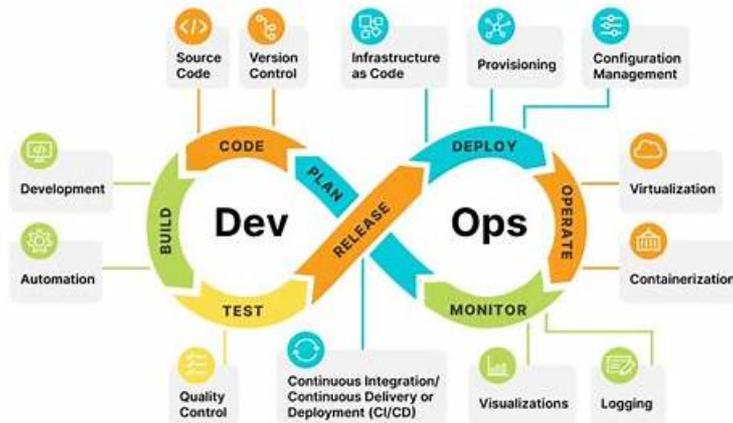


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## Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

### NEW QUESTION # 64

Known workarounds represent what type of toil?

- A. No enduring value
- B. Automatable
- C. Tactical
- D. Linear scaling

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Known workarounds represent toil that has no enduring value, one of the key characteristics of toil defined by the SRE framework. From the Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Eliminating Toil":

"Toil is work that is manual, repetitive, automatable, tactical, has no enduring value, and scales linearly with service size." Known workarounds fit this definition because:

- \* They solve the same recurring problems repeatedly
- \* They do not permanently fix the underlying issue
- \* They consume engineer time without contributing long-term improvements These activities lack enduring value and should be eliminated through automation or engineering fixes.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Linear scaling - Many forms of toil scale linearly, but this does not specifically describe workarounds.
- \* B. Tactical - Tactical means short-term, but not all tactical work is a workaround.
- \* C. Automatable - While some workarounds can be automated, not all are.
- \* D. No enduring value - This is the defining trait of workaround-type toil.

Therefore, option D is correct.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Eliminating Toil"

SRE Workbook, "Toil Reduction Strategies"

### NEW QUESTION # 65

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 66

Which of the following BEST identifies a desired objective of the production readiness review (PRR)?

- **A. To ensure the service is ready for an SRE team to take over support and care for it**
- B. To validate the service meets international quality standards and frameworks
- C. To improve the reliability of the service in the development and testing environment
- D. To ensure the service owner transitions operational accountability to the SRE team

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A Production Readiness Review (PRR) is a core SRE practice ensuring that a service meets specific reliability, operational, monitoring, and alerting standards before SRE assumes responsibility. The Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) Workbook states: "PRRs validate that a service is prepared for production and ready for SRE engagement, ensuring operational readiness, monitoring completeness, on-call preparation, and automation maturity." The goal is not merely organizational handover but ensuring the service is fully prepared for reliable operation in production.

Option A fits this definition exactly: ensuring the service is ready for SRE support.

Option B focuses on development/testing readiness, not production readiness.

Option C references standards/frameworks not part of PRR's purpose.

Option D is only a partial implication-transition of accountability happens after PRR readiness, not the main purpose of PRR.

Thus, A is the correct SRE-aligned answer.

References:

The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Production Readiness Reviews." Site Reliability Engineering, discussion on readiness and reliability gates.

### NEW QUESTION # 67

What is the goal of SRE?

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 68

When outages are repetitive and similar, they become a form of toil.

Which of the following describes the MOST compelling reason to adopt advanced technologies and artificial intelligence (AI)?

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 69

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