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Cloud Security Alliance Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge (v4.0) Exam Sample Questions (Q219-Q224):

NEW QUESTION # 219

Which of the following will not be provided by cloud services when requested by the customer?

- A. SIEM logs
- B. DLP solution results
- C. Geographical locations of the datacentre
- D. Details of security controls

Answer: D

Explanation:

The cloud service provider will not provide the details of security controls as it will harm the security of its infrastructure if the adversaries knows the details.

NEW QUESTION # 220

What is a primary objective during the Detection and Analysis phase of incident response?

- A. Implementing network segmentation and isolation
- **B. Validating alerts and estimating the scope of incidents**
- C. Performing detailed forensic investigations
- D. Developing and updating incident response policies

Answer: B

Explanation:

During the Detection and Analysis phase of incident response, the primary objective is to validate alerts to determine whether they represent a genuine security incident, and to estimate the scope of the incident to understand the potential impact on the organization. This phase involves analyzing evidence, confirming the nature of the incident, and gathering the necessary information to move forward with containment and remediation.

Developing and updating incident response policies is important but occurs more during the preparation phase, not during the detection and analysis of an active incident. Performing detailed forensic investigations typically takes place during later phases, such as Containment, Eradication, & Recovery or Post-Incident Analysis. Implementing network segmentation and isolation may be part of the Containment phase but is not the primary focus during the Detection and Analysis phase.

NEW QUESTION # 221

Which of the following Storage type is NOT associated with SaaS solution?

- A. Content Delivery network
- **B. Volume Storage**
- C. Raw Storage
- D. Ephemeral Storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Volume storage is commonly associated with IaaS solutions.

All the other 3 options are related to SaaS solutions

NEW QUESTION # 222

When implementing a Zero Trust (ZT) strategy, which approach is considered fundamental for ensuring enterprise security and connectivity?

- **A. Enforcing strict access control and verification for all users and devices**
- B. Implementing perimeter-based security as the primary defense mechanism
- C. Only allowing trusted devices to connect to local/office networks
- D. Allowing unrestricted access to resources within local networks but restricting cloud access

Answer: A

Explanation:

The core tenet of Zero Trust is that no entity-internal or external-should be trusted by default. Every request for access must be authenticated, authorized, and encrypted based on granular access policies and continuous validation of identity, device health, location, and behavior.

ZT eliminates reliance on traditional network perimeter models (which B and A describe), focusing instead on microsegmentation and dynamic policy enforcement to prevent lateral movement within a network.

This approach is detailed in Domain 7: Infrastructure Security of the CCSK guidance. It emphasizes identity-aware access control, continuous monitoring, and contextual risk assessment as foundational elements of a secure Zero Trust framework.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 223

How does SASE enhance traffic management when compared to traditional network models?

- Answer: A**

SASE reduces latency and enhances performance by filtering traffic closer to the user, avoiding the need to backhaul traffic to a central data center. Reference: [Security Guidance v5, Domain 7 - Network Security]

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