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What is the Isaca CCAK Exam?

The Isaca CCAK (Certified Cloud Auditor Knowledge) exam is a globally recognized, cloud computing industry certification that

validates the knowledge and skills of professionals who audit cloud computing environments. The CCAK certification is suitable for auditors and other people involved in cloud computing risk assessment, implementation, operations and security. This includes information security professionals and practitioners such as CISOs, IT auditors, IT managers and IT staff. The CCAK exam focuses on the fundamental concepts of cloud computing, including the business drivers and technical characteristics; existing and emerging standards; service models; risks and vulnerabilities; controls, policies and procedures; governance frameworks; security assessment techniques; strategies for control implementation; use cases for various vertical industries; intellectual property rights management protections; legal implications of cloud computing; application of risk management frameworks for cloud computing. Easy actual update of the content material. **CCAK Dumps** is written to be simple to be administered, with no extra time-consuming studying and a minimum of note-taking, so that the reader can benefit from the actual-time, on-the-spot, hands-on examples and experiences.

ISACA Certificate of Cloud Auditing Knowledge Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

- A. No source escrow agreement
- **B. Lack of completeness and transparency in terms of use**
- C. Lack of information on jurisdictions
- D. Audit or certification not available to customers
- E. Unclear asset ownership

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 19

In cloud computing, which KEY subject area relies on measurement results and metrics?

- A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) storage and network
- **B. Service level agreements (SLAs)**
- C. Platform as a Service (PaaS) development environment
- D. Software as a Service (SaaS) application services

Answer: B

Explanation:

SLAs in cloud computing define performance metrics and uptime commitments, making them crucial for monitoring and measuring service delivery against predefined benchmarks. Metrics from SLAs help in tracking service performance, compliance with contractual obligations, and cloud service provider accountability. ISACA's CCAK outlines the importance of SLAs for cloud governance and risk management, as they provide a measurable baseline that informs cloud audit activities (referenced in CCM under Governance, Risk, and Compliance - GOV-05).

NEW QUESTION # 20

An independent contractor is assessing the security maturity of a Software as a Service (SaaS) company against industry standards. The SaaS company has developed and hosted all its products using the cloud services provided by a third-party cloud service provider. What is the optimal and most efficient mechanism to assess the controls provider is responsible for?

- A. Review the provider's published questionnaires.
- B. Directly audit the provider.
- **C. Review third-party audit reports.**
- D. Send a supplier questionnaire to the provider.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The optimal and most efficient mechanism to assess the controls that the provider is responsible for is to review third-party audit reports. Third-party audit reports are independent and objective assessments of the provider's security, compliance, and performance, conducted by qualified and reputable auditors. Third-party audit reports can provide assurance and evidence that the provider meets the industry standards and best practices, as well as the contractual and legal obligations with the SaaS company. Third-party audit reports can also cover a wide range of controls, such as data security, encryption, identity and access

management, incident response, disaster recovery, and service level agreements. Some examples of third-party audit reports are ISO 27001 certification, SOC 1/2/3 reports, CSA STAR certification, and FedRAMP authorization¹²³.

Reviewing the provider's published questionnaires (A) may not be optimal or efficient, as the published questionnaires may not be comprehensive or up-to-date, and may not reflect the actual state of the provider's controls. The published questionnaires may also be biased or inaccurate, as they are produced by the provider themselves.

Directly auditing the provider may not be feasible or necessary, as the independent contractor may not have access to the provider's environment or data, and may not have the authority or expertise to conduct such an audit. The independent contractor should rely on the third-party audit reports and certifications to assess the provider's compliance with relevant standards and regulations.

Sending a supplier questionnaire to the provider (D) may not be optimal or efficient, as the supplier questionnaire may not cover all the aspects of the provider's controls, and may not provide sufficient evidence or assurance of the provider's security maturity. The supplier questionnaire may also take a long time to complete and verify, and may not be consistent with the industry standards and best practices. References :=

* How to Evaluate Cloud Service Provider Security (Checklist)

* Cloud service review process - Cloud Adoption Framework

* How to choose a cloud service provider | Microsoft Azure

NEW QUESTION # 21

When performing audits in relation to Business Continuity Management and Operational Resilience strategy, what would be the MOST critical aspect to audit in relation to the strategy of the cloud customer that should be formulated jointly with the cloud service provider?

- A. Validate if the strategy covers all aspects of Business Continuity and Resilience planning, taking inputs from the assessed impact and risks, to consider activities for before, during, and after a disruption.
- B. Validate if the strategy is developed by both cloud service providers and cloud service consumers within the acceptable limits of their risk appetite.
- C. Validate if the strategy covers unavailability of all components required to operate the business-as-usual or in disrupted mode, in parts or total- when impacted by a disruption.
- D. Validate if the strategy covers all activities required to continue and recover prioritized activities within identified time frames and agreed capacity, aligned to the risk appetite of the organization including the invocation of continuity plans and crisis management capabilities.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 22

When an organization is moving to the cloud, responsibilities are shared based upon the cloud service provider's model and accountability is:

- A. transferred.
- B. shared.
- C. avoided.
- D. maintained.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

When an organization is moving to the cloud, responsibilities are shared based upon the cloud service provider's model and accountability is maintained. This means that the organization remains accountable for the security and compliance of its data and applications in the cloud, even if some of the security responsibilities are delegated to the cloud service provider (CSP). The organization cannot transfer or avoid its accountability to the CSP or any other third party, as it is ultimately responsible for its own business outcomes, legal obligations, and reputation. Therefore, the organization must understand the shared responsibility model and which security tasks are handled by the CSP and which tasks are handled by itself. The organization must also monitor and audit the CSP's performance and security, and mitigate any risks or issues that may arise¹².

References:

Shared responsibility in the cloud - Microsoft Azure

Understanding the Shared Responsibilities Model in Cloud Services - ISACA

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