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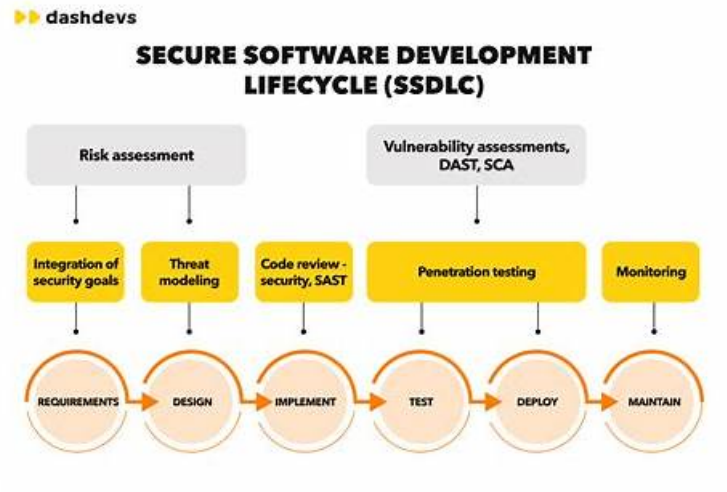

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WGU Secure-Software-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Software Architecture Types: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Architects and covers various architecture types used in large scale software systems. Learners explore different architectural models and frameworks that guide system design decisions. The content addresses how to identify and evaluate architectural patterns that best fit specific project requirements and organizational needs.

Topic 2	• Software System Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Project Managers and covers the management of large scale software systems. Learners study approaches for overseeing software projects from conception through deployment. The material focuses on coordination strategies and management techniques that ensure successful delivery of complex software solutions.
Topic 3	• Large Scale Software System Design: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Architects and covers the design and analysis of large scale software systems. Learners investigate methods for planning complex software architectures that can scale and adapt to changing requirements. The content addresses techniques for creating system designs that accommodate growth and handle increased workload demands.
Topic 4	• Design Pattern Selection and Implementation: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Developers and Software Architects and covers the selection and implementation of appropriate design patterns. Learners examine common design patterns and their applications in software development. The material focuses on understanding when and how to apply specific patterns to solve recurring design problems and improve code organization.
Topic 5	• Reliable and Secure Software Systems: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Engineers and Security Architects and covers building well structured, reliable, and secure software systems. Learners explore principles for creating software that performs consistently and protects against security threats. The content addresses methods for implementing reliability measures and security controls throughout the software development lifecycle.

WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
Which security assessment deliverable identities unmanaged code that must be kept up to date throughout the life of the product?

- A. Threat profile
- B. List of third-party software
- C. Product risk profile
- D. Metrics template

Answer: B

Explanation:
The security assessment deliverable that identifies unmanaged code that must be kept up to date throughout the life of the product is the List of third-party software. Unmanaged code refers to code that does not run under the garbage-collected environment of the .NET Common Language Runtime, and it often includes legacy code, system libraries, or code written in languages that do not support automatic memory management. Keeping a list of third-party software is crucial because it helps organizations track dependencies and ensure they are updated, patched, and compliant with security standards. This is essential for maintaining the security posture of the software over time, as outdated components can introduce vulnerabilities.
References: The references provided from the web search results support the importance of monitoring and updating software components, including unmanaged code, as part of a secure software development lifecycle12.

NEW QUESTION # 95
Which design and development deliverable contains the types of evaluations that were performed, how many times they were performed, and how many times they were re-evaluated?

- A. Security testing reports
- B. Security test execution report
- C. Remediation report
- D. Privacy compliance report

Answer: A

Explanation:
Security testing reports are the most likely deliverables to contain detailed records of evaluations, their frequency, and re-evaluations.

Here's why:
* Purpose of Security Testing Reports: These reports document the results of security testing, including:
* Types of tests: Vulnerability scans, penetration tests, code reviews, etc.
* Frequency: How often tests were conducted (e.g., per build, per release cycle).
* Re-evaluations: If vulnerabilities were discovered, these reports will track whether and how often those were retested after remediation.
* Focus on Testing: The question specifically emphasizes evaluations, which aligns with the core content of security testing reports.

NEW QUESTION # 96
Which type of security analysis is performed by injecting malformed data into open interfaces of an executable or running application and is most commonly executed during the testing or deployment phases of the SDLC?

- A. Manual Code Review
- B. Dynamic Analysis
- C. Fuzz Testing
- D. Static Analysis

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 97
Using a web-based common vulnerability scoring system (CVSS) calculator, a security response team member performed an assessment on a reported vulnerability in the user authentication component of the company's now product. The base score of the vulnerability was 8.3 and changed to 9.4 after adjusting temporal and environmental metrics.
Which rating would CVSS assign this vulnerability?

- A. Low seventy
- B. Critical severity
- C. High seventy
- D. Medium severity

Answer: B

Explanation:
The task described involves assessing a document management application that has been in use for many years to ensure compliance with organizational policies. This typically falls under the category of a security strategy for legacy code. Legacy code refers to software that has been around for a while and may not have been designed with current security standards or organizational policies in mind. A security strategy for legacy code would involve reviewing and updating the application to meet current security requirements and organizational policies, ensuring that it remains secure and compliant over time.
References: The answer is based on standard practices for managing and securing legacy software systems, which include regular assessments and updates to align with current security standards and organizational policies1.

NEW QUESTION # 98
Which DKEAD category has a risk rating based on the threat exploit's potential level of harm?

- A. Damage potential
- B. Exploitability
- C. Affected users
- D. Reproducibility

Answer: A

Explanation:
The DKEAD category that has a risk rating based on the threat exploit's potential level of harm is Damage potential. This category assesses the total damage or impact that a threat could cause if it is exploited by an attacker. The risk rating in this category is determined by evaluating the severity of the potential damage, which could range from information disclosure to complete system destruction or loss of system availability.
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DREAD Threat Modeling1

OWASP Risk Rating Methodology2
DREAD Threat Modeling: An Introduction to Qualitative Risk Analysis3

NEW QUESTION # 99
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