

DevOps Essentials Professional Certificate (DEPC®)

Sample Exam V012020

1. The DevOps function which mainly focus on products and services:
 - a) Agile development.
 - b) Continuous improvement.
 - c) Automate everything.
 - d) Centralize the development.

2. Usually in a traditional organization, which factor is not a challenges between the Development and Operations teams using DevOps?
 - a) Blame game between Dev and Ops.
 - b) Development and Operations is not maintained by the same person.
 - c) Different tools used between Dev and Ops.
 - d) No feedback loop between Dev and Ops.

3. DevOps is useful resource, because:
 - a) It enhances the Agile Framework Technology.
 - b) It changes the mindset.
 - c) It provides Testing and Development within one platform.
 - d) Not a continuous integration.

4. Principle that DevOps appreciates measuring processes, people, and tools:
 - a) Creation of design and full requirements.
 - b) Decrease the work load flow.
 - c) Cross-functional teams working together.
 - d) Continuous improvement.

5. Characteristics that software house should adopt to become a DevOps organization is:
 - a) Continuous automation and development.
 - b) Individual employee thinking.
 - c) Problem avoidance techniques.
 - d) Reject and fail product in beginning.

6. DevOps helps developers in:
 - a) Fixing bug with restriction of developer operations.
 - b) Communication between application modules.
 - c) Fixing the bug and implement new features quickly.
 - d) None of the above.

7. The term “DevOps” can be best described as:
 - a) DevOps is the term describing someone who moderates the exchanges between development and operations.
 - b) DevOps is the name of a job for an employee who can work as both a systems engineer and a developer.
 - c) DevOps is a cultural approach to improving communications between the development and operations teams in an organization.
 - d) All of the above.

8. An outgrowth of which software development methodology in DevOps movement is:
 - a) Scrum.
 - b) Agile.
 - c) TDD and MDD.
 - d) Extreme Programming (XP).

9. The primary areas of DevOps are:
 - a) Process, Testing.
 - b) Culture, Organization.
 - c) Both A and B.
 - d) None of the above.

10. DevOps mainly focus on the collaboration between:
- a) QA and designers.
 - b) Whole Product Team.
 - c) Software Developers and IT.
 - d) Software Development Team.
11. In development process, DevOps tool eliminates:
- a) Manual requests for QA.
 - b) Time consuming process.
 - c) Communication gap between Development Team.
 - d) All of the above.
12. Developers can code and manage application with in same_____ in DevOps.
- a) Product.
 - b) Package.
 - c) Project.
 - d) Tool.
13. How many multiple teams are allowed to work with in a same place and centralize location in DevOps.
- a) Only one allowed to work on one project.
 - b) One team allowed to work on multiple projects.
 - c) A and B.
 - d) None of the above.
14. DevOps mainly describes:
- a) Design, process, develop and deployment.
 - b) Scrum Master and meetings.
 - c) Only testing.
 - d) People, process, product.

15. Which of the following tools doesn't function with DevOps?
- a) Chef.
 - b) Juj.
 - c) Nicira.
 - d) Puppet.
16. The DevOps movement has evolved to solve:
- a) The need for multiple software releases, sometimes in one day.
 - b) The traditional approach to app development.
 - c) Increasingly complex, virtualized IT environments.
 - d) All of the above.
17. The type of mindset defining core of a DevOps culture:
- a) Service Mindset.
 - b) People Mindset.
 - c) Skill Mindset.
 - d) Process Mindset.
18. Which of the following is an appropriate predictors of IT performance in a DevOps environment.
- a) High-trust organizational culture.
 - b) Proactive monitoring.
 - c) Changes approved by an external team member.
 - d) Version control of all artifacts.
19. Which of these is a least concern when choosing a DevOps tool?
- a) Public cloud compatibility.
 - b) Network and IT support.
 - c) Integration with collaboration tools.
 - d) Link between deployment and management or monitoring tools.

20. The difference between Continuous Delivery and Continuous Deployment:
- a) Continuous Delivery is a manual task, while Continuous Deployment is an automated task.
 - b) Continuous Delivery includes all steps of software development life cycle; Continuous Deployment may skip few steps such as validation and testing.
 - c) Continuous Delivery has a manual release to production decision, while Continuous Deployment has releases automatically pushed to production.
 - d) Continuous Delivery means complete delivery of the application to customer; Continuous Deployment includes only deployment of the application in customer environment.
21. DevOps virtualization methods is beneficial for server workload management because:
- a) Workloads are always more secure.
 - b) Resource allocation can be done on the fly.
 - c) Application performance is faster.
 - d) Programming language for development is unified.
22. The appropriate characteristics of Continuous Delivery approach are:
- a) Complex, but small number of releases.
 - b) Resource-based management of the process.
 - c) A focus on cycle time reduction.
 - d) Self-managed and responsive teams.
23. Automated Provisioning's delivers which of following benefits:
- a) Flexible approach to ad-hoc system changes.
 - b) High speed delivery of new environments.
 - c) Variability in application environments.
 - d) Focus on operational perspective to control infrastructure changes.
24. What is the most appropriate characteristic for performance metrics?
- a) Performance metrics are output oriented.
 - b) Performance metrics are difficult to measure.
 - c) Performance.
 - d) Performance metrics are easy to improve.

