Ref: <https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/quiz/DevOps-quiz-What-IT-admins-need-to-know>

1. Which phrase does DevOps accurately describe?
2. DevOps is a cultural approach to improving communications between the development and operations teams in an organization
3. DevOps is the term describing someone who moderates the exchanges between development and operations
4. DevOps is the name of a job for an employee who can work as both a systems engineer and a developer
5. All of the above

Answer: D

1. The DevOps movement is an outgrowth of which software development methodology?
2. Agile
3. Waterfall
4. Promise-based algorithms
5. Test-driven development and model-driven development

Answer: A

1. Which of these tools is not associated with DevOps?
2. Chef
3. Puppet
4. Juju
5. Liebert MPX

Answer: D

1. The DevOps movement has evolved to solve which problem?
2. Increasingly complex, virtualized IT environments
3. The need for multiple rapidly timed software releases; sometimes many in one day
4. The traditional siloed approach to app development and deployment
5. All of the above

Answer: D

1. DevOps automation tools rely on coding skills. (T/F)

Answer: True

1. Which of these would not rank as a primary concern when choosing a DevOps tool?
2. Compatibility with cloud platforms, such as Amazon Web Services
3. Integration with environmental sensors on the data center floor
4. Reporting and control integration with collaboration tools
5. Communication with other management or monitoring tools

Answer: B

1. Most apps are written specifically using the DevOps methodology. (T/F)

Answer: False

**Flavors of DevOps**

Ref: <https://devopsagenda.techtarget.com/quiz/Can-you-ace-our-DevOps-quiz-Maybe-but-beware-SnackOps>

1. This is an approach to software development that encourages developers, operations staff and business teams to work together to be more responsive to user demand and ultimately maximize revenue.
2. ProductDevOps
3. BizDevOps
4. DataOps
5. DevOps 2.0

Answer: B

1. Some argue this methodology is redundant because security has always been a part of DevOps since the Phoenix Project.
2. DevBlackOps
3. SciOps
4. DevSecOps
5. DevOpsIoT

Answer: C

1. DevOps aims to cut inefficiencies, improve communication and develop collective empathy within an organization. This DevOps methodology emphasizes the empathy portion of the equation.
2. HugOps
3. DadOps
4. HumanOps
5. SnackOps
6. HugOps and HumanOps

Answer: E

1. What happens when your DevOps process becomes so automated and abstracted that your infrastructure doesn't even need a dedicated IT ops team? With the rise of IT automation and cloud computing, this methodology is quietly becoming a reality.
2. CloudOps
3. NoOps
4. ProtoOps
5. MicroOps

Answer: B

1. This Agile movement takes the collaborative element of DevOps and applies it to the greater IT and tech community.
2. DevMeetOps
3. HumanOps
4. CoffeeOps
5. SnackOps

Answer: C

1. This DevOps methodology strives to speed the production of applications running on big data processing frameworks, using an organization's data in the most flexible, effective manner possible.
2. DataOps
3. CloudOps
4. NoOps
5. DevOps 2.0

Answer: A

**Agile vs DevOps**

Ref: <https://devopsagenda.techtarget.com/quiz/Agile-vs-DevOps-Test-your-software-methodology-knowledge>

1. The Agile Manifesto was created as a counterpoint to the waterfall methodology. How many key principles does it have?
2. 17 -- one representing each of the 17 Agile founders
3. 12
4. 6
5. 0 -- because "key principles" sounds too much like "waterfall"

Answer: B

1. Gene Kim, popular speaker, author, consultant and well-known DevOps proponent, is also founder of DevOps. (T/F)

Answer: False

1. If someone in your Agile organization uses the term ScrumBut, you should be concerned because:
2. Your version of Agile has strayed too far from the Manifesto.
3. He/she should have used the word kanban instead.
4. That term could get human resources involved.
5. You don't know what a ScrumBut is and you should.

Answer: A

1. If you can assemble the right set of tools, DevOps is easy.
2. True, obviously. The right tools make even hard things like automation happen.
3. False, obviously. If dev and ops aren't communicating, no shiny new tools will fix that problem.
4. Trick question, obviously. Absolutely nothing about DevOps implementation is easy, including finding the tools.

Answer: C

1. Some companies already do not use the term DevOps and opt instead to refer to CI/CD. Others say they are lean, or have chosen Agile/DevOps. And still others practice BizDevOps or DevSecOps. What's in a name, really?
2. The name matters because Agile/DevOps is the next big thing.
3. The name matters because DevOps is catchy.
4. The name matters because DevOps is more than just CI/CD or lean.
5. The name doesn't matter as long as the software development and delivery process does not change.

