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## Reliable DevOps-Foundation Exam Dumps | Latest DevOps-Foundation Test Sample

Actual and updated DevOps-Foundation questions are essential for individuals who want to clear the PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 Exam (DevOps-Foundation) examination in a short time. At TestsDumps, we understand that the learning style of every DevOps-Foundation exam applicant is different. That's why we offer three formats of PeopleCert DevOps-Foundation Dumps. With our actual and updated DevOps-Foundation questions, you can achieve success in the PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 Exam (DevOps-Foundation) exam and accelerate your career on the first attempt.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 37

An organization has had a series of recent failures in one of their core applications. The time it took to identify and resolve the error exceeded agreed service levels. The IT service provider is trying to identify ways to improve their ability to recover while also improving their resiliency. Which of the following principles behind the Third Way could help their situation?

- A. They could review their MTTR statistics to see where they could add more redundant systems
- B. They could provide more opportunities for feedback from DevOps stakeholders
- C. They could analyze their internal processes to identify constraints that are affecting workflow and delays
- **D. They could intentionally inject faults into their infrastructure to practice their ability to recover and identify ways to increase their resiliency**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Third Way in DevOps emphasizes continual learning and experimentation. One of the most effective resilience-building practices in this category is chaos engineering or deliberate fault injection. This involves introducing controlled failures into systems—such as shutting down services, simulating network latency, or exhausting resources—to test the organization's recovery capability in realistic scenarios. By practicing recovery under controlled conditions, teams identify weaknesses in monitoring, automation, documentation, and communication before a real incident occurs. This improves Mean Time to Recovery (MTTR) and overall system resilience. Option A (constraint analysis) relates to the First Way (flow optimization). Option C focuses on feedback loops (Second Way). Option D (adding redundancy) is a possible improvement but does not inherently practice and improve operational recovery skills in the same way as deliberate fault injection.

Therefore, B is the most appropriate Third Way principle for improving resilience in this scenario.

References:

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Third Way: Learning Culture and Resilience  
The DevOps Handbook- Game Days and Chaos Engineering Accelerate- Learning-Oriented Practices and Their Impact

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Who are the PRIMARY stakeholders for DevOps?

- A. Security and QA testers
- B. Software engineers and operational teams
- C. All of the Above
- D. Business representatives

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In DevOps, success depends on collaboration between all key stakeholders across the software delivery value stream. This includes:

\* Software Engineers & Operations Teams: Responsible for designing, building, deploying, and maintaining applications and services.

\* Business Representatives: Define requirements, prioritize work, and ensure alignment with organizational goals.

\* Security and QA Testers: Ensure that quality, compliance, and security are built into the delivery pipeline from the start (shift-left approach).

PeopleCert emphasizes the idea of "BizDevOps" and "DevSecOps," highlighting the need for business, development, operations, and security to work as an integrated team. The removal of silos and the inclusion of all perspectives ensure that value is delivered faster and more reliably, while maintaining quality and compliance.

Choosing only one group would miss the cross-functional nature of DevOps. Hence, the correct answer is D - All of the Above.

References:

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Stakeholders Section  
The DevOps Handbook- Chapter on Organizing Around Value  
Accelerate- Cultural and Organizational Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 40

IT Operations have created a set of centralized platforms and tooling services that any dev team can use to be more productive using guidance from The DevOps Handbook.

Which of the following key characteristics does it have?

- A. Deploys applications into known good environments with production monitoring
- B. A shared version control repository with pre-blessed security libraries
- C. A deployment pipeline that automatically runs code quality and security scanning tools
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A centralized platform in DevOps provides standardized, reusable services to development teams, improving productivity and reducing duplication. Characteristics include:

\* A: Centralized version control with approved security libraries promotes consistent and secure coding practices.

\* B: Automated pipelines that include quality and security scans ensure compliance and quality are built-in, not bolted on.

\* C: Deployment to validated environments with monitoring enables quick detection and resolution of issues.

Since all three characteristics (A, B, C) are described in PeopleCert and The DevOps Handbook as best practices, D- All of the above- is correct.

References:

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Platform Engineering

The DevOps Handbook- Internal Platforms and Standardization

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

The goal of which role is the creation of ultra-scalable and highly reliable software systems?

- A. Product Owner
- B. Software engineer
- C. Site reliability engineer
- D. Site resilience engineer

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) role originated at Google and is now widely recognized. SREs apply software engineering principles to IT operations to create systems that are scalable, reliable, and highly available. Their responsibilities include:

\* Designing reliability into systems (SLIs, SLOs, SLAs)

\* Automating operational tasks to reduce toil

\* Building monitoring and alerting systems

\* Performing capacity planning and disaster recovery exercises

A (Site resilience engineer) is not a standard industry term. C (Software engineer) focuses on developing applications but not specifically on operational reliability. D (Product Owner) is a role in Agile frameworks that manages product backlog and priorities, not system reliability.

Thus, the correct answer is B - Site Reliability Engineer.

References:

PeopleCert DevOps Foundation v3.6 - Roles in DevOps

Google SRE Book - Principles and Practices



