

# Efficient WGU Managing-Cloud-Security Latest Exam Camp Are Leading Materials & The Best Managing-Cloud-Security: WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02)

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## WGU D320 MANAGING CLOUD SECURITY OA AND PA EXAM 2025 ACTUAL EXAM COMPLETE 2 VERSIONS

Who is ultimately legally liable for any loss of data even in the case of negligence or malice? - ANSWER ✓✓ Cloud Customers are legally responsible for what?

This is considered an asset? - ANSWER ✓✓ Data is considered what?

What are the phases of the Data Life Cycle? - ANSWER ✓✓ What process do these ordered steps constitute?

1. Create
2. Store
3. Use
4. Share
5. Archive
6. Destroy

Who is responsible for data Categorization and Classification during the Creation Phase? - ANSWER ✓✓ What is the primary responsibility of the Data Owner

What is the preferred upload method to the Cloud during the Store Phase? - ANSWER ✓✓ What are IPSec and TLS 1.2 (or higher version) VPNs used for?

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### WGU Managing Cloud Security (JY02) Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

Which platform component includes containers and storage?

- A. Networking
- B. Security
- C. Monitoring
- **D. Compute**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The compute component of a cloud platform encompasses resources used to run workloads, including containers, virtual machines, and storage tied directly to those workloads. Compute services are the foundation of cloud infrastructure, enabling execution of applications and management of data.

Security, monitoring, and networking are supporting components but do not include execution environments.

Compute resources scale elastically, allowing organizations to match demand and optimize cost.

By combining containers and storage within compute, cloud platforms allow rapid deployment, portability, and isolation of applications. This component underpins modern architectures like Kubernetes and serverless computing, providing agility and efficiency.

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

A governmental data storage organization plans to relocate its primary North American data center to a new property with larger acreage. Which defense should the organization deploy at this location to prevent vehicles from causing harm to the data center?

- A. Locks
- B. Cameras
- C. Fences
- **D. Bollards**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Bollards are physical barriers designed to prevent vehicles from ramming into or breaching secure facilities.

They are often placed at entrances, around perimeters, or in front of critical infrastructure like data centers.

Locks, cameras, and fences provide important physical security, but they cannot stop a high-speed vehicle from causing damage. Cameras record activity, fences create boundaries, and locks secure access points, but only bollards physically block or mitigate vehicle attacks.

Governmental and critical infrastructure sites commonly deploy bollards to protect against both accidental collisions and deliberate vehicle-borne attacks. Combined with layered security measures—such as surveillance and fencing—they enhance resilience against physical threats to sensitive data centers.

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

Which security control could be implemented as part of a layered physical defense at a cloud hosting site?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- **B. Video surveillance capability**
- C. Access control enforcement

- D. Background checks

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Video surveillance capability is a key security control used as part of a layered physical defense at a cloud hosting site. Managing Cloud principles explain that physical security relies on multiple overlapping controls to deter, detect, and respond to unauthorized physical access.

Video surveillance provides continuous monitoring of data center facilities, including entrances, exits, server rooms, and perimeter boundaries. It acts as both a deterrent and a detection mechanism, enabling real-time observation and post-incident investigation. Surveillance footage supports incident response, forensic analysis, and compliance requirements.

Access control enforcement and multifactor authentication are primarily logical or administrative controls, while background checks are personnel security measures. Although important, they are not physical perimeter controls. Therefore, video surveillance capability is the correct answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 80

Which type of cloud security vulnerability is static application security testing (SAST) likely to find?

- A. Run-time vulnerabilities
- B. Embedded credentials
- C. Hypervisor vulnerabilities
- D. Software misconfiguration

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Static application security testing (SAST) is most likely to identify embedded credentials. Managing Cloud principles explain that SAST analyzes application source code, binaries, or bytecode without executing the program.

Because SAST inspects code structure and logic, it can detect hard-coded passwords, API keys, and secrets embedded directly in application files. These vulnerabilities pose significant risk if exposed in cloud environments.

Software misconfiguration and runtime vulnerabilities require execution context, and hypervisor vulnerabilities exist outside application code. Therefore, embedded credentials are best detected through SAST.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

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