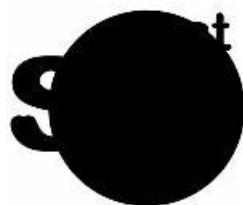


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ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understanding DevOps Culture: This module introduces DevOps principles, covering cultural and technical foundations that emphasize collaboration between development and operations teams. It addresses automation, CICD practices, continuous improvement, and the essential communication patterns needed for faster, reliable software delivery.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

(Helena Luke has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Denver, Colorado. To seamlessly secure source code during build time and enhance the runtime protection functionalities to the source code, she would like to integrate Jscrambler with GitLab. Therefore, she selected a predefined template and successfully downloaded the Jscrambler configuration file. She then placed the file in the project's root folder and renamed it as `.jscramblerrc`. To prevent the exposure of sensitive information, she opened the Jscrambler configuration file and removed the access and secret keys from it. In which of the following formats does the Jscrambler configuration file exist?)

- A. XML.
- **B. JSON.**
- C. YAML.
- D. HTML.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Jscrambler configuration file `.jscramblerrc` is written in JSON format. JSON is widely used for configuration because it is lightweight, human-readable, and easily parsed by tools in CI/CD pipelines.

Removing access and secret keys from this file is a recommended security practice to prevent credential leakage when the repository is shared or stored in version control. Instead, credentials are typically injected through environment variables or secure CI/CD secrets. XML, YAML, and HTML are not the formats used by Jscrambler for its primary configuration file. Using JSON-based configuration during the Code stage allows consistent integration with GitLab pipelines while maintaining secure handling of sensitive data.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 35

(Dustin Hoffman is a DevSecOps engineer at SantSol Pvt. Ltd. His organization develops software products and web applications related to mobile apps. Using Gauntlet, Dustin would like to facilitate testing and communication between teams and create actionable tests that can be hooked in testing and deployment process. Which of the following commands should Dustin use to install Gauntlet?)

- A. `$ gems install Gauntlet`.
- B. `$ gems install gauntlet`.
- C. `$ gem install gauntlet`.
- D. `$ gem install Gauntlet`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gauntlet is a security testing framework written in Ruby and distributed as a Ruby gem. The correct way to install a Ruby gem is using the `gem install` command followed by the lowercase gem name. RubyGems are case-sensitive and standardized to lowercase naming conventions, which makes `gem install gauntlet` the correct command. The `gems` command does not exist in Ruby's package management ecosystem, and using uppercase names such as `Gauntlet` can lead to installation failures. Installing Gauntlet allows DevSecOps teams to write human-readable security tests and integrate them into CI/CD pipelines, enabling automated and collaborative security validation during the Build and Test stage.

NEW QUESTION # 36

(Jason Barry has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company that develops software products and applications for ecommerce companies. During the build-time check, Jason discovered SQL injection and XXS security issues in the application code. What action does the build-time check perform on the application code?)

- A. `It will stop the build process.`
- B. It will send a message to issue and project management tool and continue with deploy-time check.
- C. It will ignore the security issue and continue the build process.
- D. It will send an alert to SIEM and continue with test-time check.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Build-time checks are designed to enforce security gates within the CI/CD pipeline. When critical vulnerabilities such as SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS) are detected during this stage, the correct and expected behavior is to fail the build. Stopping the build process prevents insecure code from progressing to later stages such as testing, deployment, or production. Ignoring issues or merely sending alerts while continuing the pipeline undermines the purpose of shift-left security. Alerts to SIEM systems and issue trackers are typically supplementary actions, but the primary enforcement mechanism at build time is to block the pipeline when severity thresholds are exceeded. This approach reduces remediation costs, limits exposure, and ensures that only secure artifacts move forward in the DevSecOps lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 37

(Alex Hales has been working as a DevSecOps in an IT company that develops software products and web applications for visualizing scientific data. He would like to trigger a Jenkins build job using Git post commit script or hooks that helps his team in

saving time by automating commit. Therefore, before triggering the build job, Alex made changes and saved the code in the respective IDE under Git repository and added the changes in the master branch using `git add` command and ran the post commit script to check the status of the build. Then, he navigated to the Jenkins project and selected the "Trigger build remotely from Build triggers" radio button. It would automate the trigger every time a change gets committed to the project. Alex navigated back to Bash terminal to trigger the build job. Which of the following commands should Alex use in Bash terminal to trigger the build job?)

- A. `git commit -m "commit from terminal"`.
- B. `github commit -m "commit from terminal"`.
- C. `github commit -b "commit from terminal"`.
- D. `git commit -b "commit from terminal"`.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Git post-commit hooks are executed automatically after a commit is successfully created. To trigger the Jenkins build job configured to respond to commits, Alex must create a valid Git commit using the correct Git command. The standard command to commit changes with a message is `git commit -m "commit from terminal"`. Running this command records the changes in the repository and triggers the post-commit hook, which in turn initiates the Jenkins build. Commands using `github commit` are invalid because `github` is not a native Git command-line utility. The `-b` flag is also not used with `git commit`. Automating build triggers during the Code stage improves efficiency, reduces manual intervention, and ensures continuous integration is consistently enforced.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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