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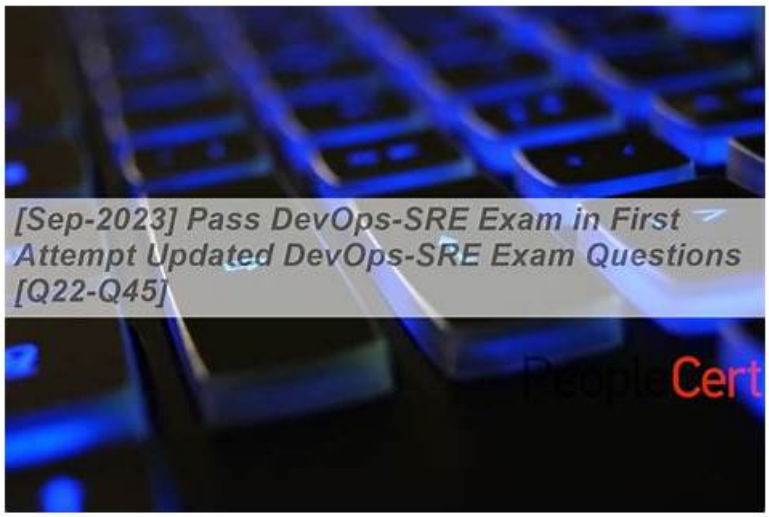

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The PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Exam is based on a combination of DevOps and SRE practices, including automation, continuous integration and deployment, monitoring, incident response, and risk management. It is ideal for IT professionals who are responsible for managing complex software systems and ensuring their availability and reliability to end-users.

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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
Kaizen is the Japanese word for continuous improvement using small incremental changes.
Which of the following BEST describes a kaizen mindset?

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

Answer: D

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 # 25
Which of the following BEST describes an advantage of a container-based structure?

- A. The portability created by containers enables software to run independently of the host operating system
- B. The lightweight nature of containers requires fewer developers to actually create the software code
- C. Software runs much more efficiently in containers because of the ability to run on virtual machines
- D. The security of applications in containers is simplified because they share the security of the host system

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Containers provide a major advantage that aligns with SRE: portability and environment consistency. The SRE Workbook describes containers as: "lightweight, portable units that encapsulate applications and dependencies, ensuring consistent behavior across environments." This independence from the host OS environment enables predictable deployments and simplifies automation, scaling, and orchestration- especially when used with Kubernetes.
Option A captures this exact benefit: portability and independence from the host OS.
Option B is incorrect-containers do not reduce the number of developers required.
Option C incorrectly claims that efficiency comes from virtual machines; containers are typically more efficient because they avoid VM overhead, not leverage it.
Option D is incorrect-containers do not "inherit" security automatically; in fact, they require additional security controls.
Thus, A is the correct answer.
References:
The Site Reliability Workbook, Sections on containers, Docker, and Kubernetes.
Site Reliability Engineering, containerization and orchestration discussions.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which of the following is the LEAST useful metric when working to improve antifragility?

- A. Recovery Point Objective
- B. Mean Time To Detect
- C. Service Level Objective
- D. Deployment frequency

Answer: D

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 # 27
Which of the following describes work that would be considered "toil"?

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

Answer: A

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 # 28
What types of outages must fit into an Error Budget?

- A. Defect fixes
- B. Any planned or unplanned outage
- C. Unplanned incidents
- D. Any change approved by the CAB or decision authority

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
An error budget accounts for all downtime, including both planned and unplanned outages. This is a critical SRE principle: the user does not distinguish between maintenance downtime and accidental downtime - therefore, neither should the SLO nor the error budget.
The SRE Book, Chapter "Service Level Objectives," states:

"From the user's perspective, availability is simply whether the service is working or not, regardless of whether the outage was planned or unplanned." This means all downtime counts toward the error budget.
Additionally, the SRE Workbook reinforces this point:
"Error budgets must include every form of unavailability - maintenance events, configuration changes, emergency work, and unexpected incidents." This confirms that planned outages (maintenance windows) and unplanned outages (incidents) both consume error budget.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A Only includes unplanned incidents; SRE requires counting planned outages as well.
* B Defect fixes may contribute to downtime, but "defect fixes" alone are not a downtime category.
* D CAB approval has no bearing on whether outages count toward error budgets.
Thus, C is correct: any planned or unplanned outage must be included.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"
SRE Workbook, "Implementing SLOs"

NEW QUESTION # 29
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