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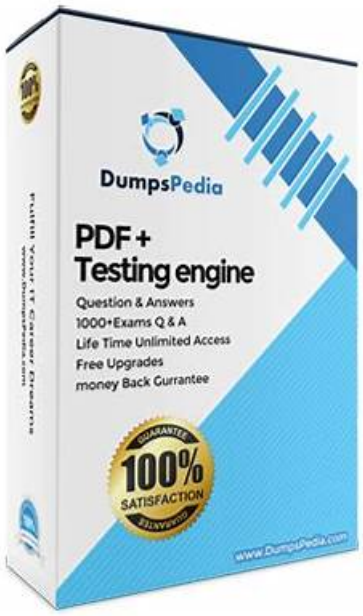

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In recent years, some changes are taking place in this line about the new points are being constantly tested in the DevOps-Foundation real exam. So our experts highlights the new type of questions and add updates into the DevOps-Foundation practice materials, and look for shifts closely when them take place. At the same time, as we can see that the electronic devices are changing our life day by day, our DevOps-Foundation study questions are also developed to apply all kinds of eletronic devices.

Peoplecert DevOps-Foundation Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Sharing, Shadowing and Evolving: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT operations specialists and covers the collaborative and adaptive elements of DevOps in enterprise settings. It explores leadership, typical barriers and risks, and outlines how organisations can evolve their DevOps practices through continuous learning, peer shadowing, and experience-based transformation.
Topic 2	• Automation, Architecting DevOps Toolchains: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT operations specialists and covers key automation principles within the DevOps toolchain. It focuses on CI • CD pipelines, Infrastructure as Code, containerisation, cloud-native architecture, platform engineering, and emerging technologies like Machine Learning and Generative AI in DevOps contexts.
Topic 3	• Business and Technology Frameworks: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT operations specialists and covers various supporting frameworks that intersect with DevOps. These include Agile and Lean, IT Service Management, Value Stream Management, Site Reliability Engineering, Safety Culture, Learning Organisations, and Continuous Funding models that enable long-term adaptability.
Topic 4	• Core DevOps Principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT operations specialists and covers essential DevOps principles such as the Three Ways, the Theory of Constraints, and Chaos Engineering. It also introduces the concept of learning organisations, showing how systemic thinking supports continuous improvement.
Topic 5	• Exploring DevOps: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps engineers and covers the foundations of DevOps, including its emergence as a critical discipline in the digital era. It introduces learners to the basic purpose, evolution, and significance of DevOps in modern software and infrastructure environments.
Topic 6	• Key DevOps Practices: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps engineers and covers core DevOps practices including Continuous Integration, Continuous Testing, Continuous Delivery, and Continuous Deployment. It explores concepts such as Site Reliability Engineering, DevSecOps, Value Stream Management, Platform Engineering, and modern practices like ChatOps and observability.
Topic 7	• Culture, Behaviours, Operating Models: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps engineers and covers how to assess and evolve organisational culture in relation to DevOps transformation. It includes concepts such as Cultural Debt, Behavioural Models, and Organisational Maturity, helping professionals understand team dynamics and readiness for change.

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Foundationv3.6Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
Successful DevOps relies on the adoption and integration of multiple frameworks including:

- A. Value Stream Management, Lean, Agile
- B. Agile, ITSM, and Lean
- C. Agile Service Management, Change Management, and Release Management
- D. A shared vision, goals, and incentives

Answer: B

Explanation:
DevOps is not a standalone framework-it draws from several methodologies and frameworks to achieve its goals. PeopleCert emphasizes the integration of:
* Agilefor iterative delivery, customer collaboration, and responsiveness
* ITSMfor effective service delivery and operational stability
* Leanfor waste elimination, flow optimization, and continuous improvement WhileAlists relevant processes, they are subsets rather than foundational frameworks.Cdescribes cultural alignment but is not a set of frameworks.Dincludes valuable concepts but does not match the official trio highlighted in PeopleCert's materials.
Thus,Bis correct.
References:
PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Integration of Frameworks
The DevOps Handbook- Cross-Framework Integration

NEW QUESTION # 28
The IT department of a very large insurance company is trying to improve the collaboration and communication between development and operational teams without much success. The department has many silos that are organized by expertise and led by a different manager. The managers of each team do not seem to be particularly interested in DevOps since they have been operating this way for many years and like their silo culture.
What is this organization suffering from?

