

AEM DEVOPS ENGINEER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is a recommended first action when a Non-Production Deployment Pipeline terminates with a SlingRepositoryInitializer error complaining that a group name is invalid?**
 - A. Manually trigger the pipeline to see if it terminates at the same step with similar log output.
 - B. Inspect the most recent git commits in the pipeline branch for changes to repoint configs.
 - C. Restore the previous Revision from Version History.
 - D. Click "Reinstall" in Package Manager for all packages from the previous release. Trigger the "Publish content" workflow.
- 2. Which metric can be monitored to see trends related to performance issues early enough to react?**
 - A. Offload metric in the CDN
 - B. Recent requests in the AEM
 - C. Current cache hit ratio in the dispatcher.log
 - D. Output from the request.log measuring response time
- 3. Which file path pattern applies the OSGi Web Console OsgiManager config on publish instance when multiple deployments exist?**
 - A.
./apps/system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config
 - B.
./apps/system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.config/OsgiManager.config
 - C.
./apps/project/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config
 - D.
./system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config
- 4. A project shows a NoClassDefFoundError for a package after upgrading Java. What is the likely root cause?**
 - A. Missing dependencies in the boot delegation property
 - B. Incompatible Azul JDK version
 - C. Incorrect compilation for Azul Azul JDK 11
 - D. Network connectivity issues during build

- 5. Which backup strategy is recommended for a typical AEM environment focusing on the author instance?**
- A. One complete repository backup and one content package backup via CRX for quick restore on each AEM instance.
 - B. Single complete repository backup on each AEM instance.
 - C. Different backup packages for different content via the CRX package on each AEM instance.
 - D. One complete repository backup and one content package backup via CRX for quick restore on author AEM instance.
- 6. If a boot delegation issue arises after upgrading Java, what is the likely cause?**
- A. Missing packages in the boot delegation property
 - B. Incompatible Java version
 - C. NullPointerException in startup
 - D. Incorrect classpath order
- 7. During online compaction, what happens to the temporary working generation?**
- A. It is kept permanently on disk to speed up future operations.
 - B. It creates a backup generation on disk.
 - C. A temporary working generation is stored on disk but removed afterwards.
 - D. It is cached in memory only.
- 8. Which operation allows starting a revision garbage collection via the JMX console?**
- A. Invoke `startRevisionGC()` for `SegmentRevisionGarbageCollection` mbean in the JMX console
 - B. `StartRevisionGC` via CLI
 - C. Call `trashRevisionGC` via REST API
 - D. Launch `RevGC` via UI
- 9. Which action should be taken to invalidate updated content across the dispatcher when content changes?**
- A. Invalidate via the dispatcher invalidation mechanism to update.
 - B. Clear browser cache.
 - C. Flush CDN only.
 - D. Disable caching entirely.

10. If the AEM author instance is unstable with an OutOfMemoryError, which JVM parameter should you add to collect a heap dump?

- A. -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError
- B. -XX:-PrintConcurrentLocks
- C. -XX:OnOutOfMemoryError='kill -3 %p'
- D. -XX:+PrintGCDetails

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Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is a recommended first action when a Non-Production Deployment Pipeline terminates with a SlingRepositoryInitializer error complaining that a group name is invalid?

A. Manually trigger the pipeline to see if it terminates at the same step with similar log output.

B. Inspect the most recent git commits in the pipeline branch for changes to reposit configs.

C. Restore the previous Revision from Version History.

D. Click "Reinstall" in Package Manager for all packages from the previous release. Trigger the "Publish content" workflow.

When a Non-Production Deployment Pipeline fails with a SlingRepositoryInitializer error about an invalid group name, the first action is to re-run the pipeline to see if it fails at the same step and to capture fresh log output. This quick retry confirms whether the issue is reproducible and provides up-to-date logs that reveal exactly which group name is being referenced and where in the initialization process the failure occurs. With new logs in hand, you can zero in on the repository initialization configuration or content package that defines that group. Other steps are more invasive or speculative as a first move. Checking recent commits could help if you suspect config drift, but it's better after you have fresh logs to guide where to look. Restoring a previous revision or reinstalling packages can mask the symptom or disrupt the environment without clarifying the root cause, so they aren't the best initial choices.

