

ISC2 CCSP

ISC2 CCSP Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus –Questions

CCSP

ISC2 Certified Cloud Security Professional (CCSP)
125 Questions Exam -700/1000 Cut Score - Duration of 180 minutes



Table of Contents:

| Know Your CCSP Certification Well: | 2 |
|--|----|
| ISC2 CCSP CCSP Certification Details: | 2 |
| CCSP Syllabus: | 3 |
| Cloud Concepts, Architecture and Design (17%) | 3 |
| Cloud Data Security (19%) | 4 |
| Cloud Platform and Infrastructure Security (17%) | 5 |
| Cloud Application Security (17%) | 5 |
| Cloud Security Operations (17%) | 6 |
| Legal, Risk and Compliance (13%) | 8 |
| ISC2 CCSP Sample Questions: | 10 |
| Study Guide to Crack ISC2 CCSP CCSP Exam: | 13 |



Know Your CCSP Certification Well:

The CCSP is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the ISC2 Cybersecurity. Before you start your CCSP preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial CCSP materials like CCSP syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the CCSP PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner. The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the CCSP syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the CCSP exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the CCSP exam at the first attempt?

Passing the CCSP exam makes you ISC2 Certified Cloud Security Professional (CCSP). Having the CCSP certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

ISC2 CCSP CCSP Certification Details:

| Exam Name | ISC2 Certified Cloud Security Professional (CCSP) |
|---------------------|---|
| Exam Code | CCSP |
| Exam Price | \$599 (USD) |
| Duration | 180 mins |
| Number of Questions | 125 |
| Passing Score | 700/1000 |
| Schedule Exam | Pearson VUE |
| Sample Questions | ISC2 CCSP Sample Questions |
| Practice Exam | ISC2 CCSP Certification Practice Exam |



CCSP Syllabus:

| Topic | Details |
|--|---|
| Cloud Conce | epts, Architecture and Design (17%) |
| Understand Cloud Computing Concepts | Cloud Computing Definitions Cloud Computing Roles (e.g., cloud service customer, cloud service provider, cloud service partner, cloud service broker) Key Cloud Computing Characteristics (e.g., on-demand self-service, broad network access, multi-tenancy, rapid elasticity and scalability, resource pooling, measured |
| | service) - Building Block Technologies (e.g., virtualization, storage, networking, databases, orchestration) |
| Describe Cloud Reference Architecture | Cloud Computing Activities Cloud Service Capabilities (e.g., application capability types, platform capability types, infrastructure capability types Cloud Service Categories (e.g., Software as a Service (SaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS)) Cloud Deployment Models (e.g., public, private, hybrid, community) Cloud Shared Considerations (e.g., interoperability, portability, reversibility, availability, security, privacy, resiliency, performance, governance, maintenance and versioning, service levels and Service Level Agreements (SLA), auditability, regulatory) Impact of Related Technologies (e.g., machine learning, artificial intelligence, blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), containers, quantum computing) |
| Understand Security Concepts Relevant to Cloud Computing | - Cryptography and Key Management - Access Control - Data and Media Sanitization (e.g., overwriting, cryptographic erase) - Network Security (e.g., network security groups) - Virtualization Security (e.g., hypervisor security, container security - Common Threats |
| Understand Design Principles of Secure Cloud Computing | - Cloud Secure Data Lifecycle - Cloud based Disaster Recovery (DR) and Business |



| Topic | Details |
|--|--|
| | Continuity (BC) planning - Cost Benefit Analysis - Functional Security Requirements (e.g., portability, interoperability, vendor lock-in) - Security Considerations for Different Cloud Categories (e.g., Software as a Service (SaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS)) - Verification Against Criteria (e.g., International |
| Evaluate Cloud Service Providers | Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 27017, Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)) - System/subsystem Product Certifications (e.g., Common Criteria (CC), Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2) |
| С | loud Data Security (19%) |
| Describe Cloud Data Concepts | - Cloud Data Life Cycle Phases - Data Dispersion |
| Design and Implement Cloud Data Storage Architectures | - Storage Types (e.g. long term, ephemeral, raw-disk) - Threats to Storage Types |
| Design and Apply Data Security Technologies and Strategies | Encryption and Key Management Hashing Masking Tokenization Data Loss Prevention (DLP) Data Obfuscation Data De-identification (e.g., anonymization) |
| Implement Data Discovery | - Structured Data - Unstructured Data |
| Implement Data Classification | Mapping Labeling Sensitive data (e.g., Protected Health Information (PHI), Personally Identifiable Information (PII), card holder data) |
| Design and Implement Information Rights Management (IRM) | Objectives (e.g., data rights, provisioning, access models)Appropriate Tools (e.g., issuing and revocation of certificates) |
| Plan and Implement Data Retention, Deletion and Archiving Policies | - Data Retention Policies - Data Deletion Procedures and Mechanisms |



