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Peoplecert DevOps-SRE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Performance Management: This section measures the skills of Site Reliability Engineers and focuses on techniques for monitoring application performance management (APM), capacity testing, auto-scaling strategies, and AIOps integration.
Topic 2	• TSLAs • SLOs • SLIs: This section measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and covers key metrics such as availability, latency, and response time, including how to manage error budgets effectively to maintain service performance.
Topic 3	• Toil Reduction: This section measures the skills of Site Reliability Engineers and focuses on minimizing non-value-added work by leveraging tooling, automation, value stream mapping (VSM), and platform engineering to enhance efficiency.
Topic 4	• Anti-Fragility: This section measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and focuses on improving system resilience through practices such as fire drills, chaos engineering, security measures, and automation strategies.

By earning the PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Certification, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in DevOps and SRE and open up new career opportunities. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification program is suitable for professionals who want to start or further their career in the DevOps and Site Reliability Engineering domain. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification program is designed to help professionals gain the skills and knowledge needed to excel in their roles and to be an asset to their organizations.

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The PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification program is ideal for IT professionals who are responsible for designing, implementing, and managing complex IT systems. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of DevOps and SRE, and how they can be applied to improve the reliability and performance of IT systems. The program is also suitable for those who are interested in learning about the latest trends and best practices in the field of DevOps and SRE.

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
When applied to service levels, the principleof decreasing marginal productivity can be represented in three stages.Which of the following is NOT one of these stages?

- A. Diminishing returns
- B. increasing returns
- C. Possible returns
- D. Negative returns

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which of the following describes work that would be considered "toil"?

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

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 # 56
In a safety culture, engineers are allowed to do more with the production environment without fear of repercussions.
What else do engineers need to do?

- A. Skip all blameless post-mortems
- B. Be accountable for their actions
- C. Avoid being on-call
- D. Share production incidents on social media

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In a safety culture, SRE emphasizes psychological safety so engineers can work effectively in production without fear of blame. However, safety never removes accountability. Engineers must take responsibility for their actions, decisions, and assumptions, particularly during incidents.
The Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Postmortem Culture," states:
"Blamelessness does not eliminate accountability. Individuals must still explain the context, assumptions, and reasoning behind their decisions so that the organization can learn." Google stresses that:
* Engineers must feel safe to act and report issues
* Engineers must remain responsible and accountable
* Accountability enables learning, not punishment
Why other options are incorrect:
* A Sharing incidents on social media violates confidentiality
* C Blameless postmortems are required, not skipped
* D Avoiding on-call is contrary to SRE responsibilities
Thus, B is correct.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Postmortem Culture"
SRE Workbook, "Learning from Incidents"

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which of the following features of Puppet Labs is described as the ability to locate, identify, and group cloud nodes?

- A. Discovery
- B. Insight
- C. Delivery
- D. Provisioning

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In the context of SRE tooling and automation, configuration management platforms like Puppet support large- scale infrastructure reliability by enabling consistency, repeatability, and automation. Puppet's Discovery capability allows engineers to automatically locate, identify, classify, and group cloud nodes or infrastructure resources. Although not directly from Google's SRE Book, Discovery aligns with SRE principles of reducing toil and enabling scalable automation. SRE emphasizes "automating away the manual work of locating and managing infrastructure at scale." (SRE Book - Chapter: Eliminating Toil). Puppet Discovery does precisely this by automatically scanning environments, detecting nodes, and providing metadata to group or manage them.
Option A (Provisioning) refers to creating infrastructure, not identifying it.
Option B (Delivery) relates to CI/CD processes.
Option D (Insight) relates to analytics and reporting, not node identification.
Therefore, C. Discovery is correct as it directly represents the capability described.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems, Chapter: "Eliminating Toil." Puppet Labs Documentation (Discovery feature).

NEW QUESTION # 58
Which of these approaches can alleviate linear scaling toil?

- A. Outsourcing development
- B. Switching cloud providers
- C. Using auto-scaling capabilities
- D. Manual scaling of services

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Linear-scaling toil refers to work whose effort increases proportionally to service growth, such as manually provisioning servers or handling capacity expansion. The Google SRE Book, Chapter "Eliminating Toil," explains:
"Toil is work that scales linearly with the size of your service. A core strategy for reducing toil is to introduce automation that breaks the linear relationship." Auto-scaling capabilities directly address linear-scaling toil by automating resource allocation based on load or demand. This prevents engineers from repeatedly and manually adjusting infrastructure as usage grows.
The SRE Workbook also emphasizes:
"Infrastructure automation such as auto-scaling removes a major source of linear scaling toil by ensuring that capacity adjusts automatically as services grow." Why the other options are incorrect:
* A Manual scaling is linear-scaling toil, not a solution.
* C Outsourcing development does not reduce operational toil.
* D Switching cloud providers alone does not solve toil unless automation is introduced.
Thus, B is the correct answer.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Eliminating Toil"
SRE Workbook, "Toil Reduction Strategies"

NEW QUESTION # 59
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