**Review Questions CHAPTER 1**

**1.** Which of the following is *not* a common cloud service model?

**A.** Software as a Service

**B.** Programming as a Service

**C.** Infrastructure as a Service

**D.** Platform as a Service

**2.** All of these technologies have made cloud service viable except:

**A.** Virtualization

**B.** Widely available broadband

**C.** Cryptographic connectivity

**D.** Smart hubs

**3.** Cloud vendors are held to contractual obligations with specified metrics by:

**A.** SLAs

**B.** Regulations

**C.** Law

**D.** Discipline

**4.** drive security decisions.

**A.** Customer service responses

**B.** Surveys

**C.** Business requirements

**D.** Public opinion

**5.** If a cloud customer cannot get access to the cloud provider, this affects what portion of the

CIA triad?

**A.** Integrity

**B.** Authentication

**C.** Confidentiality

**D.** Availability

**6.** Cloud Access Security Brokers (CASBs) might offer all the following services EXCEPT:

**A.** Single sign-on

**B.** BC/DR/COOP

**C.** IAM

**D.** Key escrow

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**7.** Encryption can be used in various aspects of cloud computing, including all of these except:

**A.** Storage

**B.** Remote access

**C.** Secure sessions

**D.** Magnetic swipe cards

**8.** All of these are reasons an organization may want to consider cloud migration except:

**A.** Reduced personnel costs

**B.** Elimination of risks

**C.** Reduced operational expenses

**D.** Increased efficiency

**9.** The generally accepted definition of cloud computing includes all of the following characteristics except:

**A.** On-demand services

**B.** Negating the need for backups

**C.** Resource pooling

**D.** Measured or metered service

**10.** All of the following can result in vendor lock-in except:

**A.** Unfavorable contract

**B.** Statutory compliance

**C.** Proprietary data formats

**D.** Insufficient bandwidth

**11.** The risk that a cloud provider might go out of business and the cloud customer might not be able to recover data is known as:

**A.** Vendor closure

**B.** Vendor lock-out

**C.** Vendor lock-in

**D.** Vending route

**12.** All of these are features of cloud computing except:

**A.** Broad network access

**B.** Reversed charging configuration

**C.** Rapid scaling

**D.** On-demand self-service

**13.** When a cloud customer uploads PII to a cloud provider, who becomes ultimately responsible for the security of that PII?

**A.** Cloud provider

**B.** Regulators

**C.** Cloud customer

**D.** The individuals who are the subjects of the PII

**14.** We use which of the following to determine the critical paths, processes, and assets of an

organization?

**A.** Business requirements

**B.** BIA

**C.** RMF

**D.** CIA triad

**15.** The cloud deployment model that features organizational ownership of the hardware and infrastructure, and usage only by members of that organization, is known as:

**A.** Private

**B.** Public

**C.** Hybrid

**D.** Motive

**16.** The cloud deployment model that features ownership by a cloud provider, with services

offered to anyone who wants to subscribe, is known as:

**A.** Private

**B.** Public

**C.** Hybrid

**D.** Latent

**17.** The cloud deployment model that features joint ownership of assets among an affinity

group is known as:

**A.** Private

**B.** Public

**C.** Hybrid

**D.** Community

**18.** If a cloud customer wants a secure, isolated sandbox in order to conduct software development

and testing, which cloud service model would probably be best?

**A.** IaaS

**B.** PaaS

**C.** SaaS

**D.** Hybrid

**19.** If a cloud customer wants a fully-operational environment with very little maintenance or administration necessary, which cloud service model would probably be best?

**A.** IaaS

**B.** PaaS

**C.** SaaS

**D.** Hybrid

**20.** If a cloud customer wants a bare-bones environment in which to replicate their own enterprise

for BC/DR purposes, which cloud service model would probably be best?

**A.** IaaS

**B.** PaaS

**C.** SaaS

**D.** Hybrid

**Chapter 1: Architectural Concepts**

**1.** B. Programming as a Service is not a common offering; the others are ubiquitous throughout the industry.

**2.** D. Virtualization allows scalable resource allocation; broadband connections allow users

to have remote access from anywhere; cryptographic connections allow for secure remote

access. Smart hubs aren’t widely used in cloud offerings.

**3.** A. Service-level agreements (SLAs) specify objective measures that define what the cloud

provider will deliver to the customer.

**4.** C. Security is usually not a profit center, and is therefore beholden to business drivers; the purpose of security is to support the business.

**5.** D. Lack of access is an availability issue.

**6.** B. CASBs don’t usually offer BC/DR/COOP services; that’s something offered by cloud

providers.

**7.** D. The data on magnetic swipe cards isn’t usually encrypted.

**8.** B. Risks, in general, can be reduced but never eliminated; cloud service, specifically, does

not eliminate risk to the cloud customer, because the customer retains a great deal of risk

after migration.

**9.** B. Backups are still just as important as ever, regardless of where your primary data and

backups are stored.

**10.** B. There are no written laws that require a cloud customer to remain with a certain cloud provider.

**11.** B. This is the definition of vendor lock-out.

**12.** B. This is a nonsense term used as a red herring.

**13.** C. Under current law, the data owner is responsible for any breaches that result in unauthorized

disclosure of PII; this includes breaches caused by contracted parties and outsources

services. The data owner is the cloud customer.

**14.** B. The business impact analysis is designed to ascertain the value of the organization’s

assets, and learn the critical paths and processes.

**15.** A. This is the definition of a private cloud model.

**16.** B. This is the definition of a public cloud model.

**17.** D. This is the definition of a community cloud model.

**18.** B. PaaS allows the cloud customer to install any kind of software, including software to be

tested, on an architecture that includes any desired OSs.

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**19.** C. SaaS is the most comprehensive cloud offering, requiring little input and administration

on the part of the cloud customer.

**20.** A. IaaS offers what is basically a hot/warm DR site, with hardware, connectivity, and utilities,

allowing the customer to build out any kind of software configuration (including choosing OSs).