| Торіс | Details |
|---|---|
| | - Data Archiving Procedures and Mechanisms - Legal Hold |
| Design and Implement Auditability, Traceability and Accountability of Data Events | - Definition of Event Sources and Requirement of Identity Attribution - Logging Storage and Analysis of Data Events |
| Cloud Platfor | m and Infrastructure Security (17%) |
| Comprehend Cloud Infrastructure Components | Physical Environment Network and Communications Compute Virtualization Storage Management Plane |
| Design a Secure Data Center | Logical Design (e.g., tenant partitioning, access control) Physical Design (e.g. location, buy or build) Environmental Design (e.g., Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), multi-vendor pathway connectivity) |
| Analyze Risks Associated with Cloud Infrastructure | Risk Assessment and AnalysisCloud Vulnerabilities, Threats and AttacksVirtualization RisksCounter-measure Strategies |
| Design and Plan Security Controls | Physical and Environmental Protection (e.g., on-premise) System and Communication Protection Virtualization Systems Protection Identification, Authentication and Authorization in Cloud Infrastructure Audit Mechanisms (e.g., log collection, packet capture) |
| Plan Disaster Recovery (DR) and Business Continuity (BC) | Risks Related to the Cloud Environment Business Requirements (e.g., Recovery Time Objective (RTO), Recovery Point Objective (RPO), Recovery Service Level (RSL)) Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery Strategy Creation, Implementation and Testing of Plan |
| Cloud | d Application Security (17%) |
| Advocate Training and Awareness for Application Security | Cloud Development BasicsCommon PitfallsCommon Cloud Vulnerabilities |



| Topic | Details |
|--|---|
| Describe the Secure Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) Process | - Business Requirements - Phases and Methodologies |
| Apply the Secure Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) | Avoid Common Vulnerabilities During Development Cloud-specific Risks Quality Assurance Threat Modeling Software Configuration Management and Versioning |
| Apply Cloud Software Assurance and Validation | - Functional Testing - Security Testing Methodologies |
| Use Verified Secure Software | Approved Application Programming Interfaces (API) Supply-chain Management Third Party Software Management Validated Open Source Software |
| Comprehend the Specifics of Cloud Application Architecture | - Supplemental Security components (e.g., Web Application Firewall (WAF), Database Activity Monitoring (DAM), Extensible Markup Language (XML) firewalls, Application Programming Interface (API) gateway) - Cryptography - Sandboxing - Application Virtualization and Orchestration |
| Design Appropriate Identity and Access Management (IAM) Solutions | Federated Identity Identity Providers Single Sign-On (SSO) Multi-factor Authentication Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) |
| Cloud | d Security Operations (17%) |
| Implement and Build Physical and Logical Infrastructure for Cloud Environment | Hardware Specific Security Configuration Requirements (e.g., Basic Input Output System (BIOS), settings for virtualization and Trusted Platform Module (TPM), storage controllers, network controllers) Installation and Configuration of Virtualization Management Tools Virtual Hardware Specific Security Configuration Requirements (e.g., network, storage, memory, Central Processing Unit (CPU)) Installation of Guest Operating System (OS) Virtualization Toolsets |



