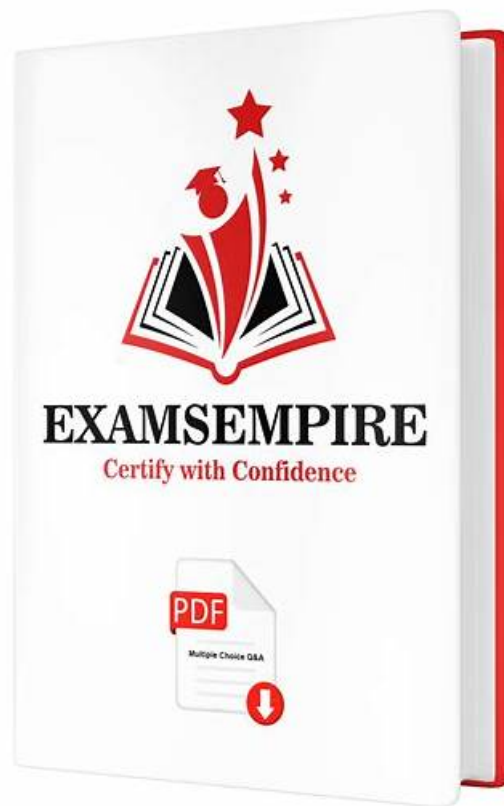


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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

(Richard Branson has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company since the past 7 years. He has launched an application in a container one month ago. Recently, he modified the container and would like to commit the changes to a new image. Which of the following commands should Branson use to save the current state of the container as a new image?.)

- A. container commit.
- B. container push.
- C. docker commit.
- D. docker push.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The docker commit command is used to create a new Docker image from the current state of a running or stopped container. This is useful when changes have been made interactively inside a container and need to be preserved as a reusable image. Commands such as docker push are used to upload images to a registry, not to create them, and container commit or container push are not valid Docker CLI commands. While docker commit can be helpful for quick snapshots or debugging, it is generally recommended to use Dockerfiles for reproducible builds in production pipelines. In the Build and Test stage, understanding docker commit helps DevSecOps engineers capture container changes for analysis, testing, or troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 26

(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 (cp) (push-request).
- B. CodeQL/Analyze (cpp) (pull-request).
- C. CodeQL/Analyze (cp) (pull-request).
- D. CodeQL/Analyze (cpp) (push-request).

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 as CodeQL/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.

NEW QUESTION # 27

(SinCaire is a software development company that develops web applications for various clients. To measure the successful implementation of DevSecOps, the organization enforced U.S. General Service Administrator (GSA) high-value DevSecOps metrics. Which of the following metrics implemented by SinCaire can measure the time between the code commit and production, and tracks the bug fix and new features throughout the development, testing, and production phases?)

- A. Change volume (for application).
- **B. Change lead time (for application).**
- C. Mean time to recovery (for applications).
- D. Time to value.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change lead time measures the duration between a code commit and its successful deployment into production. This metric tracks how efficiently new features, bug fixes, and changes move through development, testing, and release stages. It is a key DevSecOps performance indicator used to assess pipeline efficiency and the effectiveness of automation and security integration. Mean time to recovery focuses on restoring service after incidents, change volume measures the number of changes rather than delivery speed, and time to value is a broader business metric. Change lead time directly reflects how well DevSecOps practices enable rapid yet secure delivery, making it the correct metric for measuring commit-to-production flow across all phases.

NEW QUESTION # 28

(Amy Ryan is a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops software products and web applications related to cyber security. She is using Anchore tool for container vulnerability scanning and Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) generation. It helped her to perform quick scanning and generating a list of known vulnerabilities from an SBOM, container image, or project directory. Which of the following commands should Amy run to include software from all the image layers in the SBOM?.)

- **A. syft packages < image > --scope all-layers.**
- B. syft packages < image > scope all_layers.
- C. syft packages < image > scope all_layers SBOM.
- D. syft packages < image > --scope all-layers Anchore.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Syft is used by Anchore to generate Software Bill of Materials (SBOMs) from container images and directories. By default, Syft may only analyze the squashed image view. Using the --scope all-layers flag instructs Syft to include software components from all image layers, ensuring comprehensive visibility into dependencies introduced at every stage of image creation. The other options use invalid syntax or unsupported flags. Including all layers during SBOM generation improves vulnerability detection accuracy and supports compliance requirements, making it a critical practice during the Build and Test stage.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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