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Peoplecert DevOps-Foundation Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement, Metrics, and Reporting: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps engineers and covers metrics that help monitor and evaluate the performance of DevOps practices. Topics include speed, quality, culture, change lead time, cycle time, and the use of dashboards, value-driven metrics, and AIOps in reporting and decision-making.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Agile funding can be _____

- A. Reviewed frequently
- B. Continuous cost
- C. Fixed cost
- D. All of the Above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Agile funding is flexible and adapts to the iterative, incremental nature of Agile and DevOps projects.

It can be fixed cost for some work, continuous cost for ongoing value streams, and is reviewed frequently to align with evolving priorities.

All three characteristics are true, so D ("All of the Above") is correct.

Extract-style reference:

"Agile funding models support continuous review and adaptation, providing the flexibility required for digital transformation and DevOps ways of working."

- Project to Product, Mik Kersten

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6: Advocates funding models that encourage agility, experimentation, and rapid value delivery.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a DevOps culture?

- A. Data driven
- B. Accountability
- C. Command and control
- D. Reflective

Answer: C

Explanation:

A DevOps culture is built on principles like being data-driven, reflective (willing to learn from experience), and accountable (taking ownership, not blaming others).

* Command and control cultures are the opposite: hierarchical, rigid, discouraging initiative and learning. DevOps strives for empowerment, experimentation, and psychological safety.

Why not the others?

* Data-driven: Decisions are based on measurement and feedback, core to DevOps.

* Reflective: Regular retrospectives and post-incident reviews are essential DevOps rituals.

* Accountability: Teams are responsible for the software they build and operate.

Reference/Extract:

"DevOps culture values collaboration, continuous learning, and a data-driven, accountable approach to improvement. Command and control structures stifle innovation and slow down feedback."

-State of DevOps Report(2019), PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 39

What is NOT a feature of Safety Culture?

- A. Blameless post-mortems
- B. Valuing incidents

- C. Creating Single Points of Failures (SPOFs)
- D. Giving thanks for learning opportunities

Answer: C

Explanation:

Creating Single Points of Failure (SPOFs) is not a feature of Safety Culture—in fact, it's the opposite.

* Safety Culture in DevOps promotes blameless post-mortems, valuing incidents as learning opportunities, and thanking contributors for uncovering weaknesses.

* SPOFs increase risk and discourage experimentation.

Extract-style reference:

"Safety Culture is built on blamelessness, psychological safety, and learning from failure, not punishment.

SPOFs are an anti-pattern that increases fragility."

-The DevOps Handbook

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6: Stresses the importance of a safe, collaborative environment for innovation.

NEW QUESTION # 40

A large organization conducts a DevOps toolchain review and discovers that multiple development teams have built their own continuous delivery pipelines with a variety of different tooling.

Which of the following strategies would NOT help them manage their toolchain evolution moving forwards?

- A. Making the DevOps toolchain available self-service
- B. Telling all development teams they must immediately migrate to a standard set of tools dictated by IT Operations
- C. Having IT Operations or infrastructure squads architect and manage a DevOps toolchain service to offer to the development teams
- D. Using sensible defaults to guide teams' choices

Answer: B

Explanation:

Forcing all development teams to immediately migrate to a standard set of tools dictated by IT Operations is not a recommended DevOps strategy.

* DevOps promotes collaboration, flexibility, and evolution of toolchains, allowing teams to choose what fits their needs while moving toward sensible defaults and integration over time.

* Abrupt, top-down mandates undermine trust and autonomy, often leading to resistance and lower adoption.

Why are the other options better?

* IT Ops or infra squads managing toolchain as a service (A), sensible defaults (C), and self-service (D) are all recognized best practices to support DevOps evolution and developer enablement.

Extract-style reference:

"Mandating a single toolset without considering team needs reduces engagement. Toolchains should be managed as self-service platforms with sensible defaults, supporting but not constraining teams."

-State of DevOps Report; DevOps Handbook

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6: Encourages enabling choice, not enforcing uniformity without context.

NEW QUESTION # 41

What should we measure in preference to outputs and productivity?

- A. Lines of code and deployment frequency
- B. Utilization and velocity
- C. Outcomes and value
- D. Maturity and capability

Answer: C

Explanation:

DevOps shifts the focus from activity-based metrics (outputs) to impact-based metrics (outcomes and value).

Measuring outcomes means assessing whether work delivers the intended business or customer benefit.

Outputs like lines of code, number of deployments, or velocity measure activity but not whether value is being delivered. PeopleCert emphasizes that outcomes should align with business objectives—such as improved customer satisfaction, revenue growth, or reduced