2. Which metric can be monitored to see trends related to performance issues early enough to react?

A. Offload metric in the CDN

B. Recent requests in the AEM

C. Current cache hit ratio in the dispatcher.log

D. Output from the request.log measuring response time

Monitoring the Dispatcher cache effectiveness through the current cache hit ratio reveals trends in how often requests are served from cache versus having to reach the origin. This metric shows, in real time, how well the Dispatcher is caching content. A high, stable cache hit ratio means most requests are served quickly from the cache, keeping response times low. If you see this ratio start to decline, it's an early warning that caching is becoming less effective—perhaps due to content changes, purge storms, TTL tweaks, or configuration issues—and you can respond by adjusting cache rules, TTLs, or cache warming. This provides proactive insight into performance before users notice delays, making it the most actionable indicator among the options. CDN offload tells you how much traffic the CDN handles, but it's external to the Dispatcher's caching and can mask internal issues. Recent requests in the AEM show load but not how efficiently content is being served. Request.log timing reflects latency, but it can be affected by transient bursts and doesn't directly reveal caching efficiency.

3. Which file path pattern applies the OSGi Web Console OsgiManager config on publish instance when multiple deployments exist?

- A. ./apps/system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config**
- B. ./apps/system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.config/OsgiManager.config
- C. ./apps/project/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config
- D. ./system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config

In AEM, OSGi configurations like the Web Console OsgiManager are stored in the repository under the apps/system/config path, using a file named after the fully qualified class. This ensures the setting is available system-wide on publish and remains consistent across multiple deployments. The correct pattern places the OsgiManager.config file exactly at

./apps/system/config/org.apache.felix.webconsole.internal.servlet.OsgiManager.config. Why this fits: it uses the standard, system-wide location for OSGi configurations and the expected file naming, so the Web Console manager picks up the intended settings on the publish instance. The other patterns differ in structure or scope: one uses a nonstandard folder name (webconsole.config) instead of a flat file, one targets a project-specific path that wouldn't apply across all deployments, and one omits the apps segment, pointing to a system path that isn't the conventional repository location for these configurations.

4. A project shows a NoClassDefFoundError for a package after upgrading Java. What is the likely root cause?

- A. Missing dependencies in the boot delegation property**
- B. Incompatible Azul JDK version
- C. Incorrect compilation for Azul JDK 11
- D. Network connectivity issues during build

NoClassDefFoundError after upgrading Java usually points to how classes are loaded at runtime rather than to compile-time issues. When you upgrade, the JVM's class-loading rules and the module/boot class loader behavior can change, and your application may rely on certain packages being visible through boot delegation. If the boot delegation property doesn't include the necessary dependencies, the JVM won't delegate those packages to the bootstrap loader as the application expects, and the class loader will fail to find the class at runtime, causing a NoClassDefFoundError for that package. The fix is to add the missing packages to the boot delegation configuration (or adjust the loader setup) so those classes are visible in the upgraded Java environment. The other options are less likely: an incompatible Azul JDK version would more likely cause version/ABI related issues; incorrect compilation for Azul JDK 11 would surface earlier or as different linkage errors; and network issues during build don't cause runtime NoClassDefFoundError.

5. Which backup strategy is recommended for a typical AEM environment focusing on the author instance?

- A. One complete repository backup and one content package backup via CRX for quick restore on each AEM instance.
- B. Single complete repository backup on each AEM instance.
- C. Different backup packages for different content via the CRX package on each AEM instance.
- D. One complete repository backup and one content package backup via CRX for quick restore on author AEM instance.**

For an author-focused AEM environment, you want a backup strategy that gives you a full system image plus a fast way to restore content. A complete repository backup captures everything in the JCR—structure, properties, user data, workflows, configurations, and all content—so you can recover the environment to a known good state if something goes wrong. At the same time, having a content package backup via CRX Package Manager lets you package and re-import author-facing content quickly, which is much faster than rebuilding content manually. This combination provides both thorough protection and rapid recovery: you get a dependable full snapshot of the repository plus a streamlined path to restore pages, assets, and author configurations on the author instance. Relying only on a repository backup misses the fast content-restore option, and managing multiple separate content packages adds unnecessary complexity, so using a full repository backup together with a CRX content package backup for the author instance is the most practical approach.

