

Certification 312-97 Cost | 312-97 Valid Test Braindumps



BONUS!!! Download part of PassSureExam 312-97 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pr60kRaJYEdYVrqEZFYb559mqnzFtjwI>

PassSureExam also presents desktop-based ECCouncil 312-97 practice test software which is usable without any internet connection after installation and only required license verification. ECCouncil 312-97 Practice Test software is very helpful for all those who desire to practice in an actual EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) exam-like environment.

The web-based ECCouncil 312-97 Practice Exam is compatible with all operating systems, including Mac, Linux, iOS, Android, and Windows. It is a browser-based EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) (312-97) practice exam that works on all major browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, and Opera. This means that you won't have to worry about installing any complicated software or plug-ins.

>> Certification 312-97 Cost <<

312-97 Valid Test Braindumps - New 312-97 Test Bootcamp

As the old saying goes people change with the times. People must constantly update their stocks of knowledge and improve their practical ability. Passing the test 312-97 certification can help you achieve that and buying our 312-97 test practice materials can help you pass the 312-97 test smoothly. Our 312-97 study question is superior to other same kinds of study materials in many aspects. Our 312-97 test bank covers the entire syllabus of the test and all the possible questions which may appear in the test. You will pass the 312-97 exam for sure.

ECCouncil EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

(Katie Holmes is working as a DevSecOps engineer at SeCSafe Anti-virus. The DevOps team of her organization has developed a distributed application with multiple microservices. Katie deployed all the microservices to the Kubernetes nodes successfully. The DevOps team approached Katie and informed her that the application is not working. Katie wants to check whether the Kubernetes cluster is working or not.

Which of the following commands should Katie run step by step to verify that the Kubernetes is working?)

- A. kube-ctcd version kube-ctcd cluster-info.
- B. kubernetes version kubebernetes cluster-info.
- C. kubectl version kubectl cluster-info.
- D. kube version kube cluster-info.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Kubernetes clusters are managed and inspected using the kubectl command-line tool. To verify whether a Kubernetes cluster is functioning correctly, administrators commonly run kubectl version to confirm that both the client and server components are

reachable and operational. This is followed by `kubectl cluster-info`, which displays information about the cluster's control plane and core services. These commands together confirm API server availability, cluster connectivity, and basic health status. The other options list invalid command names such as `kube`, `kubernetes`, or `kube-etc`, which are not used for standard cluster validation. Performing these checks during the Operate and Monitor stage helps quickly identify whether application issues stem from cluster-level problems or application-level misconfigurations. This supports faster troubleshooting and more reliable production operations.

NEW QUESTION # 37

(Lara Grice has been working as a DevSecOps engineer in an IT company located in Denver, Colorado. Her team leader has told her to save all the container images in the centos repository to `centos-all.tar`. Which of the following is a STDOUT command that Lara can use to save all the container images in the centos repository to `centos-all.tar`?.)

- A. `# docker save centos > centos-all.tar`.
- B. `# docker save centos > centos.all.tar`.
- C. `# docker save centos < centos-all.tar`.
- D. `# docker save centos < centos.all.tar`.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `docker save` command exports one or more Docker images to a tar archive by writing the image data to standard output (STDOUT). To redirect this output into a file, the `>` redirection operator is used. The correct syntax is `docker save <image> > <filename>.tar`. In this scenario, the image repository name is `centos`, and the desired archive file is `centos-all.tar`, making option B correct. Options C and D incorrectly use input redirection (`<`) instead of output redirection. Option A includes a space in the filename (`centos.all.tar`), which would be interpreted as two separate arguments and cause an error unless quoted. Saving images to a tar archive is a common operational task used for backups, transfers between environments, or offline analysis during the Operate and Monitor stage.

