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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When using a PaaS solution, what is the capability provided to the customer?

Options:

- A-** To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the provider supports. The provider does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.
- B-** To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the provider supports. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.
- C-** To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the consumer supports. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.
- D-** To deploy onto the cloud infrastructure provider-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools that the provider supports. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including

network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to "The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing," in PaaS, "the capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which cloud service model is the customer required to maintain the OS?

Options:

- A- IaaS
- B- CaaS
- C- PaaS
- D- SaaS

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In IaaS, the service is bare metal, and the customer has to install the OS and the software; the customer then is responsible for maintaining that OS. In the other models, the provider installs and maintains the OS.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a key capability or characteristic of PaaS?

Options:

- A- Support for a homogenous environment
- B- Support for a single programming language
- C- Ability to reduce lock-in
- D- Ability to manually scale

Answer:

C

Explanation:

PaaS should have the following key capabilities and characteristics:

- Support multiple languages and frameworks: PaaS should support multiple programming languages and frameworks, thus enabling the developers to code in whichever language they prefer or the design requirements specify. In recent times, significant strides and efforts have been taken to ensure that open source stacks are both supported and utilized, thus reducing "lock-in" or issues with interoperability when changing CSPs.
- Multiple hosting environments: The ability to support a wide variety of underlying hosting environments for the platform is key to meeting customer requirements and demands. Whether public cloud, private cloud, local hypervisor, or bare metal, supporting multiple hosting environments allows the application developer or administrator to migrate the application when and as required. This can also be

used as a form of contingency and continuity and to ensure the ongoing availability.

- Flexibility: Traditionally, platform providers provided features and requirements that they felt suited the client requirements, along with what suited their service offering and positioned them as the provider of choice, with limited options for the customers to move easily. This has changed drastically, with extensibility and flexibility now afforded to meeting the needs and requirements of developer audiences. This has been heavily influenced by open source, which allows relevant plug-ins to be quickly and efficiently introduced into the platform.

- Allow choice and reduce lock-in: PaaS learns from previous horror stories and restrictions, proprietary meant red tape, barriers, and restrictions on what developers could do when it came to migration or adding features and components to the platform. Although the requirement to code to specific APIs was made available by the providers, they could run their apps in various environments based on commonality and standard API structures, ensuring a level of consistency and quality for customers and users.

- Ability to auto-scale: This enables the application to seamlessly scale up and down as required to accommodate the cyclical demands of users. The platform will allocate resources and assign these to the application as required. This serves as a key driver for any seasonal organizations that experience spikes and drops in usage.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is considered an administrative control?

Options:

- A- Keystroke logging
- B- Access control process
- C- Door locks
- D- Biometric authentication

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A process is an administrative control; sometimes, the process includes elements of other types of controls (in this case, the access control mechanism might be a technical control, or it might be a physical control), but the process itself is administrative. Keystroke logging is a technical control (or an attack, if done for malicious purposes, and not for auditing); door locks are a physical control; and biometric authentication is a technological control.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When using an IaaS solution, what is a key benefit provided to the customer?

Options:

- A- Metered and priced on the basis of units consumed
- B- Increased energy and cooling system efficiencies
- C- Transferred cost of ownership
- D- The ability to scale up infrastructure services based on projected usage

Answer:

A

Explanation:

IaaS has a number of key benefits for organizations, which include but are not limited to these: -- - Usage is metered and priced on the basis of units (or instances) consumed. This can also be billed back to specific departments or functions.

- It has an ability to scale up and down infrastructure services based on actual usage. This is particularly useful and beneficial where there are significant spikes and dips within the usage curve for infrastructure.

- It has a reduced cost of ownership. There is no need to buy assets for everyday use, no loss of asset value over time, and reduced costs of maintenance and support.
- It has a reduced energy and cooling costs along with "green IT" environment effect with optimum use of IT resources and systems.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When using an IaaS solution, what is the capability provided to the customer?

Options:

- A-** To provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources when the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include OSs and applications.
- B-** To provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources when the auditor is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include OSs and applications.
- C-** To provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources when the provider is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include OSs and applications.
- D-** To provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources when the consumer is not able to deploy

and run arbitrary software, which can include OSs and applications.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to "The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing," in IaaS, "the capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is considered a technological control?

Options:

- A- Firewall software
- B- Firing personnel
- C- Fireproof safe
- D- Fire extinguisher

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A firewall is a technological control. The safe and extinguisher are physical controls and firing someone is an administrative control.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a cloud environment, encryption should be used for all the following, except:

Options:

- A- Secure sessions/VPN
- B- Long-term storage of data
- C- Near-term storage of virtualized images
- D- Profile formatting

Answer:

D

Explanation:

All of these activities should incorporate encryption, except for profile formatting, which is a made-up term.

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