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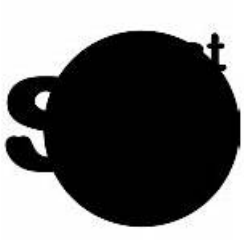

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ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• DevSecOps Pipeline - Operate and Monitor Stage: This module focuses on securing operational environments and implementing continuous monitoring for security incidents. It covers logging, monitoring, incident response, and SIEM tools for maintaining security visibility and threat identification.
Topic 2	• 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	• DevSecOps Pipeline - Code Stage: This module discusses secure coding practices and security integration within the development process and IDE. Developers learn to write secure code using static code analysis tools and industry-standard secure coding guidelines.
Topic 4	• Introduction to DevSecOps: This module covers foundational DevSecOps concepts, focusing on integrating security into the DevOps lifecycle through automated, collaborative approaches. It introduces key components, tools, and practices while discussing adoption benefits, implementation challenges, and strategies for establishing a security-first culture.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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.

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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
(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: D

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 # 70
(Alex Hales recently joined TAVR Software Solution Pvt. Ltd. As a DevSecOps engineer. To automatically detect security loopholes in the web applications while building and testing them, he integrated OWASP ZAP DAST Plugin with Jenkins. How can Alex uniquely identify every build in the project?.)

- A. By specifying a file name followed by ${Build_ID} in Post-build Actions tab.
- B. By specifying a file name followed by ${ZAPROXY_HOME} in Post-build Actions tab.
- C. By specifying a file name followed by ${Profile_ID} in Post-build Actions tab.
- D. By specifying a file name followed by ${zap_scan} in Post-build Actions tab.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Jenkins automatically assigns a unique identifier to each build using the environment variableBUILD_ID.
When integrating OWASP ZAP with Jenkins, appending ${BUILD_ID} to output filenames or reports ensures that every scan result corresponds to a specific build execution. This avoids overwriting previous reports and allows traceability between build artifacts and security findings. Variables such as
${ZAPROXY_HOME} refer to installation paths, not build uniqueness, while ${Profile_ID} and
${zap_scan} are not standard Jenkins variables for uniquely identifying builds. Using ${BUILD_ID} supports better auditing, historical analysis, and correlation between detected vulnerabilities and the exact build in which they were found, which is critical

during the Build and Test stage of a DevSecOps pipeline.
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NEW QUESTION # 71
(Kenneth Danziger is a certified DevSecOps engineer, and he recently got a job in an IT company that develops software products related to the healthcare industry. To identify security and compliance issues in the source code and quickly fix them before they impact the source code, Kenneth would like to integrate WhiteSource SCA tool with AWS. Therefore, to integrate WhiteSource SCA Tool in AWS CodeBuild for initiating scanning in the code repository, he built a buildspec.yml file to the source code root directory and added the following command to pre-build phase curl -LJOhttps://github.com/whitesource/unified-agent-distribution/raw/master/standAlone/wss_agent.sh. Which of the following script files will the above step download in Kenneth organization's CodeBuild server?.)

- A. wss_agent.sh.
- B. aws_agent.sh.
- C. cbs_agent.sh.
- D. ssw_agent.sh.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command shown in the pre-build phase explicitly targets a script namedwss_agent.sh. The curl -LJO flags mean: -L follows redirects, -J honors the server-provided filename in the Content-Disposition header (when present), and -O writes output to a local file using the remote name. Since the requested path ends with wss_agent.sh, the downloaded file on the AWS CodeBuild server will be wss_agent.sh. This script is the WhiteSource (now commonly referred to as Mend in many environments) unified agent shell wrapper used to run SCA scans as part of a CI pipeline. Integrating SCA during the Build and Test stage helps detect vulnerable open-source dependencies and licensing/compliance issues early, when fixes are cheapest. The other filenames (ssw_agent.sh, cbs_agent.sh, aws_agent.sh) are distractors; they are not referenced by the provided command and would not be downloaded by that step.
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NEW QUESTION # 72
(Kevin Williamson is working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Los Angles, California.
His team has integrated Jira with Jenkins to view every issue on Jira, including the status of the latest build or successful deployment of the work to an environment. Which of the following can Kevin use to search issues on Jira?)

- A. Java query language.
- B. Structured query language.
- C. Jira query language.
- D. Atlassian query language.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Jira usesAtlassian Query Language, commonly referred to as JQL, to search, filter, and manage issues. This query language allows users to create advanced searches using fields such as project, status, assignee, priority, and custom attributes. Although often informally called Jira Query Language, the official name among the given options is Atlassian Query Language. SQL and Java query language are unrelated and not used for issue searching in Jira. Using JQL during the Code stage improves traceability between source code commits, builds, and tracked issues, enabling teams to monitor progress, validate deployment status, and maintain alignment between development and delivery activities.
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NEW QUESTION # 73
(Teresa Wheeler is a DevSecOps engineer at Altschutz Solution Pvt. Ltd. She would like to test the web applications and API's from outside without accessing the source code using BDD security framework. The framework is a collection of Cucumber-JVM features that are pre-configured with OWASP ZAP, Nessus scanner, SSLyze, and Selenium. Hence, she downloaded and ran the jar application, and then cloned the BDD security framework. Next, she utilized a command for executing the authentication feature. Which of the following commands allows Teresa to execute all the features of BDD security framework, including the OWASP

ZAP?.)

- A. /gardlev.
- B. ./gardlew.
- C. ./gardlev.
- D. /gardlew.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Gradle wrapper script used to execute all features in the BDD Security framework on Unix-like systems is ./gradlew. The dot-slash prefix indicates execution from the current directory, which is required when running scripts locally. Options using /gardlew or /gardlev imply incorrect paths or misspelled wrapper names. Executing ./gradlew without additional parameters runs the default task, which includes all configured features such as OWASP ZAP, Nessus, SSLyze, and Selenium tests. Running all features during the Build and Test stage provides comprehensive external security testing coverage, helping identify vulnerabilities without needing access to source code.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes