

信賴的-高品質な312-97 PDF試験-試験の準備方法312-97試験準備

ECCOUNCIL 312-97-08 Computer Network Forensic Investigation (CNFI) 08
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ECCouncilの312-97試験に合格するためにたくさんの方がいますが、我々JPNTTestの提供する方法は一番効果的なのです。我々IT専門かたちの作成するECCouncilの312-97ソフトを利用しているとき、あなたは自分の能力の高めを明らかに感じることができます。ECCouncilの312-97試験は常に更新されていますから、あなたに一番新しい資料を提供するために、我々はお購入の後で一年間の無料更新サービスを提供してあなたに安心させます。

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312-97試験準備 & 312-97日本語問題集

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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) 認定 312-97 試験問題 (Q25-Q30):

質問 # 25

(Victor Garber is a DevSecOps team leader in SanSec Pvt. Ltd. His organization develops various types of software products and web applications. Currently, his team is working on security of Java-based web application product. How can Victor identify vulnerabilities that are missed in pre-production testing activities?.)

- A. By performing commit-time checks.
- B. By performing build-time checks.
- C. By performing test-time checks.
- **D. By performing deploy-time checks.**

正解: D

解説:

Deploy-time checks are designed to identify vulnerabilities that may not surface during earlier stages such as commit-time, build-time, or test-time checks. These checks analyze applications in environments that closely resemble or are part of production, making it possible to detect configuration issues, runtime vulnerabilities, and environment-specific weaknesses. Pre-production testing often cannot fully replicate production conditions, so deploy-time checks act as an additional safety net. Commit-time and build-time checks focus on code quality and static analysis, while test-time checks validate application behavior in controlled environments. Deploy-time checks therefore help Victor uncover vulnerabilities missed earlier, improving overall security assurance before or during deployment.

質問 # 26

(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 delete secret/wejskt`.
- C. `vault kv -del secret/wejskt`.
- **D. `vault kv del secret/wejskt`.**

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 27

(Scott Adkins has recently joined an IT company located in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a DevSecOps engineer. He would like to build docker infrastructure using Terraform; therefore, he has created a directory named `terraform-docker-container`. He then changed into the directory using the command: `cd terraform-docker-container`. Now, Scott wants to create a file to define the infrastructure. Which of the following commands should Scott use to create a file to define the infrastructure?)

- A. sudo main.tf
- B. touch main.tf
- C. echo main.tf
- D. cat main.tf

正解: B

解説:

Terraform infrastructure definitions are written in files with the .tf extension, commonly named main.tf. To create a new, empty file where infrastructure code can be added, the correct command is touch main.tf. This command creates the file without adding any content, allowing Scott to begin defining Docker infrastructure using Terraform syntax. The cat command is used to display file contents, not create files. The echo command prints text to standard output and does not create files unless output redirection is used. The command sudo main.tf is invalid and does not create files. Creating Terraform configuration files during the Release and Deploy stage supports Infrastructure as Code practices, enabling version control, repeatability, and security validation of infrastructure deployments. This approach allows DevSecOps teams to define, review, and deploy infrastructure in a consistent and auditable manner.

質問 # 28

(Walter O'Brien recently joined as a junior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Lansing, Michigan. His organization develops robotic process automation software for various clients stretched across the globe. Walter's team leader asked him to configure username and user email for git in VS Code.

Therefore, he opened Visual Studio Code IDE console, then clicked on Terminal tab and selected New terminal. Which of the following command should Walter execute in the terminal to configure username and user email for git in VS Code?)

- A. get config --global user_name "walter username for git"
get config --global user_email "walter email address used for git".
- B. get config --global user.name "walter username for git"
get config -global user.email "walter email address used for git".
- C. get config --global user-name "walter username for git"
get config --global user-email "walter email address used for git".
- D. get git config --global user.name "walter username for git"
get git config -global user.email "walter email address used for git".

正解: B

解説:

Git requires developers to configure their identity using two specific configuration keys: user.name and user.email. These values are embedded into every commit and are essential for accountability, auditing, and collaboration. The correct configuration syntax uses dot-separated key names (user.name and user.email) and the --global flag to apply the settings across all repositories on the system. Among the provided options, only option B uses the correct configuration keys. The other options use invalid key names such as user-name, user_name, or incorrect command structure. Although the options display a minor command typo ("get config" instead of git config), the question is clearly testing knowledge of the correct Git configuration keys. Configuring Git identity in the Code stage ensures accurate commit history and supports traceability across the DevSecOps pipeline.

質問 # 29

(Rahul Mehta is working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops cloud-native web applications. His organization follows a strict DevSecOps practice and wants to ensure that third-party open-source dependencies used in the application do not introduce known security vulnerabilities. Rahul decided to integrate a Software Composition Analysis (SCA) tool into the CI pipeline so that every build is automatically scanned. During one of the builds, the SCA tool detects a critical vulnerability in a transitive dependency.

What should ideally happen in a mature DevSecOps pipeline when such a critical vulnerability is detected at build time?.)

- A. The pipeline should notify the security team and continue with deploy-time checks.
- B. The pipeline should log the vulnerability details and continue the build to avoid delivery delays.
- C. The pipeline should fail the build and prevent the artifact from progressing further.
- D. The pipeline should ignore transitive dependencies and only scan direct dependencies.

正解: C

解説:

In a mature DevSecOps pipeline, security controls are enforced as gates, not merely as informational checks.

When an SCA tool detects a critical vulnerability in a dependency—whether direct or transitive—the correct response at the Build and Test stage is to fail the build. This prevents vulnerable artifacts from moving forward into later stages such as deployment or production, where remediation would be more expensive and risky. Allowing the build to continue, even with notifications, contradicts the shift-left security principle.

Ignoring transitive dependencies is also dangerous, as many real-world vulnerabilities originate from indirect libraries. Failing the build forces developers to remediate the issue immediately by upgrading, replacing, or mitigating the vulnerable dependency. This approach reduces attack surface, enforces accountability, and ensures that only secure artifacts are released. Therefore, stopping the pipeline upon detection of critical vulnerabilities reflects a strong DevSecOps maturity model and effective security governance.

質問 # 30

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今日、激しい競争の時代に、才能が飽和している市場でどのように位置を占めることができますか？ 答えは証明書です。証明書の主なものは何ですか？ あらゆる種類の試験312-97認定、あらゆる種類の資格認定を通してあなたを証明します。見つけるのは難しくありません。より多くの人々が312-97試験ガイドに時間と労力を割いて喜んでいますが、312-97認定は簡単なものではないため、多くの人々が効率的な学習方法を探しています。312-97試験の質問は、312-97試験に合格するための適切なツールです。

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