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ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

(Sarah Wright has recently joined a multinational company as a DevSecOps engineer. She has created a container and deployed a web application in it. Sarah would like to stop this container. Which of the following commands stop the running container created by Sarah Wright?)

- A. `[root@574bac18f89d /]# clear.`
- B. `[root@574bac18f89d /]# exit.`
- C. `[root@574bac18f89d /]# stop.`
- D. `[root@574bac18f89d /]# kill.`

Answer: B

Explanation:

When working inside an interactive Docker container session, the container continues running as long as its primary foreground process is active. Executing the exit command terminates the shell session, which in turn stops the container if no other foreground processes are running. The kill command requires a process identifier and is not used in this context, while clear simply clears the terminal screen and does not affect container execution. The stop command is not a valid shell command inside a container. Properly stopping containers during the Operate and Monitor stage helps free system resources, prevent unintended service exposure, and maintain a clean runtime environment. This practice aligns with container lifecycle management best practices and reduces operational risk.

NEW QUESTION # 38

(Rachel Maddow has been working at RuizSoft Solution Pvt. Ltd. for the past 7 years as a senior DevSecOps engineer. To develop software products quickly and securely, her organization has been using AWS DevOps services. On January 1, 2022, the software development team of her organization developed a spring boot application with microservices and deployed it in AWS EC2 instance. Which of the following AWS services should Rachel use to scan the AWS workloads in EC2 instance for security issues and unintended network exposures?.)

- A. AWS Inspector.
- B. Amazon CloudWatch.
- C. AWS Config.
- D. AWS WAF.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Inspector is a managed vulnerability assessment service designed specifically to scan workloads running on Amazon EC2 instances and container images for security vulnerabilities and unintended network exposures. It automatically evaluates instances against known vulnerabilities and security best practices, providing detailed findings and risk severity levels. AWS WAF protects web applications from common web exploits but does not perform host-based vulnerability scanning. AWS Config tracks configuration changes and compliance but does not actively scan workloads for vulnerabilities. Amazon CloudWatch focuses on monitoring logs, metrics, and alarms rather than security scanning. For a Spring Boot microservices application deployed on EC2, AWS Inspector is the correct choice to continuously assess security posture during the Build, Deploy, and Operate phases of the DevSecOps pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 39

(SNF Pvt. Ltd. is a software development company located in Denver, Colorado. The organization is using pytm, which is a Pythonic Framework for threat modeling, to detect security issues and mitigate them in advance. James Harden has been working as a DevSecOps engineer at SNF Pvt. Ltd. for the past 3 years. He has created a tm.py file that describes an application in which the user logs the app and posts the comments on the applications. These comments are stored by the application server in the database and AWS lambda cleans the database. Which of the following command James can use to generate a sequence diagram?)

- A. tm.py --seq | java -djava.awt.headless=true -jar plantuml.jar -tpng -pipe > seq.png
- B. tm.py --seq | java -djava.awt.headless=true -jar plantuml.jar -tpng -pipe > seq.png
- C. tm.py --seq | java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar plantuml.jar -tpng -pipe > seq.png
- D. tm.py --seq | java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar plantuml.jar -tpng -pipe > seq.png

Answer: D

Explanation:

The pytm framework generates threat models that can be visualized using PlantUML diagrams. To create a sequence diagram, the --seq option is used with the model file, and the output is piped to the PlantUML processor. The correct command must reference the correct Java system property -Djava.awt.headless=true, which allows diagram rendering in environments without a graphical interface, such as CI/CD pipelines.

Additionally, the correct jar file name is plantuml.jar. Options using lowercase -d instead of uppercase -D are invalid, and commands referencing plantum.jar are incorrect due to a misspelled jar name. Generating sequence diagrams during the Plan stage helps DevSecOps teams visualize data flows, understand attacker paths, and identify security threats early in the application design phase.

NEW QUESTION # 40

(Michael Rady recently joined an IT company as a DevSecOps engineer. His organization develops software products and web applications related to online marketing. Michael deployed a web application on Apache server. He would like to safeguard the deployed application from diverse types of web attacks by deploying ModSecurity WAF on Apache server. Which of the following command should Michael run to install ModSecurity WAF?)

- A. `sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -y.`
- B. `sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -z.`
- C. `sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -w.`
- D. `sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -x.`

Answer: A

Explanation:

On Debian- and Ubuntu-based systems, ModSecurity for Apache is installed using the package `libapache2-mod-security2`. The correct command to install this package is `sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2 -y`, where the `-y` flag automatically confirms installation prompts. The other options include invalid flags that are not recognized by the package manager and would result in command failure. Installing ModSecurity during the Operate and Monitor stage provides an additional layer of defense by inspecting incoming HTTP requests and blocking malicious traffic such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and protocol violations. A Web Application Firewall helps protect deployed applications from common attack vectors and supports defense- in-depth strategies in production environments.

NEW QUESTION # 41

(William McDougall has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Sacramento, California. His organization has been using Microsoft Azure DevOps service to develop software products securely and quickly. To take proactive decisions related to security issues and to reduce the overall security risk, William would like to integrate ThreatModeler with Azure Pipelines. How can ThreatModeler be integrated with Azure Pipelines and made a part of William's organization DevSecOps pipeline?)

- A. By using a unidirectional UI.
- B. By using a bidirectional UI.
- C. By using a bidirectional API.
- D. By using a unidirectional API.

Answer: C

Explanation:

ThreatModeler integration with Azure Pipelines is achieved using a bidirectional API, which allows automated and continuous interaction between the pipeline and the threat modeling platform. This bidirectional communication enables Azure Pipelines to trigger threat modeling activities while also receiving results, risk scores, and actionable insights back from ThreatModeler. Such feedback loops are critical for proactive security decision-making during the Plan stage of DevSecOps. Unidirectional APIs or UI-based integrations limit automation and do not support continuous feedback, making them unsuitable for pipeline- driven workflows. UI-based approaches also introduce manual steps, which conflict with DevSecOps principles of automation and consistency. By using a bidirectional API, William's organization can embed threat modeling into the planning process, identify architectural risks early, and ensure security considerations are continuously enforced as part of the pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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