25. The statement having vague meaning of defining DevOps:
- a) DevOps is a movement or practice that emphasizes collaboration and communication of both software developers and other Information Technology (IT) professionals.
 - b) DevOps is a framework and job title that focuses on structured processes to organize flow between the Development and Operations teams.
 - c) DevOps is about experiences, ideas, and culture.
 - d) DevOps is an activity of optimizing the development-to-operations value stream by creating an increasingly smooth, fast flow of application changes from development into operations.
26. The best approach to meet the timelines in next subsequent are:
- a) Extend the sprint to four weeks to give team more time.
 - b) Expect that the team will learn from the mistakes and will fix the problem in the next cycle.
 - c) Focus on only few limited changes that are viable to be delivered in two weeks.
 - d) Shorten the sprint to take small steps and find the problems quickly.
27. In implementing New Development Changes, DevOps is Quick Response to:
- a) Only quick for testing things.
 - b) Cannot accept new things.
 - c) Welcome new changes on the beginning of the project.
 - d) Welcome new changes at any stages.
28. The business growth increases as a result of DevOps:
- a) Customer Support.
 - b) Continuous Development.
 - c) Efficient Systems.
 - d) Created value between clients and Development Teams.
29. One most important thing DevOps does:
- a) Changes into production as quickly as possible.
 - b) Creates a less stressful working environment.
 - c) Minimizing risks in software quality assurance.
 - d) Clearer communication and better working relationships between teams.

30. Agile Development processes are followed in DevOps as:
- a) DevOps almost similar to DevOps.
 - b) DevOps provide extra functionality in term of Testing's.
 - c) DevOps consumes more time as compare to Agile Development.
 - d) None of the above.
31. DevOps works as an analyzer to meet the timeline because:
- a) DevOps increases the development process time and have time consuming.
 - b) DevOps insist developers to do testing with QA Team.
 - c) DevOps is not an analyzer to meet the timeline.
 - d) DevOps decreases the development process time and have less time consuming process.
32. DevOps values and culture mainly focus on:
- a) Employee first.
 - b) Minimum viable bureaucracy.
 - c) Self-management.
 - d) Honor web-inspired value.
33. Software houses usually move to DevOps instead of local development process due to:
- a) To provide efficient and centralize systems to their clients.
 - b) When you have a good Development Teams.
 - c) Any organization can move.
 - d) When not to provide Customer Support.
34. The component which provides the first feedback on the quality of committed application code changes.
- a) Automated provisioning.
 - b) Automated test.
 - c) Automated deployment.
 - d) Automated build.

35. Introduction of DevOps to gain the cultural changes in:
- a) Centralize the Development Team.
 - b) Make a wall between Development and Operations.
 - c) Integrating the system.
 - d) Decentralize the development process.
36. DevOps focuses attention on bridging communication gaps between Development and Operations teams.
- a) True.
 - b) False.
37. Processes move along faster and smoother when everyone is reading from the same playbook.
- a) True.
 - b) False.
38. Docker is not DevOps Tool.
- a) True.
 - b) False.
39. DevOps is more oriented to mind-set or philosophy rather than saying it is a skill-set.
- a) True.
 - b) False.
40. The principle of continuous deployment is the key aspects behind DevOps.
- a) True.
 - b) False.
41. DevOps QA is not an efficient for quality measurement.
- a) True.
 - b) False.

Answers

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|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | D | 25. | D |
| 2. | A | 26. | D |
| 3. | C | 27. | D |
| 4. | D | 28. | B |
| 5. | A | 29. | D |
| 6. | C | 30. | B |
| 7. | C | 31. | D |
| 8. | D | 32. | C |
| 9. | C | 33. | C |
| 10. | D | 34. | D |
| 11. | D | 35. | A |
| 12. | C | 36. | A |
| 13. | C | 37. | A |
| 14. | A | 38. | B |
| 15. | C | 39. | A |
| 16. | D | 40. | A |
| 17. | A | 41. | A |
| 18. | D | | |
| 19. | D | | |
| 20. | C | | |
| 21. | B | | |
| 22. | C | | |
| 23. | B | | |
| 24. | A | | |