Answer: C

1. In a 2017 survey by CA Technologies, 70% of companies acknowledged Agile would make for faster and better-organized software development. But what percentage succeeded in making the entire organization Agile?
2. 70%
3. 40%
4. 12%
5. More than 70%

Answer: C

1. If the word DevOps is in your title and you're looking for a developer/engineer job in San Francisco, how much higher will your salary be than an average developer, according to data from Glassdoor?
2. $25,000
3. $75,000
4. $40,000
5. $10,000

Answer: C

<https://www.simplilearn.com/devops-practitioner-exam-free-practice-test>

1. Which is not a DevOps goal?
2. Reducing testing time
3. Designing the simplest solution to meet requirements
4. Producing software to the highest quality
5. Keeping to regular working hours

Answer: D

1. Which of these is a release management tool?
2. Interpreters
3. Task scheduling
4. Mocking frameworks
5. UML modelling

Answer: B

1. What does CIA stand for?
2. Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
3. Coding, Integration, Availability
4. Confidentiality, Integration, Access
5. Cryptography, Integrity, Availability

Answer: A

1. What is the relationship between a Docker Image and a Docker Container?
2. A container is a runnable copy of an image
3. A container contains images
4. A container is a template for creating images
5. An image is a container

Answer: A

1. What happens if you don't name a Docker container?
2. It is anonymous
3. Its name is the same as its id
4. It is an error not to name a container
5. It is given a comical name

Answer: D

1. Why use Test Driven Development?
2. It leads to high test coverage
3. It makes refactoring safe
4. It produces simple focused code
5. All of the above

Answer: D

1. Which is not an Integrated Development Environment?
2. Camel
3. Eclipse
4. Intellij
5. Xcode

Answer: A

1. Which is not a unit testing framework?
2. jUnit
3. utPL/SQL
4. Mockito
5. XCTest

Answer: C

1. Which is not a function of the controller in the Model View Controller design pattern?
2. Receiving user interaction events
3. Updating the model
4. Executing business logic
5. Creating the view

Answer: C

1. Which is not a client server version control system?
2. RCS
3. CVS
4. SVN
5. Perforce

Answer: A

1. What is true about a distributed source control system?
2. Only one person can change a file at a time
3. Each user has a full local copy of the repository
4. The master repository contains the latest changes
5. Users must synchronize with the master repository before making changes

Answer: B

1. Which protocol does Subversion **not** use?
2. file://
3. svn://
4. http://
5. ssh://

Answer: D

1. What does a checkout do in Git?
2. It creates a local copy of the master repository
3. It makes files available to edit
4. Local changes to files get undone
5. It updates the local copy from the master

Answer: C

1. What is the purpose of a Continuous Integration tool?
2. To detect commits that break the build early
3. To ensure that all tests are run
4. To verify that the source control system is up-to-date
5. To name and shame developers who break the build

Answer: A

1. What network does a container attached to a Docker overlay network have?
2. It only has a localhost interface
3. It has the same network configuration as the host
4. It is attached to a subnet that is local to the host
5. It is attached to a subnet that is available to service across a swarm

Answer: D

1. Which is a server performance testing tool?
2. JIP
3. JMX
4. jConsole
5. jMeter

Answer: D

1. Who is known as the father of DevOps?
2. John McClane
3. L. Ron Hubbard
4. Patrick Debois
5. Steve Jobs

Answer: C

1. Which is NOT a popular DevOps tool?
2. SpicyChicken
3. Jenkins
4. SolarWinds
5. Snort

Answer: A

1. Which IS a popular DevOps tool?
2. Chunk
3. Dunk
4. Splunk
5. Klunk

Answer: C

1. Which color is NOT a part of DevOps?
2. GreenSquid
3. Bluepill
4. Graylog
5. Graphite

Answer: A

**DevOps General Questions**

1. Agile and DevOps are similar but differ in a few important aspect.Which statement is correct?
2. Agile is a change of thinking whereas DevOps is actual organisation cultural change
3. Agile is actual organisational cultural change whereas DevOps is a change of thinking.
4. Agile is process driven whereas DevOps is role driven.
5. Agile is role driven whereas DevOps is process driven.

Answer: A

1. DevOps means…
2. Developers taking over all Operations tasks.
3. Automating the process of software delivery and infrastructure changes.
4. The collaboration and communication of both software developers and other information-technology (IT) professional while automating the process of software delivery and infrastructure changes.
5. The collaboration and communication of just software developers and operations staff while automating the process software delivery and infrastructure changes.

