

312-97 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen 2026: EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) - Zertifizierungsprüfung ECCouncil 312-97 in Deutsch Englisch pdf downloaden



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ECCouncil 312-97 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

312-97 Online Tests & 312-97 Lerntipps

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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) 312-97 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q81-Q86):

81. Frage

(Timothy Dalton has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Auburn, New York. He would like to use Jenkins for CI and Azure Pipelines for CD to deploy a Java-based app to an Azure Container Service (AKS) Kubernetes cluster. Before deploying Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) Cluster, Timothy wants to create a Resource group named Jenkins in southindia location. Which of the following commands should Timothy run?.)

- A. azure group create --name Jenkins --location southindia.
- B. azure group create --n Jenkins --loc southindia.
- C. az group create --name Jenkins --location southindia.
- D. az grp create --n Jenkins --loc southindia.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Azure resource groups are created using the Azure CLI command `az group create`. The `--name` parameter specifies the resource group name, and `--location` defines the Azure region. Option A uses the correct CLI prefix (`az`), command group (`group create`), and valid parameters. Options B, C, and D are incorrect due to invalid command abbreviations or incorrect CLI prefixes (`azure` instead of `az`). Creating a resource group is a foundational step in the Release and Deploy stage, as it provides a logical container for AKS clusters, networking components, and related resources, enabling organized, secure, and manageable deployments.

82. Frage

(Charles Rettig has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops software and web applications for IoT devices. He integrated Burp Suite with Jenkins to detect vulnerabilities and evaluate attack vectors compromising web applications. Which of the following features offered by Burp Suite minimizes false positives and helps detect invisible vulnerabilities?)

- A. MAST.
- B. OAST.
- C. NAST.
- D. QAST.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Burp Suite's Out-of-band Application Security Testing (OAST) feature is designed to detect vulnerabilities that do not produce immediate or visible responses during standard scanning. OAST works by triggering interactions such as DNS or HTTP callbacks, which occur outside the normal request-response cycle. This capability enables detection of blind vulnerabilities like blind SQL injection and server-side request forgery.

Because findings are based on confirmed external interactions, OAST significantly reduces false positives.

The other options listed are not valid Burp Suite features. Integrating OAST during the Build and Test stage improves the accuracy of dynamic security testing and ensures deeper coverage of complex and hard-to-detect vulnerability classes before applications are released.

83. 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.

84. Frage

(Rachel McAdams has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer in an IT company for the past 5 years. Her organization embraced AWS cloud service due to robust security and cost-effective features offered by it. To take proactive decisions related to the security issues and to minimize the overall security risk, Rachel integrated ThreatModeler with AWS. ThreatModeler utilizes various services in AWS to produce a robust threat model. How can Rachel automatically generate the threat model of her organization's current AWS environment in ThreatModeler?.)

- A. By using STRIDE per Element.
- B. By using YAML spec-based orchestration tools.
- **C. By using Accelerator.**
- D. By using Architect.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

ThreatModeler's Accelerator capability allows automatic generation of threat models directly from an organization's live AWS environment. It connects to AWS services, analyzes deployed resources, and converts them into architectural diagrams and threat models without manual input. YAML-based orchestration tools and STRIDE per Element are methodologies used for modeling but do not automatically ingest live cloud configurations. Architect is a design construct, not an automation engine. Using Accelerator during the Plan stage enables proactive, continuous threat modeling, ensuring that evolving cloud infrastructure is always assessed for risk and security gaps.

85. Frage

(Charlotte Flair is a DevSecOps engineer at Egma Soft Solution Pvt. Ltd. Her organization develops software and applications related to supply chain management. Charlotte would like to integrate Sqreen RASP tool with Slack to monitor the application at runtime for malicious activities and block them before they can damage the application. Therefore, she created a Sqreen account and installed Sqreen Microagent. Now, she would like to install the PHP microagent. To do so, she reviewed the PHP microagent's compatibility, then she signed in to Sqreen account and noted the token in Notepad. Which of the following commands should Charlotte run in the terminal to install the PHP extension and the Sqreen daemon?.)

- **A. `curl -shttps://download.sqreen.com/php/install.sh > sqreen-install.sh \ \&& bash sqreen-install.sh [CHARLOTTE'S ORG TOKEN HERE] "[CHARLOTTE'S APP NAME HERE]"`.**
- B. `curl -ihttps://download.sqreen.com/php/install.sh < sqreen-install.sh \ \&& bash sqreen-install.sh [CHARLOTTE'S ORG TOKEN HERE] "[CHARLOTTE'S APP NAME HERE]"`.
- C. `curl -shttps://download.sqreen.com/php/install.sh < sqreen-install.sh \ \&& bash sqreen-install.sh [CHARLOTTE'S ORG TOKEN HERE] "[CHARLOTTE'S APP NAME HERE]"`.

