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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

OutSystems

D011P

DevOps O11 (PT)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for OutSystems **D011P**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **D011P**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

In an OutSystems continuous delivery pipeline using LifeTime, what is the correct sequence of environments from development through production?

- ☐ A Development → Staging → Production
- ☒ B Development → Quality → Production
- ☐ C Development → Test → Staging → Production
- ☐ D Development → Quality → Staging → Production

ANSWER B

WHY LifeTime models the standard OutSystems O11 continuous delivery flow as Development → Quality → Production. The Quality environment acts as the staging/pre-production layer where automated tests and validation are executed before a tag is deployed to Production. The other orderings mix in a Test environment or omit Quality and are not the standard LifeTime model.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which OutSystems LifeTime API service is used to create a new application tag that captures the current state of an application in a given environment?

- ☒ A ApplicationVersionApi
- ☐ B ApplicationApi
- ☐ C DeploymentApi
- ☐ D EnvironmentApi

ANSWER A

WHY The LifeTime REST API exposes an ApplicationVersionApi (under the /versions endpoint) that is used to create tags for an application, which represents a deployable version. ApplicationApi manages applications themselves, DeploymentApi is used to deploy tags between environments, and EnvironmentApi manages environments — none of those create tags.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which authentication mechanism is required to call the OutSystems LifeTime REST API programmatically?

- ☐ A API key passed in the X-API-Key header
- ☒ B Bearer token obtained from an OAuth2 client credentials flow against LifeTime's built-in identity provider
- ☐ C Basic authentication using a LifeTime administrator username and password
- ☐ D Mutual TLS using a client certificate registered in LifeTime

ANSWER B

WHY LifeTime exposes its REST API protected by OAuth2. To call the API you must first obtain a Bearer access token from LifeTime's built-in identity provider using the client credentials flow and then pass it in the Authorization header. OutSystems LifeTime does not use API keys, does not accept Basic auth on the REST API, and does not require mutual TLS for API calls.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

In an OutSystems O11 automated testing approach, which component is responsible for running the unit tests defined with the BDDFramework and reporting the results back to LifeTime?

- ☐ A LifeTime Test Runner service hosted in the Quality environment
- ☒ B The CI/CD tool (e.g., Jenkins, Azure DevOps) executing the LifeTime CLI command 'runtests' against the target environment
- ☐ C Service Studio's built-in Test Runner plugin
- ☐ D The Deployment API endpoint /tests/run invoked by the browser

ANSWER B

WHY Automated unit tests in OutSystems O11 are triggered from outside the platform using a CI/CD tool that invokes the LifeTime CLI (or directly the TestExecutionApi) via a 'runtests' command against the Quality environment. LifeTime itself does not host a scheduler for tests; Service Studio is an authoring IDE; and there is no browser-based /tests/run endpoint.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When deploying an application tag from one environment to another using LifeTime, what is the prerequisite regarding the application's deployment zone?

- ☒ **A The source and target environments must belong to the same deployment zone**
- ☐ B The target environment must be in a deployment zone with equal or higher priority than the source
- ☐ C Deployment zones only affect runtime performance, not deployment prerequisites
- ☐ D The deployment zone is automatically inherited from the source environment at deploy time

ANSWER A

WHY LifeTime deployments are only allowed between environments that share the same deployment zone. Deployment zones group environments that are mutually compatible; you cannot deploy from a zone-A environment to a zone-B environment. Priority is not a concept used by LifeTime, and zones are not automatically inherited or purely performance-related.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which OutSystems component provides built-in, out-of-the-box application monitoring dashboards (e.g., requests, errors, slow requests) without requiring any custom instrumentation in the application code?

- ☐ A LifeTime Service Center dashboard
- ☒ **B Service Center (per environment) built-in monitoring**
- ☐ C Log Server custom dashboards
- ☐ D ITSM integrations connector

ANSWER B

WHY Each OutSystems environment has a Service Center that ships with built-in monitoring screens showing web requests, mobile requests, errors, slow requests and integrations, populated automatically by the platform — no custom instrumentation needed. LifeTime aggregates deployment information across environments but does not provide runtime monitoring, Log Server requires custom dashboard configuration, and ITSM is for ticketing.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which log destination must be enabled in Service Center so that application logs can be centralized across multiple OutSystems environments for long-term retention and querying?

- ☐ A Database log destination only
- ☐ B File system log destination on each front-end
- ☒ C Log Server (centralized ELK-compatible log destination)
- ☐ D SMTP log destination for email forwarding

ANSWER C

WHY To centralize logs from multiple OutSystems environments, you enable the Log Server destination in Service Center. Log Server is a separate, scalable component (Elasticsearch/Kibana based) that receives logs from all configured environments. Database logs are per-environment and limited in retention; file logs are local; SMTP is for notifications, not retention.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is a recommended OutSystems security best practice when configuring the infrastructure for production environments?

- ☐ A Disable HTTPS on the front-end servers and rely on the internal network being trusted
- ☐ B Expose Service Center directly to the public internet for easier operations
- ☒ C Enforce HTTPS on all front-end servers, isolate Service Center and LifeTime from the public internet, and integrate with an external IdP for end-user authentication
- ☐ D Share a single administrator account across the DevOps team to simplify audit trails

ANSWER C

WHY OutSystems security guidance for production is to enforce HTTPS on the front-ends, never expose Service Center or LifeTime publicly (they should only be reachable from a trusted network), and integrate end-user authentication with an external Identity Provider rather than using the built-in user provider for production. Disabling HTTPS, exposing Service Center, and shared accounts are all anti-patterns.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

In an OutSystems O11 continuous delivery pipeline managed by LifeTime, which environment is the entry point where developers first publish their applications for integration?

- ☐ A Production
- ☒ B Development
- ☐ C Quality Assurance
- ☐ D Staging

ANSWER B

WHY The OutSystems continuous delivery pipeline managed by LifeTime starts at the Development environment, where developers iteratively publish their work. From there, application tags are promoted sequentially through Quality Assurance, Staging, and finally Production. Production is the last stage, not the entry point.