

試験の準備方法-素敵なSecure-Software-Design試験対策試験-真実的なSecure-Software-Design試験勉強書



ちなみに、It-Passports Secure-Software-Designの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gWfDL0NVNy3H2OHx6hgkg5W_VPzeAnzc

Secure-Software-Designの調査問題には、良い仕事を見つけて迅速に昇進するのに役立つ多くの有用で役立つ知識が含まれています。弊社のSecure-Software-Designテストpdfは上級専門家によって精巧に編集されており、時代の傾向に合わせて頻繁に更新されています。教材を購入する前に、まずウェブ上でSecure-Software-Design試験実践教材の紹介をご覧ください。または、Secure-Software-Design試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードして、品質を確認することもできます。

WGU Secure-Software-Design 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

>> Secure-Software-Design試験対策 <<

WGU Secure-Software-Design試験勉強書 & Secure-Software-Design実際試

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当社It-PassportsのSecure-Software-Design試験資料は、約98%~100%の高い合格率と、高い合格率の両方を高めて、テストに合格するのがほとんど困難ではないことを示しています。Secure-Software-Design試験シミュレーションは、認定された専門家の勤勉な労働者からのリソースと実際の試験に基づいて編集され、過去数年の試験用紙を授与するため、非常に実用的です。Secure-Software-Design試験問題の質問と回答の内容は洗練されており、最も重要な情報に焦点を当てています。クライアントが実際のSecure-Software-Design試験の雰囲気とベースに慣れるために、試験を刺激する機能を提供します。

WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam 認定 Secure-Software-Design 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 # 69

Using a web-based common vulnerability scoring system (CVSS) calculator, a security response team member performed an assessment on a reported vulnerability in the company's claims intake component. The base score of the vulnerability was 3.5 and changed to 5.9 after adjusting temporal and environmental metrics.

Which rating would CVSS assign this vulnerability?

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

正解: B

解説:

The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) uses the following ranges to determine the severity rating of a vulnerability:

- * 0.1 - 3.9: Low severity
- * 4.0 - 6.9: Medium severity
- * 7.0 - 8.9: High severity
- * 9.0 - 10.0: Critical severity

Since the adjusted score for the vulnerability is 5.9, it falls within the High severity range.

References:

CVSS v3.1 Specification Document - FIRST: <https://www.first.org/cvss/specification-document> National Vulnerability Database (NVD) - NIST: <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss>

質問 # 70

Which question reflects the security change management component of the change management process?

- A. Which security objectives are required by the software?
- B. How critical is the software to meeting the customers' mission?
- **C. How is remote administration secured?**
- D. What threats are possible in the environment where the software will be operating?

正解: C

解説:

Option D best addresses security change management, here's why:

- * Focus on Change: The question directly asks about a modification to how remote administration is secured. This aligns with the core goal of security change management, which is to evaluate and control the security implications of changes to systems.
- * Security-Specific: The question is explicitly concerned with security, not general functionality or requirements.
- * Practical Aspect: Remote administration access is a frequent target for attackers, making it a common area for security change management scrutiny.

質問 # 71

An individual is developing a software application that has a back-end database and is concerned that a malicious user may run the following SQL query to pull information about all accounts from the database:

```
SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE accountID= " ' or '1'='1';
```

Which technique should be used to detect this vulnerability without running the source codes?

- A. Static analysis
- B. Cross-site scripting
- C. Dynamic analysis
- D. Fuzz testing

正解: A

解説:

Static analysis is a method used to detect vulnerabilities in software without executing the code. It involves examining the codebase for patterns that are indicative of security issues, such as SQL injection vulnerabilities. This technique can identify potential threats and weaknesses by analyzing the code's structure, syntax, and data flow.

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Static analysis as a means to identify security vulnerabilities¹.

The importance of static analysis in the early stages of the SDLC to prevent security issues².

Learning-based approaches to fix SQL injection vulnerabilities using static analysis³.

質問 # 72

What are the three primary goals of the secure software development process?

- A. Cost, speed to market, and profitability
- B. Performance, reliability, and maintainability
- C. Confidentiality, integrity, and availability
- D. Redundancy, scalability, and portability

正解: C

解説:

The three primary goals of the secure software development process, often referred to as the CIA triad, are confidentiality, integrity, and availability. These principles form the cornerstone of security considerations in the software development life cycle (SDLC).

* Confidentiality ensures that sensitive information is accessed only by authorized individuals and systems. This involves implementing access controls and encryption to protect data from unauthorized access.

* Integrity refers to maintaining the accuracy and consistency of data across its lifecycle. This means that the data is not altered or tampered with by unauthorized entities. Techniques like checksums and digital signatures help ensure data integrity.

* Availability ensures that information and resources are accessible to authorized users when needed. This involves creating resilient systems that can withstand attacks and recover quickly from any disruptions.

By integrating these security goals into each phase of the SDLC, from planning and design to development, testing, and maintenance, organizations can create more secure software systems that are resilient to cyber threats.

References: The information provided here is verified as per the Secure Software Design documents and best practices in the field, as outlined by sources such as Snyk¹, GeeksforGeeks², and SAFECODE³.

質問 # 73

In which step of the PASTA threat modeling methodology will the team capture infrastructure, application, and software dependencies?

- A. Define objectives
- B. Risk and impact analysis
- C. Attack modeling
- D. Define technical scope

正解: D

解説:

The step of the PASTA threat modeling methodology where the team will capture infrastructure, application, and software dependencies is the Define technical scope step. This step involves detailing the technical elements of the project, which includes understanding and documenting the infrastructure, applications, and software dependencies that are critical to the system's operation.

: The PASTA (Process for Attack Simulation and Threat Analysis) threat modeling methodology is a seven- step process that includes defining the technical scope as a critical step for capturing the necessary technical details of the system being analyzed [23].

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Secure-Software-Design試験勉強書: <https://www.it-passports.com/Secure-Software-Design.html>

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