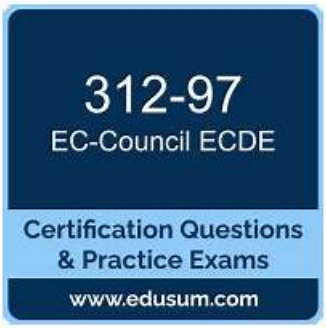
312-97 Prüfungsressourcen: EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) & 312-97 Reale Fragen



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>> 312-97 Buch <<

312-97 Studienmaterialien: EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) - 312-97 Torrent Prüfung & 312-97 wirkliche Prüfung

Es kann den Erfolg erleichtern, wenn Sie den kürzen Weg und die Geschicke benutzen. Wenn Sie die Garantie für einmaligen Erfolg zur ECCouncil 312-97 Zertifizierungsprüfung, ist ECCouncil 312-97 Dumps von Zertpruefung Ihre einzig und beste Wahl. Die Dumps werden von Ihnen immer gut bewertet. Und es ist unmöglich für Sie, bessere Dumps zu finden. Sie können Ihnen die Prüfungsinhalten zeigen, damit Sie mit dem Ziel die Kenntnisse lernen. Außerdem können Sie alle Prüfungsfragen und -antworten im Gedächtnis halten, wenn Sie nicht genug Zeit für die Vorbereitung haben. Die Dumps beinhalten viele Prüfungsfragen in aktuellen Prüfungen. Damit können Sie die ECCouncil 312-97 Prüfung bestehen.

ECCouncil 312-97 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 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 • CD practices, continuous improvement, and the essential communication patterns needed for faster, reliable software delivery.
Thema 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.
Thema 6	• 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.

ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) 312-97 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q75-Q80):

75. Frage
(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. cbs_agent.sh.
- B. wss_agent.sh.
- C. aws_agent.sh.
- D. ssw_agent.sh.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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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76. Frage
(Bruce Altman is a DevSecOps engineer at a web application development company named TechSoft Pvt.
Ltd. Due to robust security features provided by Microsoft Azure, in January of 2020, his organization migrated all the workloads from on-prem to Azure. Using Terraform configuration management tool, Bruce created a resource group and virtual machine (VM) in Azure; he then deployed a web application in the VM.
Within an hour, Bruce's team leader informed him that he detected various security issues in the application code and asked him to destroy the infrastructure that he has created in Microsoft Azure using Terraform.
Which of the following commands can Bruce use to destroy the infrastructure created using Terraform?.)

- A. terraform kill.
- B. terraform kill-infra.
- C. terraform destroy-infra.
- D. terraform destroy.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Terraform provides the terraform destroy command to remove all infrastructure resources defined in the Terraform configuration files. This command safely tears down resources such as virtual machines, networks, and resource groups by consulting the state file and executing destruction in the correct dependency order.
Commands like terraform kill, terraform kill-infra, and terraform destroy-infra do not exist in Terraform's CLI. Using terraform destroy during the Release and Deploy stage allows DevSecOps teams to quickly remediate risk by removing insecure or non-compliant infrastructure, reinforcing the importance of Infrastructure as Code and controlled lifecycle management.
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77. Frage
(Nicholas Cascone has recently been recruited by an IT company from his college as a DevSecOps engineer.
His team leader asked him to integrate GitHub Webhooks with Jenkins. To integrate GitHub Webhooks with Jenkins, Nicholas logged in to GitHub account; he then selected Settings > Webhooks > Add Webhook. In the Payload URL field, he is supposed to add Jenkins URL. Which of the following is the final Jenkins URL format that Nicholas should add in Payload URL field of GitHub to configure GitHub Webhooks with Jenkins?.)

- A. http://address:port/github_webhook/.
- B. http://address:port/GiHhub-webhook/.
- C. http://address:port/GitHub.webhook/.
- D. http://address:port/github-webhook/.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Jenkins exposes a predefined endpoint for receiving GitHub webhook events. This endpoint is /github- webhook/ and must be appended to the Jenkins base URL in the GitHub webhook configuration. Option C correctly matches the required endpoint format. The other options use incorrect casing, separators, or naming conventions that Jenkins does not recognize. Correct webhook configuration ensures that Jenkins jobs are automatically triggered when code changes occur in GitHub repositories. This integration supports continuous integration and immediate feedback during the Code stage of the DevSecOps pipeline.
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78. Frage
(James Harden has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Oakland, California. To detect vulnerabilities and to evaluate attack vectors compromising web applications, he would like to integrate Burp Suite with Jenkins. He downloaded the Burp Suite Jenkins plugins and then uploaded the plugin and successfully integrated Burp Suite with Jenkins. After integration, he would like to scan web application using Burp Suite; therefore, he navigated to Jenkins' dashboard, opened an existing project, and clicked on Configure. Then, he navigated to the Build tab and selected Execute shell from Add build step.
Which of the following commands should James enter under the Execute shell?.)

- A. cat BURP_SCAN_URL =http://target-website.com.
- B. sudo BURP_SCAN_URL =http://target-website.com.

- C. grep BURP_SCAN_URL =http://target-website.com.
- D. echo BURP_SCAN_URL =http://target-website.com.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
When
configuring Burp Suite scans in Jenkins using an Execute shell build step, environment variables are often set or echoed so that subsequent scan steps can consume them. The echo command is used to output or define values in the shell context. In this case, echo BURP_SCAN_URL = http://target-website.com correctly defines the target URL for Burp Suite scanning. Commands like grep and cat are used for searching or displaying file contents and are not appropriate for setting scan parameters. The sudo command is unnecessary and incorrect in this context. Using the correct shell command ensures that Burp Suite receives the proper target information during the Build and Test stage, enabling accurate dynamic application security testing.
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79. Frage
(Michael Rady recently joined an IT company as a DevSecOps engineer. His organization develops software products and web applications related to online marketing. Michael deployed a web application on Apache server. He would like to safeguard the deployed application from diverse types of web attacks by deploying ModSecurity WAF on Apache server. Which of the following command should Michael run to install ModSecurity WAF?)

- A. sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -y.
- B. sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -w.
- C. sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -x.
- D. sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -z.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
On Debian- and Ubuntu-based systems, ModSecurity for Apache is installed using the package libapache2- mod-security2. The correct command to install this package is sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -y, where the -y flag automatically confirms installation prompts. The other options include invalid flags that are not recognized by the package manager and would result in command failure. Installing ModSecurity during the Operate and Monitor stage provides an additional layer of defense by inspecting incoming HTTP requests and blocking malicious traffic such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and protocol violations. A Web Application Firewall helps protect deployed applications from common attack vectors and supports defense- in-depth strategies in production environments.

80. Frage
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