

Oracle DevOps Certification: Your Guide to Success in the OCI DevOps Professional Exam

Are you ready to take your career to the next level with the **Oracle DevOps Certification**? This certification helps professionals master the *Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)* and implement **DevOps best practices** effectively. Whether you are just starting or looking to enhance your skills, this guide will take you through essential topics and strategies for passing the exam.

Understanding the OCI DevOps Professional Exam

The *OCI DevOps Professional Exam* tests your knowledge of concepts and techniques used to manage and implement DevOps practices in Oracle Cloud. The exam typically covers various areas such as:

- **Oracle Cloud DevOps Tools**
- **Integration practices**
- **CI/CD pipelines**
- **Infrastructure as Code (IaC)**
- **Monitoring and logging**

Importance of Oracle DevOps Training

Before you attempt the *OCI DevOps Professional Exam*, it's crucial to enroll in a comprehensive **Oracle DevOps Training** program. This training equips you with the practical skills and theoretical knowledge needed for the exam. Look for programs that offer:

- Hands-on experience with **Oracle Cloud tools**
- Practice exams to familiarize yourself with the format
- Detailed study materials covering all exam topics

DevOps Best Practices in Oracle

While studying for your certification, it's equally important to understand and apply **DevOps best practices**. These practices enhance collaboration between development and operations teams, resulting in efficient project delivery. Some best practices include:

- **Automating repetitive tasks**
- **Maintaining clear communication channels**
- **Implementing continuous integration and continuous deployment**
- **Regularly monitoring application performance**

Preparation Strategy for the OCI DevOps Professional Exam

To ace the exam, having a solid preparation strategy is essential. Here are some effective tips:

- Start with the official **Oracle documentation** to grasp the foundational concepts.
- Join study groups or forums to share knowledge and gain insights from peers.
- Allocate specific times each week to study and stick to your schedule for maximum productivity.
- Utilize **practice tests** to track your progress and identify areas needing improvement.

You can also access additional resources at [CertKillers](#).

Conclusion

Embarking on your journey toward obtaining the **Oracle DevOps Certification** and successfully passing the *OCI DevOps Professional Exam* requires commitment and preparation. By following this guide, engaging in quality training, and adhering to best practices, you'll be well on your way to achieving your certification goals. Additionally, consider using [online practice exams](#) to boost your readiness. **Good luck!**

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Real Exam Questions 2025

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Question: 1

A developer is using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps service to build an application. They are currently in the process of setting up the required infrastructure using the available tools. In which two ways can you explain the difference between Ansible and Terraform? (Choose two.)

- A. Ansible uses declarative approach: Terraform is procedural in nature.
- B. Ansible is an OCI provided service for CM; Terraform is a third-party tool for infrastructure as code.
- C. Ansible focuses on infrastructure configuration: Terraform specializes in infrastructure provisioning
- D. Ansible supports lifecycle management: Terraform lacks lifecycle management support.
- E. Ansible automates software installation and application deployment: Terraform manages infrastructure as code.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

The two correct explanations for the difference between Ansible and Terraform are: Ansible automates software installation and application deployment, while Terraform manages infrastructure as code. This highlights the primary focus of each tool. Ansible is mainly used for automating tasks related to software installation, application deployment, and configuration management. It is well-suited for managing the software stack and ensuring consistency across systems. On the other hand, Terraform specializes in infrastructure provisioning and management, allowing users to define and manage their infrastructure resources using code. Ansible focuses on infrastructure configuration, while Terraform specializes in infrastructure provisioning. This highlights the different aspects of infrastructure management that each tool addresses. Ansible is designed to handle configuration management tasks, such as setting up software, managing files, and applying configuration changes across systems. It excels at ensuring the desired state of the infrastructure. In contrast, Terraform is focused on provisioning infrastructure resources, such as virtual machines, networks, and storage. It provides a way to define and manage these resources in a declarative manner, allowing for infrastructure as code. It's worth noting that while Ansible is supported and provided by OCI as a configuration management tool, Terraform is a third-party tool that has gained popularity for managing infrastructure across multiple cloud providers, including OCI.

