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An IT organization had a security breach after deploying an update to its production web servers. The application currently goes through a manual update process a few times per year. The security team needs to recommend a fallback option for future deployments.

Which solution fulfills these requirements?

- A) Implementing a code scanner
- B) Implementing code signing
- C) Implementing versioning
- D) Implementing a security requirements traceability matrix (SRTM)

**C) Implementing versioning**

A software development team is working on a new mobile application that will be used by customers. The security team must ensure that builds of the application will be trusted by a variety of mobile devices.

Which solution fulfills these requirements?

- A) Code scanning
- B) Regression testing
- C) Code signing
- D) Continuous delivery

**C) Code signing**

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## WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1/D488) Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

### NEW QUESTION # 62

What type of software utilizes a commercial software license?

- A. Public Domain
- B. Proprietary
- C. Shareware
- D. Open Source

### Answer: B

Explanation:

- \* Proprietary software is a type of software that is owned by an individual or a company.
- \* It is usually sold commercially and comes with a commercial software license.
- \* This type of license typically restricts the ways in which the software can be used, modified, and distributed.
- \* Users must agree to the terms of the license, which often include restrictions on copying, sharing, and modifying the software.
- \* Examples: Microsoft Windows and Adobe Photoshop are proprietary software products.

References:

- \* "The Cathedral and the Bazaar" by Eric S. Raymond.
- \* "Understanding Open Source and Free Software Licensing" by Andrew M. St. Laurent.

### NEW QUESTION # 63

A security team is investigating multiple man-in-the-middle attacks that have taken place on the corporate network over the past few months. The team needs a solution that will ensure that data is not exposed if a man-in-the-middle attack occurs in the future.

What is the best solution?

- A. Encrypting data
- B. Ensuring all users have complex passwords
- C. Enforcing password history
- D. Disabling Wi-Fi connections

### Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - Encrypting data.

WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) states that encryption is the best defense against man-in-the-middle attacks because even if traffic is intercepted, the data remains unreadable without the appropriate decryption keys.

Disabling Wi-Fi (A) is not practical and does not eliminate MITM threats entirely. Password policies (B and D) strengthen account security but do not protect data transmission.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Encryption ensures the confidentiality of data in transit, preventing unauthorized parties from accessing the content even during man-in-the-middle attacks."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Data Transmission Security

### NEW QUESTION # 64

A company is developing a new mobile application to support external customers and contractors. The application needs to allow

users to sign in using third-party social identities.

What is the best protocol?

- A. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
- B. **Open Authorization (OAuth)**
- C. Kerberos
- D. Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is D - Open Authorization (OAuth).

According to the WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) Study Guide, OAuth is the standard protocol used for authorizing access to third-party applications without revealing user credentials.

It allows users to log in using social identity providers like Google, Facebook, or LinkedIn, which is perfect for external customers and contractors accessing a mobile application. OAuth is designed for modern applications requiring delegated access.

SAML (A) is generally used for enterprise single sign-on (SSO) solutions, primarily for internal enterprise authentication, not social login. Kerberos (B) is used within controlled internal network environments for authentication. LDAP (C) is a directory access protocol, not an authorization protocol for third-party sign-in.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"OAuth enables users to grant a third-party application limited access to their resources without exposing their credentials, making it ideal for mobile and web applications involving external users."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Authentication and Authorization Concepts

**NEW QUESTION # 65**

An organization wants to ensure that its website is free of certain vulnerabilities before the final hand-off to the client.

What testing method should the organization use to inspect traffic to detect potential issues?

- A. **HTTP interceptor**
- B. Port scanner
- C. Domain interceptor
- D. Bastion scanner

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - HTTP interceptor.

According to WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), an HTTP interceptor is a tool or method used to capture, inspect, and manipulate HTTP/S traffic between a client and server. It allows testers to identify security vulnerabilities such as improper input validation, session management flaws, and exposure of sensitive data.

A Bastion scanner (A) is not a standard tool for traffic inspection. Port scanners (B) check for open ports but do not inspect HTTP traffic content. Domain interceptors (D) are not a recognized testing tool in this context.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"HTTP interceptors allow for the inspection and manipulation of web traffic, helping to identify application vulnerabilities prior to deployment."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Web Application Security Testing

**NEW QUESTION # 66**

Match the legislative purpose with the corresponding legislation.

Answer options may be used more than once or not at all.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

\* DMCA (Digital Millennium Copyright Act)

\* Purpose: The DMCA makes it illegal to violate copyrights by disseminating digitized material.

\* Explanation: The DMCA was enacted in 1998 to address the issues of digital rights management and copyright infringement in the digital age. It provides legal protection to copyright holders against unauthorized copying, sharing, and distribution of their digital works. The legislation criminalizes the production and dissemination of technology, devices, or services intended to circumvent

measures that control access to copyrighted works (commonly known as DRM- Digital Rights Management).

DMCA Overview - U.S. Copyright Office

HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)

Purpose: Prohibits agencies from distributing an individual's health information without the individual's consent.

Explanation: HIPAA, enacted in 1996, is designed to protect individuals' medical records and other personal health information. The Privacy Rule under HIPAA sets standards for the protection of health information by health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, and healthcare providers that conduct certain healthcare transactions electronically. It mandates the protection and confidential handling of protected health information (PHI).

References: HIPAA Privacy Rule - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy

Act) Purpose: Gives students the right to access their own educational records and prevents schools from distributing student records without permission.

Explanation: FERPA is a federal law enacted in 1974 that protects the privacy of student education records.

It grants parents certain rights with respect to their children's education records, which transfer to the student when they reach 18 years of age or attend a school beyond the high school level. FERPA requires that schools must have written permission from the student or parent to release any information from a student's education record.

References: FERPA Regulations - U.S. Department of Education

## **NEW QUESTION # 67**

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