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## ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

- 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.

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## ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

(Lara Grice has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Denver, Colorado. Her team leader has told her to save all the container images in the centos repository to centos-all.tar. Which of the following is a STDOUT command that Lara can use to save all the container images in the centos repository to centos-all.tar?.)

- A. # docker save centos > centos-all.tar.
- B. # docker save centos < centos-all.tar.
- C. # docker save centos > centos all.tar.
- D. # docker save centos < centos all.tar.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The docker save command exports one or more Docker images to a tar archive by writing the image data to standard output (STDOUT). To redirect this output into a file, the > redirection operator is used. The correct syntax is docker save <image> > <filename>.tar. In this scenario, the image repository name is centos, and the desired archive file is centos-all.tar, making option B correct. Options C and D incorrectly use input redirection (<) instead of output redirection. Option A includes a space in the filename (centos all.tar), which would be interpreted as two separate arguments and cause an error unless quoted. Saving images to a tar archive is a common operational task used for backups, transfers between environments, or offline analysis during the Operate and Monitor stage.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

(Kevin Ryan has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an MNC company that develops various software products and web applications. For easy management of secret credentials in CI/CD pipeline, he would like to integrate Azure Key Vault with Jenkins. Therefore, he created an Azure Key Vault, noted down the credentials displayed on the screen, and created a secret in Azure Key Vault. Then, he used the secret key from the credentials obtained from creating the vault. Kevin went back to Jenkins and installed Azure Key Vault plugin. Then, he navigated to Configure System under Manage Jenkins and added the URL for Azure Key Vault. How can Kevin complete the integration of Azure Key Vault with Jenkins?.)

- A. By modifying old credentials in Global Credentials (unrestricted).
- B. By creating new credentials in Global Credentials (restricted).
- C. By creating new credentials in Global Credentials (unrestricted).
- D. By modifying old credentials in Global Credentials (restricted).

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To complete Azure Key Vault integration with Jenkins, Kevin must create new credentials in Jenkins under Global Credentials (unrestricted). These credentials store the Azure client ID, client secret, tenant ID, and subscription details required by the Azure

Key Vault plugin to authenticate securely. Modifying old credentials can lead to misconfiguration or credential reuse risks, while restricted credentials may prevent the plugin from accessing secrets across pipelines. Creating new unrestricted credentials ensures proper authentication and controlled access to secrets during the Code stage, supporting secure secret management across CI/CD workflows.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

(BVR Pvt. Ltd. is an IT company that develops software products and applications related to IoT devices. The software development team of the organization is using Bitbucket repository to plan projects, collaborate on code, test, and deploy. The repository provides teams a single place for projects planning and collaboration on coding, testing, and deploying the software application. Which of the following is offered by Bitbucket to BVR Pvt. Ltd.?)

- A. Free limited private repositories.
- B. Free unlimited public repositories.
- C. Free unlimited private repositories.
- D. Free limited public repositories.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Bitbucket provides a cloud-based source code management platform that supports collaboration, CI/CD integration, and secure code hosting. One of the key features offered by Bitbucket is free unlimited private repositories, particularly beneficial for organizations developing proprietary software such as IoT applications. This allows teams to store source code securely without exposing it publicly while still enabling collaboration features like pull requests, issue tracking, and pipeline automation. The term "limited private repositories" is inaccurate because Bitbucket does not restrict the number of private repositories under its free offering; rather, user count limits apply. While Bitbucket also supports public repositories, the option that best represents its value to enterprise and product-based teams is unlimited private repositories. This capability aligns with DevSecOps practices by ensuring confidentiality of source code while enabling integrated planning, testing, and deployment workflows within a single platform.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 36

(Allen Smith has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer for the past 4 years in an IT company that develops software products and applications for retail companies. To detect common security issues in the source code, he would like to integrate Bandit SAST tool with Jenkins. Allen installed Bandit and created a Jenkins job. In the Source Code Management section, he provided repository URL, credentials, and the branch that he wants to analyze. As Bandit is installed on Jenkins' server, he selected Execute shell for the Build step and configure Bandit script. After successfully integrating Bandit SAST tool with Jenkins, in which of the following can Allen detect security issues?.)

- A. C++ code.
- B. Python code.
- C. Ruby code.
- D. Java code.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Bandit is a Static Application Security Testing (SAST) tool developed specifically for analyzing Python source code. It scans Python scripts and applications to identify common security issues such as use of weak cryptography, hardcoded passwords, unsafe use of functions like eval, and insecure imports. Bandit works by parsing Python Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) and applying a set of security-focused rules. It does not support Java, Ruby, or C++ code, which require different static analysis tools tailored to their respective languages.

By integrating Bandit with Jenkins during the Build and Test stage, Allen enables automated detection of Python-specific security flaws as soon as code changes are introduced. This shift-left approach reduces remediation costs, prevents vulnerable code from progressing further in the pipeline, and improves overall application security posture.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 37

(Kenneth Danziger is a certified DevSecOps engineer, and he recently got a job in an IT company that develops software products

- A. cbs\_agent.sh.
- B. aws\_agent.sh.
- C. wss\_agent.sh.
- D. ssw\_agent.sh.

The command shown in the pre-build phase explicitly targets a script named `wss_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.

- [illegible]

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