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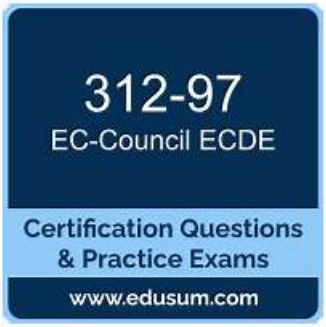

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Useful 312-97 - EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Exam Study Guide

New developments in the tech sector always bring new job opportunities. These new jobs have to be filled with the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) certification holders. So to fill the space, you need to pass the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) exam. Earning the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) certification helps you clear the obstacles you face while working in the ECCouncil field. To get prepared for the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) certification exam, applicants face a lot of trouble if the study material is not updated. They are using outdated materials resulting in failure and loss of money and time.

ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
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.

ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
(Craig Kelly has been working as a software development team leader in an IT company over the past 8 years.
His team is working on the development of an Android application product. Sandra Oliver, a DevSecOps engineer, used DAST tools and fuzz testing to perform advanced checks on the Android application product and detected critical and high severity issues. She provided the information about the security issues and the recommendations to mitigate them to Craig's team. Which type of security checks performed by Sandra involve detection of critical and high severity issues using DAST tools and fuzz testing?)

- A. Build-time checks.
- B. Deploy-time checks.
- C. Commit-time checks.
- D. Test-time checks.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) and fuzz testing require a running application in order to actively probe for vulnerabilities such as injection flaws, authentication bypasses, and improper input handling. These techniques are therefore performed after the application has been built and deployed to a testing environment, categorizing them astest-time checks. Commit-time and build-time checks rely primarily on static analysis and dependency scanning and do not exercise application behavior at runtime.
Deploy-time checks focus on configuration validation rather than aggressive attack simulation. Test-time checks are specifically designed to uncover critical and high-severity vulnerabilities by mimicking real-world attack scenarios. Performing DAST and fuzz testing during this stage allows teams to detect exploitable flaws before production release, significantly strengthening application security.
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NEW QUESTION # 29
(William Edwards is working as a DevSecOps engineer at SVR Software Solution Pvt. Ltd. His organization develops software products and applications related to digital marketing. William integrated Prisma Cloud with Jenkins to detect threat-intelligence based threat detection. This integration will allow him to scan container images and serverless functions for security issues in the CI/CD pipeline. Which of the following is employed by Prisma Cloud to understand the normal network behavior of each customer's cloud environment to detect network anomalies and zero-day attacks effectively with minimal false positives?.)

- A. Advanced unsupervised machine learning.
- B. Advanced unsupervised data mining.
- C. Advanced supervised data mining.
- D. Advanced supervised machine learning.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prisma Cloud leveragesadvanced unsupervised machine learningto establish baselines of normal behavior within a customer's cloud environment. By analyzing patterns in network traffic, resource interactions, and workload behavior without relying on labeled training data, it can detect anomalies and potential zero-day attacks with minimal false positives. Supervised approaches require predefined labels and known attack patterns, which limits effectiveness against new or unknown threats. Unsupervised data mining alone lacks the adaptive intelligence provided by machine learning models. Using unsupervised machine learning during the Build and Test stage enables continuous, intelligent security analysis across dynamic cloud-native workloads, supporting proactive threat detection in DevSecOps pipelines.

NEW QUESTION # 30
(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+x ~/.hooks/git-templates/pre-commit.
- B. chmod a+e ~/.git-templates/hooks/pre-commit.
- C. chmod a+x ~/.git-templates/hooks/pre-commit.
- D. chmod a+e ~/.hooks/git-templates/pre-commit.

Answer: C

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 # 31
(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. Jira query language.
- B. Java query language.
- C. Structured 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 # 32
(Paul McCartney has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company over the past 5 years.
He would like to integrate Conjur secret management tool into the CI/CD pipeline to secure the secret credentials in various phases

of development. To integrate Conjur with Jenkins, Paul downloaded Conjur.hpi file and uploaded it to the Upload Plugin section of Jenkins. Paul declared a policy branch using a code and saved it as a .yml file. Which of the following commands should Paul use to load this policy in Conjur root?)

- A. $ conjur policy load -b root -f< file-name >.
- B. $ conjur policy load -f root -b < file-name >.
- C. $ conjur policy load -p root -f< file-name >.
- D. $ conjur policy load -f root -p < file-name >.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Conjur policies define access controls, authentication rules, and secret variables, and they must be loaded into the correct policy branch. The conjur policy load command uses the -b flag to specify thepolicy branchand the -f flag to specify thepolicy file. To load a policy into the root branch, the correct command is conjur policy load -b root -f<file-name>. Options that reverse or misuse these flags are invalid and would either fail or load the policy incorrectly. Loading policies correctly during the Build and Test stage ensures that Jenkins pipelines can securely access secrets at runtime, enforcing centralized secret management, least-privilege access, and compliance with security requirements.
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NEW QUESTION # 33
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To develop a new study system needs to spend a lot of manpower and financial resources, first of all, essential, of course, is the most intuitive skill learning materials, to some extent this greatly affected the overall quality of the learning materials. Our EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) study training dumps do our best to find all the valuable reference books, then, the product we hired experts will carefully analyzing and summarizing the related materials, such as: ECCouncil 312-97 exam, eventually form a complete set of the review system. Experts before starting the compilation of " the 312-97 Latest Questions ", has put all the contents of the knowledge point build a clear framework in mind, though it needs a long wait, but product experts and not give up, but always adhere to the effort, in the end, they finished all the compilation. So, you're lucky enough to meet our 312-97 test guide l, and it's all the work of the experts. If you want to pass the qualifying exam with high quality, choose our products. We are absolutely responsible for you. Don't hesitate!

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