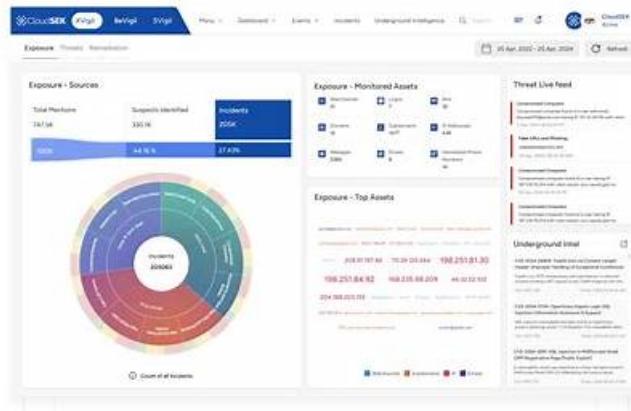


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WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

An organization is reviewing a contract from a cloud service provider and wants to ensure that all aspects of the contract are adhered to by the cloud service provider. Which control will allow the organization to verify that the cloud provider is meeting its obligations?

- A. Confidential computing
- B. Regulatory oversight
- C. Continuous monitoring
- D. Incident management

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Continuous monitoring is the control that allows organizations to actively verify that a cloud provider is fulfilling contractual and compliance obligations. This involves automated collection and analysis of operational, security, and performance data. It enables organizations to ensure that service-level agreements (SLAs) are being honored and that compliance requirements are being met in real time.

While regulatory oversight is provided by external authorities and incident management is reactive in nature, continuous monitoring is a proactive approach. It allows customers to maintain visibility into provider operations. Confidential computing focuses on data protection but does not verify contract adherence.

By employing continuous monitoring, organizations establish transparency and accountability. It also supports audit processes by providing evidence that controls remain effective over time. This reduces risk associated with outsourcing critical functions to a cloud provider and ensures resilience against potential provider-side failures.

NEW QUESTION # 49

An organization is implementing a new hybrid cloud deployment and wants all employees to provide a username, password, and security token before accessing any of the cloud resources. Which type of security control is the organization leveraging for its employees?

- A. Authorization
- **B. Authentication**
- C. Access control list (ACL)
- D. Web application firewall (WAF)

Answer: B**Explanation:**

The requirement for a username, password, and security token describes authentication—the process of verifying the identity of a user. By requiring multiple factors (something you know + something you have), the organization is implementing multifactor authentication (MFA).

Authorization defines what resources a user can access after authentication. WAFs protect web applications, and ACLs specify rules for allowed or denied traffic, but neither validate user identity.

Authentication ensures that only legitimate users gain access to cloud resources. In hybrid environments, MFA is a strong safeguard against credential theft and phishing attacks, providing assurance that identities are genuine before authorization decisions are made.

NEW QUESTION # 50

A security analyst is tasked with compiling a report of all people who used a system between two dates. The thorough report must include information about how long and how often the system was used. Which information should the analyst ensure is in the report?

- A. Informational logs and message of the day
- B. Environmental errors and 802.1x logs
- **C. User identifications and access timestamps**
- D. User commands and error timestamps

Answer: C**Explanation:**

To provide a comprehensive report of system usage, the most important elements are user identifications (IDs) and access timestamps. These data points record who accessed the system, at what time, and for how long. Together, they allow the analyst to determine frequency and duration of use, which is essential for both operational auditing and security oversight.

Other options, such as informational logs or error logs, may provide context but do not directly answer the requirement of identifying users and usage patterns. For instance, 802.1x logs are related to network authentication, while commands or error timestamps reveal activity details but not the overall access history.

Collecting and analyzing IDs and timestamps supports compliance with regulatory frameworks like ISO 27001 and SOC 2, which require clear audit trails. It also provides accountability and supports investigations in case of unauthorized access or misuse. By including these elements, the analyst ensures the report meets internal and external requirements for system monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 51

An accountant in an organization is allowed access to a company's human resources database only to adjust the number of hours that the organization's employees have worked in a fiscal year. However, the accountant modifies an employee's personal information. Which part of the STRIDE model describes this situation?

- A. Denial of service
- B. Spoofing
- C. Tampering
- D. Elevation of privilege

Answer: C

Explanation:

The STRIDE threat model identifies six categories: Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information disclosure, Denial of service, and Elevation of privilege. In this scenario, the accountant modified data they were not authorized to change. This is an act of Tampering, which refers to unauthorized alteration of data or systems.

Spoofing would involve impersonating another identity, denial of service would block availability, and elevation of privilege would involve gaining higher access rights. The accountant already had legitimate access but misused it to alter data outside their scope of responsibility.

Tampering compromises data integrity, one of the pillars of the CIA triad. In cloud and enterprise systems, safeguards against tampering include role-based access control, least privilege, and auditing to detect unauthorized changes. Recognizing this as tampering helps in identifying insider misuse and implementing compensating controls.

NEW QUESTION # 52

An organization is planning for an upcoming Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) audit and wants to ensure that only relevant files are included in the audit materials. Which process should the organization use to ensure that the relevant files are identified?

- A. Categorization
- B. Tokenization
- C. Normalization
- D. Anonymization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Categorization is the process of systematically identifying and classifying files according to content and relevance. In preparation for a PCI DSS audit, it is critical to identify which files fall within scope-those that contain cardholder data or impact its security.

Normalization adjusts data format, tokenization substitutes sensitive data with tokens, and anonymization removes identifiers. While useful, none directly address the task of isolating "relevant files" for audit.

Categorization ensures that files are grouped correctly, allowing auditors to focus on the proper scope and preventing unnecessary exposure of unrelated data.

This step aligns with PCI DSS requirements that limit scope to systems and data directly affecting cardholder data security. Proper categorization streamlines audits and demonstrates effective data governance.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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