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EC-Council 312-97 ECDE Certification Exam Syllabus and Exam Questions

EC-Council ECDE Exam Guide

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ECCouncil 312-97 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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.
Topic 3	<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.

Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

(Kevin Williamson is working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Los Angeles, California.

His team has integrated Jira with Jenkins to view every issue on Jira, including the status of the latest build or successful deployment of the work to an environment. Which of the following can Kevin use to search issues on Jira?)

- A. Jira query language.
- B. Structured query language.
- C. Java query language.
- D. Atlassian query language.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Jira uses Atlassian Query Language, commonly referred to as JQL, to search, filter, and manage issues. This query language allows users to create advanced searches using fields such as project, status, assignee, priority, and custom attributes. Although often informally called Jira Query Language, the official name among the given options is Atlassian Query Language. SQL and Java query language are unrelated and not used for issue searching in Jira. Using JQL during the Code stage improves traceability between source code commits, builds, and tracked issues, enabling teams to monitor progress, validate deployment status, and maintain alignment between development and delivery activities.

NEW QUESTION # 55

(Trevor Noah has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Detroit, Michigan. His team leader asked him to perform continuous threat modeling using ThreatSpec. To do so, Trevor installed and initialized ThreatSpec in the source code repository; he then started annotating the source code with security issues, actions, or concept. Trevor ran ThreatSpec against the application code and he wants to generate the threat model report. Which of the following command Trevor should use to generate the threat model report using ThreatSpec?.)

- A. \$ threatspec report.
- B. \$ ThreatSpec report.
- C. \$ Threatspec Report.
- D. \$ ThreatSpec Report.

Answer: A

Explanation:

ThreatSpec is a command-line tool that follows standard Unix-style conventions, where commands are lowercase. To generate a threat model report after annotating source code, the correct command is `threatspec report`. Commands using incorrect casing or capitalization will fail because the CLI is case-sensitive. Options A, B, and C incorrectly capitalize either the command or the subcommand. Generating threat model reports during the Plan stage allows DevSecOps teams to continuously identify, document, and visualize security threats as the code evolves. This practice embeds threat modeling directly into the development lifecycle, enabling early risk identification and more secure system design decisions.

NEW QUESTION # 56

(Kenneth Danziger is a certified DevSecOps engineer, and he recently got a job in an IT company that develops software products related to the healthcare industry. To identify security and compliance issues in the source code and quickly fix them before they impact the source code, Kenneth would like to integrate WhiteSource SCA tool with AWS. Therefore, to integrate WhiteSource SCA Tool in AWS CodeBuild for initiating scanning in the code repository, he built a `buildspec.yml` file to the source code root directory and added the following command to pre-build phase `curl -LJOhttps://github.com/whitesource/unified-agent-distribution/raw/master/standAlone/wss_agent.sh`. Which of the following script files will the above step download in Kenneth organization's CodeBuild server?.)

- A. `cbs_agent.sh`.
- B. `aws_agent.sh`.
- C. `wss_agent.sh`.
- D. `ssw_agent.sh`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 57

(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 Anchore`.
- D. `syft packages < image > scope all_layers SBOM`.

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.

(Peter Dinklage has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer at SacramentSoft Solution Pvt. Ltd. He has deployed applications in docker containers. His team leader asked him to check the exposure of unnecessary ports. Which of the following commands should Peter use to check all the containers and the exposed ports?)

- Answer: C**

To inspect exposed ports for running Docker containers, the recommended approach is to first retrieve container IDs using `docker ps --quiet` and then pass them to `docker inspect`. The `--format` option allows selective output of container configuration details, including port mappings. The command `docker ps --quiet | xargs docker inspect --format ': Ports='` correctly extracts port information for each container. Options that include the `--all` flag or incorrect formatting are not valid for this inspection use case. Checking exposed ports is an important activity in the Operate and Monitor stage because unnecessary open ports increase the attack surface and may violate container security best practices. Regular inspection helps ensure that only required ports are exposed, supporting secure runtime operations.

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