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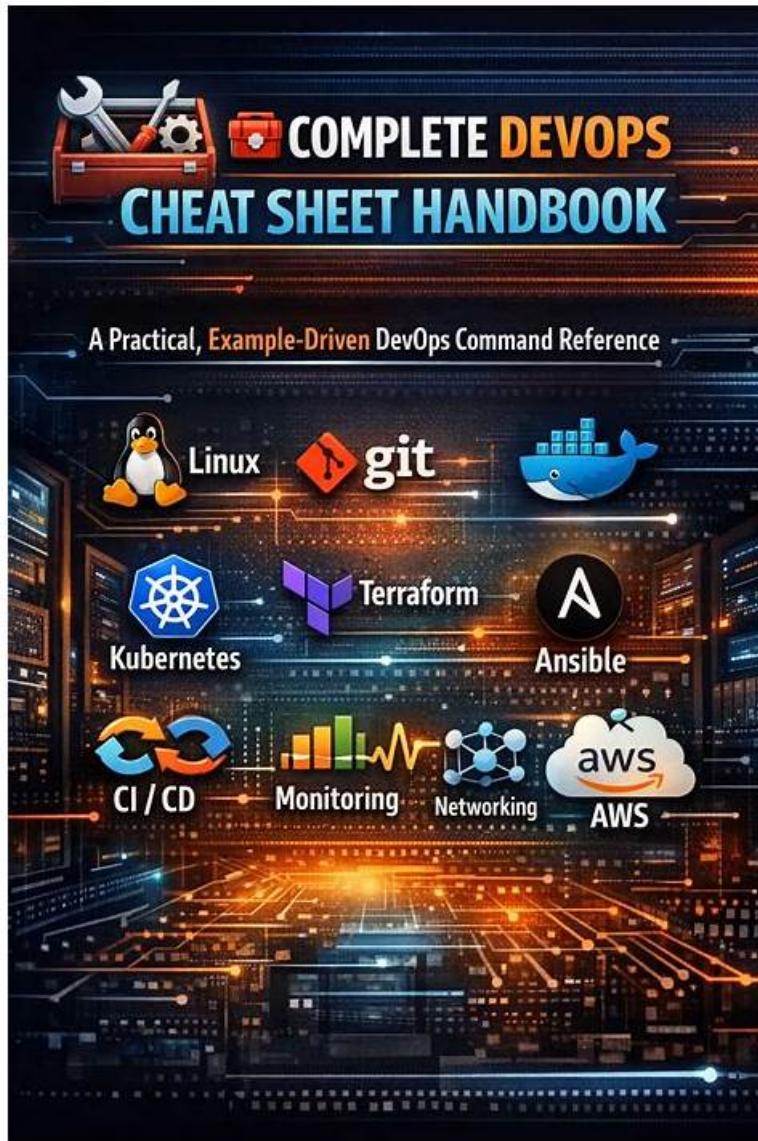
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The PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification exam covers a range of topics that include DevOps and site reliability engineering concepts, automation and orchestration tools, monitoring and alerting strategies, and incident management practices. DevOps-SRE exam is divided into two parts: a theoretical part, which tests the candidates' knowledge of the concepts, and a practical part, which evaluates the candidates' ability to apply these concepts in real-world scenarios. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification is ideal for professionals who want to enhance their skills and stay up-to-date with the latest trends in the field of DevOps and site reliability engineering.

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(SRE) certification is available online, making it accessible to professionals from all over the world. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification exam is designed to test the practical application of knowledge and skills, making it an excellent way to demonstrate your expertise in the field.

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The PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Certification is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in site reliability engineering in a DevOps environment. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification exam covers key concepts, principles, and practices of site reliability engineering, and candidates who pass the exam receive a digital certificate from PeopleCert. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification is suitable for site reliability engineers, system administrators, infrastructure engineers, DevOps engineers, and IT managers who are working in a DevOps environment.

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
Engineering operational work to scale with a growing application is BEST achieved by addressing which of the following issues?

- A. Staffing levels
- B. On-call rotations
- C. Interruptions
- D. Toil

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
One of the central goals of SRE is that operational work must scale sublinearly with service growth. The SRE Book states: "If operational load grows linearly with service size, the model is unsustainable. Eliminating toil is key to scaling operations." (SRE Book - Chapter: Eliminating Toil). Toil prevents scaling because it is manual, repetitive, and tied directly to human effort.
Option C is the only answer that reflects this principle: reducing or eliminating toil enables SRE teams to support growing applications without increasing human labor proportionally.
Option A (staffing levels) does not scale sustainably.
Option B (interruptions) relate to productivity but not true scalability.
Option D (on-call rotations) affects fatigue, not the scaling of operational work.
Thus, C is the correct and SRE-authentic answer.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering, Chapter: "Eliminating Toil."
The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapters on automation and scaling operations.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following BEST defines the golden signal for errors?

- A. The rate of failed requests-either explicitly, implicitly, or by policy
- 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 percent of capacity used by your system for current requests

Answer: A

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 # 19

Which of the following BEST explains how an error budget allows for a maximum change-velocity?

- A. Developers focus only on new feature work versus operational work if the budget is empty.
- B. Developers rush to do development work if the budget is high and slow down when it is low.
- C. Developers can focus on pushing out feature changes while the error budget remains high.
- D. Developers must slow down feature changes in line with the percentage the budget is used.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Error budgets are a fundamental SRE mechanism for balancing reliability and innovation. The SRE book states: "The error budget directly governs the rate of change: as long as the service stays within budget, development velocity can remain high." (SRE Book - Chapter: Service Level Objectives). This means teams can push changes aggressively as long as the allowed amount of unreliability has not been consumed.

The error budget acts as a safety threshold. When reliability dips and the error budget is consumed, SRE enforces a change freeze to restore stability. Google explains: "If the error budget is spent, releases are halted and efforts focus on improving reliability." Feature velocity is not arbitrarily slowed-it is governed solely by the remaining error budget.

Option A best expresses this: when the error budget is high, teams can safely accelerate feature delivery.

Option D incorrectly suggests rushing, which contradicts controlled release practices.

Option B misinterprets error budgets as a percentage-based throttling system.

Option C incorrectly implies that innovation stops entirely only when empty.

Thus, A is the correct interpretation according to official SRE principles.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems, Chapter: "Service Level Objectives." The Site Reliability Workbook, Sections on implementing error budgets and release governance.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Who codifies software-defined networks (SDNs) and applies SDLC principles to build, test and deploy network changes?

- A. Site Reliability Engineer (SRE)
- B. Network Reliability Engineer (NRE)
- C. Database Reliability Engineer
- D. Customer Reliability Engineer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A Network Reliability Engineer (NRE) is a specialized reliability role focused on applying SRE practices to networking. They use software engineering, SDLC concepts, and automation to manage networks at scale, including SDNs.

Google describes NRE as:

"Network Reliability Engineering applies SRE principles to network management, treating network configuration as code and automating changes safely."

- Google Reliability Engineering Guidance

Responsibilities include:

* Codifying SDN configurations
* Automating network deployment
* Testing network changes through CI/CD
* Reducing network-related outages
Thus, the correct answer is B.
References:
Google Cloud: "Network Reliability Engineering"
SRE principles applied to network automation

NEW QUESTION # 21
Microservices are independent services that are developed deployed, and maintained separate