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WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

A cloud consumer is scheduling a vulnerability assessment of a cloud service procured through a cloud broker. Who should the cloud consumer notify before beginning the assessment?

- A. The cloud broker
- B. The cloud consumer's legal department
- C. The cloud consumer's customers
- **D. The cloud service provider**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Before performing a vulnerability assessment on a cloud service, the cloud service provider (CSP) must be notified. Managing Cloud principles explain that CSPs own and operate the underlying infrastructure and define acceptable use and security testing conditions through their terms of service.

Notifying the CSP ensures that testing activities are authorized and do not violate contractual agreements or trigger security alerts. Unauthorized testing could be mistaken for malicious activity and lead to service disruption or legal consequences. CSP notification also allows coordination to minimize operational impact.

Although the service was procured through a broker, the CSP ultimately controls the environment being tested. Therefore, the cloud service provider is the correct entity to notify.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which security issue can be found only through dynamic application security testing (DAST)?

- A. Null pointer dereference
- B. Insecure cryptographic function
- C. Code quality
- **D. Runtime privileges**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Runtime privilege issues can be identified only through dynamic application security testing (DAST).

Managing Cloud principles explain that DAST evaluates applications while they are running, allowing testers to observe behavior during execution.

Runtime privileges involve how applications handle permissions, roles, and access controls in real-world conditions. These issues cannot be fully identified through static analysis because they depend on runtime context, user interactions, and environment configurations.

Code quality, null pointer dereferences, and insecure cryptographic functions can typically be detected through static testing or code review. Therefore, runtime privileges are uniquely suited for detection through DAST.

NEW QUESTION # 54

An organization wants to ensure that all entities trust any certificate generated internally in the organization.

What should be used to generate these certificates?

- A. Individual users' private keys
- B. The organization's certificate repository server
- **C. The organization's certificate authority server**
- D. Individual systems' private keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

Trust in digital certificates comes from their issuance by a Certificate Authority (CA). A CA is a trusted entity that validates identities and signs certificates. In internal environments, organizations often operate a private CA to issue certificates for users, systems, and services.

If certificates were generated by individual private keys or systems without central authority, there would be no unified trust chain, and validating authenticity across the organization would be impossible. A certificate repository server only distributes certificates but cannot establish trust.

By using an organizational CA server, all certificates are linked to a root of trust. Systems configured to trust the organization's CA will trust any certificate it issues. This allows secure internal communications (TLS, VPN, email signing) and ensures scalability as new services come online. It also supports compliance with enterprise PKI policies.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which security device allows customers to redirect traffic?

- A. Security information and event management
- B. Cryptographic key management

- C. Intrusion detection and prevention systems
- **D. Web application firewalls**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Web Application Firewall (WAF) allows customers to redirect traffic as part of securing cloud-hosted applications. Managing Cloud principles explain that WAFs operate at the application layer and can inspect, filter, allow, block, or redirect HTTP and HTTPS traffic based on defined security rules.

Traffic redirection is commonly used to route suspicious or malicious requests away from protected applications, forward traffic to alternate services, or enforce secure communication paths. WAFs can also integrate with load balancers and content delivery networks to manage traffic flow efficiently while protecting applications from attacks such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and denial-of-service attempts.

The other options do not provide traffic redirection. SIEM systems aggregate and analyze logs, intrusion detection and prevention systems focus on detection and blocking, and cryptographic key management handles encryption keys. Therefore, a web application firewall is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which cloud storage architecture allows the digital rights management (DRM) solutions to associate metadata with the materials in storage?

- A. Volume
- **B. Object-based**
- C. File
- D. Relational database

Answer: B

Explanation:

Object-based storage architecture allows digital rights management (DRM) solutions to associate metadata directly with stored materials. Managing Cloud documentation highlights that object storage is designed to store data as discrete objects, each containing the data itself, a unique identifier, and customizable metadata.

This metadata capability is essential for DRM solutions, as it enables the attachment of usage rights, access restrictions, expiration rules, and ownership information to digital content. Because metadata is stored alongside the object, policies can be enforced consistently regardless of where or how the data is accessed within the cloud environment.

Other storage architectures lack this flexibility. Volume and file storage focus on block-level or hierarchical file systems with limited metadata support, while relational databases require structured schemas not optimized for DRM metadata association. Object-based storage's native metadata functionality makes it the preferred architecture for enforcing content protection and rights management in the cloud.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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