

Valid 312-97 Exam Sample & High 312-97 Quality



P.S. Free 2026 ECCouncil 312-97 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by TestsDumps: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZOrMVUZWTFCSZP3wt9e6ztEQ2jn3oTo6>

Our website gives detailed guidance to our customers for preparation of 312-97 actual test and take them towards the direction of achievement. Each of our ECCouncil exam preparation materials is designed by IT professionals in order to improve your particular skills. Our 312-97 Practice Questions will boost the confidence of candidates for appearing in the real exam.

Practicing with ECCouncil 312-97 Exam questions will help you to become an expert, ECCouncil 312-97 and acquire the ECCouncil 312-97 Certification. ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Questions allow you to verify your skills as a professional, prepared by ECCouncil 312-97. You have to pass the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) 312-97 exam to achieve the ECCouncil 312-97 certification on the first attempt, which is organized by ECCouncil.

>> **Valid 312-97 Exam Sample** <<

High 312-97 Quality - Exam 312-97 Collection

Why don't you begin to act? The first step is to pass 312-97 exam. Time will wait for no one. Only if you pass the exam can you get a better promotion. And if you want to pass it more efficiently, we must be the best partner for you. Because we are professional 312-97 Questions torrent provider, we are worth trusting; because we make great efforts, we do better. Here are some reasons to choose us.

ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DevSecOps Pipeline - Build and Test Stage: This module explores integrating automated security testing into build and testing processes through CI pipelines. It covers SAST and DAST approaches to identify and address vulnerabilities early in development.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevSecOps Pipeline - Plan Stage: This module covers the planning phase, emphasizing security requirement identification and threat modeling. It highlights cross-functional collaboration between development, security, and operations teams to ensure alignment with security goals.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevSecOps Pipeline - Release and Deploy Stage: This module explains maintaining security during release and deployment through secure techniques and infrastructure as code security. It covers container security tools, release management, and secure configuration practices for production transitions.

ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

(Lara Grice has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Denver, Colorado. Her team leader has told her to save all the container images in the centos repository to centos-all.tar. Which of the following is a STDOUT command that Lara can use to save all the container images in the centos repository to centos-all.tar?.)

- A. # docker save centos < centos-all.tar.
- B. # docker save centos < centos all.tar.
- C. # docker save centos > centos-all.tar.
- D. # docker save centos > centos all.tar.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The docker save command exports one or more Docker images to a tar archive by writing the image data to standard output (STDOUT). To redirect this output into a file, the > redirection operator is used. The correct syntax is docker save <image> > <filename>.tar. In this scenario, the image repository name is centos, and the desired archive file is centos-all.tar, making option B correct. Options C and D incorrectly use input redirection (<) instead of output redirection. Option A includes a space in the filename (centos all.tar), which would be interpreted as two separate arguments and cause an error unless quoted. Saving images to a tar archive is a common operational task used for backups, transfers between environments, or offline analysis during the Operate and Monitor stage.

NEW QUESTION # 18

(GainInsights is an IT company that develops mobile applications software. On February 11, 2022, the organization became a victim of a cyber-attack. The attacker targeted the organization's application and compromised some important functionality. After the incident, the DevSecOps team of GainInsights identified the cause of the security issue, resolved it, and noted it for future reference. Based on this information, which of the following set of tests was conducted by GainInsights?.)

- A. Blameless post-mortem.
- B. White box testing.
- C. Security smoke tests.
- D. Security acceptance tests.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ablameless post-mortemis conducted after a security incident to analyze what happened, why it happened, and how similar incidents can be prevented in the future-without assigning individual blame. The key indicators in the scenario are that the team identified the cause, resolved the issue, and documented lessons learned for future reference. Security acceptance tests and smoke tests are pre-release validation activities, while white-box testing focuses on code-level analysis rather than incident review. Blameless post-mortems are a cornerstone of DevSecOps culture, encouraging transparency, continuous learning, and systemic improvement during the Operate and Monitor stage.

NEW QUESTION # 19

(William McDougall has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Sacramento, California. His organization has been using Microsoft Azure DevOps service to develop software products securely and quickly. To take proactive decisions related to security issues and to reduce the overall security risk, William would like to integrate ThreatModeler with Azure Pipelines. How can ThreatModeler be integrated with Azure Pipelines and made a part of William's organization DevSecOps pipeline?)

- A. By using a bidirectional API.
- B. By using a bidirectional UI.
- C. By using a unidirectional API.
- D. By using a unidirectional UI.

Answer: A

Explanation:

ThreatModeler integration with Azure Pipelines is achieved using a bidirectional API, which allows automated and continuous interaction between the pipeline and the threat modeling platform. This bidirectional communication enables Azure Pipelines to trigger threat modeling activities while also receiving results, risk scores, and actionable insights back from ThreatModeler. Such feedback loops are critical for proactive security decision-making during the Plan stage of DevSecOps. Unidirectional APIs or UI-based integrations limit automation and do not support continuous feedback, making them unsuitable for pipeline-driven workflows. UI-based approaches also introduce manual steps, which conflict with DevSecOps principles of automation and consistency. By using a bidirectional API, William's organization can embed threat modeling into the planning process, identify architectural risks early, and ensure security considerations are continuously enforced as part of the pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 20

(Terry Crews has been working as a DevSecOps engineer at an IT company that develops software products and web applications related to IoT devices. She integrated Squeens RASP tool with Slack for sending notifications related to security issues to her team. How can Queens send notification alerts to Slack?)

- A. By creating a playbook, defining a trigger, Alert a response, and notification.
- B. By creating a cookbook, defining a trigger, security response, and notification.
- C. By creating a playbook, defining a trigger, security response, and notification.
- D. By creating a cookbook, defining a trigger, Alert a response, and notification.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Squeens provides runtime application self-protection (RASP) capabilities that allow teams to detect and respond to security threats in real time. Queens uses a structured automation mechanism called a playbook to define how security events are handled. A playbook consists of three key components: a trigger that detects suspicious or malicious behavior, a security response that defines what action Queens should take (such as blocking a request or flagging an attack), and a notification that sends alerts to external systems like Slack.

The term "cookbook" is not used in Queens's alerting and response model, making options A and B incorrect.

Option C incorrectly uses the phrase "Alert a response" instead of "security response," which does not accurately describe Queens's configuration model. By using playbooks, Queens enables automated detection, response, and team notification during the Operate and Monitor stage, ensuring rapid awareness and collaboration when security incidents occur.

NEW QUESTION # 21

(Orange International Pvt. Ltd. is an IT company that develops software products and web applications for Android phones. The organization recognizes the importance of secure coding principles and would like to enforce it. Therefore, Orange International Pvt. Ltd. established access management, avoided reinventing the wheel, secured the weak links, implemented in-depth defense, and reduced third-party involvement in the application. Based on the above-mentioned information, which of the following secure coding principles is achieved by the organization?.)

- A. Secure by implementation.
- B. Secure by communication.
- C. Secure by default.
- D. Secure by design.

