

DevOps-Leader試験の準備方法 | 100%合格率の DevOps-Leader模擬資料試験 | 真実的なDevOps Leader v2.2 Exam資格取得講座



JPNTestは2008年に設立されましたが、現在、ハイパスDevOps-Leaderガイドトレントマテリアルの評判が高いため、この分野で主導的な地位にあります。DevOps-Leader試験問題には、長年にわたって多くの同級生が続いていますが、これを超えることはありません。過去10年以来、成熟した完全なDevOps-Leader学習ガイドR&Dシステム、顧客の情報安全システム、顧客サービスシステムを構築しています。有効なDevOps-Leader準備資料を購入したすべての候補者は、高品質のガイドトレント、情報の安全性、および最高のカスタマーサービスを利用できます。

Peoplecert DevOps-Leader Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: DevOps and Transformational Leadership	15%	- Transformational Leadership - Benefits of DevOps - Current Definitions of DevOps
Topic 2: Articulating and Socializing Vision	15%	- Organizational Change in Large Enterprises - Empowering People - Broadcasting Outside of Your Organization
Topic 3: Target Operating Models and Organizational Design	15%	- Conway's Law - Desired Outcomes of DevOps - DevOps Target Operating Model Design Principles
Topic 4: Measure to Improve	5%	- The Improvement Kata and Experiments - Creating a Future Value Stream Map
Topic 5: Measure to Learn	5%	- Creating a Current Value Stream Map - Avoiding Measure to Target
Topic 6: Unlearning Behaviors	12.5%	- Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) and DevOps - Psychological Safety and Neuroscience - Mindset, Mental Models and Cognitive Bias
Topic 7: Maintaining Energy and Momentum	15%	- The DevOps Business Case - A High-Trust Culture - Culture and Climate
Topic 8: Becoming a DevOps Organization	17.5%	- DevOps Kaizen - How DevOps Differs - Building Safety In

>>> DevOps-Leader模擬資料 <<<

DevOps-Leader試験問題集、DevOps-Leader試験テストエンジン、DevOps-Leader試験学習ガイド

毎年のDevOps-Leader試験問題は、テストの目的に基づいてまとめられています。すべての回答はテンプレートであり、2つのパートの主観的および客観的なDevOps-Leader試験があります。この目的のために、認定試験のDevOps-Leaderトレーニング資料では、問題解決スキルを要約し、一般的なテンプレートを紹介しています。ユーザーは、提供された回答テンプレートに基づいて回答をスカウトし、スコアをスカウトできます。そのため、ユニバーサルテンプレートは、ユーザーがDevOps-Leader試験を勉強して合格するための貴重な時間を大幅に節約できます。

Peoplecert DevOps Leader v2.2 Exam 認定 DevOps-Leader 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

質問 # 29

According to Conway's Law, organizations tend to design systems that are copies of

- A. Industry best practices
- B. Previously designed systems
- C. The team's diversity
- D. The organization's communication structure

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is C. Conway's Law states that organizations design systems that mirror their communication structures. In DevOps leadership, this principle is critical because system architecture is strongly influenced by organizational design. If teams are structured in silos, with separate development, testing, operations, security, and release functions, the technology often reflects those boundaries through handoffs, dependencies, integration delays, and fragmented ownership.

A DevOps organization attempts to reduce this friction by designing teams around products, services, or value streams. When cross-functional teams own delivery and operation end to end, the resulting systems are more likely to support fast flow, clearer accountability, and faster feedback. Conway's Law therefore explains why simply adopting tools or automation is insufficient if the underlying communication and team structures remain unchanged.

Previously designed systems, team diversity, and industry best practices may influence design choices, but they are not the central point of Conway's Law. The main leadership lesson is that organizational structure shapes technical outcomes. Relevant study guide references: Target Operating Models and Organizational Designs; Becoming a DevOps Organization; Measuring to Improve.

質問 # 30

How is traditional IT organized?

- A. By function
- B. Cross-functional cells or squads
- C. Optimized for flow
- D. No handoffs between teams

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is C because traditional IT is typically organized by function. Common examples include separate departments for development, testing, infrastructure, security, service desk, operations, architecture, change management, and release management. Each function has its own management structure, priorities, metrics, queues, and operating rhythm. This design can create specialization, but it often introduces delays, fragmented ownership, and handoffs across the delivery lifecycle.

DevOps challenges this model by focusing on end-to-end value streams and cross-functional ownership.

