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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
The new SRE team is advocating against a fixed Error Budget.
Why are fixed Error Budgets better?

- A. Fixed Error Budgets are never exceeded
- B. They help predict outages
- C. They encourage working in smaller batches that reduces risk
- D. They create more toil

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Fixed error budgets are preferred in SRE because they encourage smaller, safer, and more predictable releases, which inherently reduces risk. A fixed budget forces the team to consistently evaluate how much reliability they can afford to trade for delivery speed each month or quarter.
From the Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Service Level Objectives":
"Error budgets allow teams to make controlled decisions about the risk they take on. A fixed budget naturally encourages teams to release in smaller batches, which reduces the overall risk and impact of a failure." Similarly, the SRE Workbook states:
"When teams work within a fixed error budget, they tend to push changes in smaller increments to avoid burning the budget too quickly." Why the other options are incorrect:
* A Fixed budgets reduce toil by reducing firefighting, not increase it.
* C Fixed budgets can be exceeded; this is not a reason they are beneficial.
* D Error budgets do not predict outages; they measure tolerated unreliability.
Thus, the correct and SRE-supported answer is B.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"
SRE Workbook, "Implementing SLOs"

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which TWO of the following are BEST described as traditional escalation paths?
* Functional
* Hierarchical
* Cyclical
* Logical

- A. 3 and 4
- B. 1 and 4
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 2 and 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Traditional IT escalation paths-before modern SRE practices-were generally based on hierarchical or functional structures. The SRE Workbook explains that SRE aims to "replace rigid hierarchical escalation paths with structured incident roles and clear authority during incidents." (SRE Workbook - Incident Management). These older models include:
* Hierarchical escalation: issues are escalated to higher managerial or senior technical tiers.
* Functional escalation: issues are escalated across functional lines depending on expertise (network team, DBAs, sysadmins, etc.).
Both models are referenced throughout reliability engineering literature as "traditional escalation paths," which SRE incident management explicitly avoids by instead using role-based escalation (IC, Communications Lead, Ops Lead, etc.).
Options 3 and 4 (Cyclical and Logical) are not recognized escalation patterns in ITSM or SRE literature.
Thus, the answer is A (1 and 2).
References:
The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Effective Incident Management." ITIL v3 Escalation Concepts (hierarchical and functional escalation).

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which of the following is the LEAST useful metric when working to improve antifragility?

- A. Deployment frequency
- B. Service Level Objective

- C. Recovery Point Objective
- D. Mean Time To Detect

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Anti-fragility focuses on an organization's ability to respond, adapt, learn, and recover from incidents. The most useful metrics relate to incident detection, response, reliability, and recovery. Deployment frequency, while important in DevOps and DORA metrics, does not directly measure anti-fragility.
From the SRE Workbook, Incident Response section:
"Improving antifragility requires better detection, better recovery mechanisms, and clear reliability goals." Key metrics relevant to anti-fragility:
* MTTD (Mean Time To Detect) - quicker detection improves resilience
* MTTR/RPO - recoverability measures
* SLOs - define acceptable reliability thresholds and guide learning
Deployment frequency primarily measures delivery velocity, not resilience.
The Site Reliability Engineering Book emphasizes:
"Antifragility is improved by learning from incidents and strengthening recovery mechanisms rather than by increasing release cadence." Why other options are correct for anti-fragility:
* A. Mean Time To Detect - critical for detecting failures quickly
* B. SLOs - define boundaries for reliability and failure tolerance
* D. Recovery Point Objective - measures potential loss during failures Thus, C is the least useful metric for improving antifragility.
References:
SRE Workbook, "Incident Response"
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Postmortem Culture"
Google DORA Research (role of deployment frequency vs. resilience metrics)

NEW QUESTION # 46
When outages are repetitive and similar they become a form of toll.
Which or the following describes the MOST compelling reason to adopt advanced technologies and artificial intelligence (AI)?

- A. To increase the mean time to repair services (MTTR)
- B. To increase the mean tune to restore services (MTRS)
- C. To increase reliability and achieve perfect MTRS
- D. To increase reliability by reducing MTTR and MTRS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 47
Kaizen is the Japanese word for continuous improvement using small incremental changes.
Which of the following BEST describes a kaizen mindset?

- A. A desire to seek out the problem, find their root cause or causes and document the lessons learned
- B. A willingness to recognize problems, prioritize them, find their solutions, and share lessons learned
- C. Enthusiasm for learning and applying problem-solving techniques in order to improve performance
- D. Passionate about improvement by using experimentation to identify the best-possible problem solutions

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Although Kaizen originates from Japanese lean culture, its mindset aligns strongly with SRE's continuous improvement philosophy. The SRE Book emphasizes a culture where teams identify problems, prioritize them, fix them, and share knowledge, stating that:
"Incremental improvements and learning from failures lead to resilient systems, and teams must continuously refine processes and technology." (SRE Book - Chapters:
"Postmortem Culture," "Eliminating Toil"). Option C captures all key Kaizen elements-problem recognition, prioritization, solution, and knowledge sharing-mirroring SRE's blameless postmortem and iterative improvement practices.
Option A emphasizes learning but lacks problem ownership.

Option B focuses too narrowly on root cause analysis.
Option D emphasizes experimentation but misses prioritization and lesson-sharing.
Thus, C is the best match for a Kaizen mindset within the SRE framework.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering, Chapter: "Postmortem Culture: Learning From Failure." The Site Reliability Workbook, Continuous Improvement themes.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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