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## WGU D488 – Cybersecurity Architecture & Engineering (2025/2026) | Complete Study Guide with Verified Questions & Accurate Answers

1. What is the term used to describe the assessment of whether a vendor will remain in business?  
 **Vendor viability**  
 Source code escrow  
 Vendor lock-in  
 Vendor lockout
2. Devon is using an IaaS environment and would like to provision storage that will be used as a disk attached to a server instance. What type of storage should he use?  
 Archival storage  
 Object storage  
 **Block storage**  
 Database storage
3. If a company is implementing a new security policy that requires only approved applications to run on employee workstations, which security measure should they implement?  
 Block list

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## 最新的 Courses and Certificates Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering 免費考試真題 (Q186-Q191):

### 問題 #186

A company's website is suddenly redirecting users to a suspicious landing page asking for personal information. What is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Phishing
- B. Exfiltration
- C. Ransomware
- D. Tampering

答案：D

解題說明：

The correct answer is C - Tampering.

WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) materials explain that tampering refers to unauthorized modifications of systems or data. In this case, the website being altered to redirect users to a malicious landing page indicates that an attacker has tampered with the legitimate website code or its DNS settings.

Exfiltration (A) refers to stealing data. Phishing (B) involves tricking users but not modifying a website.

Ransomware (D) encrypts systems for ransom, not cause redirection.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Tampering involves the unauthorized modification of a system or its resources, often to redirect users to malicious destinations or to alter functionality in harmful ways."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Threat Categories and Impacts

### 問題 #187

A financial services company is concerned about the potential risks associated with sensitive customer data stored on employee laptops. The company has decided to implement hardening techniques and endpoint security controls to mitigate the risk.

Which hardening technique will meet the needs of this company?

- A. Conducting regular security awareness training for employees
- B. Implementing local drive encryption on employee laptops
- C. Restricting user permissions for laptop software installation
- D. Implementing biometric authentication for laptop log-ins

答案：B

解題說明：

The correct answer is C - Implementing local drive encryption on employee laptops.

WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) explains that encryption protects sensitive data at rest, ensuring that if a laptop is lost or stolen, the data remains unreadable without the decryption key.

This control directly addresses the protection of sensitive customer data.

Restricting software installation (A) is a good security practice but does not specifically protect stored sensitive data. Biometric authentication (B) strengthens authentication but does not encrypt data. Awareness training (D) helps users behave securely but does not technically protect the data itself.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Local drive encryption protects sensitive data stored on mobile devices such as laptops, ensuring confidentiality even if the device is lost or stolen."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Endpoint Security and Device Hardening

### 問題 #188

A software development company is concerned about the potential risks associated with exploits that target vulnerabilities in the Linux operating system used by the company's servers. The company has decided to implement hardening techniques and endpoint security controls to mitigate the risk.

Which hardening technique will meet the needs of this company?

- A. Enforcing strict access control policies for all users
- B. Implementing shell restrictions
- C. Conducting regular security assessments and penetration testing
- D. **Implementing a host-based intrusion detection and prevention system**

答案: D

解題說明:

A Host-based Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (HIDPS) can detect unauthorized activity or suspicious changes at the OS level, including those specifically targeting Linux kernel modules, services, or rootkits.

NIST SP 800-94 Rev. 1:

"HIDPS software runs on individual hosts or devices in the network, analyzing inbound and outbound packets and alerting administrators to suspicious activity." HIDPS is especially effective in server environments where kernel-level visibility is critical.

#WGU Course Alignment:

Domain/System Security Engineering

Topic: Implement and monitor HIDPS on enterprise Linux servers

### 問題 #189

An IT organization has recently implemented a hybrid cloud deployment. The server team is deploying a new set of domain-joined Windows servers on cloud-based virtual machines. Users must be able to use their Active Directory credentials to sign in to applications regardless of whether they are running on Windows servers in the cloud or on-premises.

Which solution should be implemented to meet the requirements?

- A. Privileged identity management
- B. Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
- C. Two-step verification
- D. **Identity federation**

答案: D

解題說明:

The correct answer is D - Identity federation.

WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) details that identity federation enables users to authenticate using the same credentials across multiple systems and platforms, including hybrid cloud and on-premises environments. Federation facilitates Single Sign-On (SSO) and seamless authentication.

Two-step verification (A) improves authentication strength but does not federate identities. CHAP (B) is an old protocol for PPP connections. Privileged identity management (C) manages high-privilege accounts, not general user access across domains.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Identity federation allows for seamless authentication across on-premises and cloud environments by trusting external identity providers, supporting Single Sign-On (SSO) and hybrid deployments."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Federation and Identity Management Concepts

### 問題 #190

An IT team has been tasked with improving the security of a company's web applications.

Which threats should the IT team consider detecting when defending the network with a web application firewall (WAF)?

- A. Social engineering attacks
- B. Brute force attacks
- C. Phishing attacks
- D. **Structured Query Language (SQL) injection attacks**

答案: D

#### 解題說明：

The correct answer is C - Structured Query Language (SQL) injection attacks.

As per WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), a Web Application Firewall (WAF) protects web applications by filtering and monitoring HTTP traffic. It is specifically effective against attacks such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and other application-layer vulnerabilities.

Phishing (A) and social engineering (D) involve human deception, not web application vulnerabilities. Brute force attacks (B) typically target authentication but are not the primary focus of a WAF.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"A web application firewall (WAF) detects and prevents attacks against web applications, including SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS)."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Web Application Firewall and Threat Protection

#### 問題 #191

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