

Valid WGU Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering Exam Objectives, New Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering Exam Book

WGU C726 CYBERSECURITY ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT ACTUAL EXAM 2025/2026 COMPLETE QUESTIONS BANK AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH RATIONALES || 100% GUARANTEED PASS <NEWEST VERSION>

1. Cybersecurity architecture- ANSWER ✓is about how to weave together the various security mechanisms and capability into a coherent whole that is effective in thwarting adversaries from accomplishing their strategic attack goals. Architecture requires effective building blocks as discussed up to this point in the course, and, just as importantly, how to place and connect those building blocks in the proper manner using design principles.
2. Murphy's Law- ANSWER ✓Prevent failures before they occur
Detect failures when they occur
Recover from failures when they are detected
Tolerate failures until the system recovers
3. Design Flaws- ANSWER ✓The return on investment of eliminating faults early in the development process is significant. It is up to 100 times more expensive to fix faults discovered in the maintenance phase than in the design phase.

Security flaws fixed in the design phase means the flaw was caught in the beginning of the process.

Security flaws fixed in the implementation stage costs 6.5 times what it

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WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1/D488) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

A project manager is working on a project that involves securing the network of a tall building. The manager is tasked with managing these risks effectively to ensure the successful completion of the project within a given time frame and budget. The manager identified multiple potential risks associated with the project.

What is the next step in the risk management life cycle?

- A. Review
- B. Identify
- C. Control
- **D. Assess**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - Assess.

As per WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) materials, after risks have been identified, the next step in the risk management life cycle is to assess them. Assessment involves analyzing and prioritizing the risks based on their potential impact and likelihood. Only after assessment can proper strategies be formulated for controlling and mitigating the risks.

Identification (A) occurs before assessment, while reviewing (B) and controlling (D) happen later in the process.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Following the identification of risks, the risk management process proceeds to risk assessment, where risks are analyzed and prioritized based on likelihood and impact to guide mitigation efforts."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Risk Management Process

NEW QUESTION # 60

An on-call security engineer has been notified after business hours that a possible threat could be impacting production applications.

Which type of threat intelligence should be used by first responders?

- A. Strategic
- B. Operational
- C. Commodity malware
- **D. Tactical**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A - Tactical.

Based on WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) study material, tactical threat intelligence provides

technical details such as indicators of compromise (IOCs), IP addresses, file hashes, domain names, and other evidence needed to detect and respond to threats immediately. This type of intelligence is used by security teams to perform real-time monitoring and incident response.

Operational intelligence (C) addresses campaigns or actor behavior but is not immediately actionable.

Strategic intelligence (D) provides high-level, long-term threat trends. Commodity malware (B) refers to low-level malware types, not intelligence classifications.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Tactical threat intelligence focuses on technical indicators of compromise (IOCs) and immediate actionable information that responders use to detect and contain active threats."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Threat Intelligence Concepts

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which software allows the user to easily access the hardware of a computer?

- A. FTP client
- B. Productivity
- C. Application
- **D. Operating system**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The operating system (OS) is the primary software that manages all the hardware and other software on a computer. It acts as an intermediary between users and the computer hardware. The OS handles basic tasks such as controlling and allocating memory, prioritizing system requests, controlling input and output devices, facilitating networking, and managing files. Examples include Windows, macOS, and Linux.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A software development company uses file transfer protocol (FTP) to transfer software code between different teams.

Which security control is essential for protecting the integrity of software code that is transferred using FTP?

- A. Enforcing strict access controls can limit the number of users with access to the FTP server and prevent unauthorized access.
- **B. Calculating and comparing the hash values of the software code before and after transfer using FTP can help detect any changes and ensure the integrity of the code.**
- C. Regularly backing up the software code stored in the FTP server and having a disaster recovery plan can help ensure the integrity of the software code.
- D. Implementing intrusion detection and prevention systems can help detect and prevent unauthorized access to the FTP server and software code.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B - Calculating and comparing the hash values of the software code before and after transfer using FTP can help detect any changes and ensure the integrity of the code.

According to WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), verifying the integrity of transferred files can be done by using cryptographic hash functions. Comparing pre- and post-transfer hashes ensures that the data was not tampered with during transmission.

Intrusion detection (B) focuses on unauthorized access. Access control (C) protects the server but does not ensure file integrity.

Backups (D) provide data recovery but do not validate file integrity during transfers.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Hashing verifies data integrity by allowing a comparison of original and received file values, ensuring no tampering occurred during transit."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Data Integrity Assurance

NEW QUESTION # 63

A company is developing a new system to process personal information about its customers, including their names, addresses, and

purchase histories.

Which term describes the process of identifying and evaluating the potential effects that the new system may have on the privacy of personal information and developing strategies to mitigate those risks?

- A. Business continuity planning (BCP)
- **B. Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)**
- C. Risk management
- D. Disaster recovery (DR)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA).

According to WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), a DPIA is conducted to assess how personal data is collected, stored, and processed, evaluating potential privacy impacts and defining measures to mitigate risks. This is essential for compliance with privacy laws and regulations, especially in systems handling sensitive customer information.

DR (A) and BCP (B) are about operational recovery, not data privacy. Risk management (D) is broader and not focused solely on privacy impact.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"A Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) evaluates the effects of processing activities on the privacy of individuals and develops strategies to mitigate privacy risks."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Data Privacy and Protection Strategies

NEW QUESTION # 64

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