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| 主題 1 | • 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. |
| 主題 2 | • 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. |
| 主題 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. |
| 主題 4 | • Understanding DevOps Culture: This module introduces DevOps principles, covering cultural and technical foundations that emphasize collaboration between development and operations teams. It addresses automation, CI<br>• CD practices, continuous improvement, and the essential communication patterns needed for faster, reliable software delivery. |

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| 主題 5 | • 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. |

**>> 312-97學習資料 <<**

# 一流的ECCouncil 312-97：EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE)學習資料 - 確保通過的NewDumps 312-97最新考題

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## 最新的 Certified DevSecOps Engineer 312-97 免費考試真題 (Q19-Q24):

**問題 #19**
(Orange International Pvt. Ltd. is an IT company that develops software products and web applications for Android phones. The organization recognizes the importance of secure coding principles and would like to enforce it. Therefore, Orange International Pvt. Ltd. established access management, avoided reinventing the wheel, secured the weak links, implemented in-depth defense, and reduced third-party involvement in the application. Based on the above-mentioned information, which of the following secure coding principles is achieved by the organization?.)

- A. Secure by communication.
- B. Secure by default.
- C. Secure by design.
- D. Secure by implementation.

**答案：C**

解題說明：
The practices described-access management, defense in depth, minimizing third-party dependencies, and securing weak links-are all architectural and design-level decisions. These controls are not merely coding techniques or configuration defaults but reflect security being embedded into the system's blueprint from the earliest stages. This aligns directly with theSecure by Designprinciple, which emphasizes proactively designing systems to resist attacks rather than reacting to vulnerabilities later. Secure by implementation focuses on writing correct and safe code, secure by default focuses on initial configuration settings, and secure by communication addresses trust and confidentiality in communication channels. Orange International's approach demonstrates a holistic security mindset that anticipates threats and integrates protective measures throughout the system architecture, making Secure by Design the correct choice.
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**問題 #20**
(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).

**答案：C**

解題說明：
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 identifiercpp, 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 asCodeQL/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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**問題 #21**
(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. azure group create --n Jenkins --loc southindia.
- B. azure group create --name Jenkins --location southindia.
- C. az grp create --n Jenkins --loc southindia.
- D. az group create --name Jenkins --location southindia.

**答案：D**

解題說明：
Azure resource groups are created using the Azure CLI command az group create. The --name parameter specifies the resource group name, and --location 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.
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**問題 #22**
(Curtis Morgan has been working as a software developer in an MNC company. His team has developed a NodeJS application. While doing peer review of the NodeJS application, he observed that there are insecure libraries in the application. Therefore, he approached, Teresa Lisbon, who is working as a DevSecOps engineer, to detect the insecure libraries in the NodeJS application. Teresa used a SCA tool to find known vulnerabilities in JavaScript libraries for Node.JS applications and detected all the insecure libraries in the application. Which of the following tools did Teresa use for detecting insecure libraries in the NodeJS application?)

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

**答案：D**

解題說明：
Retire.js is a Software Composition Analysis (SCA) tool designed specifically to identify known vulnerabilities in JavaScript libraries used in web and NodeJS applications. It scans dependencies and compares detected versions against a vulnerability database to identify insecure libraries. Bandit is a static analysis tool for Python, Bundler-Audit is used for Ruby dependencies, and Tenable.io focuses on infrastructure and vulnerability management rather than JavaScript libraries. Using Retire.js during the Code stage allows DevSecOps teams to identify insecure third-party dependencies early, reducing the likelihood of vulnerable libraries being deployed into production. This supports shift-left security and strengthens the application's overall security posture.
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**問題 #23**
(Gabriel Jarret has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Houston, Texas. He is using Vault to manage secrets and protect sensitive data. On February 1, 2022, Gabriel wrote the secret using vault kv put secret/wejskt command. On February 10, 2022, his team detected a brute-force attack using Splunk monitoring tool. Gabriel would like to delete the secrets in the vault that he wrote on February 1, 2022. Which of the following commands should Gabriel use to delete a secret in

Vault secret management tool?)

- A. vault kv delete secret/wejskt.
- B. vault kv del secret/wejskt.
- C. vault kv -del secret/wejskt.
- D. vault kv -delete secret/wejskt.

**答案：B**

解題說明：
HashiCorp Vault provides a key-value (KV) secrets engine for securely storing sensitive data. To remove a secret from the KV store, the correct command is vault kv del <path>. This command deletes the secret data at the specified path. Options using -delete or -del are syntactically incorrect, and vault kv delete is not a valid Vault CLI command. Proper secret deletion is an essential part of secret lifecycle management, especially when credentials may have been compromised. Performing this action during the Operate and Monitor stage helps contain security incidents, reduce exposure, and ensure that compromised secrets are no longer accessible. Timely deletion of secrets supports effective incident response and strengthens overall security posture.
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**問題 #24**
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