

# 使用Secure-Software-Design熱門考題，傳遞 WGU Secure Software Design (KEO1) Exam相關信息

## WGU D487 Pre-Assessment: Secure Software Design (KEO1) (PKEO) | 60+ (2025–2026 A+ Verified) Exam Q&A

The WGU D487 Pre-Assessment for Secure Software Design (KEO1 / PKEO) provides an updated and comprehensive review of core security concepts tested in the 2025–2026 WGU assessment. This verified Q&A resource includes **60+ expertly crafted and validated questions with detailed solutions** to help learners master secure coding and system protection principles.

### Introduction

This latest pre-assessment pack is designed to strengthen your understanding of key topics such as **software vulnerabilities, encryption standards, authentication mechanisms, threat modeling, security frameworks, and secure system architecture**. Each question is paired with a clear explanation to promote concept retention and exam readiness.

### Answer Format

All correct answers are highlighted in **bold green**, with detailed reasoning that enhances comprehension of **secure software design principles** and **risk mitigation strategies**.

### Questions 1–60

#### 1. What is the primary objective of secure software design?

- a) To maximize performance
- b) To minimize security vulnerabilities and protect system integrity
- c) To reduce development time
- d) To simplify user interfaces

#### b) To minimize security vulnerabilities and protect system integrity

*Rationale:* Secure software design focuses on reducing vulnerabilities, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and availability through secure coding and architecture practices.

#### 2. Which of the following is a common software vulnerability listed in the OWASP Top 10?

- a) Excessive logging
- b) Injection attacks
- c) Over-optimization
- d) Code duplication

#### b) Injection attacks

*Rationale:* Injection attacks (e.g., SQL, command injection) are a top OWASP vulnerability, allowing attackers to execute malicious code via unsanitized input.

#### 3. What does the STRIDE model help identify in threat modeling?

- a) Software performance issues

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作為一位 Secure-Software-Design 考生而言，作好充分的準備可以幫助您通過考試。NewDumps 的 Secure-Software-Design 題庫覆蓋了最新的 Secure-Software-Design 考試指南及考試真題題型。Secure-Software-Design 隸屬於 WGU 認證考試科目。我們的 Secure-Software-Design 認證考題已經幫助很多考生通過考試，試題質量和考題的覆蓋率都有保證，保證考生權利不受任何損失。獲取 Secure-Software-Design 考試認證證書可以用來實施一些複雜多變的工程。

## WGU Secure-Software-Design 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large Scale Software System Design: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Architects and covers the design and analysis of large scale software systems. Learners investigate methods for planning complex software architectures that can scale and adapt to changing requirements. The content addresses techniques for creating system designs that accommodate growth and handle increased workload demands.</li> </ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

>> Secure-Software-Design熱門考題 <<

## Secure-Software-Design考題資訊 - Secure-Software-Design软件版

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### 最新的 Courses and Certificates Secure-Software-Design 免費考試真題 (Q66-Q71):

#### 問題 #66

Which type of threat exists when an attacker can intercept and manipulate form data after the user clicks the save button but before the request is posted to the API?

- A. Spoofing
- B. Information disclosure
- C. Elevation of privilege
- D. Tampering**

#### 答案: D

#### 解題說明:

The type of threat described is Tampering. This threat occurs when an attacker intercepts and manipulates data being sent from the client to the server, such as form data being submitted to an API. The attacker may alter the data to change the intended operation, inject malicious content, or compromise the integrity of the system. Tampering attacks are a significant concern in secure software design because they can lead to unauthorized changes and potentially harmful actions within the application.

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Understanding the different types of API attacks and their prevention1.

Comprehensive guide on API security and threat mitigation2.

Detailed analysis of Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attacks and their impact on API security3.

#### 問題 #67

The product security incident response team (PSIRT) has decided to make a formal public disclosure, including base and temporal common vulnerability scoring system (CVSS) scores and a common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVE) ID report, of an externally discovered vulnerability.

What is the most likely reason for making a public disclosure?

- A. The vulnerability reporter has threatened to make the finding public after being notified that their case was not credible.
- B. Notification of a vulnerability from an external party has occurred.
- C. The potential for increased public awareness of a vulnerability is probable, which could lead to higher risk for customers.
- D. The response team has determined that the vulnerability is credible.**

答案: D

#### 問題 #68

Which step in the change management process includes modifying the source code?

- A. Policy compliance analysis
- B. Privacy implementation assessment
- C. Patch management
- D. Installation management

答案: C

解題說明:

Modifying the source code is typically associated with the patch management step in the change management process. Patch management involves the acquisition, testing, and installation of code changes, which can include updates, bug fixes, or improvements to existing software. This step ensures that modifications to the software are made in a controlled and systematic manner, maintaining the integrity and security of the software throughout the change.

References: The information provided aligns with industry-standard practices for change management in software engineering<sup>1</sup>.

#### 問題 #69

What is a best practice of secure coding?

- A. Session management
- B. Planning
- C. Microservices
- D. User acceptance testing

答案: A

解題說明:

Session management is a core component of secure coding, which involves maintaining the state of a user's interaction with a system. Proper session management can help protect against various security vulnerabilities, such as session hijacking and session fixation attacks. It is essential for ensuring that user data is handled securely throughout an application's workflow.

References: The OWASP Secure Coding Practices guide emphasizes the importance of implementing secure coding standards, which include robust session management<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, Snyk's secure coding practices highlight the significance of access control, including authentication and authorization, as fundamental to protecting a system<sup>2</sup>. These resources align with the concept that effective session management is a best practice in secure coding.

#### 問題 #70

What is the privacy impact rating of an application that stores personally identifiable information, monitors users with ongoing transfers of anonymous data, and changes settings without notifying the user?

- A. P4 no privacy risk
- B. P2 moderate privacy risk
- C. P1 high privacy risk
- D. P3 low privacy risk

答案: C

解題說明:

The privacy impact rating for an application that stores personally identifiable information (PII), monitors users with ongoing transfers of anonymous data, and changes settings without notifying the user would be P1 high privacy risk. Storing PII already poses a significant risk due to the potential for data breaches and misuse. Monitoring users and transferring data, even if anonymous, increases the risk as it involves ongoing data collection. Changing settings without user notification is a serious privacy concern because it can lead to unauthorized data processing or sharing, further elevating the risk level.

References:

\* Practical Data Security and Privacy for GDPR and CCPA - ISACA<sup>1</sup>.

\* Privacy risk assessment and privacy-preserving data monitoring<sup>2</sup>.

\* How To Effectively Monitor Your Privacy Program: A New Series3.

### 問題 #71

一直想要提升自身的你，有沒有參加Secure-Software-Design認證考試的計畫呢？如果你想參加這個考試，你準備怎麼準備考試呢？也許你已經找到了適合自己的參考資料了。那麼，什麼資料有讓你選擇的價值呢？你選擇的是不是NewDumps的Secure-Software-Design考古題？如果是的話，那麼你就不用再擔心不能通過考試了。

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