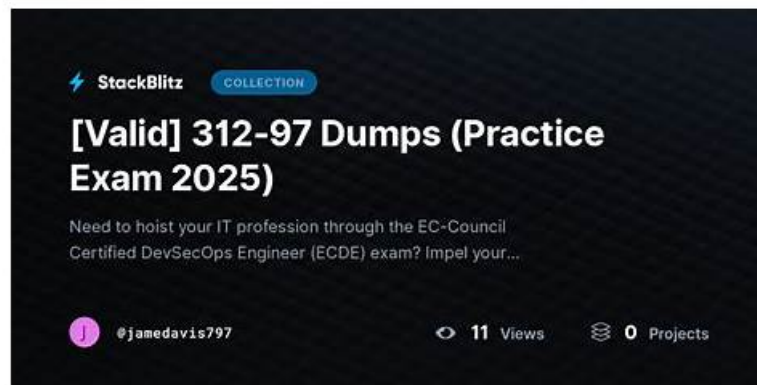


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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

(Sandra Oliver joined SinClare Soft Pvt. Ltd. as a DevSecOps engineer in January of 2010. Her organization develops software and web applications related to the healthcare industry. Using IAST runtime security testing technology, she is detecting and diagnosing security issues in applications and APIs. The IAST solution used by Sandra encompasses a web scanner with an agent that works inside the server that hosts the application to provide additional analysis details such as the location of the vulnerability in the application code. Based on the given information, which of the following IAST solutions is Sandra using?)

- A. Semi-passive IAST.
- B. Active IAST.
- C. Passive IAST.
- D. Semi-active IAST.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Interactive Application Security Testing (IAST) solutions are classified based on how they interact with the application and runtime environment. In this scenario, the solution uses a web scanner to actively send requests to the application while also deploying an agent inside the application server to observe runtime behavior and map vulnerabilities directly to source code locations. This combined approach is known as semi-active IAST. It is considered "semi-active" because it actively drives traffic through the application using

a scanner, while the agent passively observes execution paths, data flows, and method calls. Passive IAST solutions rely only on observing existing traffic and do not use scanners, while active IAST solutions do not typically rely on deep runtime agents in the same manner. Semi-active IAST significantly reduces false positives and provides precise remediation details, making it highly effective during the Build and Test stage, where applications are actively exercised and security issues can be identified and fixed before release.

NEW QUESTION # 22

(Amy Ryan is a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops software products and web applications related to cyber security. She is using Anchore tool for container vulnerability scanning and Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) generation. It helped her to perform quick scanning and generating a list of known vulnerabilities from an SBOM, container image, or project directory. Which of the following commands should Amy run to include software from all the image layers in the SBOM?.)

- A. `syft packages < image > --scope all-layers.`
- B. `syft packages < image > scope all_layers SBOM.`
- C. `syft packages < image > --scope all-layers Anchore.`
- D. `syft packages < image > scope all_layers.`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Syft is used by Anchore to generate Software Bill of Materials (SBOMs) from container images and directories. By default, Syft may only analyze the squashed image view. Using the `--scope all-layers` flag instructs Syft to include software components from all image layers, ensuring comprehensive visibility into dependencies introduced at every stage of image creation. The other options use invalid syntax or unsupported flags. Including all layers during SBOM generation improves vulnerability detection accuracy and supports compliance requirements, making it a critical practice during the Build and Test stage.

NEW QUESTION # 23

(Rahul Mehta is working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops cloud-native web applications. His organization follows a strict DevSecOps practice and wants to ensure that third-party open-source dependencies used in the application do not introduce known security vulnerabilities. Rahul decided to integrate a Software Composition Analysis (SCA) tool into the CI pipeline so that every build is automatically scanned. During one of the builds, the SCA tool detects a critical vulnerability in a transitive dependency.

What should ideally happen in a mature DevSecOps pipeline when such a critical vulnerability is detected at build time?.)

- A. The pipeline should log the vulnerability details and continue the build to avoid delivery delays.
- B. The pipeline should ignore transitive dependencies and only scan direct dependencies.
- C. The pipeline should notify the security team and continue with deploy-time checks.
- D. **The pipeline should fail the build and prevent the artifact from progressing further.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a mature DevSecOps pipeline, security controls are enforced as gates, not merely as informational checks.

When an SCA tool detects a critical vulnerability in a dependency—whether direct or transitive—the correct response at the Build and Test stage is to fail the build. This prevents vulnerable artifacts from moving forward into later stages such as deployment or production, where remediation would be more expensive and risky. Allowing the build to continue, even with notifications, contradicts the shift-left security principle.

Ignoring transitive dependencies is also dangerous, as many real-world vulnerabilities originate from indirect libraries. Failing the build forces developers to remediate the issue immediately by upgrading, replacing, or mitigating the vulnerable dependency. This approach reduces attack surface, enforces accountability, and ensures that only secure artifacts are released. Therefore, stopping the pipeline upon detection of critical vulnerabilities reflects a strong DevSecOps maturity model and effective security governance.

NEW QUESTION # 24

(Kevin Williamson has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an MNC company for the past 5 years. In January of 2017, his organization migrated all the applications and data from on-prem to AWS cloud due to the robust security feature and cost-effective services provided by Amazon. His organization is using Amazon DevOps services to develop software products securely and

quickly. To detect errors in the code and to catch bugs in the application code, Kevin integrated PHPStan into the AWS pipeline for static code analysis. What will happen if security issues are detected in the application code?.)

- A. The integrated PHPStan into the AWS pipeline will invoke AWS Config to parse and send result to the security hub.
- B. The integrated PHPStan into the AWS pipeline will invoke AWS CloudFormation to parse and send result to the security hub.
- C. The integrated PHPStan into the AWS pipeline will invoke AWS Elastic BeanStalk to parse and send result to the security hub.
- **D. The integrated PHPStan into the AWS pipeline will invoke the AWS Lambda function to parse and send result to the security hub.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In AWS-based DevSecOps pipelines, static analysis tools such as PHPStan commonly send their results to AWS services through event-driven processing. When PHPStan detects security issues, the results are typically parsed and processed by an AWS Lambda function, which can transform findings and forward them to AWS Security Hub. CloudFormation is used for infrastructure provisioning, AWS Config evaluates configuration compliance, and Elastic Beanstalk is an application deployment service—none of these are suited for parsing and relaying scan results. Lambda functions provide a scalable and serverless way to handle scan outputs automatically. This integration ensures that security findings are centralized, visible, and actionable, aligning with secure automation practices during the Code stage.

NEW QUESTION # 25

(Maria Howell is working as a senior DevSecOps engineer at Global SoftSec Pvt. Ltd. Her team is currently working on the development of a cybersecurity software. There are 5 developers who are working on code development. Howell's team is using a private GitHub repository for the source code development. Which of the following commands should Howell use to grab the online updates and merge them with her local work?.)

- A. `$ git push remotename branchname.`
- B. `$ git grabs remotename branchname.`
- **C. `$ git pull remotename branchname.`**
- D. `$ git get remotename branchname.`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `git pull` command is used to fetch changes from a remote repository and automatically merge them into the current local branch. In collaborative development environments, especially when multiple developers are committing code to a shared repository, regularly pulling updates is essential to stay synchronized and avoid merge conflicts. The syntax `git pull <remote-name> <branch-name>` correctly specifies the source of the updates. Commands such as `git get` and `git grabs` do not exist in Git, and `git push` performs the opposite action by sending local changes to the remote repository rather than retrieving updates. Using `git pull` during the Code stage supports continuous collaboration and ensures that developers integrate the latest changes securely and efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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