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## ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

### NEW QUESTION # 77

(Christopher Brown has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops software and web applications for an ecommerce company. To automatically detect common security issues and coding error in the C++ code, she performed code scanning using CodeQL in GitHub. Which of the following entries will Christopher find for CodeQL analysis of C++ code?)

- A. CodeQL/Analyze (cpp) (push-request).
- B. CodeQL/Analyze (cp) (pull-request).
- C. CodeQL/Analyze (cpp) (pull-request).
- D. CodeQL/Analyze (cp) (push-request).

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When GitHub Code Scanning is enabled using CodeQL, each supported programming language is identified by a specific language key. For C++ code, CodeQL uses the identifier `cpp`, not `cp`. CodeQL workflows are commonly configured to run during pull

request events so that security issues and coding errors can be detected and reviewed before code is merged into the main branch. As a result, the CodeQL analysis entry displayed in GitHub Actions and the Security tab for C++ pull request analysis appears as CodeQL/Analyze (cpp) (pull-request). Options A and B are incorrect because "cp" is not a valid CodeQL language identifier. Option C uses the correct language identifier but references an incorrect event format. Identifying the correct CodeQL analysis entry helps DevSecOps engineers confirm that scans are executing correctly for the intended language during the Code stage and that security feedback is available early in the development lifecycle.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 78

(Rachel Maddow has been working at RuizSoft Solution Pvt. Ltd. for the past 7 years as a senior DevSecOps engineer. To develop software products quickly and securely, her organization has been using AWS DevOps services. On January 1, 2022, the software development team of her organization developed a spring boot application with microservices and deployed it in AWS EC2 instance. Which of the following AWS services should Rachel use to scan the AWS workloads in EC2 instance for security issues and unintended network exposures?.)

- A. Amazon CloudWatch.
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS WAF.
- **D. AWS Inspector.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

AWS Inspector is a managed vulnerability assessment service designed specifically to scan workloads running on Amazon EC2 instances and container images for security vulnerabilities and unintended network exposures. It automatically evaluates instances against known vulnerabilities and security best practices, providing detailed findings and risk severity levels. AWS WAF protects web applications from common web exploits but does not perform host-based vulnerability scanning. AWS Config tracks configuration changes and compliance but does not actively scan workloads for vulnerabilities. Amazon CloudWatch focuses on monitoring logs, metrics, and alarms rather than security scanning. For a Spring Boot microservices application deployed on EC2, AWS Inspector is the correct choice to continuously assess security posture during the Build, Deploy, and Operate phases of the DevSecOps pipeline.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 79

(Judi Dench has recently joined an IT company as a DevSecOps engineer. Her organization develops software products and web applications related to electrical engineering. Judi would like to use Anchore tool for container vulnerability scanning and Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) generation. Using Anchore gype, she would like to scan the container images and file systems for known vulnerabilities, and would like to find vulnerabilities in major operating system packages such as Alpine, CentOS, Ubuntu, etc. as well as language specific packages such as Ruby, Java, etc. Which of the following commands should Judi run to scan for vulnerabilities in the image using gype?)

- A. gype packages < image >.
- B. gype < image >.
- **C. gype < image > --scope all-layers.**
- D. gype packages < image > --scope all-layers.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Gype is a vulnerability scanning tool used to analyze container images and file systems for known vulnerabilities across operating system and application dependencies. The most effective way to perform a comprehensive scan is by running the gype <image> --scope all-layers command. This ensures that vulnerabilities are detected across all layers of the container image, not just the final runtime layer. Containers often inherit vulnerabilities from base images or intermediate layers, making full-layer scanning essential. The packages subcommand is used for listing detected packages rather than performing vulnerability analysis. Running Gype during the Build and Test stage allows DevSecOps teams to identify vulnerable base images and dependencies early, reducing the risk of deploying insecure containers into production and supporting secure container lifecycle management.

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### NEW QUESTION # 80

(Erica Mena has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that provides customized software solutions to various clients across the United States. To protect serverless and container applications with RASP, she would like to create an Azure container instance using Azure CLI in Microsoft PowerShell. She created the Azure container instance and loaded the container image to it. She then reviewed the deployment of the container instance. Which of the following commands should Erica run to get the logging information from the Azure container instance? (Assume the resource group name as ACI and container name as aci-test-closh.))

- A. `az get container logs -resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh.`
- B. `az container logs -resource-group ACI -name aci-test-closh.`
- C. `az get container logs --resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh.`
- D. `az container logs --resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh.`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Azure Container Instances provide built-in logging capabilities that can be accessed using the Azure CLI. To retrieve logs from a deployed container instance, the correct command is `az container logs` followed by the resource group and container name. The proper syntax requires double-dash parameters: `--resource-group` and

`--name`. In Erica's case, the correct command is `az container logs --resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh`.

Options that use "az get container logs" are invalid because "get" is not a supported verb in this context.

Option C uses incorrect single-dash flags, which do not match Azure CLI standards. Accessing container logs during the Code stage helps engineers validate application behavior, identify runtime errors, and ensure that security instrumentation such as RASP agents are functioning correctly before progressing further in the pipeline.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

(Rachel McAdams applied for the position of DevSecOps engineer at TetraSoft Pvt. Ltd. She gave her interview on February 23, 2022, and was selected as a DevSecOps engineer. Her team is working on securing Ruby on Rails application. Rachel's team leader asked her to integrate Brakeman SAST tool with Jenkins. To perform the integration, she navigated to Jenkins Plugin Manager and installed Warnings Next Generation Plugin. To run the tool in Jenkins, she invoked Brakeman as part of an Execute shell build step. In the Execute shell column, she wrote the following commands with brakeman options `bash -l -c 'rvm install 3.0.0 && \rvm use 3.0.0@brakeman -create && \gem install brakeman && \brakeman -no-progress -no-pager -no-exit-on-warn -o brakeman-output.json` What is the function of the `-no-exit-on-warn` option in the above-mentioned command?)

- A. It tells Brakeman to return a 2 exit code even if warnings are found.
- B. It tells Brakeman to return a 1 exit code even if warnings are found.
- C. It tells Brakeman to return a 3 exit code even if warnings are found.
- D. It tells Brakeman to return a 0 exit code even if warnings are found.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

By default, Brakeman returns a non-zero exit code when security warnings are detected, which can cause Jenkins builds to fail. The `--no-exit-on-warn` option modifies this behavior by instructing Brakeman to return an exit code of 0 even if warnings are found. This allows the CI pipeline to continue executing while still generating a security report that highlights vulnerabilities. This option is particularly useful when teams are initially integrating SAST tools and want visibility into security issues without immediately blocking builds.

During the Build and Test stage, this approach supports gradual adoption of security enforcement, allowing teams to prioritize remediation efforts while maintaining delivery velocity. Over time, organizations can tighten policies by removing this option to enforce stricter build-breaking behavior once security baselines improve.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

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