| Торіс | Details |
|--|---|
| Operate Physical and Logical Infrastructure for Cloud Environment | - Configure Access Control for Local and Remote Access (e.g., Secure Keyboard Video Mouse (KVM), console-based access mechanisms, Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)) - Secure Network Configuration (e.g., Virtual Local Area Networks (VLAN), Transport Layer Security (TLS), Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), Domain Name System (DNS), Virtual Private Network (VPN)) - Operating System (OS) Hardening Through the Application of Baselines (e.g., Windows, Linux, VMware) - Availability of Stand-Alone Hosts - Availability of Clustered Hosts (e.g., Distributed Resource Scheduling (DRS), Dynamic Optimization (DO), storage clusters, maintenance mode, High Availability) - Availability of Guest Operating System (OS) |
| Manage Physical and Logical Infrastructure for Cloud Environment | - Access Controls for Remote Access (e.g., Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), Secure Terminal Access, Secure Shell (SSH)) - Operating System (OS) Baseline Compliance Monitoring and Remediation - Patch Management - Performance and Capacity Monitoring (e.g., network, compute, storage, response time) - Hardware Monitoring (e.g., Disk, Central Processing Unit (CPU), fan speed, temperature) - Configuration of Host and Guest Operating System (OS) Backup and Restore Functions - Network Security Controls (e.g., firewalls, Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS), honeypots, vulnerability assessments, network security groups) - Management Plane (e.g., scheduling, orchestration, maintenance) |
| Implement Operational Controls and Standards (e.g., Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL), International Organization for Standardization/International | - Change Management - Continuity Management - Information Security Management - Continual Service Improvement Management - Incident Management - Problem Management - Release Management - Deployment Management |



| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Electrotechnical Commission | - Configuration Management |
| (ISO/IEC) 20000-1) | - Service level Management |
| | - Availability Management |
| | - Capacity Management |
| | - Forensic Data Collection Methodologies |
| Support Digital Forensics | - Evidence Management |
| | - Collect, Acquire and Preserve Digital Evidence |
| | - Vendors |
| Manage Communication with | - Customers |
| Relevant Parties | - Partners |
| Relevant Faitles | - Regulators |
| | - Other Stakeholders |
| | - Security Operations Center (SOC) |
| | - Monitoring of Security Controls (e.g., firewalls, Intrusion |
| | Detection Systems (IDS), Intrusion Prevention Systems |
| Manage Security Operations | (IPS), honeypots, vulnerability assessments, network |
| Planage Security Operations | security groups) |
| | - Log Capture and Analysis (e.g., Security Information |
| | and Event Management (SIEM), log management) |
| | - Incident Management |
| Legal | , Risk and Compliance (13%) |
| - Conflicting International Legislation | |
| | - Evaluation of Legal Risks Specific to Cloud Computing |
| Articulate Legal | - Legal Framework and Guidelines |
| Requirements and Unique | - eDiscovery (e.g., International Organization for |
| Risks within the Cloud | Standardization/International Electrotechnical |
| Environment | Commission (ISO/IEC) 27050, Cloud Security Alliance |
| | (CSA) Guidance) |
| | - Forensics Requirements |
| | - Difference Between Contractual and Regulated Private |
| Understand Privacy Issues | Data (e.g., Protected Health Information (PHI), Personally |
| | Identifiable Information (PII)) |
| | - Country-Specific Legislation Related to Private Data |
| | (e.g., Protected Health Information (PHI), Personally |
| | Identifiable Information (PII)) |
| | - Jurisdictional Differences in Data Privacy |
| | - Standard Privacy Requirements (e.g., International |
| | Organization for Standardization/International |
| | Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 27018, Generally |



| Торіс | Details |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | Accepted Privacy Principles (GAPP), General Data |
| | Protection Regulation (GDPR)) |
| | - Internal and External Audit Controls |
| | - Impact of Audit Requirements |
| | - Identify Assurance Challenges of Virtualization and |
| | Cloud |
| | - Types of Audit Reports (e.g., Statement on Standards |
| | for Attestation Engagements (SSAE), Service |
| | Organization Control (SOC), International Standard on |
| | Assurance Engagements (ISAE)) |
| | - Restrictions of Audit Scope Statements (e.g., Statement |
| | on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE), |
| | International Standard on Assurance Engagements |
| | (ISAE)) |
| Understand Audit Process, | - Gap Analysis |
| Methodologies, and Required | - Audit Planning |
| Adaptations for a Cloud | - Internal Information Security Management System |
| Environment | (ISMS) |
| | - Internal Information Security Controls System |
| | - Policies (e.g., organizational, functional, cloud |
| | computing) |
| | - Identification and Involvement of Relevant Stakeholders |
| | - Specialized Compliance Requirements for Highly- |
| | Regulated Industries (e.g., North American Electric |
| | Reliability Corporation/ Critical Infrastructure Protection |
| | (NERC/CIP), Health Insurance Portability and |
| | Accountability Act (HIPAA), Payment Card Industry (PCI)) |
| | - Impact of Distributed Information Technology (IT) Model |
| | (e.g., diverse geographical locations and crossing over |
| | legal jurisdictions |
| | - Assess Providers Risk Management Programs (e.g., |
| | controls, methodologies, policies) |
| | - Difference Between Data Owner/Controller vs. Data |
| | Custodian/Processor (e.g., risk profile, risk appetite, |
| Understand Implications of | responsibility) |
| Cloud to Enterprise Risk | - Regulatory Transparency Requirements (e.g., breach |
| Management | notification, Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX), General Data |
| | Protection Regulation (GDPR)) |
| | - Risk Treatment (i.e., avoid, modify, share, retain) |
| | - Different Risk Frameworks |
| | - Metrics for Risk Management |



