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## 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.

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#### 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 prof jyren-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.

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#### 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-httpd 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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

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