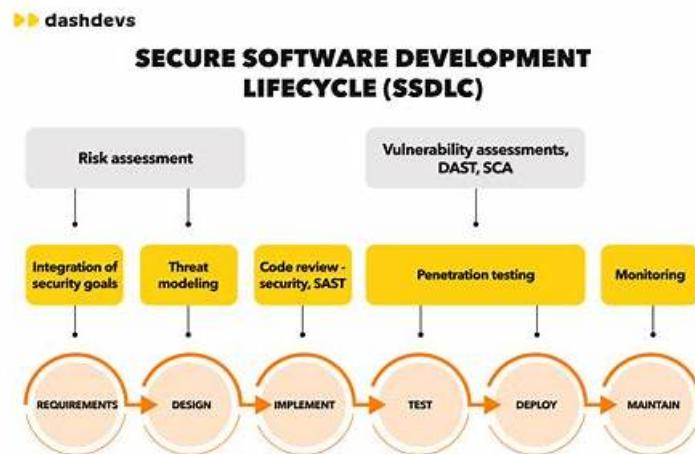


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WGU Secure-Software-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Software Architecture Types: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Architects and covers various architecture types used in large scale software systems. Learners explore different architectural models and frameworks that guide system design decisions. The content addresses how to identify and evaluate architectural patterns that best fit specific project requirements and organizational needs.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Software System Management: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Project Managers and covers the management of large scale software systems. Learners study approaches for overseeing software projects from conception through deployment. The material focuses on coordination strategies and management techniques that ensure successful delivery of complex software solutions.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Software Architecture and Design: This module covers topics in designing, analyzing, and managing large scale software systems. Students will learn various architecture types, how to select and implement appropriate design patterns, and how to build well structured, reliable, and secure software systems.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Design Pattern Selection and Implementation: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Developers and Software Architects and covers the selection and implementation of appropriate design patterns. Learners examine common design patterns and their applications in software development. The material focuses on understanding when and how to apply specific patterns to solve recurring design problems and improve code organization.

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WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which mitigation technique is used to fight against an identity spoofing threat?

- A. Filtering
- B. Audit trails
- C. Encryption
- D. **Require user authorization**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To combat identity spoofing threats, a mitigation technique that is often used is requiring user authorization.

This involves implementing strong authentication methods to verify the identity of users before granting access to sensitive information or systems. Techniques such as two-factor authentication (2FA) or multi-factor authentication (MFA) are effective in reducing the risk of unauthorized access, as they require users to provide multiple pieces of evidence to confirm their identity, making it much harder for attackers to spoof an identity successfully.

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Best practices for preventing spoofing attacks, including the use of antivirus and firewall tools, and the importance of strong authentication methods like 2FA and MFA1.

The National Security Agency's guidance on identity theft threats and mitigations, emphasizing the need for personal protection and strong authentication measures2.

Discussion on the effectiveness of strong authentication methods in protecting against spoofing attacks3.

The role of comprehensive identity verification and authentication strategies in preventing AI-enhanced identity fraud4.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which category classifies identified threats that do not have defenses in place and expose the application to exploits?

- A. Threat profile
- B. **Unmitigated threats**
- C. Fully mitigated threat
- D. Partially mitigated threat

Answer: B

Explanation:

The category that classifies identified threats with no defenses in place, exposing the application to exploits, is Unmitigated Threats. This term refers to vulnerabilities for which no countermeasures or mitigations have been implemented. These threats are critical because they represent actual weaknesses that attackers can exploit. In the context of secure software design, it's essential to identify these threats early in the SDLC to ensure that appropriate security controls can be designed and implemented to protect against them.

References:

* Taxonomy of Cyber Threats to Application Security and Applicable Defenses1.

* OWASP Foundation's Threat Modeling Process2.

* Mitigating Persistent Application Security Threats3.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which type of security analysis is limited by the fact that a significant time investment of a highly skilled team member is required?

- A. Fuzz testing
- B. Dynamic code analysis
- C. Static code analysis
- D. **Manual code review**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Manual code review is a type of security analysis that requires a significant time investment from a highly skilled team member. This process involves a detailed and thorough examination of the source code to identify security vulnerabilities that automated tools might miss. It is labor-intensive because it relies on the expertise of the reviewer to understand the context, logic, and potential security implications of the code. Unlike automated methods like static or dynamic code analysis, manual code review demands a deep understanding of the codebase, which can be time-consuming and requires a high level of skill and experience.

References: The information provided here is based on industry best practices and standards for secure software design and development, as well as my understanding of security analysis methodologies¹².

NEW QUESTION # 81

What are the eight phases of the software development lifecycle (SDLC)?

- A. Plan, gather requirements, identify attack surface, design, write code, perform code reviews, test, deploy
- B. Planning, security analysis, requirement analysis, design, implementation, threat mitigation, testing, maintenance
- C. Gather requirements, prototype, perform threat modeling, write code, test, user acceptance testing, deploy, maintain
- D. **Planning, requirements, design, implementation, testing, deployment, maintenance, end of life**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 82

During fuzz testing of the new product, random values were entered into input elements. Search requests were sent to the correct API endpoint but many of them failed on execution due to type mismatches.

How should existing security controls be adjusted to prevent this in the future?

- A. Ensure all requests and responses are encrypted
- B. Ensure sensitive transactions can be traced through an audit log
- C. Ensure the contents of authentication cookies are encrypted
- D. **Ensure all user input data is validated prior to transmitting requests**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Validating user input data before it is processed by the application is a fundamental security control in software design. This process, known as input validation, ensures that only properly formed data is entering the workflow of the application, thereby preventing many types of attacks, including type mismatches as mentioned in the question. By validating input data, the application can reject any requests that contain unexpected or malicious data, reducing the risk of security vulnerabilities and ensuring the integrity of the system.

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Secure SDLC practices emphasize the importance of integrating security activities, such as creating security and functional requirements, code reviews, security testing, architectural analysis, and risk assessment, into the existing development workflow¹. A Secure Software Development Life Cycle (SSDLC) ensures that security is considered at every phase of the development process, from planning and design to coding, testing, deploying, and maintaining the software².

NEW QUESTION # 83

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