

DOu™ Certified Tester in DevOps – Foundation Level 10-Question Sample Exam

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DevOps United



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Purpose of this document

This document contains exam questions for the website for DOu Certified Tester in DevOps - Foundation Level (CTD-FL) in the English language.

The sample questions, answer sets and associated justifications in this document have been created by a team of subject matter experts and experienced question writers with the aim of assisting people who are planning to take the DOu Certified Tester in DevOps - Foundation Level (CTD-FL) examination.

None of these questions are used in the official DOu Certified Tester in DevOps - Foundation Level (CTD-FL) examination, but they are written to the same level of difficulty as the official certification exam. DevOps United recognized training providers are able to use these questions as part of their training to prepare participants for the examination.

Instructions

The question-and-answer sets are organized in the following way:

- Learning Objectives / Chapters
- Question - including any scenario followed by the question stem
- Answer Set

General Information on the mock exam paper:

- Number of Questions: 10
- Time allowed: 15 Minutes (when English is not your native language, then you should allow yourself an extra 4 minutes)
- Total number of points: 10
- 65% required to pass (7 questions in this case)
- Please only choose one answer per question.

List of Chapters

- Chapter 1 - Introduction to DevOps
- Chapter 2 - Continuous Testing
- Chapter 3 - DevOps Specific Tests
- Chapter 4 - Operations in DevOps
- Chapter 5 - DevOps and Cloud Computing
- Chapter 6 - Various Tools and Technologies

Question 1*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Robert is an experienced test engineer that has been assigned by his manager to set up a DevOps environment. Robert was advised by his senior programmers in the teams that the key components are a must for having the basic environment to support a good DevOps workflow. Robert prepared a list of key components of DevOps and contacted you for further advise.

Which **ONE** of the following options would you advise Robert **NOT** to have as a key component in the DevOps environment he was assigned to set up?

- (a) Regular check-in with config changes
- (b) Regular check-in of code
- (c) Regular check-in with test
- (d) Regular check-in with management

Question 2*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following statements would typically **NOT** be considered an advantage of continuous delivery?

- (a) Staged pipelines to automate deployment stages make it possible to ensure an accurate level of quality at the right stage prior to production.
- (b) Helps deploy code changes to the production environment on a regular basis.
- (c) Software can be released in a sequential delivery to allow for frequent changes prior to production.
- (d) Standardize builds and tests at the CI stages leading to a gated process for incremental deployment.

Question 3*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following statements is the **CORRECT** purpose of continuous deployment?

- (a) Being read and able to continually deploy
- (b) Being ready and able to release any version at a time
- (c) Being ready and unable to continually deploy
- (d) Being ready and unable to release any version on any platform

Question 4*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following options is **NOT** a trait of the **CULTURAL** aspects of DevOps?

- (a) Emphasizing the autonomy of the teams
- (b) Improving overall quality
- (c) Increasing collaboration between management and teams
- (d) Increased interdepartmental collaboration

Question 5*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following options is a **MAIN** characteristic of continuous testing (CT)?

- (a) Ability to trigger any kind of deployment
- (b) Strong configuration management to support tests
- (c) Understand testing is a phase not an activity
- (d) Have interdependence between tests

Question 6*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

You are working for a financial company that is interested in making their code more maintainable. It has been suggested that a static analysis tool would be useful in achieving this goal.

Which of the following options would **NOT** be a valuable feature of a static analysis tool?

- (a) Code smells to identify areas of defect clustering
- (b) Security vulnerability checks
- (c) Understanding the code coverage
- (d) Analyzing the parameters used by the program

Question 7*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

How would you describe the differences between stage rollout, dark launch, and standard upgrade?

- I. Stage rollout is where the feature toggle can be set as a system level.
- II. Dark launch is where the launch occurs when frontend is ready despite business logic being ready.
- III. Dark launch is where the launch occurs when the backend is ready despite other areas being ready.
- IV. Stage rollout is where the feature toggle can be set as a group of users.
- V. Standard upgrade can be done manually or automatically.

Which of the following options is **CORRECT**?

- (a) I, II, IV and V are true and III is false
- (b) I, III, IV and V are true and II is false
- (c) I, III and V are true and II and IV are false
- (d) II and IV are true and I, III and V are false

Question 8*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Shelly is a new tester who has just joined your team and has never worked in a DevOps environment before.

How would you describe the difference between testing monitors and testing alerts?

- (a) The testing of monitors involves configuration steps, and alerts can be tested after the removal of monitors.
- (b) The testing of monitors involves controllability, whereas the testing of alerts involves observing the monitors.
- (c) The testing of alerts involves rules, and the testing of monitors involves modification of alerts.
- (d) The testing of monitors and alerts always uses the same test types.

Question 9*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

You are a tester and part of an agile team that is keen to move to working in the cloud.

Which **ONE** of the following statements would **NOT** be considered an advantage of cloud computing?

- (a) Cloud computing provides a standard and centralized platform for test, deployment, and production.
- (b) A public cloud cannot support DevOps on the platform because of security risks.
- (c) Private cloud computing can support DevOps systemically on the platform due to its agility.
- (d) Both private and public clouds can support DevOps on the platform with the right level of security.

Question 10*(Correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following statements is **NOT** an advantage of modelling infrastructure as code (IaC)?

- (a) IaC Model generates the same environment every time it is applied.
- (b) IaC is a lightweight way of managing and provisioning the system's infrastructure.
- (c) When a change is required, they can edit source code and not the target environment.
- (d) IaC is a prescriptive model using the same versioning as a DevOps team would use.

Answer Key:

Question 1: Answer D

Question 2: Answer C

Question 3: Answer A

Question 4: Answer C

Question 5: Answer B

Question 6: Answer C

Question 7: Answer B

Question 8: Answer A

Question 9: Answer B

Question 10: Answer D