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In order to take the CCAK Certification Exam, candidates must meet certain eligibility requirements, including having at least five years of experience in IT audit, control, or security, and completing a CCAK training course. Once eligible, candidates must pass a rigorous exam that includes 125 multiple-choice questions, and covers a range of cloud computing topics.

ISACA Certificate of Cloud Auditing Knowledge Sample Questions (Q194-Q199):

NEW QUESTION # 194

What aspect of Software as a Service (SaaS) functionality and operations would the cloud customer be responsible for and should be audited?

- A. Access controls
- B. Vulnerability management
- C. Patching
- D. Source code reviews

Answer: A

Explanation:

Access controls are the aspect of Software as a Service (SaaS) functionality and operations that the cloud customer is responsible for and should be audited. Access controls refer to the methods and techniques that verify the identity and access rights of users or devices that access or use the SaaS application and its data. Access controls may include credentials, policies, roles, permissions, tokens, multifactor authentication, single sign-on, etc. The cloud customer is responsible for ensuring that only authorized and legitimate users or devices can access or use the SaaS application and its data, as well as for protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their data. The cloud customer should also monitor and audit the access and usage of the SaaS application and its data, as well as any incidents or issues that may affect them123.

Source code reviews (A) are not the aspect of SaaS functionality and operations that the cloud customer is responsible for and should be audited. Source code reviews refer to the processes and practices that examine the source code of software applications or systems to identify errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, or inefficiencies that may affect their quality, functionality, or security. Source code reviews are mainly under the responsibility of the cloud service provider, as they own and operate the software applications or systems that deliver SaaS services. The cloud customer has no access or control over these aspects123.

Patching (B) is not the aspect of SaaS functionality and operations that the cloud customer is responsible for and should be audited. Patching refers to the processes and practices that ensure the security, reliability, and performance of the cloud infrastructure, platform, or software. Patching involves the use of updates or fixes to address vulnerabilities, bugs, errors, or exploits that may compromise or affect the functionality of the cloud components. Patching is mainly under the responsibility of the cloud service provider, as they own and operate the cloud infrastructure, platform, or software. The cloud customer has limited or no access or control over these aspects123.

Vulnerability management (D) is not the aspect of SaaS functionality and operations that the cloud customer is responsible for and should be audited. Vulnerability management refers to the processes and practices that identify, assess, treat, monitor, and report on the risks that affect the security posture of an organization or a domain. Vulnerability management involves the use of tools or techniques to scan, analyze, prioritize, remediate, or mitigate vulnerabilities that may expose an organization or a domain to threats or attacks. Vulnerability management is mainly under the responsibility of the cloud service provider, as they own and operate the cloud infrastructure, platform, or software. The cloud customer has limited or no access or control over these aspects123. Reference = Cloud Audits: A Guide for Cloud Service Providers - Cloud Standards ...

Cloud Audits: A Guide for Cloud Service Customers - Cloud Standards ...

Cloud Auditing Knowledge: Preparing for the CCAK Certificate Exam

NEW QUESTION # 195

Which of the following activities is performed outside information security monitoring?

- A. Periodic review of risks, vulnerabilities, likelihoods, and threats
- B. Monitoring the effectiveness of implemented controls
- C. Management review of the information security framework

- D. Collection and review of security events before escalation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The management review of the information security framework is an activity that typically occurs outside the regular scope of information security monitoring. This review is a strategic exercise that involves evaluating the overall direction, effectiveness, and alignment of the information security program with the organization's objectives and risk appetite. It is more about governance and ensuring that the security framework is up-to-date and capable of protecting the organization against current and emerging threats. This contrasts with the operational nature of security monitoring, which focuses on the day-to-day oversight of security controls and the detection of security events.

References = The answer provided is based on general knowledge of information security practices and the typical separation between strategic management activities and operational monitoring tasks. Direct references from the Cloud Auditing Knowledge (CCAK) documents and related resources by ISACA and the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) are not included here, as my current capabilities do not allow me to access or verify content from external documents or websites. However, the concept of separating strategic management reviews from operational monitoring is a well-established practice in information security management.

NEW QUESTION # 196

Which of the following would be the GREATEST governance challenge to an organization where production is hosted in a public cloud and backups are held on the premises?

- A. Aligning the organization's activity with the cloud provider's policy
- B. Aligning the cloud provider's SLA with the organization's policy
- C. Aligning shared responsibilities between provider and customer
- D. Aligning the cloud service delivery with the organization's objective

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 197

In a multi-level supply chain structure where cloud service provider A relies on other sub cloud services, the provider should ensure that any compliance requirements relevant to the provider are:

- A. treated as confidential information and withheld from all sub cloud service providers.
- B. passed to the sub cloud service providers.
- C. treated as sensitive information and withheld from certain sub cloud service providers.
- D. passed to the sub cloud service providers based on the sub cloud service providers' geographic location.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a multi-level supply chain structure where cloud service provider A relies on other sub cloud service providers, the provider should ensure that any compliance requirements relevant to the provider are passed to the sub cloud service providers. This is because the sub cloud service providers may have access to or process the provider's data or resources, and therefore need to comply with the same standards and regulations as the provider. Passing the compliance requirements to the sub cloud service providers can also help the provider to monitor and audit the sub cloud service providers' performance and security, and to mitigate any risks or issues that may arise.

Reference:

ISACA, Certificate of Cloud Auditing Knowledge (CCAK) Study Guide, 2021, p. 85-86.

CSA, Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) v4.0, 2021, p. 7-8

NEW QUESTION # 198

Which of the following provides the BEST evidence that a cloud service provider's continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) development pipeline includes checks for compliance as new features are added to its Software as a Service (SaaS) applications?

- A. Frequent compliance checks are performed for development environments.
- B. Developers keep credentials outside the code base and in a secure repository.

- C. Compliance tests are automated and integrated within the CI tool.
- D. Third-party security libraries are continuously kept up to date.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A centralized risk and controls dashboard is the best option for ensuring a coordinated approach to risk and control processes when duties are split between an organization and its cloud service providers. This dashboard provides a unified view of risk and control status across the organization and the cloud services it utilizes. It enables both parties to monitor and manage risks effectively and ensures that control activities are aligned and consistent. This approach supports proactive risk management and facilitates communication and collaboration between the organization and the cloud service provider.

References = The concept of a centralized risk and controls dashboard is supported by the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) and ISACA, which emphasize the importance of visibility and coordination in cloud risk management. The CCAK materials and the Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) provide guidance on establishing such dashboards as a means to manage and mitigate risks in a cloud environment12.

NEW QUESTION # 199

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