

WRT유효한 공부문제 & WRT높은 통과율 덤프문제

PeopleCert DevSecOps PeopleCert DevSecOps Exam 2

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최신 PeopleCert DevOps DevSecOps 무료 샘플문제 (Q28-Q33):

질문 #28
An organization does not allow servers to be upgraded.
The scenario BEST describes which of the following?

- A. Mutable infrastructure
- B. Data integrity
- C. Data security
- D. **Immutable infrastructure**

정답 D

질문 #29
The Open Web Application Security Project @ (OWASP) is a nonprofit and open community that supports the goals of DevSecOps that provides many resources to the community.
Which of the following BEST represents a key resource that they make available to the community?

- A. **Security and auditing guidelines**
- B. Open-source testing procedures
- C. Training and certification courses
- D. A maturity model for assessment

정답 A

질문 #30
Which of the following BEST describes an example of an insider threat?

- A. Other competitors
- B. Non-malicious attackers
- C. The general public
- D. **Disgruntled employees**

정답 D

질문 #31
Visual, tactile, and auditory are modalities of formal learning.
Which of the following is BEST described as the fourth major modality of formal learning?

- A. Story based
- B. **Observe live**
- C. Kinesthetic

DevSecOps 유효한 시험자료 & DevSecOps 최신 업데이트된 전문 문제

ITDumpsKR WRT 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SYdVqMtP_-Ht9l8wP9OU27MGYLNi9EA8

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여러분이 다른 사이트에서도 IICRC 인증 WRT 시험 관련 덤프 자료를 보셨을 것입니다 하지만 우리 ITDumpsKR의 자료만의 최고의 전문가들이 만들어낸 제일 전면적이고 또 최신 업데이트일 것입니다. 우리 덤프의 문제와 답으로 여러분은 꼭 한번에 IICRC 인증 WRT 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다.

>> WRT유효한 공부문제 <<

IICRC WRT높은 통과율 덤프문제 & WRT퍼펙트 공부문제

많은 시간과 돈이 필요 없습니다. 30분이란 특별 학습 가이드로 여러분은 IICRC WRT 인증 시험을 한번에 통과할 수 있습니다. ITDumpsKR에서 IICRC WRT 시험 자료의 문제와 답이 실제 시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷한 덤프만 제공합니다.

최신 IICRC Restoration WRT 무료 샘플문제 (Q84-Q89):

질문 # 84

Which product is designed to eliminate the targeted organisms but not necessarily the spores?

- A. A neutralizer
- **B. A disinfectant**
- C. A sanitizer
- D. A sterilizer

정답: B

설명:

In the IICRC WRT body of knowledge, antimicrobial products are classified based on their intended function and level of microbial reduction. A disinfectant is specifically designed to eliminate or inactivate targeted microorganisms (such as bacteria, viruses, and some fungi) on inanimate surfaces, but it does not necessarily destroy bacterial or fungal spores. This distinction is clearly outlined in the WRT curriculum and aligns with EPA regulatory definitions adopted by the restoration industry.

The WRT manual emphasizes that disinfectants are commonly used in water damage restoration projects involving Category 2 or Category 3 water to reduce microbial contamination after bulk water removal and cleaning. However, disinfectants are not intended to achieve sterility. Spores are inherently more resistant to chemical agents and generally require sterilization-level processes, which are not practical or required in standard restoration work.

Sanitizers, by comparison, only reduce microorganisms to a level considered safe by public health standards, while sterilizers are designed to destroy all forms of microbial life, including spores—something rarely achievable or required in building restoration. The WRT body of knowledge explicitly cautions restorers not to confuse these terms, as misuse or misrepresentation of antimicrobial effectiveness can create liability and regulatory violations.

Additionally, the IICRC stresses that antimicrobial application is a supplemental step, not a substitute for proper drying, removal of unsalvageable materials, and contamination control. Disinfectants must always be applied according to the EPA-registered label directions, and their limitations—including spore survival—must be understood by the technician and communicated to materially interested parties when relevant.

질문 # 85

What may a restorer consider when the outside humidity ratio is significantly lower than indoors, and the temperature is equal to or higher than indoors?

