS) provider
- E. The provider's system administrators

Correct Answer: A

- A. The cloud consumer's administrators

In the case of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) or Platform as a Service (PaaS), the responsibility to effectively manage the security of the application running in the cloud primarily belongs to the cloud consumer's administrators. While the cloud provider is responsible for the security of the underlying infrastructure and platform, the cloud consumer is responsible for securing the applications, data, and configurations that they deploy on top of that infrastructure or platform. This is known as the shared responsibility model in cloud computing.

QUESTION 4

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

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

Correct Answer: C

From Security Guidance v4. Section 5.1.2.2, Table 1--Information Lifecycle Phases:

Function "Read" to ALL phases,

Function "Process" to Create and Use, and

Function "Store" to Store and Archive.

QUESTION 5

Identified issues, risks, and recommended remediations are included when determining compliance.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Audits and assessments are mechanisms to document compliance with internal or external requirements (or identify deficiencies). Reporting needs to include a compliance determination, as well as a list of identified issues, risks, and remediation recommendations.

**QUESTION 6**

To what extent does the CSA Guidance document suffice for legal advice in setting up relationships with cloud service providers?

- A. The CSA Guidance document provides adequate legal advice under certain circumstances.
- B. The CSA Guidance document provides an overview of selected issues and it is not a substitute for obtaining legal advice.
- C. The CSA Guidance document provides copious amounts of relevant case law to enable legal inferences to be developed.
- D. The CSA Guidance document does not discuss any legal issues at all.
- E. The CSA Guidance document provides sufficient guidance to substitute for legal advice.

Correct Answer: B

Answer is B: CCSK Study Security Guide pg 37: highlights some of the legal issues raised by moving data to the cloud; contracting with cloud service providers; and handling electronic discovery requests in litigation. Our overview here cannot address every potential legal situation. To address your specific issues, you should consult with legal counsel in the jurisdiction(s) in which you intend to operate and/or in which your customers reside. In addition, be aware that laws and regulations change frequently, and thus you should verify the relevancy of information contained in this domain before relying on it. Domain 3 is concerned primarily with the legal implications of public cloud computing and third party-hosted private clouds.

QUESTION 7

What is resource pooling?

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

Correct Answer: A

- A. The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers.

Resource pooling in cloud computing refers to the practice of aggregating and sharing computing resources among multiple consumers or clients. The cloud service provider combines its computing resources, including servers, storage, and networking infrastructure, into a shared pool. These resources can then be dynamically allocated and reallocated based on the demands and needs of different consumers or applications. By pooling resources, the cloud provider can achieve higher utilization rates and optimize resource allocation, leading to improved efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Consumers benefit from this pooling by gaining access to scalable and on-

demand computing resources without the need to manage and maintain their own dedicated infrastructure. Therefore, option A correctly describes resource pooling in cloud computing.

**QUESTION 8**

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

- A. Infrastructure
- B. Datastructure
- C. Infostructure
- D. Appliststructure
- E. Metastructure

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Which type of application security testing should incorporate checks on API calls to the cloud service?

- A. Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Functional Testing
- D. Static Application Security Testing (SAST)
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) is On top of the normal range of tests, these should ideally incorporate checks on API calls to the cloud service. Hence, Correct answer is D.

QUESTION 10

Generally speaking, in the United States, a party is obligated to take reasonable steps to prevent the destruction or modification of data in its possession that it reasonably should know, is relevant to an anticipated litigation or government investigation.

- A. False
- B. True

Correct Answer: B

- B. True

In the United States, it is generally true that a party is obligated to take reasonable steps to prevent the destruction or



modification of data in its possession that it reasonably should know is relevant to an anticipated litigation or government investigation. This legal concept is known as the duty to preserve evidence or the duty to preserve relevant information, and it applies to various legal proceedings, including litigation and regulatory investigations. Failure to preserve relevant data could result in legal consequences such as spoliation sanctions or adverse inferences against the party not fulfilling their preservation duty.

QUESTION 11

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

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

Correct Answer: C

The type of environment in which it is impractical to allow the customer to conduct their own audit, making it important for data center operators to provide auditing for the customers is:

- C. Multi-tenant environments

In multi-tenant environments, multiple customers or tenants share the same physical infrastructure, such as servers, storage, and networking resources, provided by the cloud service provider. Due to the shared nature of the infrastructure, it can be challenging or impractical for individual customers to conduct their own audits of the underlying infrastructure.

In such environments, data center operators play a crucial role in ensuring the security and compliance of the infrastructure. They are responsible for implementing appropriate security measures, maintaining regulatory compliance, and providing auditing capabilities to meet the requirements of different customers. The data center operators are expected to have robust auditing processes in place, allowing customers to verify the security controls and compliance measures implemented within the multi-tenant environment.

QUESTION 12

What is a benefit of application security in a cloud environment?

- A. Increased application scope
- B. Limited detailed visibility
- C. Reduced transparency
- D. Non-uni ed interface
- E. Isolated environments



Correct Answer: E

E. Isolated environments

A benefit of application security in a cloud environment is the concept of isolated environments. Cloud environments can provide the ability to isolate applications and their associated resources from each other. This isolation helps prevent the

impact of security incidents or breaches in one application from affecting others. It adds a layer of protection and containment, contributing to overall security and reducing the potential for cross-application vulnerabilities or exploits.

The other options (A, B, C, D) do not accurately describe benefits of application security in a cloud environment.

QUESTION 13

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Data fragmentation alone may not provide sufficient security measures to protect data. However, when encryption is combined with data fragmentation, it can significantly enhance security. Encryption ensures that even if an unauthorized entity gains access to fragmented data, the encrypted pieces are unintelligible without the corresponding encryption keys. This adds an additional layer of protection to the fragmented data and helps safeguard its confidentiality.

QUESTION 14

How can cloud providers support a secure use of virtualization for cloud consumers?

- A. By creating a secure chain of processes from the image used to run the VM through to a boot process with security and integrity
- B. By locking, denying, or preventing access and then gradually enabling items as needed
- C. By providing professional services to assist the consumer with configurations
- D. Unfortunately, this is not a possible option for cloud consumers
- E. By enabling full access to the consumer

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 15

Select the best definition of `compliance` from the options below.

- A. The development of a routine that covers all necessary security measures.
- B. The diligent habits of good security practices and recording of the same.
- C. The timely and efficient ling of security reports.
- D. The awareness and adherence to obligations, including the assessment and prioritization of corrective actions deemed necessary and appropriate.
- E. The process of completing all forms and paperwork necessary to develop a defensible paper trail.

Correct Answer: D

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