NEW QUESTION # 38

(William Scott has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer at GlobalSec Pvt. Ltd. His organization develops software products related to mobile apps. William would like to exploit Jenkins using Metasploit framework; therefore, he downloaded Metasploit. He would like to initiate an Nmap scan by specifying the target IP to find the version of Jenkins running on the machine. Which of the following commands should William use to find the version of Jenkins running on his machine using Nmap?.)

- A. `Nmap -sS -sV "Target IP"`.
- B. `Nmap -sV -sS "Target IP"`.
- C. `Nmap -sJ -sN "Target IP"`.
- D. `Nmap -sN -sJ "Target IP"`.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To identify the version of a service running on a target system, Nmap uses the `-sV` option, which enables service version detection. The `-sS` flag specifies a TCP SYN scan, which is a common and efficient scanning method. Combining these two flags allows Nmap to discover open ports and accurately identify the service versions running on those ports, such as Jenkins. Options A and B reference invalid scan types (`-sJ`) and do not enable version detection. Option C includes the correct flags but places them in a less conventional order; however, the commonly accepted and documented usage is `-sV -sS`. Running this scan during the Operate and Monitor stage helps security teams understand exposed services and assess potential attack surfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 39

(Cheryl Hines has been working as a senior DevSecOps engineer over the past 5 years in an IT company. Due to the robust features offered by Keywhiz secret management tool such as compatibility with all software, untraceable secrets, no impact of power cut or server outage, etc., Cheryl's organization is using it for managing and distributing secrets. To add a secret using Keywhiz CLI, which of the following commands should Cheryl use?)

- A. `$ keywhiz.cli --DevSecTrustStore --user keywhizAdmin login`

- \$ keywhiz.cli add secret --name mySecretName < mySecretFile.
- B. \$ keywhiz.cli --devsecTrustStore --admin keywhizAdmin login
\$ keywhiz.cli add secret --name mySecretName < mySecretFile.
- C. \$ keywhiz.cli --devTrustStore --user keywhizAdmin login
\$ keywhiz.cli add secret --name mySecretName < mySecretFile.
- D. \$ keywhiz.cli --devTrustStore --admin keywhizAdmin login
\$ keywhiz.cli add secret --name mySecretName < mySecretFile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Keywhiz CLI requires authentication before secrets can be added. The correct process involves logging in using the --devTrustStore option and authenticating as an administrator using the --admin flag. Once authenticated, the add secret command is used with input redirection to securely store the secret. Options that use incorrect flag names, incorrect casing, or invalid trust store identifiers do not follow Keywhiz CLI syntax.

Adding secrets through Keywhiz instead of embedding them in code supports secure secret distribution and management, which is a fundamental aspect of DevSecOps culture. This approach ensures secrets remain protected, auditable, and available even during outages.

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

Answer: B

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

.....

We now live in a world which needs the talents who can combine the practical abilities and knowledge to apply their knowledge into the practical working conditions. To prove that you are that kind of talents you must boost some authorized and useful certificate and the test 312-97 certificate is one kind of these certificate. Passing the test 312-97 certification can prove you are that kind of talents and help you find a good job with high pay and if you buy our 312-97 guide torrent you will pass the exam successfully.

312-97 Valid Test Braindumps: <https://www.passsureexam.com/312-97-pass4sure-exam-dumps.html>

ECCouncil Certification 312-97 Cost It's work that occupies too much time, ECCouncil Certification 312-97 Cost Three, we use the most trusted international Credit Card payment; it is secure payment and protects the interests of buyers, Here, 312-97 Valid Test Braindumps - EC-Council Certified DevSecOps Engineer (ECDE) exam free demo may give you some help, ECCouncil Certification 312-97 Cost You can find a quick and convenient training tool to help you.

During the week, it seemed as quiet as Sunday, IfNew 312-97 Test Bootcamp your labels or letters will stay the same, you can then simply add a different data file bychoosing Select Recipients in the Start Mail Merge 312-97 Valid Test Braindumps group of the Mailings tab, selecting the new data file, and adding it to the Word document.