- A. A closed drying system
- B. Increase indoor humidity
- C. Decreased evaporation
- **D. An open drying system**

정답: D

설명:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that when outdoor humidity ratio is significantly lower than indoor humidity ratio, and outdoor temperature is equal to or higher than indoor temperature, a restorer may consider using an open drying system.

An open drying system introduces outside air to replace moist indoor air, reducing the indoor humidity ratio and vapor pressure.

When the incoming air is warmer and drier, it enhances evaporation and supports moisture removal without relying solely on mechanical dehumidification.

The WRT manual stresses that ventilation decisions must be based on psychrometric comparison—not assumptions about comfort. Using outside air under favorable conditions can be energy-efficient and effective, but only when conditions are continuously monitored.

A closed system would be counterproductive in this scenario, as it would trap higher-moisture air inside the drying chamber. Increasing indoor humidity or expecting reduced evaporation contradicts drying physics.

질문 # 86

What is the next step after finished wood flooring has been dried to the drying goal?

- A. It should not be walked on for at least 12 to 24 hours
- B. It should be sanded and refinished immediately
- C. It may need to be removed due to contamination issues
- **D. It may require additional acclimation time before refinishing**

정답: D

설명:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge explains that once finished wood flooring has reached its documented drying goal, restoration is not automatically complete. Wood is a hygroscopic material that responds slowly to environmental changes, and even after reaching target moisture content, it may require additional acclimation time to stabilize before refinishing or repair.

The WRT manual emphasizes that premature sanding or refinishing can lead to dimensional changes after finishing, resulting in crowning, cupping, gaps, or finish failure. Allowing acclimation ensures the flooring equilibrates with the normal indoor environment, reducing the risk of post-restoration damage.

Drying goals are established by comparing affected wood to unaffected reference materials within the same structure or similar microclimate. Achieving those goals confirms that moisture removal is complete, but not that the wood has fully stabilized. This distinction is critical in professional restoration practice and is repeatedly reinforced in the WRT curriculum.

Immediate refinishing is discouraged unless confirmed by flooring professionals or manufacturer guidelines.

Likewise, removal due to contamination is a separate determination based on water category, not drying completion. The WRT standard encourages coordination with flooring specialists when needed, reinforcing the importance of sequencing and patience after drying is achieved.

질문 # 87

What steps should be taken to minimize safety concerns with sagging gypsum board ceilings and promote rapid drying?

- A. Perforate to increase airflow while drying
- B. Drain, properly dry the gypsum, and reinstall
- **C. Drain, safely remove, and properly dispose**
- D. Support to prevent collapse while drying

정답: C

설명:

The IICRC WRT body of knowledge identifies sagging gypsum board ceilings as a serious structural and safety hazard. Gypsum board loses strength when wet, especially in horizontal installations, and sagging indicates primary damage that cannot be safely reversed.

The WRT manual clearly states that wet gypsum ceilings presenting sagging or collapse risk must be drained, safely removed, and properly disposed of. Attempting to dry sagging ceiling drywall in place is unsafe and inconsistent with professional standards.

Perforation or temporary support does not restore structural integrity and exposes workers and occupants to collapse hazards. Reinstallation is only appropriate after damaged materials are removed and the structure is dried.

This guidance reinforces the WRT principle that life safety always overrides salvage considerations.

Removing compromised ceiling drywall eliminates hazards and allows drying equipment to operate more effectively on remaining structural components.

질문 # 88

Which device is used to measure the temperature and relative humidity of the air?

- **A. A thermo-hygrometer**
- B. A moisture sensor
- C. A thermometer
- D. A moisture meter

정답: A

설명:

A thermo-hygrometer is the instrument identified in the IICRC WRT body of knowledge for measuring both air temperature and relative humidity. These two measurements are fundamental inputs for psychrometric evaluation and drying documentation.

The WRT curriculum explains that accurate air readings allow restorers to calculate additional psychrometric values such as humidity ratio, dew point, and vapor pressure—either manually or using built-in instrument calculations. These values are critical for assessing drying conditions, equipment performance, and the effectiveness of the drying strategy.

Moisture meters and moisture sensors are used to measure moisture in materials, not air. A thermometer measures temperature only and cannot determine moisture content or humidity conditions. The thermo-hygrometer integrates both functions into a single instrument, making it a required tool for daily monitoring under the WRT standard of care.

The WRT manual further stresses consistency in air measurements, recommending similar measurement locations and procedures

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