

# 使用可靠的312-97最新題庫高效率地準備您的 ECCouncil 312-97考試： EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE)



多考一些證照對於年輕人來說不是件壞事，是加薪升遷的法寶。對於參加 312-97 考試的年輕人而言，不需要擔心 ECCouncil 證照沒有辦法過關，只要找到最新的 ECCouncil 312-97 考題，就是 312-97 考試順利過關的最佳方式。該考題包括PDF格式和模擬考試測試版本兩種，全面覆蓋 ECCouncil 312-97 考試範圍的所有領域。

每個早晨都是全新一天的開始，給自己一個好心情，給自己一個新起點。擁有熱門的IT證照是你開啟IT之路的新起點。ECCouncil 312-97 考題認證考試是個檢驗IT專業知識的認證考試。如果你想取得 312-97 的認證資格，KaoGuTi 的 312-97 考古題可以實現你的願望。在你考試之前使用我們提供的針對性培訓和測試練習題以及答案，短時間內你會有很大的收穫。

>> [312-97最新題庫](#) <<

## 312-97題庫最新資訊 - 312-97考題寶典

KaoGuTi為你提供了不同版本的資料以方便你的使用。PDF版的312-97考古題方便你的閱讀，為你真實地再現考試題目。軟體版本的312-97考古題作為一個測試引擎，可以幫助你隨時測試自己的準備情況。如果你想知道你是不是充分準備好了312-97考試，那麼你可以利用軟體版的考古題來測試一下自己的水準。這樣你就可以快速找出自己的弱點和不足，進而有利於你的下一步學習安排。

## 最新的 Certified DevSecOps Engineer 312-97 免費考試真題 (Q94-Q99):

### 問題 #94

(Charles Drew has been working as a DevSecOps team leader in an IT company located in Nashville, Tennessee. He would like to look at the applications from an attacker's perspective and make security a part of the organizations' culture. Imagine, you are working under Charles as a DevSecOps engineer. Charles has asked you to install ThreatPlaybook, which is a unified DevSecOps Framework that allows you to go from iterative, collaborative threat modeling to application security testing orchestration. After installation, you must configure ThreatPlaybook CLI; therefore, you have created a directory for the project and then you go to the current directory where you would like to configure ThreatPlaybook. Which of the following commands will you use to configure

ThreatPlaybook? (Here, < your-email > represents your email id; < host info > represents IP address; and < port > represents the nginx port.))

- A. ThreatPlaybook configure -e < your-email > -u < host-info > -p < port >.
- **B. ThreatPlaybook configure -e < your-email > -h < host-info > -p < port >.**
- C. playbook configure -e < your-email > -u < host-info > -p < port >.
- D. playbook configure -e < your-email > -h < host-info > -p < port >.

答案: **B**

解題說明:

ThreatPlaybook CLI is configured using the ThreatPlaybook configure command, which initializes the CLI with the required connection and user details. The -e option is used to specify the user's email address, the -h option defines the host information such as IP address or hostname, and the -p option specifies the port number. This configuration enables the CLI to securely communicate with the ThreatPlaybook service for orchestrating threat modeling and application security testing workflows. Options that use playbook configure are incorrect because the executable name is explicitly ThreatPlaybook. Options using -u instead of -h do not correctly specify host information. Configuring ThreatPlaybook during the Plan stage helps teams adopt an attacker's mindset early, embedding security into the organization's culture and ensuring threats are identified and addressed before development and deployment activities begin.

---

---

### 問題 #95

(Jeremy Renner has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer at an IT company that develops customized software to various customers stretched across the globe. His organization is using Microsoft Azure DevOps Services. Using an IaC tool, Jeremy deployed the infrastructure in Azure. He would like to integrate Chef InSpec with Azure to ensure that the deployed infrastructure is in accordance with the architecture and industrial standards and the security policies are appropriately implemented. Therefore, he downloaded and installed Chef InSpec. He used Azure CLI command for creating an Azure Service Principal with reader permission to the Azure resources, then he exported the generated credentials. After installation and configuration of Chef InSpec, he would like to create the structure and profile. Which of the following commands should Jeremy use to create a new folder jyren-azureTests with all the required artifacts for InSpec tests?)

- **A. inspec init profile jyren-azureTests.**
- B. chef inspec init profile jyren-azureTests.
- C. chef inspec init profile jyren-azureTests.
- D. inspec init profjyren-azureTests.

