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Cloud Security

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following threat types involves an application that does not validate authorization for portions of itself beyond when the user first enters it?

- A. Cross-site request forgery
- B. Missing function-level access control
- C. Injection
- D. Cross-site scripting

Correct Answer: B

It is imperative that applications do checks when each function or portion of the application is accessed to ensure that the user is properly authorized. Without continual checks each time a function is accessed, an attacker could forge requests to access portions of the application where authorization has not been granted. An injection attack is where a malicious actor sends commands or other arbitrary data through input and data fields with the intent of having the application or system execute the code as part of its normal processing and queries. Cross-site scripting occurs when an attacker is able to send untrusted data to a user's browser without going through validation processes. Cross-site request forgery occurs when an attack forces an authenticated user to send forged requests to an application running under their own access and credentials.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following service categories entails the least amount of support needed on the part of the cloud customer?

- A. SaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. DaaS
- D. PaaS

Correct Answer: A

With SaaS providing a fully functioning application that is managed and maintained by the cloud provider, cloud customers incur the least amount of support responsibilities themselves of any service category.

QUESTION 3

In addition to battery backup, a UPS can offer which capability?

- A. Breach alert
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Communication redundancy

D. Line conditioning

Correct Answer: D

A UPS can provide line conditioning, adjusting power so that it is optimized for the devices it serves and smoothing any power fluctuations; it does not offer any of the other listed functions.

QUESTION 4

What process is used within a clustered system to provide high availability and load balancing?

- A. Dynamic balancing
- B. Dynamic clustering
- C. Dynamic optimization
- D. Dynamic resource scheduling

Correct Answer: D

Dynamic resource scheduling (DRS) is used within all clustering systems as the method for clusters to provide high availability, scaling, management, and workload distribution and balancing of jobs and processes. From a physical infrastructure perspective, DRS is used to balance compute loads between physical hosts in a cloud to maintain the desired thresholds and limits on the physical hosts.

QUESTION 5

What is the intellectual property protection for a useful manufacturing innovation?

- A. Trademark
- B. Copyright
- C. patent
- D. Trade secret

Correct Answer: C

Patents protect processes (as well as inventions, new plantlife, and decorative patterns). The other answers listed are answers to other questions.

QUESTION 6

When an organization is considering a cloud environment for hosting BCDR solutions, which of the following would be the greatest concern?

- A. Self-service
- B. Resource pooling

C. Availability

D. Location

Correct Answer: D

If an organization wants to use a cloud service for BCDR, the location of the cloud hosting becomes a very important security consideration due to regulations and jurisdiction, which could be dramatically different from the organization's normal hosting locations. Availability is a hallmark of any cloud service provider, and likely will not be a prime consideration when an organization is considering using a cloud for BCDR; the same goes for self-service options. Resource pooling is common among all cloud systems and would not be a concern when an organization is dealing with the provisioning of resources during a disaster.

QUESTION 7

Modern web service systems are designed for high availability and resiliency. Which concept pertains to the ability to detect problems within a system, environment, or application and programmatically invoke redundant systems or processes for mitigation?

A. Elasticity

B. Redundancy

C. Fault tolerance

D. Automation

Correct Answer: C

Fault tolerance allows a system to continue functioning, even with degraded performance, if portions of it fail or degrade, without the entire system or service being taken down. It can detect problems within a service and invoke compensating systems or functions to keep functionality going. Although redundancy is similar to fault tolerance, it is more focused on having additional copies of systems available, either active or passive, that can take up services if one system goes down. Elasticity pertains to the ability of a system to resize to meet demands, but it is not focused on system failures. Automation, and its role in maintaining large systems with minimal intervention, is not directly related to fault tolerance.

QUESTION 8

Which of the following storage types is most closely associated with a traditional file system and tree structure?

A. Volume

B. Unstructured

C. Object

D. Structured

Correct Answer: A

Volume storage works as a virtual hard drive that is attached to a virtual machine. The operating system sees the volume the same as how a traditional drive on a physical server would be seen.

QUESTION 9

Which of the following are the storage types associated with IaaS?

- A. Volume and object
- B. Volume and label
- C. Volume and container
- D. Object and target

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Limits for resource utilization can be set at different levels within a cloud environment to ensure that no particular entity can consume a level of resources that impacts other cloud customers.

Which of the following is NOT a unit covered by limits?

- A. Hypervisor
- B. Cloud customer
- C. Virtual machine
- D. Service

Correct Answer: A

The hypervisor level, as a backend cloud infrastructure component, is not a unit where limits may be applied to control resource utilization. Limits can be placed at the service, virtual machine, and cloud customer levels within a cloud environment.

QUESTION 11

Which of the cloud cross-cutting aspects relates to the requirements placed on the cloud provider by the cloud customer for minimum performance standards and requirements that must be met?

- A. Regulatory requirements
- B. SLAs
- C. Auditability
- D. Governance

Correct Answer: B

Whereas a contract spells out general terms and costs for services, the SLA is where the real meat of the business

relationship and concrete requirements come into play. The SLA spells out in clear terms the minimum requirements for uptime, availability, processes, customer service and support, security controls and requirements, auditing and reporting, and potentially many other areas that define the business relationship and the success of it.

QUESTION 12

Which type of cloud model typically presents the most challenges to a cloud customer during the "destroy" phase of the cloud data lifecycle?

- A. IaaS
- B. DaaS
- C. SaaS
- D. PaaS

Correct Answer: C

With many SaaS implementations, data is not isolated to a particular customer but rather is part of the overall application. When it comes to data destruction, a particular challenge is ensuring that all of a customer's data is completely destroyed while not impacting the data of other customers.

QUESTION 13

What are SOC 1/SOC 2/SOC 3?

- A. Audit reports
- B. Risk management frameworks
- C. Access controls
- D. Software developments

Correct Answer: A

An SOC 1 is a report on controls at a service organization that may be relevant to a user entity's internal control over financial reporting. An SOC 2 report is based on the existing SysTrust and WebTrust principles. The purpose of an SOC 2 report is to evaluate an organization's information systems relevant to security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality, or privacy. An SOC 3 report is also based on the existing SysTrust and WebTrust principles, like a SOC 2 report. The difference is that the SOC 3 report does not detail the testing performed.

QUESTION 14

Being in a cloud environment, cloud customers lose a lot of insight and knowledge as to how their data is stored and their systems are deployed. Which concept from the ISO/IEC cloud standards relates to the necessity of the cloud provider to inform the cloud customer on these issues?

- A. Disclosure

- B. Transparency
- C. Openness
- D. Documentation

Correct Answer: B

Transparency is the official process by which a cloud provider discloses insight and information into its configurations or operations to the appropriate audiences. Disclosure, openness, and documentation are all terms that sound similar to the correct answer, but none of them is the correct term in this case.

QUESTION 15

What are third-party providers of IAM functions for the cloud environment?

- A. AESs
- B. SIEMs
- C. DLPs
- D. CASBs

Correct Answer: D

Data loss, leak prevention, and protection is a family of tools used to reduce the possibility of unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information. SIEMs are tools used to collate and manage log data. AES is an encryption standard.

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