

{2026} Cloud Security Alliance CCSK Dumps - A Direction Toward Certain Success

Essential Tips on Passing Cloud Security Alliance CCSK Certification Exam



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The CCSK certification exam is intended for IT professionals, security professionals, and risk management professionals who are interested in developing their knowledge and expertise in cloud computing security. CCSK Exam is specifically designed to test an individual's knowledge of cloud computing security principles, techniques, and best practices, as well as their ability to apply this knowledge in real-world scenarios. CCSK exam covers a wide range of topics, including cloud infrastructure security, cloud application security, data security, virtualization security, and compliance and legal issues related to cloud computing.

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Cloud Security Alliance CCSK (Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge) Exam is a globally recognized certification that validates the expertise of IT professionals in cloud security. Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge v5 (CCSKv5.0) certification is designed to assess an individual's knowledge of cloud security principles, best practices, and controls. The CCSK Certification is offered by the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA), a non-profit organization that promotes cloud security best practices and education.

Cloud Security Alliance Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge v5 (CCSKv5.0) Sample Questions (Q261-Q266):

NEW QUESTION # 261

Erin has a picture which he wants to store in the cloud and would like to share its URL so that his friends can see the picture. What type of cloud storage would you recommend for him?

- A. Glacier
- **B. Object Storage**
- C. Block Storage
- D. Raw storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Object storage(also referred to as object-based storage) is a general term that refers to the way in which we organize and work with units of storage, called objects.

Every object contains three things:

The data itself: The data can be anything you want to store, from a family photo to a400,000-page manual for assembling an aircraft.

An expandable amount of metadata: The metadata is defined by whoever creates the object storage; it contains contextual information about what the data is, what it should be used for, its confidentiality, or anything else that is relevant to the way in which the data is used.

A globally unique identifier: The identifier is an address given to the object in order for the object to be found over a distributed system. This way, it's possible to find the data without having to know the physical location of the data(which could exist within different parts of a data center or different parts of the world).

NEW QUESTION # 262

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

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

Answer: B

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)

NEW QUESTION # 263

Which activity is a critical part of the Post-Incident Analysis phase in cybersecurity incident response?

- A. Restoring services to normal operations
- B. Isolating affected systems
- C. Notifying affected parties
- D. Documenting lessons learned and improving future responses

Answer: D

Explanation:

Documenting lessons learned is essential in the post-incident phase, as it helps improve future incident response processes.

Reference: [Security Guidance v5, Domain 11 - Incident Response]

NEW QUESTION # 264

What is the primary function of a Load Balancer Service in a Software Defined Network (SDN) environment?

- A. To monitor network performance and activity
- B. To distribute incoming network traffic across multiple destinations
- C. To create isolated virtual networks
- D. To encrypt data for secure transmission

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. To distribute incoming network traffic across multiple destinations.

A Load Balancer Service in an SDN environment is responsible for efficiently distributing network traffic across multiple servers or instances. This ensures high availability, reliability, and optimized resource usage.

Key Functions:

Traffic Distribution: Balances incoming requests to various servers based on predefined algorithms (round-robin, least connections, etc.).

High Availability: Prevents server overload and reduces downtime by distributing workload.

Scalability: Automatically adjusts as the number of requests or available resources changes.

Health Monitoring: Continually checks server availability and responsiveness to avoid directing traffic to non-responsive instances.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A. Isolated virtual networks: Creating isolated networks is a function of network virtualization, not load balancing.

B. Monitor network performance: Monitoring is done by network monitoring tools, not load balancers.

D. Encrypt data for secure transmission: Encryption is handled by security protocols like TLS/SSL, not load balancers.

Real-World Example:

Services like AWS Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) and Azure Load Balancer ensure that traffic is distributed efficiently across instances, maintaining performance and uptime.

Reference:

CSA Security Guidance v4.0, Domain 7: Infrastructure Security

Cloud Computing Security Risk Assessment (ENISA) - SDN and Load Balancing Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) v3.0.1 - Network and Infrastructure Domains

NEW QUESTION # 265

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

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

Answer: E

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