

Managing-Cloud-Security日本語解説集、Managing-Cloud-Security日本語版トレーニング

Managing Cloud Security - C838 - Final Review Questions and Verified Answers

When is the MOST optimal time to determine if data is classified as secure?

The Creation phase is the most optimal time to classify data as secure. When data is created during the create phase, the sensitivity of the data is known.

Discretionary Access Control (DAC)

DAC is when the owner of the document is responsible for defining the limits on a per-document basis.

PII - Direct Identifiers & Indirect Identifiers

Indirect Identifiers - General information, requires more research to id person

Direct Identifiers - Specific. Directly id a person

Block Storage Characteristics

> Files are stored as sectors on a drive

> Format of virtual machine disks

> VMs and servers use this type of storage

> Database will store files on this type of storage

> Storage is in a hierarchical structure

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJpshiken Managing-Cloud-Security PDFダンプをダウンロードする：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1098xSA9Az-r1AChSDQyIooXrwkYMrh>

現在、どの領域にでも勉強して努力する必要があります。IT業界でも同じです。WGUに関する仕事をしている人たちはさまざまな認証試験に参加して自分の知識を補充し、よく働く必要があります。Managing-Cloud-Security試験に合格するのはあなたの能力を証明して、質素を高めることができます。

Jpshikenは、この分野ですでに世界中で有名なブランドになりました。これは、10年以上にわたって練習資料を編集してきており、実り多い成果が得られているためです。Managing-Cloud-Security無料のデモをダウンロードして、トレーニング資料に関する一般的なアイデアをお持ちください。人によって好み異なるため、PDF、オンラインアプリ、およびソフトウェアの3種類の異なるバージョンの模擬テストを用意しました。最後になりましたが、お客様は模擬試験で試験スキルを向上させるだけでなく、試験の経験を積むことができます。そして、あなたの成功は99%の高い合格率で100保証されています。

>> Managing-Cloud-Security日本語解説集 <<

Managing-Cloud-Security日本語版トレーニング & Managing-Cloud-Security認定内容

Managing-Cloud-Security認定試験の準備を完了したのですか。試験を目前に控え、自信満々と受験することができますか。もしまだ試験に合格する自信を持っていないなら、ここで最高の試験参考書を推奨します。ただ短時間の勉強で試験に合格できる最新のManaging-Cloud-Security問題集が登場しました。この素晴らしい問題集は

Jpshikenによって提供されます。

WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) 認定 Managing-Cloud-Security 試験 問題 (Q112-Q117):

質問 # 112

An organization is undergoing an ISO 27001 audit that includes a software as a service (SaaS) solution within scope, and the auditor has requested evidence of controls. What evidence should the organization provide the auditor?

- A. Provider compliance attestation
- B. Physical diagram of the data center
- C. Operating system patch logs
- D. Network firewall rules

正解: A

解説:

When a SaaS solution is included within the scope of an ISO 27001 audit, the organization should provide the cloud provider's compliance attestation as evidence of controls. Managing Cloud guidance explains that in the SaaS model, the provider manages infrastructure, platform, and application-level controls.

Because customers do not manage operating systems, firewalls, or physical data centers in SaaS, they cannot supply direct technical evidence for those controls. Instead, third-party audit reports and attestations demonstrate that the provider has implemented appropriate security controls.

Firewall rules, OS patch logs, and physical diagrams are not accessible to SaaS customers. Therefore, provider compliance attestation is the correct evidence.

質問 # 113

Which security strategy is associated with data rights management solutions?

- A. Enhanced detail
- B. Unexpired digital content
- C. Multilevel aggregation
- D. Persistent protection

正解: D

解説:

Persistent protection is the security strategy most closely associated with data rights management (DRM) solutions. Managing Cloud principles explain that DRM is designed to ensure that data remains protected throughout its entire lifecycle, regardless of where it is stored, shared, or accessed.

Persistent protection means that security controls such as access restrictions, usage limitations, and expiration rules stay attached to the data itself. Even if the data is copied, transferred, or moved outside the original system, DRM policies continue to enforce protection. This approach is critical in cloud environments where data frequently moves across platforms, users, and geographic regions.

The other options do not represent DRM strategies. Multilevel aggregation and enhanced detail relate to data processing or analytics concepts, while unexpired digital content describes a content state rather than a security strategy. Therefore, persistent protection correctly represents the security approach used by data rights management solutions.

質問 # 114

As part of an e-discovery process, an employee needs to identify all documents that contain a specific phrase.

Which type of discovery method should the employee use to identify these documents?

- A. Content-based
- B. Location-based
- C. Metadata-based
- D. Label-based

正解: A

解説:

Content-based discovery involves searching within the actual text or binary content of documents to find matches for keywords, phrases, or patterns. In e-discovery, when the requirement is to locate documents containing a specific phrase, searching based on content is the most direct and reliable method.

Other approaches, such as metadata-based discovery, only examine properties like creation date or author, which do not reveal the presence of specific text. Label-based discovery relies on pre-applied classification labels, which may not always be accurate.

Location-based discovery limits searches to folders or storage locations but does not guarantee relevance.

Content-based discovery provides completeness in legal and regulatory investigations. It ensures that no relevant documents are overlooked simply because of inconsistent labeling or metadata, thus supporting compliance and defensibility in court proceedings.

質問 # 115

A company is interested in tokenization as an alternative to protecting data without encryption. The application will soon store the token. Which step should occur immediately before this action?

- **A. The tokenization server returns the token to the application.**
- B. Data is sent to the tokenization server.
- C. The tokenization server generates the token for the application.
- D. An authorized application requests the token.

正解: A

解説:

Before an application can store a token, it must first receive the token from the tokenization server.

Managing Cloud guidance outlines that tokenization workflows follow a defined sequence: the application submits sensitive data, the tokenization server generates a token, and then the token is returned to the application.

Only after the token has been successfully returned can the application replace the original sensitive data and store the token instead. This ensures that sensitive data is not retained within the application environment, reducing exposure and simplifying compliance requirements.

The other steps occur earlier in the process. An authorized application must request tokenization, and the sensitive data must be sent to the tokenization server before a token can be generated. Therefore, the immediate step before storing the token is the tokenization server returning the token to the application.

質問 # 116

An engineer needs to create segmentation using the built-in tools provided by the company's cloud provider.

The InfoSec team has given the engineer directions to limit traffic using a security group between two cloud deployments in the organization. Which mechanisms should the engineer use to create this segmentation?

- **A. Ports and protocols**
- B. MAC addresses and protocols
- C. Definitions and protocols
- D. Unique identifiers and protocols

正解: A

解説:

Cloud security groups typically filter traffic based on ports and protocols. By allowing or denying specific port/protocol combinations, engineers can control communication between deployments. For example, permitting HTTPS (TCP port 443) while blocking other ports enforces segmentation.

MAC addresses are not used in cloud-level segmentation because they apply to physical networks. Unique identifiers and definitions are not practical mechanisms for traffic filtering.

Using ports and protocols aligns with the principle of least privilege by ensuring that only necessary communication pathways exist.

In multi-deployment or hybrid cloud setups, this reduces the attack surface and prevents lateral movement by malicious actors.

Security groups thereby provide logical network segmentation without requiring physical infrastructure changes.

質問 # 117

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