Question: 2

You as a DevOps Engineer are asked to manage an application to be deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). This requires pulling images from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) during deployment. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Add an imagePullSecrets section to the manifest file that specifies the name of the Docker secret you created to access OCIR
- B. Use kubectl to create a Docker registry secret.
- C. Add a containers section that specifies the name and location of the images you want to pull from OCIR, along with other deployment details.
- D. Add an Auth section to the manifest file that specifies the name of the Docker secret you create using Auth Token to access OCIR.
- E. Add an image section that specifies the name and location of the images you want to pull from OCIR along with other deployment details.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

The three statements that are true regarding managing an application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and pulling images from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) are: Use kubectl to create a Docker registry secret: To access images from OCIR, you need to create a Docker registry secret in Kubernetes. This can be done using the kubectl create secret docker-registry command. Add a containers section that specifies the name and location of the images you want to pull from OCIR, along with other deployment details: In your deployment manifest (e.g., YAML file), you need to define a containers section that specifies the image names and locations from OCIR. This section includes other deployment details such as resource limits and environment variables. Add an imagePullSecrets section to the manifest file that specifies the name of the Docker secret you created to access OCIR: To authenticate and pull images from OCIR, you need to specify the name of the Docker registry secret in the imagePullSecrets section of your manifest file. This ensures that the appropriate credentials are used to authenticate with OCIR and pull the required images. These steps enable your application deployed in OKE to pull the necessary container images from OCIR during deployment, ensuring smooth and secure deployment of your application. Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengpullingimagesfromocir.htm>

Question: 3

You are a developer who has made a mistake when adding variables to your build_spec.yaml file. This mistake resulted in a failed build pipeline. Which is a possible error you could have made?

- A. exported a vaultVariable by creating another variable to export, then transferred the values over during a build stage
- B. used vaultVariable to hold the content of the vault secrets in OCID format
- C. defined parameters such as \$(VARIABLE_NAME) that you later assigned in the Parameters tab when you ran the build pipeline
- D. assumed a non-exported variable would be persistent across multiple stages of a build pipeline.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The possible error you could have made when adding variables to your build_spec.yaml file that resulted in a failed build pipeline is assuming that a non-exported variable would be persistent across

multiple stages of the build pipeline. In a build pipeline, variables need to be properly exported and managed to ensure their availability and persistence across different stages. If you mistakenly assumed that a non-exported variable would persist across stages, it could lead to issues where the variable is not available or its value is not maintained as expected, causing the build pipeline to fail.

Question: 4

Which two changes to infrastructure with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Provider for Terraform will NOT result in any resources being destroyed or provisioned? (Choose two.)

- A. changing the image OCID of a compute instance
- B. changing the shape of a compute instance
- C. adding a subnet to a VCN
- D. adding a CIDR block to a VCN
- E. changing the Display Name of a compute instance

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

The two changes to infrastructure with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Provider for Terraform that will not result in any resources being destroyed or provisioned are: Adding a CIDR block to a VCN: This change does not affect any existing resources. It simply expands the IP address range of the VCN, allowing for the creation of additional subnets within the VCN. Adding a subnet to a VCN: Similar to adding a CIDR block, adding a subnet to a VCN does not affect any existing resources. It defines a new subnet within the VCN's IP address range, allowing for the allocation of resources to that subnet. Changing the image OCID of a compute instance, changing the shape of a compute instance, and changing the Display Name of a compute instance can potentially result in resource destruction and provisioning. These changes may require the creation of new instances, reconfiguration of existing instances, or termination of existing instances, depending on the specifics of the changes.

Question: 5

Which statement is true regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DevOps service?

- A. Users can migrate workloads from on-premises, but not from other cloud platforms.
- B. Users can avoid downtime during deployments and automate the complexity of updating applications.
- C. Users can view limited lifecycle phases as needed to assess application performance.
- D. Users can only store code on public repositories and cannot access internal code repositories.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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