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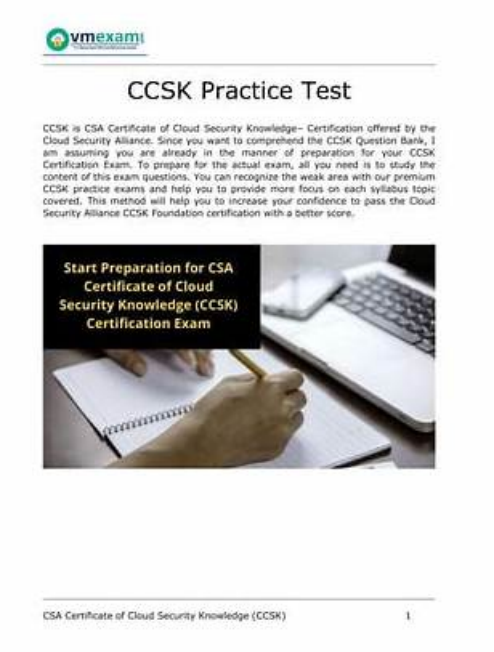

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The CCSK certification exam is designed to validate the knowledge and skills of IT professionals who work with cloud computing technologies. CCSK exam is based on the CSA's Cloud Security Guidance for Critical Areas of Focus in Cloud Computing, which is a comprehensive guide to cloud security practices. The CCSK Exam covers a wide range of topics, including cloud architecture, governance and risk management, compliance and audit, data security, and encryption.

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Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge (CCSK) is a globally recognized certification that validates the understanding of foundational cloud security principles and best practices. The CCSK Certification is designed for IT and security professionals who work with cloud-based technologies and services or are responsible for managing cloud security. Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge v5 (CCSKv5.0) certification exam covers a broad range of topics, including cloud architecture, infrastructure security, data security, compliance, and legal issues.

Cloud Security Alliance Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge v5 (CCSKv5.0) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
What is a key advantage of using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) in application development?

- A. It enables version control and rapid deployment.
- B. It removes the need for manual testing.
- C. It eliminates the need for cybersecurity measures.
- D. It ensures zero configuration drift by default.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Infrastructure as Code (IaC)allows organizations toautomate cloud infrastructure managementusing code-based templatesinstead of manual configuration.
Key Benefits of IaC:
* Version Control & Automation
* IaC uses version control systems (e.g., Git) to track changes in infrastructure.
* Developers can quickly deploy infrastructure updates, reducing human errors.
* Ensuresconsistent, repeatable deploymentsacross environments.
* Rapid & Scalable Deployments
* EnablesCI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment)pipelines.
* Automates infrastructure provisioning, reducingdeployment time from hours to minutes.
* Works withTerraform, AWS CloudFormation, Ansible, and Kubernetes manifests.
* Security & Compliance Enhancements
* Policies as Code (PaC) & Security as Code (SaC) enforce security best practices.
* Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM)scans IaC for misconfigurations.
* Reducesshadow IT risksby enforcingpre-approved infrastructure templates.
* Prevents Configuration Drift
* RegularIaC re-application (desired state enforcement)ensuresconsistent infrastructure settings.
* Eliminatesmanual misconfigurations that lead to security vulnerabilities.
This is extensively covered in:
* CCSK v5 - Security Guidance v4.0, Domain 6 (Management Plane and Business Continuity)
* Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) - Infrastructure and Configuration Management Controls.

NEW QUESTION # 55
What primary aspects should effective cloud governance address to ensure security and compliance?

- A. Decision making, prioritization, monitoring, and transparency
- B. Authentication, authorization, accounting, and auditing
- C. Encryption, redundancy, data integrity, and scalability
- D. Service availability, disaster recovery, load balancing, and latency

Answer: A

Explanation:
Effective cloud governance focuses on managing and overseeing cloud resources to ensure that security, compliance, and business objectives are met. Key aspects include:
Decision making: Establishing clear processes for how decisions are made regarding cloud resource usage, security measures, and compliance strategies.
Prioritization: Ensuring that critical security and compliance risks are prioritized and addressed first.
Monitoring: Continuously monitoring cloud environments for security threats, performance issues, and compliance violations.
Transparency: Ensuring that governance activities are visible to stakeholders, enabling accountability and making it easier to

demonstrate compliance with laws, regulations, and internal policies.
These aspects help organizations maintain control over their cloud environments while ensuring they meet security and regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What mechanism does passwordless authentication primarily use for login?

- A. Local tokens or certificates
- B. OAuth tokens
- C. SMS-based codes
- D. Biometric data

Answer: A

Explanation:
Passwordless authentication removes the reliance on traditional passwords and instead relies on strong, cryptographic-based login mechanisms. The primary technology behind passwordless authentication is the use of local tokens or certificates, particularly implemented through protocols like FIDO2 and WebAuthn.
These mechanisms work by storing a private key on the user's device (like a hardware security module or TPM), while the public key is stored with the cloud service. When a login attempt is made, the system uses asymmetric cryptography to verify the user-without ever transmitting a secret like a password.
"Passwordless authentication is enabled by mechanisms such as biometric verification and secure local credentials like hardware-bound certificates or tokens. The use of cryptographic authenticators (such as FIDO2) is becoming the cornerstone of secure, phishing-resistant authentication."
- Security Guidance for Critical Areas of Focus in Cloud Computing v4.0, Domain 12: Identity, Entitlement, and Access Management Also supported by the Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) under IAM-12:
"Utilize multifactor authentication or strong authentication mechanisms such as cryptographic tokens or certificates for user access to cloud services."
- Cloud Controls Matrix v3.0.1 (IAM-12)

NEW QUESTION # 57
What would you call logic/procedures running on a shared database platform as?

- A. Container
- B. Serverless Computing
- C. Virtual Machine
- D. Platform-based Workload

Answer: D

Explanation:
Platform-based workloads: This is a more complex category that covers workloads running on a shared platform that aren't virtual machines or containers, such as logic/procedures running on a shared database platform. Imagine a stored procedure running inside a multitenant database, or a machine- learning job running on a machine-learning Platform as a Service. Isolation and security are totally the responsibility of the platform provider, although the provider may expose certain security options and controls.
Reference: CSA Security GuidelinesV.4(reproduced here for the educational purpose)

NEW QUESTION # 58
Which of the following best describes an aspect of PaaS services in relation to network security controls within a cloud environment?

- A. They require manual configuration of network security controls, separate from the VNet/VPC
- B. They often inherit the network security controls of the underlying VNet/VPC
- C. They override the VNet/VPC's network security controls by default
- D. They do not interact with the VNet/VPC's network security controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Platform as a Service (PaaS) environment, the network security controls of the underlying Virtual Network (VNet) or Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) are often inherited by the PaaS services. This means that the network security settings, such as firewalls, security groups, and access control lists (ACLs), that are applied to the VNet/VPC also extend to the PaaS services, providing a seamless security model.
While PaaS services abstract much of the infrastructure management, they still interact with the network security controls in the VNet/VPC, allowing for centralized management of network security.
PaaS services typically do not override network security controls; they integrate with them. They do interact with VNet/VPC security controls, often integrate with network security controls, and do not always require separate manual configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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