答案: **A**

解題說明:

Chef InSpec provides a command-line interface for creating and executing compliance profiles. To initialize a new profile with the required directory structure, metadata file, and example controls, the correct command is inspec init profile <profile-name>. In Jeremy's case, running inspec init profile jyren-azureTests creates a new folder with all required artifacts needed to write and run Azure compliance tests. Options using prof are invalid abbreviations, and prefixing the command with chef is incorrect when using the InSpec CLI directly.

Creating a structured InSpec profile during the Build and Test stage enables automated validation of infrastructure against architectural standards and security policies, supporting Infrastructure as Code security and continuous compliance practices.

---

---

### 問題 #96

(Brady Coleman is a senior DevSecOps engineer at CloudVac Security Private Ltd. He has created a new container named "eccbrad" from the centos:7 image using the command docker run -i -t --name geeklab centos:7 /bin/bash. Now, Brady wants to install the httpd package inside the eccbrad container. Which of the following commands should Brady use to install the httpd package inside the container?)

- A. sudo install httpd.
- **B. yum install httpd.**
- C. sudo install-httpd.
- D. yum install-httpd.

## 答案: B

### 解題說明:

The CentOS operating system uses the yum package manager to install software packages. Inside a CentOS- based Docker container, the correct way to install the Apache HTTP Server is by running `yum install httpd`.

Containers typically run as the root user by default, making the use of `sudo` unnecessary. Commands such as `install-htpd` are invalid because yum requires the `install` keyword followed by the package name separated by a space. Installing required packages inside containers should be done carefully to avoid bloating images and increasing the attack surface. During the Operate and Monitor stage, DevSecOps teams must balance functionality with container hardening best practices by installing only necessary components.

---

---

## 問題 #97

(Rockmond Dunbar is a senior DevSecOps engineer in a software development company. His organization develops customized software for retail industries. Rockmond would like to avoid setting mount propagation mode to share until it is required because when a volume is mounted in shared mode, it does not limit other containers to mount and modify that volume. If mounted volume is sensitive to changes, then it would be a serious security concern. Which of the following commands should Rockmond run to list out the propagation mode for mounted volumes?.)

- A. `docker ps -quiet -all | xargs docker inspect -format ': Propagation='`.
- B. `docker ps --quiet --all | xargs docker inspect --format ': Propagation'`.
- C. `docker ps -quiet -all | xargs docker inspect -format ': Propagation'`.
- D. `docker ps --quiet --all | xargs docker inspect --format ': Propagation='`.

## 答案: D

### 解題說明:

To inspect mount propagation modes for Docker containers, Rockmond needs to list all container IDs and then inspect their configuration. The `docker ps --quiet --all` command outputs container IDs only, which are then passed to `docker inspect` using `xargs`. The `--format` option allows extraction of specific fields, such as mount propagation settings. Option C correctly uses valid flags (`--quiet --all`) and proper formatting syntax.

Options A and D incorrectly use single hyphens, and option B omits the equals sign, which is required to display the propagation value. Inspecting mount propagation during the Operate and Monitor stage helps prevent unintended privilege escalation or data modification by other containers, aligning with container hardening best practices.

---

---

## 問題 #98

(David Paymer has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company over the past 5 years. His organization is using Azure DevOps service to produce software products securely and quickly. David's team leader asked him to publish a NuGet package utilizing a command line. Imagine you are in David's place; which command would you use to publish NuGet package into the feed?.)

- A. `nuget.exe publish -Source "< YOUR_FEED_NAME >" -ApiKey < ANY_STRING > < PACKAGE_PATH >`.
- B. `nuget.exe push -Destination "< YOUR_FEED_NAME >" -ApiKey < ANY_STRING > < PACKAGE_PATH >`.
- C. `nuget.exe publish -Destination "< YOUR_FEED_NAME >" -ApiKey < ANY_STRING > < PACKAGE_PATH >`.
- D. `nuget.exe push -Source "< YOUR_FEED_NAME >" -ApiKey < ANY_STRING > < PACKAGE_PATH >`.

## 答案: D

### 解題說明:

Publishing a NuGet package to a feed is done using the `nuget.exe push` command. The `-Source` parameter specifies the target feed name or URL, and the `-ApiKey` parameter is required even if the feed ignores its value. The `publish` verb is not used for NuGet package uploads, and `-Destination` is not a valid parameter for pushing packages. Therefore, `nuget.exe push -Source "<YOUR_FEED_NAME>" -ApiKey <ANY_STRING> <PACKAGE_PATH>` is the correct command. Using command-line publishing supports automation and consistency in DevSecOps workflows, enabling secure and repeatable artifact distribution as part of continuous delivery pipelines.

