

# Managing-Cloud-Security問題集 & Managing-Cloud-Security受験準備

## Managing Cloud Security - C838 - Final Review Questions and Verified Answers

When is the MOST optimal time to determine if data is classified as secure?

The Creation phase is the most optimal time to classify data as secure. When data is created during the create phase, the sensitivity of the data is known.

Discretionary Access Control (DAC)

DAC is when the owner of the document is responsible for defining the limits on a per-document basis.

PII - Direct Identifiers & Indirect Identifiers

Indirect Identifiers - General information, requires more research to id person

Direct Identifiers - Specific. Directly id a person

Block Storage Characteristics

> Files are stored as sectors on a drive

> Format of virtual machine disks

> VMs and servers use this type of storage

> Database will store files on this type of storage

> Storage is in a hierarchical structure

P.S. TopexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいManaging-Cloud-Securityダンプ：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=16QrWyVDYfAF5\\_EFXMwa18gswyDL9PUT](https://drive.google.com/open?id=16QrWyVDYfAF5_EFXMwa18gswyDL9PUT)

今競争の激しいIT業界で地位を固めたいですが、WGU Managing-Cloud-Security認証試験に合格しなければなりません。IT業界ではさらに強くなるために強い専門知識が必要です。WGU Managing-Cloud-Security認証試験に合格することが簡単ではなくて、WGU Managing-Cloud-Security証明書は君にとってはIT業界に入るの一つの手づるになるかもしれません。しかし必ずしも大量の時間とエネルギーで復習しなくて、弊社が丹精にできあがった問題集を使って、試験なんて問題ではありません。

今の競争の激しいIT業界の中にWGU Managing-Cloud-Security認定試験に合格して、自分の社会地位を高めることができます。弊社のIT業で経験豊富な専門家たちが正確で、合理的なWGU Managing-Cloud-Security「WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02)」認証問題集を作り上げました。弊社の勉強の商品を選んで、多くの時間とエネルギーを節約することもできます。

>> Managing-Cloud-Security問題集 <<

## Managing-Cloud-Security受験準備 & Managing-Cloud-Security必殺問題集

あなたはまだ何を待っているのですか。機会が一回だけありますよ。いまWGUのManaging-Cloud-Security試験問題のフルバージョンを取ることができます。Topexamというサイトをクリックしたらあなたの願いを果たせます。あなたが最も良いWGUのManaging-Cloud-Security試験トレーニング資料を見つけましたから、Topexamの問題と解答を安心して利用してください。きっと試験に合格しますよ。

## WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) 認定 Managing-Cloud-Security 試験 問題 (Q98-Q103):

### 質問 # 98

Which risk is unable to be highlighted from the outset in a cloud services contract?

- A. Sunsetting of aging technology
- **B. Result of an unforeseen event**
- C. Introduction of new technology
- D. Changes resulting from contract renewals

正解: B

解説:

Risks resulting from an unforeseen event cannot be fully highlighted at the outset of a cloud services contract. Managing Cloud principles explain that contracts can address known risks, anticipated changes, and planned lifecycle events, but they cannot predict all future incidents.

Unforeseen events may include unexpected geopolitical changes, novel cyber threats, global outages, or extraordinary disasters. While contracts may include force majeure clauses or general risk language, the specific nature and impact of such events cannot be precisely defined in advance.

The introduction or retirement of technology and contract renewal changes can typically be anticipated and negotiated. Therefore, unforeseen events represent the risk that cannot be fully highlighted initially.

### 質問 # 99

Under which jurisdiction do General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) guidelines apply?

- A. Australia
- B. United States of America
- **C. European Union**
- D. China

正解: C

解説:

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) applies under the jurisdiction of the European Union.

Managing Cloud documentation explains that GDPR governs the collection, processing, storage, and transfer of personal data belonging to individuals within EU member states.

GDPR applies not only to organizations physically located in the European Union but also to organizations outside the EU that process or control EU residents' personal data. This broad scope makes GDPR one of the most influential data protection regulations affecting cloud services globally.

The regulation mandates strict requirements related to consent, data minimization, breach notification, and data subject rights.

Organizations using cloud services must ensure that their providers support GDPR compliance requirements.

The other jurisdictions listed have their own privacy regulations but are not governed by GDPR. Therefore, the correct jurisdiction is the European Union.

### 質問 # 100

A customer service representative needs to verify a customer's private information, but the representative does not need to see all the information. Which technique should the service provider use to protect the privacy of the customer?

- A. Encryption
- B. Tokenization
- **C. Masking**
- D. Hashing

正解: C

解説:

Data masking is a privacy-preserving technique that replaces sensitive fields with obfuscated or partial values while retaining usability. For example, displaying only the last four digits of a Social Security Number or credit card number. This allows a representative to

verify identity without accessing the full data set.

Hashing and encryption protect data at rest or in transit, but they do not allow selective partial display.

Tokenization substitutes sensitive data with unique tokens but is typically used for storage and processing rather than interactive verification. Masking, on the other hand, is specifically designed for scenarios where a user must work with limited but recognizable data.

By using masking, organizations enforce the principle of least privilege, reduce exposure of sensitive information, and align with privacy standards such as PCI DSS and GDPR.

#### 質問 # 101

Which cloud infrastructure risk is the responsibility of the cloud provider?

- A. Security governance
- **B. Physical security**
- C. Data security
- D. Application security

正解: B

解説:

Physical security is a cloud infrastructure risk that is the responsibility of the cloud provider. Managing Cloud principles explain that providers are responsible for securing data center facilities, including buildings, hardware, power systems, and environmental controls.

This includes access controls, surveillance, guards, and protection against physical threats such as theft, vandalism, and natural disasters. Customers do not have physical access to cloud data centers and therefore rely entirely on the provider to manage these risks.

Data security and application security are typically shared responsibilities, while security governance is largely the customer's responsibility. Therefore, physical security is the correct answer.

#### 質問 # 102

An organization is implementing a new hybrid cloud deployment. Before granting access to any of the resources, the security team wants to ensure that all employees are checked against a database to see if they are allowed to access the requested resource.

Which type of security control is the organization leveraging for its employees?

- A. Web application firewall (WAF)
- B. Authentication
- C. Antispyware program
- **D. Authorization**

正解: D

解説:

The described control is authorization, which occurs after authentication. Authorization determines what resources a user can access based on their role, attributes, or policies stored in an access control database.

Authentication confirms identity, but authorization validates permissions. WAFs protect applications from malicious traffic, and antispyware tools detect malware. Neither applies to access decisions.

By checking users against a database of permissions, the organization enforces the principle of least privilege, ensuring employees only access the resources necessary for their role. This strengthens data protection, reduces insider threats, and aligns with compliance requirements for access governance.

#### 質問 # 103

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あなたのための選択。TopexamのManaging-Cloud-Security試験準備の利点をいくつかご紹介いたします。学習教材は、お客様が進歩するための高効率な準備時間を保証します。これは主に、コンテンツとレイアウトの素晴らしい組織に起因し、WGU学習プロセス。Managing-Cloud-Securityガイド急流に興味がある場合は、すぐにご連絡ください。Managing-Cloud-SecurityのWGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02)認定を取得するための最大の熱意を示します。



