

312-97 Exam Actual Tests - 312-97 Latest Exam Cram

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

EC-Council ECDE Exam Guide

www.EduSum.com
Get complete detail on 312-97 exam guide to crack EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer. You can collect all information on 312-97 tutorial, practice test, books, study material, exam questions, and syllabus. Firm your knowledge on EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer and get ready to crack 312-97 certification. Explore all information on 312-97 exam with number of questions, passing percentage and time duration to complete test.

DOWNLOAD the newest ActualVCE 312-97 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-a9k-xrQJNJRyufSkAbzzFWxc6r_KOm2

We provide the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) exam questions in a variety of formats, including a web-based practice test, desktop practice exam software, and downloadable PDF files. ActualVCE provides proprietary preparation guides for the certification exam offered by the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) exam dumps. In addition to containing numerous questions similar to the EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) exam, the ECCouncil 312-97 exam questions are a great way to prepare for the ECCouncil 312-97 exam dumps.

If you want to be a more successful person and become the best, the first step you need to take is to have our 312-97 exam questions. Get an internationally certified 312-97 certificate to prove your strength. This is the best way. Your strength and efficiency will really bring you more job opportunities. And our 312-97 study braindumps will help you pass the exam easily and get the certification for sure.

>> 312-97 Exam Actual Tests <<

312-97 Latest Exam Cram & 312-97 Test Question

It is acknowledged that high-quality service after sales plays a vital role in enhancing the quality of our 312-97 learning engine. Therefore, we, as a leader in the field specializing in the 312-97 exam material especially focus on the service after sales. In order to provide the top service on our 312-97 training prep, our customer agents will work 24/7. So if you have any doubts about the 312-97 study guide, you can contact us by email or the Internet at any time you like.

ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample

Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

(Maria Howell is working as a senior DevSecOps engineer at Global SoftSec Pvt. Ltd. Her team is currently working on the development of a cybersecurity software. There are 5 developers who are working on code development. Howell's team is using a private GitHub repository for the source code development. Which of the following commands should Howell use to grab the online updates and merge them with her local work?.)

- A. `$ git grabs remotename branchname.`
- B. `$ git push remotename branchname.`
- C. `$ git pull remotename branchname.`
- D. `$ git get remotename branchname.`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `git pull` command is used to fetch changes from a remote repository and automatically merge them into the current local branch. In collaborative development environments, especially when multiple developers are committing code to a shared repository, regularly pulling updates is essential to stay synchronized and avoid merge conflicts. The syntax `git pull <remote-name> <branch-name>` correctly specifies the source of the updates. Commands such as `git get` and `git grabs` do not exist in Git, and `git push` performs the opposite action by sending local changes to the remote repository rather than retrieving updates. Using `git pull` during the Code stage supports continuous collaboration and ensures that developers integrate the latest changes securely and efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 72

(Debra Aniston has recently joined an MNC company as a DevSecOps engineer. Her organization develops various types of software products and web applications. The DevSecOps team leader provided an application code and asked Debra to detect and mitigate security issues. Debra used w3af tool and detected cross-site scripting and SQL injection vulnerability in the source code. Based on this information, which category of security testing tools is represented by w3af?.)

- A. SAST.
- B. IAST.
- C. SCA.
- D. DAST.

Answer: D

Explanation:

w3af (Web Application Attack and Audit Framework) is a Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) tool. It analyzes running web applications by sending crafted requests and observing responses to identify vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and authentication flaws. Unlike SAST tools, w3af does not require access to source code and instead operates externally, simulating real-world attack behavior.

SCA focuses on third-party dependencies, and IAST requires runtime instrumentation within the application.

Since Debra detected vulnerabilities by actively interacting with the application, w3af clearly represents DAST. DAST tools are especially valuable during the Build and Test stage, as they validate application behavior from an attacker's perspective before deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 73

(Joyce Vincent has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer at MazeSoft Solution Pvt. Ltd. She would like to integrate Trend Micro Cloud One RASP tool with Microsoft Azure to secure container-based application by inspecting the traffic, detecting vulnerabilities, and preventing threats. In Microsoft Azure PowerShell, Joyce created the Azure container instance in a resource group (ACI) (named "aci-test-closh") and loaded the container image to it. She then reviewed the deployment of the container instance. Which of the following commands should Joyce use to get the logging information from the container?.)

- A. `azure container logs --resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh.`
- B. `azure container logs -resource-group ACI -name aci-test-closh.`
- C. `az container logs -resource-group ACI -name aci-test-closh.`
- D. `az container logs --resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh.`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Container Instances (ACI) exposes container logs via the Azure CLI using the `az container logs` command. To retrieve logs, you must provide the resource group and the container group name using the long-form parameters `--resource-group` and `--name`. Option A matches the correct CLI structure and parameter format: `az container logs --resource-group ACI --name aci-test-closh`. Options B and D incorrectly use single-dash forms (`-resource-group` and `-name`), which are not valid for these long option names. Options C and D incorrectly use `azure` instead of `az`; the Azure CLI command group is invoked with `az`, not `azure`. Getting logs after deployment review is a critical Operate and Monitor activity: it helps confirm the container started correctly, diagnose runtime errors, and validate that runtime protection (such as a RASP/micro-agent) is functioning. This visibility supports faster incident response and helps ensure the containerized workload remains secure and stable in its runtime environment.

NEW QUESTION # 74

(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 # 75

(Peter McCarthy is working in TetraVerse Soft Solution Pvt. Ltd. as a DevSecOps engineer. His organization develops customized software products and web applications. To develop software products quickly and securely, his organization has been using AWS cloud-based services, including AWS DevOps services. Peter would like to use CloudMapper to examine the AWS cloud environment and perform auditing for security issues. Which of the following privileges should Peter possess in order to collect information about the AWS account?.)

- A. `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit` `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/job-function/ViewOnlyAccess`.
- B. `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityCheck` `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/job-function/ViewOnlyAccess::EditOnlyAccess`.
- C. `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit::SecurityCheck` `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/job-role/ViewOnlyAccess::EditOnlyAccess`.
- D. `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaFullAccess` `arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/job-role/ViewOnlyAccess`.

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudMapper requires read-only access to AWS resources in order to collect metadata, visualize architectures, and perform security analysis without modifying infrastructure. The AWS-managed policy `SecurityAudit` provides permissions to view security-related configuration across services, while `ViewOnlyAccess` allows read-only access to AWS resources more broadly. Together, these policies enable CloudMapper to gather comprehensive information about the AWS environment without granting write privileges. The other options either reference invalid policy names, incorrect formatting, or excessive permissions such as `AWSLambdaFullAccess`, which are unnecessary and violate least-privilege principles.

