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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which of the following describes work that would be considered "toil"?

- A. Engineering work that does not add enduring value
- B. Work that has some enduring value but requires manual tasks
- C. Engineering work to add service features
- D. Work that is devoid of enduring value

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

"Toil" in SRE has a very specific meaning. According to the Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter

"Eliminating Toil":

"Toil is the kind of work tied to running a production service that tends to be manual, repetitive, automatable, tactical, has no enduring value, and scales linearly as the service grows." The key phrase is "no enduring value." Toil does not produce lasting improvement, even though it may be necessary in the short term. It consumes engineering effort without making the system better over time.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B Work that has some enduring value cannot be classified as toil by definition.

* C Engineering work that adds service features is explicitly non-toil, because SRE defines feature work as "project work," not operational toil.

* D Seems close but is misleading: engineering work without enduring value is poor engineering, not necessarily toil. Toil refers to operations workload specifically.

Thus, A is the correct and precise definition of toil.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Eliminating Toil"

NEW QUESTION # 79

A team has exceeded their error budget by 10% in a particular month.

Give an example of what should happen next as a consequence.

- A. Sprint planning may only pull post-mortem action items from the backlog
- B. The error budget is ignored in subsequent months as it is creating the wrong kind of behavior
- C. The Error Budget is extended for another month to determine if this breach was an anomaly
- D. The Error Budget is reviewed to determine if it was realistic for the product or timeline

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When a team exceeds its error budget, SRE practice requires applying error budget policies that restrict feature releases and shift focus toward reliability improvement. The idea is to prevent further degradation of user experience and ensure the service meets the agreed reliability targets.

The Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Service Level Objectives," states:

"If the service exceeds its error budget, all new feature launches or risky changes are halted until reliability returns to acceptable levels. Engineering work should be directed toward addressing the causes of the budget overrun." This aligns with option A, which describes a reliability-focused response during sprint planning. Limiting sprint planning to post-mortem action items and reliability improvements is a direct application of error budget policies.

Additional guidance from the SRE Workbook:

"Error budget burn should directly influence decision-making. When the budget is exhausted, the team must focus on remediation work rather than new features." Why the other options are incorrect:

* B Reviewing the error budget's realism can be done periodically, but it is not the immediate consequence of a breach.

* C Extending the error budget invalidates its purpose and is discouraged.

* D Ignoring the error budget contradicts the entire SRE model and Google's official guidance.

Therefore, A is the only correct answer.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"

SRE Workbook, "Managing Load" and "Implementing SLOs"

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which of the following terms is BEST described by the definition below?

The probability that the system will meet certain performance standards and yield correct output for a specific time.

- A. Throughput
- B. Reliability
- C. Availability
- D. Durability

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 81

What is the goal of SRE?

- A. To create highly reliable post-deployment operational systems that align with DevOps and Agile
- B. To spend 50% of a SRE's time on operational tasks and 50% of the time on development tasks to reduce toil
- **C. To create ultra-scalable and highly reliable distributed software systems**
- D. To ensure that Service Level Objectives are consistently met through monitoring and observability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The goal of Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) is to create ultra-scalable and highly reliable distributed software systems. This principle is clearly articulated in the foundational text of SRE, the Google Site Reliability Engineering book.

From Chapter 1: Introduction of the Site Reliability Engineering book:

"SRE is what happens when you ask a software engineer to design an operations team. Our approach to service management is rooted in our belief that engineering work to create scalable and highly reliable systems is critical to the success of modern software."

- Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter 1

This statement establishes that building and maintaining scalable, reliable systems is the core mission of SRE.

While concepts like reducing toil (option A), implementing SLOs (option B), and aligning with DevOps (option C) are vital components of the SRE practice, they support the overarching goal - which is option D.

Therefore, the correct answer is D: To create ultra-scalable and highly reliable distributed software systems.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book - Chapter 1: Introduction <https://sre.google/books/> The Site Reliability Workbook - Google SRE

Google Cloud Blog: An Overview of SRE

NEW QUESTION # 82

Which of the following BEST defines the golden signal for errors?

- A. The percent of capacity used by your system for current requests
- B. The demand placed on your system by the volume of requests
- C. The time it takes to service successful as well as failed requests
- **D. The rate of failed requests-either explicitly, implicitly, or by policy**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The SRE Book defines the Four Golden Signals of monitoring as Latency, Traffic, Errors, and Saturation.

Specifically, it describes "Errors" as: "the rate of requests that fail, whether explicitly, implicitly, or by policy." (SRE Book - Chapter: Monitoring Distributed Systems). This includes HTTP 5xx responses, timeouts, and requests served but not meeting success criteria. This definition matches option B exactly.

Option A describes latency, not errors.

Option C describes traffic.

Option D describes saturation (resource usage).

Therefore, B is the correct and SRE-accurate description of the golden signal for errors.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems, Chapter: "Monitoring Distributed Systems." The Site Reliability Workbook, sections on telemetry and alerting.

NEW QUESTION # 83

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Having someone advise you and encourage you is one of the best DevOps-SRE things you can do to further yourself in your field, David and Mary sometimes get together for lunch during workdays.

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