| Topic | Details |
|----------------------------|--|
| | - Assessment of Risk Environment (e.g., service, vendor, |
| | infrastructure) |
| | - Business Requirements (e.g., Service Level Agreement |
| | (SLA), Master Service Agreement (MSA), Statement of |
| | Work (SOW)) |
| | - Vendor Management |
| Understand Outsourcing and | - Contract Management (e.g., right to audit, metrics, |
| Cloud Contract Design | definitions, termination, litigation, assurance, compliance, |
| | access to cloud/data, cyber risk insurance) |
| | - Supply-Chain Management (e.g., International |
| | Organization for Standardization/International |
| | Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 27036) |

ISC2 CCSP Sample Questions:

Question: 1

There are two general types of smoke detectors. Which type uses a small portion of radioactive material?

- a) Photoelectric
- b) Ionization
- c) Electron pulse
- d) Integral fieldxssdr

Answer: b

Question: 2

In which cloud service model is the customer required to maintain and update only the applications?

- a) CaaS
- b) SaaS
- c) PaaS
- d) laaS

Answer: c



Question: 3

A localized incident or disaster can be addressed in a cost-effective manner by using which of the following?

- a) UPS
- b) Generators
- c) Joint operating agreements
- d) Strict adherence to applicable regulations

Answer: c

Question: 4

Encryption that is part of a database and not noticeable by the user is called what?

- a) Transparent
- b) Embedded
- c) Passive
- d) Active

Answer: a

Question: 5

During the testing phase of the SDLC, which of the following is NOT included as a core activity of testing?

- a) User testing
- b) Stakeholder testing
- c) Vulnerability scanning
- d) Auditing

Answer: d

Question: 6

A generator transfer switch should bring backup power online within what timeframe?

- a) 10 seconds
- b) Before the recovery point objective is reached
- c) Before the UPS duration is exceeded
- d) Three days

Answer: c



Question: 7

Which jurisdiction, through Directive 95/46, enacted in 1995, declared data privacy to be a human right?

- a) United States
- b) European Union
- c) Russia
- d) Japan

Answer: b

Question: 8

You are the security manager for a bookkeeping firm that is considering moving to a cloud-based production environment. In selecting a cloud provider, your company is reviewing many criteria.

One of these is enhancing the company's business continuity and disaster recovery (BC/DR) capabilities. You want to ensure that the cloud provider you select will allow for migration to an alternate provider in the event of contingencies.

The provider you choose should be able to support a migration to an alternate provider within

- a) 24 hours
- b) 1 hour
- c) Your company's recovery time objective (RTO)
- d) Your company's recovery point objective (RPO)

Answer: c

Question: 9

What is the final step of a quantitative risk analysis?

- a) Determine asset value.
- b) Assess the annualized rate of occurrence.
- c) Derive the annualized loss expectancy.
- d) Conduct a cost/benefit analysis.

Answer: d



Question: 10

Data archiving can also provide what production capability?

- a) Near-term data recovery
- b) Enhanced database mechanisms
- c) New data-driven business workflows
- d) Greater management insight into productivity

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack ISC2 CCSP CCSP Exam:

- Getting details of the CCSP syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This
 pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass
 the CCSP exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the ISC2 provided training for CCSP exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the CCSP sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on CCSP practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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