6. If a boot delegation issue arises after upgrading Java, what is the likely cause?

- A. Missing packages in the boot delegation property**
- B. Incompatible Java version
- C. NullPointerException in startup
- D. Incorrect classpath order

Boot delegation defines which packages are loaded by the bootstrap classloader. When Java is upgraded, the set of packages that must be loaded by the bootstrap loader can change, because newer JRE versions bring in or reorganize core classes. If those necessary packages aren't listed in the boot delegation property, the framework can't load them early enough during startup, leading to a boot delegation failure. That's why missing packages in the boot delegation configuration is the most likely cause after an upgrade. The other options describe different kinds of problems (a general Java version incompatibility, a runtime null pointer, or classpath order issues) that don't directly explain a boot delegation failure.

7. During online compaction, what happens to the temporary working generation?

- A. It is kept permanently on disk to speed up future operations.
- B. It creates a backup generation on disk.
- C. A temporary working generation is stored on disk but removed afterwards.**
- D. It is cached in memory only.

During online compaction, an intermediate, temporary working generation is written to disk to hold the merged or reorganized data while the operation completes. Writing to disk ensures the process can manage large data sets without exhausting memory and provides a safe workspace that won't disrupt the live data if something goes wrong. Once the compaction finishes and the new data is ready, those temporary files are cleaned up and the active data is updated atomically. This means it's not kept permanently, not a backup, and not confined to memory only.

8. Which operation allows starting a revision garbage collection via the JMX console?

- A. Invoke startRevisionGC() for SegmentRevisionGarbageCollection mbean in the JMX console**
- B. StartRevisionGC via CLI
- C. Call trashRevisionGC via REST API
- D. Launch RevGC via UI

In the JMX console, you manage runtime tasks by calling methods exposed on MBeans. The SegmentRevisionGarbageCollection MBean provides an operation named startRevisionGC, and invoking that method from the JMX console starts the revision garbage collection process. This direct method call is the standard way to trigger GC via JMX, ensuring the operation is carried out within the management layer. Other interfaces like CLI, REST, or UI are separate pathways and are not how you initiate this GC through JMX.

9. Which action should be taken to invalidate updated content across the dispatcher when content changes?

- A. Invalidate via the dispatcher invalidation mechanism to update.**
- B. Clear browser cache.
- C. Flush CDN only.
- D. Disable caching entirely.

Keeping Dispatcher caches in sync with content changes is done by explicitly invalidating the cached items so that fresh content is fetched from the publish instance on the next request. The dispatcher invalidation mechanism is designed for this purpose: you mark the updated pages or paths as invalid, and the dispatcher repopulates them as users request them, ensuring they see the latest content without turning caching off entirely. Clearing the browser cache only affects a single user's device and won't refresh caches on the dispatcher layer. Flushing the CDN might help at the CDN level, but it doesn't guarantee the dispatcher caches themselves are invalidated across all nodes. Disabling caching entirely removes the performance benefits of caching and isn't the correct approach to ensure updates propagate. So, invalidate via the dispatcher invalidation mechanism to update.

10. If the AEM author instance is unstable with an OutOfMemoryError, which JVM parameter should you add to collect a heap dump?

- A. -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError
- B. -XX:-PrintConcurrentLocks
- C. -XX:OnOutOfMemoryError='kill -3 %p'
- D. -XX:+PrintGCDetails

Collecting a heap dump at the moment an OutOfMemoryError occurs is essential for diagnosing memory issues, especially in a heavy-load environment like an AEM author instance. The JVM option -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError tells the JVM to automatically create a heap dump when an OutOfMemoryError happens, capturing the objects in memory and their references so you can analyze what's consuming memory and why. You can pair this with -XX:HeapDumpPath to control where the dump is saved. The other options don't generate a heap dump: one toggles lock logging, another runs a command on OOM (often used to trigger a thread dump or alert), and another prints GC details. So the best choice for automatic heap dump collection is -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://aemdevopsengr.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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