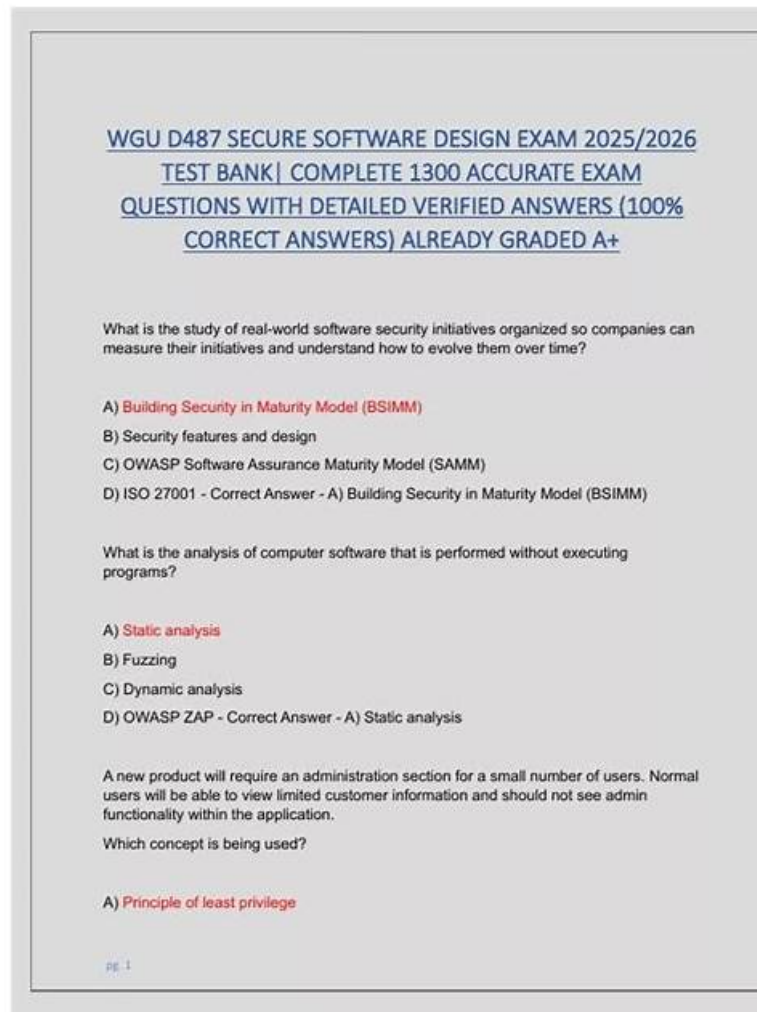


WGU Secure-Software-Design Hottest Certification - Valid Test Secure-Software-Design Test



What's more, part of that TestInsides Secure-Software-Design dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=12x-ZANmv4eItQ-pSR5GiAGRVu6EXCkUW>

To let the clients have an understanding of their mastery degree of our Secure-Software-Design study materials and get a well preparation for the test, we provide the test practice software to the clients. The test practice software of Secure-Software-Design study materials is based on the real test questions and its interface is easy to use. The test practice software boosts the test scheme which stimulate the real test and boost multiple practice models, the historical records of the practice of Secure-Software-Design Study Materials and the self-evaluation function.

WGU Secure-Software-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<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.

>> **WGU Secure-Software-Design Hottest Certification** <<

Valid Test WGU Secure-Software-Design Test, Valid Secure-Software-Design Braindumps

Our product boosts many merits and functions. You can download and try out our Secure-Software-Design test question freely before the purchase. You can use our product immediately after you buy our product. We provide 3 versions for you to choose and you only need 20-30 hours to learn our Secure-Software-Design training materials and prepare the exam. The passing rate and the hit rate are both high. The purchase procedures are safe and we protect our client's privacy. We provide 24-hours online customer service and free update within one year. If you fail in the exam, we will refund you immediately. All in all, there are many advantages of our Secure-Software-Design Training Materials.

WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

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. Tampering**
- C. Elevation of privilege
- D. Information disclosure

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 96

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

Answer: D

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 # 97

Which secure coding practice involves clearing all local storage as soon as a user logs off for the night and will automatically log a user out after an hour of inactivity?

- **A. Session management**
- B. System configuration
- C. Communication security
- D. Access control

Answer: A

Explanation:

The practice of clearing all local storage when a user logs off and automatically logging a user out after an hour of inactivity falls under the category of Session Management. This is a security measure designed to prevent unauthorized access to a user's session and to protect sensitive data that might be stored in the local storage. By clearing the local storage, any tokens, session identifiers, or other sensitive information are removed, reducing the risk of session hijacking or other attacks. The automatic logout feature ensures that inactive sessions do not remain open indefinitely, which could otherwise be exploited by attackers.

References: The information aligns with the secure coding practices outlined by the OWASP Foundation¹, and is supported by common practices in web development for managing sessions and local storage².

NEW QUESTION # 98

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

- A. Cookies have expiration timestamps.
- B. Credentials and tokens are encrypted.
- C. Sensitive information is scrubbed from error messages
- **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 # 99

A company is moving forward with a new product. Product scope has been determined, teams have formed, and backlogs have been created. Developers are actively writing code for the new product, with one team concentrating on delivering data via REST services, one Team working on the mobile apps, and a third team writing the web application.

Which phase of the software development lifecycle (SDLC) is being described?

- A. Design
- B. Deployment
- **C. Implementation**
- D. Requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

The phase being described is the Implementation phase of the SDLC. During this phase, the actual development starts, and the product begins to be built. The teams are actively writing code, which is a key activity of the Implementation phase. This phase involves translating the design and specifications into executable code, developing the software's features, and then integrating the various components into a full-fledged system.

References:

- * The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC): 7 Phases and 5 Models1.
- * What Is the Software Development Life Cycle? SDLC Explained2.
- * SDLC: 6 Main Stages of the Software Product Development Lifecycle3.
- * Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) Phases & Models4.

NEW QUESTION # 100

• • • • •

Our WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam (Secure-Software-Design) practice exam software will record all the attempts you have made in the past and display any modifications or improvements made in each attempt. This Prepare for your WGUSecure Software Design (KEO1) Exam (Secure-Software-Design) exam simulation software enables you to track your progress and quantify how much you have improved.

Valid Test Secure-Software-Design Test: <https://www.testinsides.top/Secure-Software-Design-dumps-review.html>

- [illegible]

P.S. Free 2026 WGU Secure-Software-Design dumps are available on Google Drive shared by TestInsides:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=12x-ZANmv4eItQ-pSR5GiAGRVu6EXCkUW>