

Secure-Software-Design Latest Test Cram & Dump

Secure-Software-Design Check

■ D487 Secure Software Design Cram Sheet

Final Review Summary – Practical Core Software Security: A Reference Framework

■ Core Idea

Build security in – not bolt it on. Software must enforce Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability (CIA) through every stage of the Security Development Lifecycle (SDL A1–A5).

■ SDL Phases

A1 – Security Assessment: Identify risk, privacy impact & requirements. Deliverables: PIA, Risk Profile, RTM, SRS.
A2 – Architecture & Threat Modeling: Define secure design & countermeasures. Deliverables: Threat Model, DFD, SADD.

A3 – Security Test Planning: Plan testing strategy & tools. Deliverables: Security Test Plan, Scripts.

A4 – Test Execution & Code Analysis: Execute tests & validate controls. Deliverables: SAST/DAST Reports, Pen Test.

A5 – Ship / Release: Verify compliance & approve deployment. Deliverables: FSR, Compliance Checklist.

PRSA – Post-Release: Monitor & respond to vulnerabilities. Deliverables: PSIRT Reports, CVSS Scores.

■ Design Principles

Least Privilege, Fail Secure, Defense-in-Depth, Separation of Duties, Economy of Mechanism, Complete Mediation, Open Design, Least Common Mechanism, Psychological Acceptability.

■ OWASP Top 10 (2021)

Broken Access Control, Cryptographic Failures, Injection, Insecure Design, Security Misconfiguration, Vulnerable Components, Authentication Failures, Integrity Failures, Logging Failures, SSRF.

■ Threat Models

STRIDE – Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Info Disclosure, DoS, Elev Priv. DREAD – Damage, Reproducibility, Exploitability, Affected Users, Discoverability. PASTA – 7-stage business-driven modeling. Trika – Risk-based audit.

■ Testing Types

SAST – Static analysis (no execution). DAST – Dynamic runtime test. Fuzz – Random inputs. Pen Test – Manual exploit. Tools: SonarQube, ZAP, Metasploit, Nessus.

■ Post-Release

PSIRT handles vulnerabilities: Discover → Triage → Analyze → Remediate → Disclose → Review. CVSS scoring (0–10): Low <4, Med 4–6.9, High 7–8.9, Critical 9–10.

■ Frameworks

BSIMM – Descriptive. OpenSAMM – Prescriptive. NIST SSDF – Prepare, Protect, Produce, Respond. Microsoft SDL – 12 practices, 7 phases.

■ Crypto Basics

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WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which secure software design principle assumes attackers have the source code and specifications of the product?

- A. Open Design
- B. Total Mediation
- C. Psychological Acceptability
- D. Separation of Privileges

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 37

A potential threat was discovered during automated system testing when a PATCH request sent to the API caused an unhandled server exception. The API only supports GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE requests.

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

- A. Property configure acceptable API requests
- B. Enforce role-based authorization
- C. Ensure audit logs are in place for sensitive transactions
- D. Use API keys to enforce authorization of every request

Answer: A

Explanation:

The issue described involves a PATCH request causing an unhandled server exception because the API does not support this method. The most direct and effective way to prevent such exceptions is to ensure that the API is configured to accept only the supported request methods: GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. This can be achieved by implementing strict input validation to reject any requests that do not conform to the defined API specifications, including the request method. By doing so, any requests using unsupported methods like PATCH will be immediately rejected, thus preventing the server from reaching an exception state.

References:

* OWASP's guidance on error and exception handling emphasizes the importance of managing exceptions in a centralized manner and ensuring that all unexpected behavior is correctly handled within the application¹.

* Additional best practices for error handling in software development suggest the significance of input validation and the implementation of defensive programming techniques to prevent errors².

* The OWASP Foundation also highlights the principle that all security mechanisms should deny access until specifically granted, which supports the approach of configuring acceptable API requests³.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which type of security analysis is performed using automated software tools while an application is running and is most commonly executed during the testing phase of the SDLC?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Dynamic analysis is a security testing method that involves analyzing the behavior of software while it is running or in execution. It is most commonly executed during the testing phase of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). This type of analysis is used to detect issues that might not be visible in the code's static state, such as runtime errors and memory leaks. Automated tools are employed to perform dynamic analysis, which can simulate attacks on the application and identify vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malicious actors.

: The information provided here is verified by multiple sources that discuss security automation in the SDLC and the role of dynamic analysis during the testing phase^{1,2,3}.

NEW QUESTION # 39

After being notified of a vulnerability in the company's online payment system, the Product Security Incident Response Team (PSIRT) was unable to recreate the vulnerability in a testing lab.

What is the response team's next step?

- A. Determine How the Reporter Was Able to Create the Vulnerability
- B. Determine the Severity of the Vulnerability
- C. Identify Resources and Schedule the Fix
- D. Notify the Reporter That the Case Is Going to Be Closed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 40

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 the contents of authentication cookies are encrypted
- C. Ensure sensitive transactions can be traced through an audit log
- 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 # 41

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