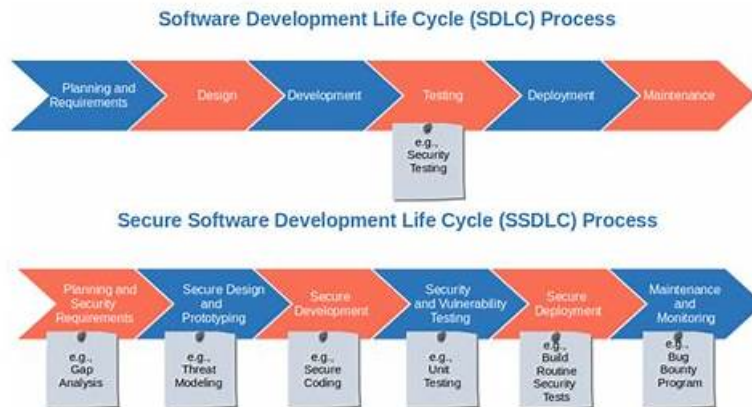


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WGU Secure-Software-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Pattern Selection and Implementation: This section of the exam measures skills of Software Developers and Software Architects and covers the selection and implementation of appropriate design patterns. Learners examine common design patterns and their applications in software development. The material focuses on understanding when and how to apply specific patterns to solve recurring design problems and improve code organization.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which type of manual code review technique is being used when the reviewer starts at an input control and traces its value through the application to each of the value's outputs?

- **A. Data flow analysis**
- B. Control flow analysis
- C. Threat analysis
- D. Risk analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data flow analysis is a manual code review technique where the reviewer traces the path of data from its entry point in the software (input control) through its processing and manipulation within the application, to its exit points (outputs). This technique is used to ensure that the data is handled securely throughout its lifecycle within the application and to identify any potential security vulnerabilities that may arise from improper data handling or processing¹²

NEW QUESTION # 34

While performing functional testing of the ordering feature in the new product, a tester noticed that the order object was transmitted to the POST endpoint of the API as a human-readable JSON object.

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 passwords and private information are not logged

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Transmitting data in a human-readable format, such as JSON, over an API can expose sensitive information if the communication channel is not secure. To protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data, it's essential to encrypt all requests and responses between clients and servers.

Implementing encryption, typically through protocols like HTTPS (which utilizes TLS/SSL), ensures that data transmitted over the network is not readable by unauthorized parties. This prevents potential attackers from intercepting and understanding the data, thereby safeguarding sensitive information contained within the API communications.

This practice is a fundamental aspect of secure software development and aligns with the Implementation business function of the OWASP SAMM. Within this function, the Secure Build practice emphasizes the importance of configuring the software to operate securely in its intended environment, which includes enforcing encryption for data in transit.

References:

* OWASP SAMM: Implementation - Secure Build

NEW QUESTION # 35

Due to positive publicity from the release of the new software product, leadership has decided that it is in the best interests of the company to become ISO 27001 compliant. ISO 27001 is the leading international standard focused on information security.

Which security development life cycle deliverable is being described?

- A. Third-party security review
- **B. Post-release certifications**
- C. External vulnerability disclosure response process
- D. Security strategy for M&A products

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

ISO/IEC 27001 is an international standard that outlines the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an information security management system (ISMS). Achieving ISO

27001 certification demonstrates an organization's commitment to information security and provides assurance to customers and stakeholders that security best practices are in place.

In the context of the software development life cycle (SDLC), post-release certifications refer to obtaining formal certifications, such as ISO 27001, after a product has been developed and released. This process involves a comprehensive assessment of the organization's information security practices to ensure they align with the standards set forth by ISO 27001. The certification process typically includes:

* Gap Analysis: Evaluating existing information security measures against ISO 27001 requirements to identify areas needing improvement.

* Implementation: Addressing identified gaps by implementing necessary policies, procedures, and controls.

* Internal Audit: Conducting internal audits to verify the effectiveness of the ISMS and readiness for external assessment.

* External Audit: Engaging an accredited certification body to perform a thorough evaluation, leading to certification if compliance is demonstrated.

By pursuing ISO 27001 certification post-release, the company aims to enhance its security posture, comply with international standards, and build trust with its customer base.

References:

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information Security Management Systems

NEW QUESTION # 36

What is a countermeasure to the web application security frame (ASF) authentication threat category?

- A. Credentials and tokens are encrypted.
- B. Sensitive information is scrubbed from error messages
- C. Cookies have expiration timestamps.
- **D. Role-based access controls restrict access**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* ASF Authentication Threats: The Web Application Security Frame (ASF) authentication category encompasses threats related to how users and systems prove their identity to the application. This includes issues like weak passwords, compromised credentials, and inadequate access controls.

* Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): RBAC is a well-established security principle that aligns closely with addressing authentication threats. It involves assigning users to roles and granting those roles specific permissions based on the principle of least privilege. This limits the attack surface and reduces the impact of a compromised user account.

Let's analyze the other options:

* B. Credentials and tokens are encrypted: While vital for security, encryption primarily protects data at rest or in transit. It doesn't directly address authentication risks like brute-force attacks or weak password management.

* C. Cookies have expiration timestamps: Expiring cookies are a good practice, but their primary benefit is session management rather than directly mitigating authentication-specific threats.

* D. Sensitive information is scrubbed from error messages: While essential for preventing information leakage, this practice doesn't address the core threats within the ASF authentication category.

References:

* NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4, Access Control (AC)

Family: (<https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-4/final>) Details the importance of RBAC as a cornerstone of access control.

* The Web Application Security Frame (ASF): (<https://patents.google.com/patent/US7818788B2/en>) Outlines the ASF categories, with authentication being one of the primary areas.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which threat modeling step identifies the assets that need to be protected?

- A. Analyze the Target
- **B. Set the Scope**

