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By earning this certification, candidates will enjoy the following benefits:

- Display their technological expertise, experience, and abilities to use controls adapted to the cloud effectively
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The CCSK v4.0 exam covers a wide range of cloud security topics, including cloud architecture, data security, governance,

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Cloud Security Alliance Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge (v4.0) Exam Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128
What is an essential security characteristic required when using multi-tenanttechnologies?

- A. Abstraction and automation
- B. Segmented and segregated customer environments
- C. Limited resource allocation
- D. Resource pooling

Answer: B

Explanation:
In multi-tenant technologies, the fundamental security requirement issegmented and segregated customer environments. Multi-tenancy means that multiple customers (tenants) share the same physical or virtual infrastructure while maintaining logical separation to prevent data leakage and unauthorized access between tenants.
To ensure security and compliance in multi-tenant environments, providers implement:
Network segmentation (VLANs, Virtual Private Clouds)
Isolation mechanisms (such as virtual firewalls and access control lists) Data isolation through encryption and access controls Hypervisor-based isolation in virtualized environments The goal is to create stronglogical isolationbetween tenants to mitigate risks likedata leakage, guest-hopping attacks, and unauthorized access.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
B . Limited resource allocation:While resource limits may help performance management, they do not inherently ensure security in multi-tenant settings.
C . Resource pooling:Though fundamental to cloud computing, it does not address the isolation needed for secure multi-tenancy.
D . Abstraction and automation:These are key elements in cloud computing but do not directly address multi-tenant security.
Reference:
CSA Security Guidance v4.0, Domain 7: Infrastructure Security
Cloud Computing Security Risk Assessment (ENISA) - Isolation Failure
Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) v3.0.1 - Infrastructure and Virtualization Security Domain

NEW QUESTION # 129
Which technique is most effective for preserving digital evidence in a cloud environment?

- A. Analyzing management plane logs
- B. Regularly backing up data
- C. Taking snapshots of virtual machines
- D. Isolating the compromised system

Answer: C

Explanation:
Taking snapshots of virtual machines (VMs) is one of the most effective techniques for preserving digital evidence in a cloud environment. Snapshots capture the entire state of a VM, including its memory, configuration, and disk contents at a particular point in time. This allows investigators to preserve evidence as it was at the moment of the incident, enabling detailed analysis without altering the original state of the system.
While isolating the compromised system is important to prevent further damage, snapshots are more directly useful for preserving evidence. Backing up data and analyzing management plane logs are also valuable for incident response, but they don't capture the complete state of a compromised system as effectively as snapshots do.

NEW QUESTION # 130
In preparing for cloud incident response, why is it crucial to establish a cloud deployment registry?

- A. To track incident support options, know account details, and contact information
- B. To document all cloud services APIs
- C. To maintain a log of all incident response activities and have efficient reporting
- D. To list all cloud-compliant software

Answer: A

Explanation:
Establishing a cloud deployment registry is crucial for cloud incident response because it helps track critical information related to the cloud environment, such as incident support options, account details, and contact information for cloud service providers (CSPs). This registry provides a central place where key details about cloud services and deployments are documented, allowing the incident response team to quickly access necessary information, escalate issues to the appropriate CSP support teams, and coordinate response efforts effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 131
All of the following are type of access controls except:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
There is no control as such for Natural control.
There are three types of controls
1. Physical
2. Technical
3. Administrative

NEW QUESTION # 132
Which of the following is a primary benefit of using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) in a security context?

- A. Static resource allocation
- B. Manual patch management
- C. Automated compliance checks
- D. Ad hoc security policies

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Automated compliance checks.
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is a key DevSecOps practice where infrastructure configurations are defined and managed through code. In a security context, the primary benefit of using IaC is the ability to automate compliance checks and enforce security best practices consistently across environments.
Key Benefits of IaC in Security:
* Automated Compliance: IaC allows for the embedding of security policies directly into configuration scripts. This means that when infrastructure is deployed, it automatically adheres to compliance requirements (like NIST, CIS benchmarks).
* Consistency and Repeatability: Since IaC scripts are version-controlled, any configuration changes are tracked, minimizing the risk of configuration drift.
* Security by Design: By coding security configurations (like IAM roles, network ACLs, encryption settings), organizations ensure that every deployment meets security standards.
* Reduced Human Error: Automating infrastructure provisioning reduces manual errors that can lead to vulnerabilities.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* A. Manual patch management: IaC promotes automated and repeatable configurations, reducing the need for manual patching.
* B. Ad hoc security policies: IaC encourages standardized and consistent policies rather than ad hoc management.
* C. Static resource allocation: IaC is dynamic and scalable, allowing for automatic scaling and configuration management rather than static resource setups.

Real-World Example:
Using tools like Terraform or AWS CloudFormation, organizations can define IAM policies, security group rules, and data encryption settings as part of the infrastructure code. These configurations are then automatically checked for compliance against established policies during deployment.
Security and Compliance in IaC:
Organizations can integrate tools like Terraform Compliance or AWS Config Rules to automatically verify that infrastructure settings align with regulatory requirements and internal security policies.
References:
CSA Security Guidance v4.0, Domain 10: Application Security
Cloud Computing Security Risk Assessment (ENISA) - Infrastructure as Code Best Practices Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) v3.0.1 - Configuration and Change Management Domain

NEW QUESTION # 133
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