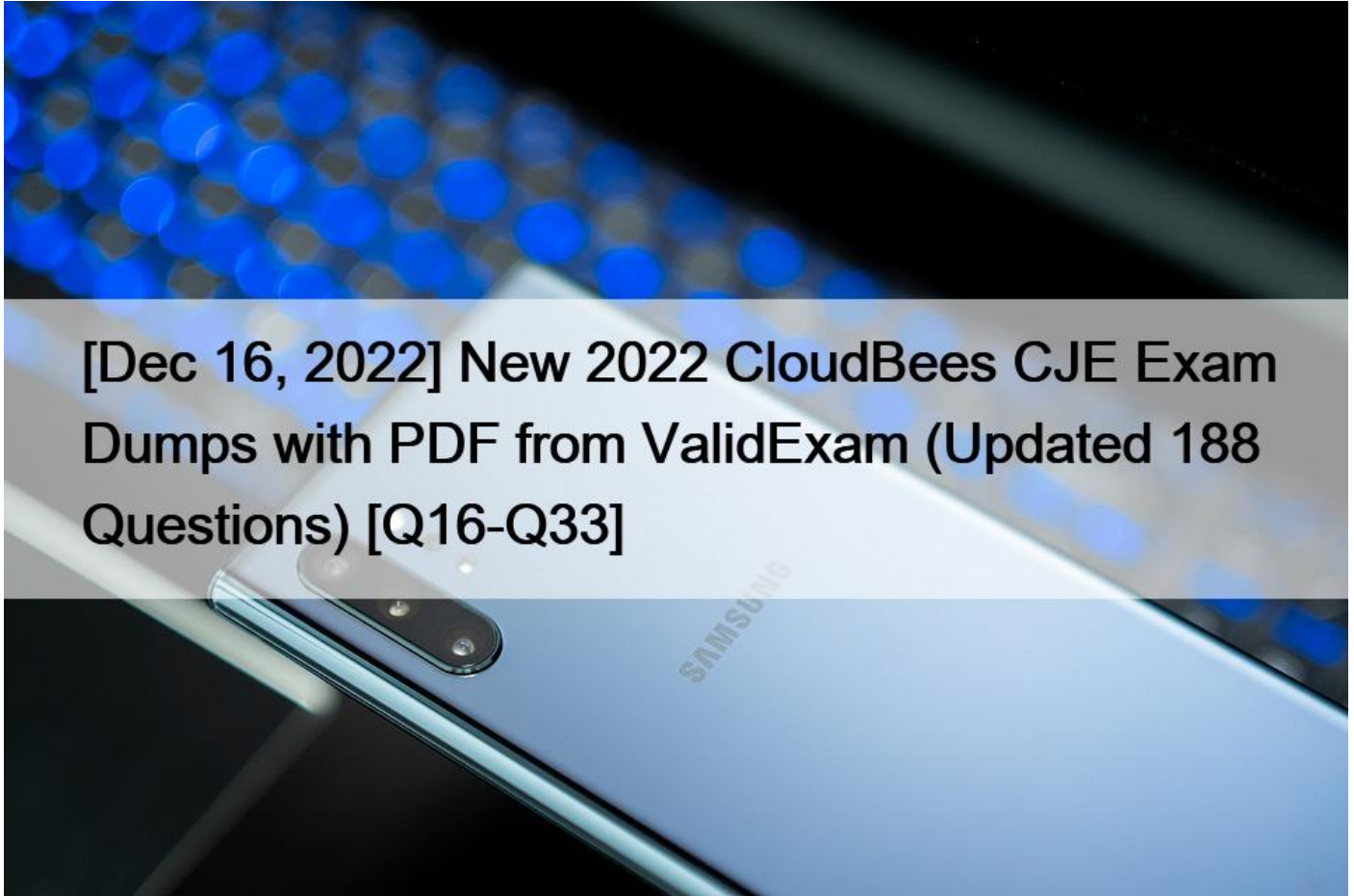


[Dec 16, 2022 New 2022 CloudBees CJE Exam Dumps with PDF from ValidExam (Updated 188 Questions) [Q16-Q33]



New 2022 CJE exam questions Welcome to download the newest ValidExam CJE PDF dumps (188 Q&As) P.S. Free 2022 Jenkins Engineer CJE dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ValidExam Q16. Which is the expected workflow for Test-Driven Development?

- * Write a new test, validate with the a system, and then write the new functional code.
- * Write a new failing unit test, write the new functional code to fix the test, verify that the test passes, and then refactor the code.
- * Write a new failing unit test, write the new functional code to fix the test, and then verify that the test passes.
- * Validate with the CI system, write the new functional code, and then verify that the test passes.

Q17. In Jenkins, a trigger commonly refers to a mechanism that automatically_____.

- * updates plugins
- * starts the build of a job
- * sends notification once the build is completed
- * detects code changes in the repository

Q18. What does the Build Queue contain?

- * Pull requests
- * Disabled projects

- * Scripts waiting approval
- * Builds waiting for an executor

The status of executors show in the Build Queue.

Q19. Which answer best describes continuous deployment?

- * Building in 60 minutes or less.
- * A software development discipline where software is built so that it can be released to production at any time.
- * A software development practice where contributors are integrating their work very frequently.
- * A software development discipline where software is released continuously as part of an automated pipeline.

Continuous deployment is an extension of continuous integration and continuous delivery. It's important to know the difference. Deployment indicated that the code is continuously deployed to production.

Q20. DevOps teams can implement traceability of artifacts in a continuous delivery pipeline by using

- * the Downstream Builds plugin
- * manual recording
- * the Pipeline plugin to fingerprint files
- * Pipeline labels

Q21. In a JUnit report, if we set the Health report amplification factor to 3 and there's a 10% failure, what's the health score?

