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WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which item must be examined in detail when evaluating the risks associated with a new software as a service (SaaS) solution?

- **A. Historical availability of services**
- B. Use of low-level accounts for administrative tasks
- C. Leverage of multi-factor authentication for all cloud access
- D. Maintenance releases or patches to install

Answer: A

Explanation:

When evaluating the risks of a new Software as a Service (SaaS) solution, the historical availability of services must be examined in detail. Managing Cloud principles explain that availability is a critical risk factor because customers rely entirely on the provider to deliver uninterrupted access to applications and data.

Reviewing historical uptime, outage frequency, and incident response performance provides insight into the provider's operational maturity and resilience. Past availability metrics help organizations assess whether the SaaS provider can meet business continuity, disaster recovery, and service level expectations.

The other options represent security controls or operational activities but are not primary risk indicators during SaaS evaluation.

Administrative account usage and multi-factor authentication relate to access controls, while patching is managed by the provider in SaaS environments. Therefore, historical availability is the most relevant item to assess.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which strategy will reduce the impact of risk in the business continuity and disaster recovery planning process?

- **A. Mitigation**
- B. Avoidance
- C. Acceptance
- D. Insurance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk mitigation reduces the impact of risk within BCDR planning. Managing Cloud principles explain that mitigation involves implementing controls and safeguards to lessen the likelihood or severity of adverse events.

Examples include redundancy, backups, failover mechanisms, and monitoring. These measures do not eliminate risk but significantly reduce operational disruption and data loss when incidents occur.

Insurance transfers financial risk, avoidance eliminates activities, and acceptance acknowledges risk without action. Therefore, mitigation is the correct strategy for reducing impact.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which jurisdictional data protection was enacted in the United States to avoid forced disclosure from ISPs?

- A. APP11.1
- B. APP8
- **C. Stored Communications Act (SCA)**
- D. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Stored Communications Act (SCA) is a United States jurisdictional data protection law enacted to limit and regulate forced disclosure of electronic communications by internet service providers. Managing Cloud principles describe the SCA as a legal framework that governs how stored electronic communications and customer data may be accessed by government entities.

The act establishes requirements for warrants, subpoenas, and court orders before service providers can disclose stored data. This

protection is particularly relevant in cloud environments, where service providers store large volumes of customer data on behalf of organizations.

The other options are incorrect. APP8 and APP11.1 are Australian Privacy Principles, and GDPR applies to the European Union. Therefore, the Stored Communications Act is the correct U.S. jurisdictional protection.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which cloud storage design is based on a hierarchical system?

- A. Block
- B. Database
- C. Object
- **D. File**

Answer: D

Explanation:

File storage is based on a hierarchical system. Managing Cloud principles explain that file storage organizes data using directories and subdirectories, forming a tree-like structure familiar to traditional file systems.

This hierarchy allows users and applications to navigate folders and files using paths. File storage is commonly used for shared file systems, home directories, and content repositories that require structured organization.

Block storage organizes data into fixed-size blocks without hierarchy, object storage uses flat addressing with metadata, and databases use structured tables. Therefore, file storage is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which cloud computing service model allows customers to run their own application code without configuring the server environment?

- **A. Platform as a service (PaaS)**
- B. Data science as a service (DSaaS)
- C. Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
- D. Software as a service (SaaS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Platform as a Service (PaaS) allows customers to focus on writing and deploying code without managing the underlying infrastructure. The provider manages the operating system, runtime, and middleware, enabling faster development cycles and reduced administrative overhead.

IaaS would require the customer to configure servers and operating systems, SaaS provides ready-to-use applications, and DSaaS is a specialized category for analytics.

By abstracting the infrastructure, PaaS accelerates innovation and reduces operational burden but also limits flexibility in some cases. Security responsibilities under PaaS focus on application-level controls, while the provider handles infrastructure-level protections.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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