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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

(Timothy Dalton has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Auburn, New York. He would like to use Jenkins for CI and Azure Pipelines for CD to deploy a Java-based app to an Azure Container Service (AKS) Kubernetes cluster. Before deploying Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) Cluster, Timothy wants to create a Resource group named Jenkins in southindia location. Which of the following commands should Timothy run?)

- A. az group create --name Jenkins --location southindia.
- B. azure group create --n Jenkins --loc southindia.
- C. azure group create --name Jenkins --location southindia.
- D. az grp create --n Jenkins --loc southindia.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure resource groups are created using the Azure CLI command `az group create`. The `--name` parameter specifies the resource group name, and `-l` defines the Azure region. Option A uses the correct CLI prefix (`az`), command group (`group create`), and valid parameters. Options B, C, and D are incorrect due to invalid command abbreviations or incorrect CLI prefixes (`azure` instead of `az`). Creating a resource group is a foundational step in the Release and Deploy stage, as it provides a logical container for AKS clusters, networking components, and related resources, enabling organized, secure, and manageable deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 84

(Lisa Kramer carries an experience of 4 years as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company. The software development team of her organization has developed a Ruby on Rails web application and would like to find vulnerabilities in Ruby dependencies. Therefore, the team leader of the software development team approached Lisa for help in this regard. Which of the following SCA tool should Lisa use to detect vulnerabilities in Ruby dependencies?)

- A. **Bundler-Audit**.
- B. Bandit.
- C. Tenable.io.
- D. Retire.js.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Bundler-Audit is an SCA tool designed specifically for Ruby applications. It analyzes the `Gemfile` and `Gemfile.lock` to identify dependencies and checks them against known vulnerability databases. Bandit is intended for Python code analysis, Retire.js targets JavaScript libraries, and Tenable.io focuses on infrastructure-level vulnerabilities. By using Bundler-Audit during the Code stage, DevSecOps teams can detect vulnerable Ruby gems early and ensure that only secure dependencies are used. This reduces the risk of exploiting known vulnerabilities in third-party libraries and supports secure dependency management throughout the development lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 85

(Elizabeth Moss has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in San Diego, California. Due to the robust security and cost-effective service provided by AWS, her organization transferred all the workloads from on-prem to AWS cloud in 2017. Elizabeth would like to prevent committing AWS keys into repositories; therefore, she created a global `git-templates` directory using command line. Then, she created another directory, named it as `hooks`, wherein she created a file named `pre-commit`. In the `pre-commit` file, Elizabeth pasted the script that would prevent committing AWS keys into the repositories. She would like to ensure that the hook is executable. Which of the following command should Elizabeth run to make sure that the `pre-commit` hook is executable?)

- A. `chmod a+e ~/.git-templates/hooks/pre-commit`.
- **B. `chmod a+x ~/.git-templates/hooks/pre-commit`.**
- `chmod a+x ~/.hooks/git-templates/pre-commit`.
- `chmod a+e ~/.hooks/git-templates/pre-commit`.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Git hooks must have executable permissions to run automatically during Git operations such as commits. The standard way to make a file executable on Unix-like systems is by using the `chmod` command with the `+x` flag. In Elizabeth's setup, the `pre-commit` hook is located in the `~/.git-templates/hooks/` directory, so the correct command is `chmod a+x ~/.git-templates/hooks/pre-commit`. The `a+x` option grants execute permission to all users, ensuring that the hook runs regardless of the user context. Options using `+e` are invalid because `e` is not a recognized permission flag. Ensuring that the hook is executable during the Code stage helps prevent accidental exposure of AWS credentials by enforcing security checks before commits are finalized.

NEW QUESTION # 86

(Frances Fisher joined TerraWolt Pvt. Ltd. as a DevSecOps engineer in 2020. On February 1, 2022, his organization became a victim of cyber security attack. The attacker targeted the network and application vulnerabilities and compromised some important

functionality of the application. To secure the organization against similar types of attacks, Franches used a flexible, accurate, low maintenance vulnerability management and assessment solution that continuously scans the network and application vulnerabilities and provides daily updates and specialized testing methodologies to catch maximum detectable vulnerabilities.
Based on the above-mentioned information, which of the following tools is Frances using?)

- A. BeSECURE.
- B. Black Duck.
- C. Shadow Daemon.
- D. SonarQube.

Answer: A

Explanation:

BeSECURE is a vulnerability management and assessment solution designed for continuous scanning of both network and application vulnerabilities. It emphasizes flexibility, accuracy, low maintenance overhead, and frequent updates to vulnerability detection mechanisms. These characteristics align directly with the scenario described, where the organization requires continuous scanning, daily updates, and specialized testing methodologies to detect a wide range of vulnerabilities. SonarQube focuses on static code quality and security analysis during development, Black Duck is primarily used for open-source software composition analysis, and Shadow Daemon is a web application firewall rather than a comprehensive vulnerability management solution. Using BeSECURE during the Operate and Monitor stage allows organizations to maintain ongoing visibility into their security posture, detect new vulnerabilities as they emerge, and reduce the likelihood of repeat attacks by addressing weaknesses proactively.

NEW QUESTION # 87

(Robert Wheeler has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company for the past 5 years. His organization develops software products and web applications related to AutoCAD. Rob would like to integrate Rapid7 tCell Next-Gen Cloud WAF and RASP Tool with AWS CloudFront to protect application by identifying suspicious actors, enforcing content security policies (CSPs), and securing against unvalidated HTTP redirections on web applications. How can Rob deploy the tCell agent as a CloudFormation stack into his organization AWS account?.)

- A. By plugging into CloudFormation through Lambda Function.
- B. **By plugging into CloudFront through Lambda@Edge.**
- C. By plugging into CloudFormation through Lambda@Edge.
- D. By plugging into CloudFront through Lambda Function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When integrating security controls at the CDN edge with AWS CloudFront, the typical deployment model usesLambda@Edge, which allows code to execute at CloudFront edge locations on viewer request/response or origin request/response events. Deploying the tCell agent "as a CloudFormation stack" describes packaging the required AWS resources (IAM roles, functions, permissions, and CloudFront associations) into infrastructure-as-code, but the actual attachment point for CloudFront request/response processing is Lambda@Edge. Option C correctly reflects this: "plugging into CloudFront through Lambda@Edge." Standard Lambda functions run in regional AWS environments and cannot directly run at CloudFront edge locations in the same way; therefore, "CloudFront through Lambda Function" is not the best match for edge enforcement needs like CSP handling and redirect protections. Options that claim "plugging into CloudFormation" misunderstand CloudFormation's role: it deploys resources, but it is not the runtime integration point. Hence, CloudFront + Lambda@Edge is the correct deployment approach.

NEW QUESTION # 88

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