- * 98%
- * 70%
- * 75%
- * 60%

You would take 100% then subtract $(10\% * 3)$, thus 70%.

Q22. How do you navigate to the matrix-based security section of Jenkins?

- * Manage Jenkins -> Configure Global Security
- * Manage Jenkins -> Configure System
- * None of these
- * Manage Jenkins -> Configure Global Options

This is how you would use the dashboard to navigate to the Security section.

Q23. Your company's DevOps staff is new to the continuous integration methodology. Some users are unclear on best practices, and you're hearing all kinds of feedback from them, some of it wrong. Which of the following statements is NOT a CI best practice?

- * Builds should be self-testing. That allows us maximum flexibility in spotting breaking changes and prevents a lot of staff time spent trying to both integrate a change and determine why it broke the build.
- * We should really use a single source repository. That makes it easier for us to manage what gets into the build pipeline.
- * Build everything manually, because that prevents errors.
- * Every commit should be built. That ensures we don't wind up with a lot of stray code and that any future change will be testable.

CI relies heavily on automation, especially build automation, to enable the sped-up pace of code commits. If things are built manually, the pipeline is slowed down, and the ability to maintain a fast change pace is inhibited.

Q24. Your team is working on a new project to build a CI/CD pipeline for your Docker containers. You have discovered a new plugin to help with your image build. Where would you navigate to install this new plugin?

- * There is no graphical Plugin Manager
- * Dashboard Left Panel -> Manage Jenkins -> Configure System -> Manage Plugins
- * None of these

* Dashboard Left Panel -> Manage Jenkins -> Manage Plugins

This is how you can reach the Plugin Manager from the dashboard.

Q25. Which step is NOT part of a traditional continuous integration workflow?

- * Add or change tests as necessary
- * Checkout from an SCM.
- * Update with latest code from the mainline.
- * Ask your manager for permission to commit code.

Asking for permission is against the central tenant of continuous integration, [Automate Everything](#);

Q26. Which of the following is true about resuming a Declarative Pipeline?

- * Declarative Pipelines can be restarted after a Jenkins failure but not after a transient outage (such as a network failure or disk space exhaustion).
- * Declarative Pipelines can be resumed only after a transient outage (such as a network failure or disk space exhaustion).
- * All Declarative Pipelines are restartable by default, with the same inputs (commit to build, parameters, etc) as the original run. Any data that was built in the original run is available only if the `preserveStashes()` option is specified in the Jenkinsfile
- * Declarative Pipelines that use Docker containers can not be resumed because the docker APIs that Jenkins calls to create the container are not serialized
- * A Declarative Pipeline can be restarted only if the `preserveStashes()` option is set in the pipeline.

Q27. Where do you find alerts about Jenkins security issues? Choose 3 answers

- * Beekeeper Upgrade Assistant if you are running CloudBees Jenkins Distribution or CloudBees Core.
- * An email message that is automatically sent to all users who have registered with the mailing list at jenkins-advisories@googlegroups.com.
- * A banner displayed in the upper right section of the master's home page.
- * An email message sent to all users who are listed in the `Send security notifications` field of the `Extended E-mail Notification` configuration.
- * Jenkins logs.

Q28. You want to allow regular users to configure limited aspects of a job but not allow them to change everything. What Jenkins mechanism do you use?

- * System environment variables
- * Job Configuration Restriction plugin
- * Build parameters
- * Matrix-based security
- * Declarative Pipeline

Q29. Which of the following is true about resuming a Declarative Pipeline?

- * All Declarative Pipelines are restartable by default, with the same inputs (commit to build, parameters, etc) as the original run. Any data that built in the original run is available only if the `preserveStashes()` option is specified in the Jenkinsfile.
- * Declarative Pipelines can be restarted after a Jenkins failure but not after a transient outage (such as a network failure or disk space exhaustion)
- * Declarative Pipelines that use Docker containers can not be resumed because the docker APIs that Jenkins calls to create the container are not serialized.
- * A Declarative Pipeline can be restarted only if the `preserveStashes()` option is set in the pipeline.
- * Declarative Pipelines can be resumed only after a transient outage (such as a network failure or disk space exhaustion).

Q30. What are the main advantages of using webhooks/post commit hooks from your Source Code Management system to trigger your Jenkins project rather than using SCM polling? Choose 2 answers A

- * Builds are started on a defined schedule.

- * Avoid unnecessary overhead from polling.
- * Builds are started immediately after changes are committed.
- * The entire repository is scanned so no commits are missed.

Q31. Pipelines often require access to protected resources such as servers, databases, and SCMs. Without using an external credentials manager, which of the following provides the most secure centralized mechanism for managing the secrets that Jenkins requires to login/authenticate (for example: keys, tokens, passwords)?

- * Store the secrets on the Jenkins master using the Credentials plugin.
- * Include the secrets in the home directory of the Jenkins agent account.
- * Store the secrets required in the SCM alongside the application source code.
- * Embed secrets into the build and deployment scripts invoked by the job.
- * Store the secrets as Node Properties for each agent definition.

Q32. What types of notification integrations are there?

- * Email
- * All of these
- * Slack
- * HipChat

All of these notification integrations are available.

Q33. What's the difference between authentication and authorization?

- * None of these
- * Authorization is more strict
- * Authorization identifies a user, while authentication dictates what a user is allowed to do.
- * Authentication identifies a user, while authorization dictates what a user is allowed to do.

Authorization and authentication are different but related concepts. They don't vary or indicate a level of strictness.

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