Instead of optimizing individual departments, DevOps seeks to optimize the whole system of work. Cross-functional cells or squads are therefore more consistent with a DevOps operating model than a traditional IT structure. Similarly, being optimized for flow and having fewer handoffs are DevOps characteristics because they support faster feedback, smaller batches, clearer accountability, and improved reliability.

Functional organization is a central reason traditional IT often struggles with slow delivery and operational instability. Work must pass between teams, creating queues, misalignment, and limited shared accountability for outcomes. Relevant study guide references: Target Operating Models and Organizational Designs; Becoming a DevOps Organization; Measuring to Improve.

質問 # 31

When you are writing a DevOps investment case, which of the following is a hard, quantifiable benefit you can state?

- A. Revenue from accelerating time to value of new functionality
- B. Market perception
- C. Competitive advantage
- D. Customer satisfaction

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is A because revenue from accelerating time to value is a hard, quantifiable business benefit. A DevOps investment case must translate improvement activity into measurable organizational outcomes. Faster delivery of valuable functionality can directly affect revenue by enabling earlier market entry, quicker customer adoption, faster realization of product enhancements, and reduced delay cost.

Customer satisfaction, competitive advantage, and market perception are important, but they are generally softer or less directly quantifiable unless converted into measurable indicators. For example, customer satisfaction may be tracked through NPS or churn, and competitive advantage may influence revenue, but the option that most directly expresses a financial benefit is accelerated revenue from faster time to value.

DevOps leaders need this distinction when building executive support. Tooling, automation, team redesign, continuous delivery, and value stream improvement should not be justified only as technical improvements.

They should be linked to financial and operational outcomes such as increased revenue, reduced cost of delay, lower change failure cost, faster recovery, and improved capacity for innovation. Relevant study guide references: Measuring to Improve; Measuring to Learn; Becoming a DevOps Organization.

質問 # 32

Which of the following is one of the 4C's from Training from the Back of the Room?

- A. Courage
- B. Candor
- C. Concrete
- D. Curiosity

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is D, Concrete. Training from the Back of the Room uses the 4C model: Connections, Concepts, Concrete Practice, and Conclusions. The purpose of this model is to design learning so that participants are actively engaged, connect new information to existing experience, practice the concepts, and leave with meaningful conclusions or commitments. In DevOps leadership, this matters because transformation requires learning, unlearning, and behavior change across the organization.

"Concrete" appears in the model as Concrete Practice. This is the stage where learners apply new concepts in a realistic or practical way rather than simply listening to information. For DevOps adoption, this supports experiential learning: teams do not become effective by hearing slogans about collaboration, flow, automation, or feedback; they improve by applying those ideas to real work.

Curiosity, courage, and candor are useful leadership and cultural attributes, but they are not one of the formal 4C elements in Training from the Back of the Room. Relevant study guide references: Articulating and Socializing Vision; Maintaining Energy and Momentum; Unlearning Behaviors; DevOps and Transformational Leadership.

質問 # 33

A manufacturing organization is struggling to deliver the new features their clients are asking for in their web- based applications. When they do release a new version it usually causes incidents which result in system downtime and overtime worked by the IT operations department. Additionally, the CEO has told the IT department he is extremely worried about cyber threats and wants them to focus on this as a matter of urgency

- they are not sure how to do this as they are so busy firefighting.

How will DevOps help them?

- A. By increasing the ability to deliver applications quickly and safely
- B. By making the development teams support their applications

- C. By experimenting with new features
- D. By automating the software delivery lifecycle

正解: A

解説:

DevOps helps this organization primarily by improving its ability to deliver technology change quickly, safely, and sustainably. The scenario describes several classic symptoms of a non-DevOps operating model:

slow feature delivery, unstable releases, production incidents, excessive operational toil, and inability to focus on strategic risk such as cybersecurity because teams are trapped in reactive firefighting. Option B is the most complete answer because DevOps is not merely automation, experimentation, or shifting support responsibility to developers. Those may be practices within a broader transformation, but the leadership objective is improved flow, reliability, feedback, resilience, and value delivery.

By adopting DevOps principles, the organization can reduce deployment risk through smaller batch sizes, better collaboration between development, operations, security, and business stakeholders, automated testing, continuous integration, continuous delivery, monitoring, and learning from incidents. Security concerns can also be addressed earlier through DevSecOps practices, integrating security controls into the delivery lifecycle rather than treating them as separate emergency work. This supports both business agility and operational stability.

Specific Study Guide alignment: Becoming a DevOps Organization; Measuring to Improve; Measuring to Learn; DevOps and Transformational Leadership.

質問 # 34

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