- A. Organizational change
- B. Change fatigue
- C. Low trust
- D. Cultural debt

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario describes entrenched silos and resistance to change-managers are protective of their domains and don't see the value of DevOps.
* This is a textbook example ofcultural debt: the gap between the organization's current culture and the adaptive, collaborative culture needed for DevOps success.
* Cultural debt, like technical debt, accumulates over time and "must be paid back" for transformation to succeed. It creates friction, slows delivery, and blocks cross-team collaboration.
Why not the others?
* Organizational changeis what's needed, not what they're suffering from.
* Change fatiguearises when people are burned out bytoo muchchange, not resistance.
* Low trustis a symptom, but the core problem here is ingrained culture.
Reference/Extract:
"Cultural debt is accrued when organizations fail to evolve their culture to match new ways of working, like DevOps. It manifests in resistance to collaboration, entrenched silos, and leadership unwilling to change."
-DevOps Handbook, Ch. 2, and PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 Syllabus Section 3.4

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which of the following MOST accurately describes DevOps?

- A. A cultural and professional movement
- B. A methodology
- C. A standard
- D. A team

Answer: A

Explanation:
DevOps is not simply a team, methodology, or standard. The PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 materials define DevOps as a "cultural and professional movement" that stresses communication, collaboration, integration, and automation to improve workflow between software developers and IT operations professionals. The cultural transformation is fundamental, emphasizing shared

responsibilities, breaking down silos, and fostering continuous improvement.
Reference:DevOps Foundation v3.6 syllabus section 1.1; State of DevOps Report; "The Phoenix Project".

NEW QUESTION # 30
How do shortened feedback loops PRIMARILY improve IT's performance?

- A. They create a value stream map
- B. They encourage learning and experimentation
- C. They help to create and share knowledge when needed
- D. They ensure a faster flow between Dev and Ops

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6, theSecond Wayof DevOps focuses on creating and amplifyingfeedback loops. The primary purpose of shortening these loops is toaccelerate the flow of work and informationbetween all stages of the delivery pipeline, especially between Development and Operations.
When feedback loops are short, defects, performance issues, and risks can be identified and resolved earlier in the process, preventing costly delays and large-scale rework. This supportsfaster, safer releasesand improves the organization's responsiveness to customer needs.
WhileA(learning) andD(knowledge sharing) are important benefits of feedback loops, they aresecondary outcomes. The main, direct effect is improvingflow efficiency-ensuring that handoffs between Dev and Ops happen smoothly, quickly, and with higher quality.
OptionC(value stream mapping) is a useful Lean practice to identify delays and bottlenecks, but it is a diagnostic tool, not the primary improvement gained from shortening feedback loops.
Thus, the correct answer isB-shortened feedback loops primarily improve IT performance by ensuringfaster flowbetween Development and Operations.
References:
PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Second Way: Feedback Principles
The DevOps Handbook- Feedback and Flow Acceleration
Accelerate- Research on Fast Feedback and Performance

NEW QUESTION # 31
An organization is architecting a DevOps toolchain that includes products from both open source and proprietary software providers.
Which of the following is necessary for applications within the toolchain to connect efficiently and effectively?

- A. Containers
- B. Application Programming Interfaces
- C. Microservices
- D. Open source applications

Answer: B

Explanation:
ADevOps toolchainis an integrated set of tools that supports the entire software delivery lifecycle-planning, coding, building, testing, releasing, deploying, operating, and monitoring. Regardless of whether tools are open source or proprietary, their ability to work together depends onApplication Programming Interfaces (APIs).
APIs define how different software components communicate and exchange data. In a DevOps context, APIs enable:
* Automation by allowing tools to trigger actions in other tools
* Data flow between systems (e.g., CI pipelines updating ticketing systems)
* Integration across heterogeneous environments
A(open source applications) is about licensing, not integration.B(containers) package and run applications consistently but do not inherently integrate tools.D(microservices) is an architectural style for applications, not the integration mechanism between delivery tools.
Therefore,C-APIs-are essential for efficient, effective toolchain integration.
References:
PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Toolchain Integration Principles
The DevOps Handbook- APIs as Integration Enablers

NEW QUESTION # 32

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