Answer: C

1. The adoption of DevOps is being driven by factor(s) such as:
2. Use of Agile and other development processes and methodologies
3. Demand for an increased rate of production releases from application and business unit stakeholders
4. Wide availability of virtualised and cloud infrastructure from internal and external providers
5. Increased usage of data centre automation and configuration management tools

Answer: A, B, C, D

1. Is this statement correct? “DevOps is more than just a tool or a process change, it inherently requires an organisational culture shift”
2. Yes, there needs to be cultural shift within the organisation across all stakeholders to ensure a successful adoption of a DevOps approach.
3. Yes, but the most up to date tools and LEAN processes need to be in place to drive an organisational culture shift.
4. No, DevOps is all about the tools.
5. No, cultural shift will occur when staff are using the most up to date tools and LEAN processes.

Answer: A

1. Which benefit(s) of adopting a DevOps approach could be included in a business case to adopt a DevOps approach?
2. Improved deployment frequency, which can lead to faster time to market
3. Lower failure rate of new releases
4. Shortened lead time between fixes
5. Faster mean time to recovery in the event of a new release crashing or otherwise disabling the current system

Answer: A, B, C, D

1. Which statement best describes the role of Change Management within a DevOps environment?
2. Nothing changes as a risk adverse Change Management approach is paramount to IT and business success.
3. The moment an app change is asked for, the request should go to the Developers to authorise. Once authorised it goes to Operations for implementation.
4. The moment an app change is asked for, the request should go out to everyone on the team, no matter which IT discipline they work in.
5. DevOps does not need Change Management?

Answer: C

1. Which statement best describes the goal of DevOps?
2. One goal of DevOps is to establish an environment where Change Management does bot control application releases.
3. One goal of DevOps is to establish an environment where releasing more reliable applications faster and more frequently can occur.
4. One goal of DevOps is to establish an environment where application development perform all operations tasks.
5. One goal of DevOps is to establish an environment where releasing applications is valued over the quality of the released application.

Answer: B

1. The development teams that support the Agile approach to DevOps must include staff from the operations teams to ensure:
2. That stability is prioritised over creativity
3. Operational considerations are prioritised over stability
4. Operational considerations are taken into account
5. The resultant designs of the systems will fit nicely into the business as usual environment

Answer: C, D

1. Devops is outgrowth of which development methodology?
2. Waterfall
3. Scrum
4. Agile
5. Reverse Engineering

Answer: C

1. Which of these tools is not associated with DevOps?
2. Chef
3. Liebert MPX
4. Puppet
5. Juju

Answer: B

1. The Origins of Devops trace back to when:
2. 1999
3. 2009
4. 2005
5. 1992

Answer: B

1. Which of these would not rank as a primary concern when choosing a DevOps tool?
2. Integration with environmental sensors on the data center floor
3. Compatibility with cloud platforms, such as Amazon Web Services
4. Reporting and control integration with collaboration tools
5. Communication with other management or monitoring tools

Answer: A

1. In Chef, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to indicate the chef-client the details about how a node is configured in an organization.
2. CookBooks
3. Chef-Server
4. Enterprise Chef
5. Nodes

Answer: A

1. Playbooks in Ansible are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ format
2. SDL
3. XML
4. YAML
5. JSON

Answer: C

1. Which of the following is Puppet’s cross-platform profiling library?
2. Facter
3. Geppetto
4. PuppetDB
5. Hiera

Answer: A

1. An organization maintains an independent and autonomous team for each of its services. What is a disadvantage of this type of organization structure?
2. Quality of delivered features will be low.
3. Implementation of changes within a team is slow.
4. Reuse of knowledge and skills within the organization is limited.
5. Waiting time for processing the service request is high

Answer: C

1. What type of mindset is the core of a DevOps culture?
2. Service Mindset
3. Skill Mindset
4. People Mindset
5. Process Mindset

Answer: A

1. What is NOT an appropriate predictors of IT performance in a DevOps environment?
2. Changes approved by an external team members
3. High-trust organizational culture
4. Proactive monitoring
5. Version control of all artifacts

Answer: D

1. What is NOT a challenges between the Development and Operations teams in a traditional organizations?
2. Blame game between Dev and Ops
3. Different tools used between Dev and Ops
4. No feedback loop between Dev and Ops
5. Development and Operations is not maintained by the same person

Answer: D

1. The platform products control the freedom and restrictions for the DevOps Business System teams. Which cloud services classification will offer the greatest number of restrictions?
2. On-Premise
3. IaaS
4. PaaS
5. SaaS

Answer: D

1. Which statement does NOT define DevOps?
2. DevOps is a framework and job title that focuses on structured processes to organize flow between the Development and Operations teams.
3. DevOps is a movement or practice that emphasizes collaboration and communication of both software developers and other Information Technology (IT) professionals.
4. DevOps is about experiences, ideas, and culture.
5. DevOps is an activity of optimizing the developmentto-operations value stream by creating an increasingly smooth, fast flow of application changes from development into operations.

62) What characteristics should an organization adopt to become a DevOps organization?

