

2026 WGU High Hit-Rate Reliable Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering Exam Camp

**WGU C726 CYBERSECURITY
ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT ACTUAL EXAM
2025/2026 COMPLETE QUESTIONS BANK
AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH
RATIONALES || 100% GUARANTEED PASS
<NEWEST VERSION>**

1. Cybersecurity architecture- ANSWER ✓is about how to weave together the various security mechanisms and capability into a coherent whole that is effective in thwarting adversaries from accomplishing their strategic attack goals. Architecture requires effective building blocks as discussed up to this point in the course, and, just as importantly, how to place and connect those building blocks in the proper manner using design principles.
2. Murphy's Law- ANSWER ✓Prevent failures before they occur
Detect failures when they occur
Recover from failures when they are detected
Tolerate failures until the system recovers
3. Design Flaws- ANSWER ✓The return on investment of eliminating faults early in the development process is significant. It is up to 100 times more expensive to fix faults discovered in the maintenance phase than in the design phase.

Security flaws fixed in the design phase means the flaw was caught in the beginning of the process.

Security flaws fixed in the implementation stage costs 6.5 times what it

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It is compatible with Windows computers and comes with a complete support team to manage any issues that may arise. By using the WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1/D488) (Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering) practice exam software, you can reduce the risk of failing in the actual Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering Exam. So, if you're looking for a reliable and effective way to prepare for your Cybersecurity-Architecture-and-Engineering exam, ITPassLeader is the best option.

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WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1/D488) Sample Questions (Q158-Q163):

NEW QUESTION # 158

A company recently updated its disaster recovery plan (DRP) to ensure business continuity in the event of a disruptive incident. Which step will ensure the effectiveness of the DRP?

- A. Training employees on their roles and responsibilities during a disaster
- B. Reviewing and updating the DRP regularly to ensure it remains relevant
- C. Performing a risk assessment of the company's information assets
- **D. Developing and implementing a testing plan for the DRP**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A - Developing and implementing a testing plan for the DRP.

According to WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), testing the disaster recovery plan is critical to ensuring that it is functional and effective when an actual disruptive event occurs. Regularly scheduled DRP testing validates that recovery processes work as intended and that personnel are familiar with their responsibilities.

Reviewing (B) and training (D) are important but are supplementary activities. Risk assessment (C) is important for planning but does not test the DRP.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Testing and exercising disaster recovery plans ensure operational readiness and reveal gaps or weaknesses that can be corrected before an actual event occurs."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Disaster Recovery Testing and Validation

NEW QUESTION # 159

A software development company uses file transfer protocol (FTP) to transfer software code between different teams. Which security control is essential for protecting the integrity of software code that is transferred using FTP?

- A. Enforcing strict access controls can limit the number of users with access to the FTP server and prevent unauthorized access.
- **B. Calculating and comparing the hash values of the software code before and after transfer using FTP can help detect any changes and ensure the integrity of the code.**
- C. Regularly backing up the software code stored in the FTP server and having a disaster recovery plan can help ensure the integrity of the software code.
- D. Implementing intrusion detection and prevention systems can help detect and prevent unauthorized access to the FTP server and software code.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A - Calculating and comparing the hash values of the software code before and after transfer using FTP can help detect any changes and ensure the integrity of the code.

According to WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), verifying the integrity of transferred files can be done by using cryptographic hash functions. Comparing pre- and post-transfer hashes ensures that the data was not tampered with during transmission.

Intrusion detection (B) focuses on unauthorized access. Access control (C) protects the server but does not ensure file integrity.

Backups (D) provide data recovery but do not validate file integrity during transfers.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Hashing verifies data integrity by allowing a comparison of original and received file values, ensuring no tampering occurred during transit."

NEW QUESTION # 160

A small online retailer stores customer information, product inventory, and financial data on its local servers.

What are the necessary components of a business continuity and disaster recovery plan for this company?

- A. Redundant backups, a communication plan, and a designated off-site location for data storage and recovery
- B. A comprehensive insurance policy, a list of emergency contacts, and a system for continuous monitoring of network activity
- C. Routine maintenance of servers, an emergency generator, and a policy for employees to work remotely in case of a disaster
- D. A detailed evacuation plan, frequent data backups, and regular cybersecurity training for employees

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B - Redundant backups, a communication plan, and a designated off-site location for data storage and recovery.

WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) emphasizes that for effective business continuity and disaster recovery, companies must maintain redundant backups, establish a communication strategy for emergencies, and store critical backups in off-site or cloud locations to recover operations quickly.

While evacuation plans (A) and insurance policies (C) are important, they are not the core technical components for IT disaster recovery. Routine maintenance and remote work (D) are helpful but secondary.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Redundant backups, off-site data storage, and an effective communication plan are key components of business continuity and disaster recovery strategies."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning

NEW QUESTION # 161

A security team is investigating multiple man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks that have taken place on the corporate network over the past few months. The team needs a solution that will ensure that data is not exposed if a man-in-the-middle attack occurs in the future.

- A. Disabling Wi-Fi connections
- B. Encrypting data
- C. Enforcing password history
- D. Ensuring all users have complex passwords

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data encryption ensures confidentiality and integrity even if communications are intercepted. If properly implemented (e.g., using TLS), encryption makes the payload unreadable to the attacker.

NIST SP 800-52 Rev. 2 (Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Transport Layer Security):

"Encryption technologies provide secure channels that resist interception and unauthorized access, which is essential in mitigating MITM attacks." Passwords and Wi-Fi controls support security, but encryption is the core defense against data leakage during interception.

#WGU Course Alignment:

Domain: Cryptography

Topic: Apply encryption to secure data in transit and at rest

NEW QUESTION # 162

A company's website is suddenly redirecting users to a suspicious landing page asking for personal information.

What is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Ransomware
- B. Exfiltration
- C. Tampering

- D. Phishing

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - Tampering.

WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488) materials explain that tampering refers to unauthorized modifications of systems or data. In this case, the website being altered to redirect users to a malicious landing page indicates that an attacker has tampered with the legitimate website code or its DNS settings.

Exfiltration (A) refers to stealing data. Phishing (B) involves tricking users but not modifying a website.

Ransomware (D) encrypts systems for ransom, not cause redirection.

Reference Extract from Study Guide:

"Tampering involves the unauthorized modification of a system or its resources, often to redirect users to malicious destinations or to alter functionality in harmful ways."

- WGU Cybersecurity Architecture and Engineering (KFO1 / D488), Threat Categories and Impacts

NEW QUESTION # 163

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