## 問題 #99

如果你仍然在努力學習為通過ECCouncil的312-97考試認證，我們KaoGuTi為你實現你的夢想。我們為你提供ECCouncil的312-97考試考古題，通過了實踐的檢驗，ECCouncil的312-97教程及任何其他相關材料，最好的品質，以幫助你通過ECCouncil的312-97考試認證，成為一個實力雄厚的IT專家。

312-97題庫最新資訊：[https://www.kaoguti.com/312-97\\_exam-pdf.html](https://www.kaoguti.com/312-97_exam-pdf.html)

KaoGuTi提供的練習題是與真實的考試試題很相似的，能確保你一次成功通過ECCouncil 312-97 認證考試，Just Do It，KaoGuTi 312-97題庫最新資訊提供的產品是可以100%把你推上成功，那麼IT行業的巔峰離你又近了一步，ECCouncil 312-97最新題庫 我們的IT專家團隊將不斷的利用行業經驗來研究出準確詳細的考試練習題來協助您通過考試，我們承諾將盡力幫助你通過 ECCouncil 的 312-97 認證考試，購買312-97題庫最新資訊認證題庫學習資料的客戶，如果您發現我們的產品存在嚴重質量問題或者對您的學習沒起到幫助作用，我們將退還您購KaoGuTi 312-97題庫最新資訊學習資料費用，ECCouncil 312-97 最新題庫 選擇我們，下一個成功的IT人士就是你，我們會成就你的夢想。

主旨只有壹個，即追求完美，唐小寶炫耀的看了眼桑梔，KaoGuTi提供的練習題是與真實的考試試題很相似的，能確保你一次成功通過ECCouncil 312-97 認證考試，Just Do It，KaoGuTi提供的產品是可以100%把你推上成功，那麼IT行業的巔峰離你又近了一步。

## 有用的312-97最新題庫和資格考試中的領先供應商和無與倫比的312-97: EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE)

我們的IT專家團隊將不斷的利用行業經驗來研究出準確詳細的考試練習題來協助您通過考試，我們承諾將盡力幫助您通過ECCouncil的312-97認證考試。

- 312-97考試備考經驗和知識點 - 通過312-97認證考試最好的方法 ➔ tw.fast2test.com 網站搜索 312-97 ◀ 並免費下載312-97測試題庫
- 312-97資料 □ 312-97認證指南 ✎ 312-97考古題 □ 來自網站 □ www.newdumpspdf.com □ 打開並搜索 312-97 □ ✎ □ 免費下載312-97信息資訊
- 312-97考試備考經驗和知識點 - 通過312-97認證考試最好的方法 □ 透過「 www.newdumpspdf.com 」輕鬆獲取 { 312-97 } 免費下載312-97資料
- 最有效的312-97最新題庫，提前為EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) 312-97考試做好準備 □ 到 □ www.newdumpspdf.com □ 搜索 ➔ 312-97 □ 輕鬆取得免費下載312-97考試指南
- ECCouncil 312-97最新題庫：EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) 考試通過證明 □ 在 ➔ tw.fast2test.com ▲ 上搜索 □ 312-97 □ 並獲取免費下載312-97熱門認證
- 312-97考古題 □ 312-97權威考題 □ 312-97試題 □ 透過 □ www.newdumpspdf.com □ 搜索 ✓ 312-97 □ ✓ □ 免費下載考試資料312-97通過考試
- 312-97信息資訊 □ 312-97通過考試 □ 312-97考題免費下載 □ ➔ www.pdfexamdumps.com ▲ 上的 ➔ 312-97 □ □ 免費下載只需搜尋312-97考證
- 312-97考古題分享 □ 312-97權威考題 □ 312-97權威認證 □ 開啟 { www.newdumpspdf.com } 輸入 [ 312-97 ] 並獲取免費下載312-97考古題
- 312-97考證 □ 312-97考題套裝 □ 312-97權威認證 □ 到 ➔ tw.fast2test.com □ 搜尋 「 312-97 」 以獲取免費下載考試資料312-97考古題分享
- 312-97熱門認證 □ 312-97考題資源 □ 312-97熱門認證 □ 免費下載《 312-97 》只需進入《 www.newdumpspdf.com 》網站312-97最新題庫資源
- 最新的312-97最新題庫及資格考試領導者和免費下載的ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) □ ➔ www.newdumpspdf.com ← 是獲取 ➔ 312-97 □ 免費下載的最佳網站312-97熱門認證
- bbs.t-firefly.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, telegra.ph, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes