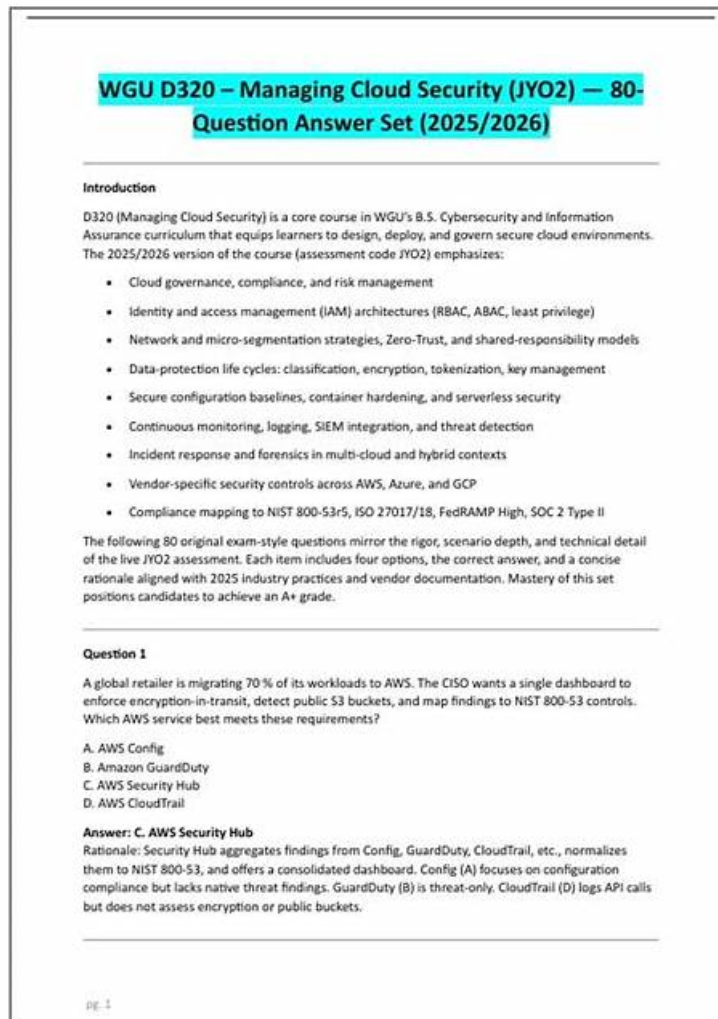


# 2026 WGU Managing-Cloud-Security: High Hit-Rate Visual WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) Cert Test



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## WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which security control could be implemented as part of a layered physical defense at a cloud hosting site?

- A. Video surveillance capability
- B. Access control enforcement
- C. Background checks
- D. Multifactor authentication

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Video surveillance capability is a key security control used as part of a layered physical defense at a cloud hosting site. Managing Cloud principles explain that physical security relies on multiple overlapping controls to deter, detect, and respond to unauthorized physical access.

Video surveillance provides continuous monitoring of data center facilities, including entrances, exits, server rooms, and perimeter boundaries. It acts as both a deterrent and a detection mechanism, enabling real-time observation and post-incident investigation. Surveillance footage supports incident response, forensic analysis, and compliance requirements.

Access control enforcement and multifactor authentication are primarily logical or administrative controls, while background checks are personnel security measures. Although important, they are not physical perimeter controls. Therefore, video surveillance capability is the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Which guide remedies the challenge of the international nature of cloud forensics and is known for becoming the premier standard for eDiscovery?

- A. ISO/IEC 27037:2012
- B. ISO/IEC 27050-1:2016
- C. ISO/IEC 27042:2015
- D. ISO/IEC 27041:2015

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 27050-1:2016 is the guide that addresses the international challenges of cloud forensics and is recognized as the premier standard for electronic discovery (eDiscovery). Managing Cloud documentation explains that eDiscovery involves identifying, collecting, preserving, and producing electronically stored information in legal proceedings.

This standard provides guidance for handling digital evidence across jurisdictions, which is especially important in cloud environments where data may reside in multiple countries. It establishes consistent processes and terminology to support legal defensibility and compliance.

The other ISO standards address evidence handling, investigation readiness, or incident management, but ISO /IEC 27050 specifically focuses on eDiscovery. Therefore, ISO/IEC 27050-1:2016 is the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

Which action should a customer take to add an extra layer of protection to the data stored in a public cloud environment?

- A. Use database activity monitoring (DAM)
- B. Use block storage instead of file storage
- C. Use additional encryption for sensitive files and folders
- D. Use web application firewalls (WAFs)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

While cloud providers typically offer built-in encryption, customers should apply additional encryption for sensitive data to maintain defense-in-depth. Encrypting files and folders before uploading them ensures that even if provider-side protections fail, data remains confidential.

WAFs protect applications from web threats, DAM tools monitor database use, and block storage versus file storage is an architecture choice. None of these directly provide an extra protective layer for stored data.

By maintaining control of their encryption keys, customers ensure compliance with data protection standards such as GDPR, HIPAA, or PCI DSS. This practice also mitigates insider threats within the provider's environment and supports secure multi-cloud strategies. Encryption remains the strongest safeguard for protecting sensitive files in public cloud storage.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

Which phase of the cloud data lifecycle implements the file, block, or object type of cloud architecture?

- A. Archive
- B. Create
- C. Share
- **D. Store**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Store phase of the cloud data lifecycle is responsible for maintaining data in cloud storage systems and is where file, block, and object storage architectures are implemented. Managing Cloud documentation explains that once data is created and prepared, it must be stored using appropriate storage technologies that support availability, durability, scalability, and performance requirements. File storage is commonly used for shared access and hierarchical file systems, block storage supports high-performance workloads such as databases and virtual machines, and object storage is optimized for scalability and unstructured data. All these storage models fall under the Store phase because they represent how data is retained and managed at rest within the cloud environment. The Archive phase focuses on long-term retention and cost optimization, often using cold or infrequent access storage. The Create phase is concerned with generating data, and the Share phase involves distributing data to other users or systems. None of these phases define the architectural storage models used to hold data.

Therefore, the Store phase is the correct answer, as it directly implements the underlying cloud storage architectures required to securely and efficiently manage data.

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

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