

Managing-Cloud-Security日本語、Managing-Cloud-Security合格体験記



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>> Managing-Cloud-Security日本語 <<

有難いManaging-Cloud-Security日本語試験-試験の準備方法-最高のManaging-Cloud-Security合格体験記

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WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) 認定 Managing-Cloud-Security 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

質問 # 29

Which steps should an organization take to avoid risk when dealing with software licensing?

- A. It should ensure it has the correct type of license.
- B. It should ensure it only uses closed-source licenses.
- C. It should ensure it has the correct location to store licenses.
- D. It should ensure it only uses open-source licenses.

正解: A

解説:

The primary safeguard against licensing risk is ensuring the organization has the correct type of license.

Software licenses define usage rights, limitations, and legal obligations. Using software outside of license terms can lead to legal penalties, financial fines, and reputational damage.

Location of licenses is a management issue, not a risk control. Restricting usage to closed-source or open-source alone is not practical, as both models require compliance with license agreements.

Correct licensing includes verifying user counts, subscription terms, geographic restrictions, and intended use.

It also involves monitoring for unauthorized installations and conducting regular audits. Proper license management ensures legal compliance, cost control, and operational continuity.

質問 # 30

A user creates new financial documents that will be stored in the cloud. Which action should the user take before uploading the documents to protect them against threats such as packet capture and on-path attacks?

- A. Encryption
- B. Metadata labeling
- C. Change tracking
- D. Hashing

正解: A

解説:

Before transmitting sensitive financial data to the cloud, the best defense against interception threats like packet capture and man-in-the-middle attacks is encryption. Encryption protects data in transit by converting plain text into cipher text, which can only be deciphered with the correct keys.

Hashing provides integrity verification but does not secure confidentiality. Change tracking monitors modifications but does not prevent interception. Metadata labeling adds context but does not protect against on-path attackers.

Using strong encryption protocols (e.g., TLS) ensures that even if traffic is intercepted, the attacker cannot read the data. Encryption also aligns with compliance requirements such as PCI DSS, which mandates encryption for financial data during transmission. By encrypting before upload, the user ensures end-to-end confidentiality across potentially insecure networks.

質問 # 31

Which technology prevents the environment from being over-controlled with performance-degrading security measures for applications?

- A. Runtime Application Self-Protection (RASP)
- B. Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)
- C. Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
- D. Quality of Service (QoS)

正解: A

解説:

Runtime Application Self-Protection (RASP) prevents environments from being over-controlled with performance-degrading security measures. Managing Cloud guidance explains that RASP operates from within the application, monitoring behavior and responding to threats in real time.

Because RASP provides contextual awareness of application logic, it reduces the need for excessive external security controls such as heavy network filtering or constant scanning. This minimizes performance impact while maintaining effective protection against attacks like injection, unauthorized access, and misuse of application functions.

QoS manages traffic prioritization, DDoS describes an attack type, and IDS detects threats but does not prevent over-control. Therefore, RASP is the correct technology.

質問 # 32

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

- A. Changes resulting from contract renewals

- B. Result of an unforeseen event
- C. Introduction of new technology
- D. Sunsetting of aging technology

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 # 33

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

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 34

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Managing-Cloud-Security合格体験記: <https://www.jpctestking.com/Managing-Cloud-Security-exam.html>

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