1. Automation

2. Product thinking

3. Individual thinking

4. Fail fast

5. Problem avoidance

6. Specialist roles

A) 1, 2, and 4

B) 1, 5, and 6

C) 2, 3, and 4

D) 3, 5, and 6

63) Which is the correct sequence of tests when testing new software?

1. Functional tests, system tests, unit tests, UI tests
2. UI tests, functional tests, system tests, Unit tests
3. System tests, unit tests, functional tests, UI tests
4. Unit tests, system tests, functional tests, UI tests

Answer: D

64) Your DevOps team is a stable team, where team members are working together for several sprints now. The team is having trouble delivering a new version of the product for use by your customers. You are delivering work in sprints of two weeks, but the team is unable to deliver agreed upgrades in time. What is the appropriate approach to meet the timelines in next subsequent?

1. Extend the sprint to four weeks to give team more time
2. Expect that the team will learn from the mistakes and will fix the problem in the next cycle.
3. Shorten the sprint to take small steps and find the problems quickly
4. Focus on only few limited changes that are viable to be delivered in two weeks

Answer: C

**Devops Tools Questions**

65) In what phase is Ant used?

1. Code Build
2. Testing
3. Deployment
4. Monitoring

Answer: A

66) In what phase is Ansible used?

1. Code Build
2. Testing
3. Deployment
4. Monitoring

Answer: C

67) In what phase is Jenkins used?

1. Integration
2. Testing
3. Planning
4. Code Development

Answer: A

68) Which of the following Apps is not used for Integration?

1. Bamboo
2. Hudson
3. Jenkins
4. Docker

Answer: D

69) In what phase is JUnit used?

1. Monitoring
2. Code Build
3. Testing
4. Operations

Answer: C

70) Which of the following apps is not used for monitoring?

1. ELK stack
2. Splunk
3. GIT
4. Nagios

Answer: C

71) In what phase is Puppet used?

1. Planning
2. Deployment
3. Monitoring
4. Code Building

Answer: B

**Continuous Delivery Questions**

72) Which statement best describes the relationship between DevOps and Continuous Delivery?

1. DevOps and Continuous Delivery are the same thing.
2. DevOps and Continuous Delivery are not related and are mutually exclusive.
3. DevOps and Continuous Delivery share a background in Agile methods and LEAN thinking.
4. DevOps and Continuous Delivery share common processes.

Answer: C

73) Which statement is really important for Continuous Delivery?

1. If there is any addition of functionality or a new feature is introduced then one should be ready to welcome greater website traffic. We should scale up the servers.
2. Improving the performance by monitoring its performance
3. We should ensure there are no errors in the deployed code.
4. We should test multiple codebases thoroughly in parallel to ensure that there are no flaws in the functionality

Answer: A

74) What is the difference between Continuous Delivery and Continuous Deployment?

1. Continuous Delivery is a manual task, while Continuous Deployment is an automated task.
2. Continuous Delivery has a manual release to production decision, while Continuous Deployment has releases automatically pushed to production.
3. Continuous Delivery includes all steps of software development life cycle; Continuous Deployment may skip few steps such as validation and testing.
4. Continuous Delivery means complete delivery of the application to customer; Continuous Deployment includes only deployment of the application in customer environment

Answer: B

75) What are the characteristics of resources in a DevOps based, product-focused organization?

1. Resources are functionally organized.
2. Resources know about business and IT and deliver work, thereby appealing to use any of a person’s skills and/or talents.
3. Resources are specialist-oriented.
4. Resources are assigned to multiple projects at once, for reasons related to resource optimization.

Answer: B

76) Which DevOps principle appreciates measuring processes, people, and tools?

1. Continuous improvement
2. Create with the end in mind
3. Cross-functional autonomous teams
4. People responsibility

Answer: A

77) What are the appropriate characteristics of Continuous Delivery approach?

1. Complex, but small number of releases

2. A focus on cycle time reduction

3. Resource-based management of the process

4. Self-managed and responsive teams

A) 1 and 3

B) 2 and 4

C) 2, 3, and 4

D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

78) Which component provides the first feedback on the quality of committed application code changes?

1. Automated Provisioning
2. Automated Build
3. Automated Test
4. Automated Deployment

Answer: B

79) What is the difference between waterfall model and Continuous Development?

1. The software deliverables are broken down into multiple sprints of short development cycles
2. Complete Requirement is gathered and SRS is developed
3. Implementation of the System takes place
4. System is tested and its quality is assured

Answer: A

80) Give the correct sequence of Continuous Deployment and Monitoring.

1. Monitor, Operate, Deploy
2. Operate, Deploy, Monitor
3. Deploy, Operate, Monitor
4. Code, Deploy, Monitor

Answer: C