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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following is a principle of SRE-Led Service Automation?

- A. Using unsigned artifacts in production
- **B. Environments provisioned using IaC**
- C. Adding as much hardware as possible
- D. No automated tests in production

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SRE-led service automation focuses on making environments reproducible, reliable, and consistent. One of the key principles aligned with Google SRE practices is the use of Infrastructure as Code (IaC), which allows environments to be provisioned automatically, consistently, and predictably.

The Site Reliability Engineering Book, in its discussions on automation, states:

"Automation implemented as code ensures that environments are consistent, repeatable, and less prone to human error." The SRE Workbook expands on this concept:

"Infrastructure as Code allows services to scale and evolve reliably by ensuring that configuration and infrastructure changes are automated and version-controlled." IaC is fundamental to:

- * Reducing toil
- * Increasing reliability
- * Enabling consistent automation across environments
- * Reducing configuration drift

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A SRE supports testing in production; it does not ban automated tests.
- * C Using unsigned artifacts violates security and reliability best practices.
- * D Adding hardware is not an automation principle and contradicts efficiency goals.

Thus, the correct answer is B.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Eliminating Toil" and automation sections SRE Workbook, "Automation and Infrastructure as Code"

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 31

Microservices are independent services that are developed, deployed, and maintained separately.

Which of the following BEST justifies the use of this application architecture?

- A. Modernizing and refactoring legacy applications
- B. Building a basic product fast, as a proof of concept
- C. Creating a simple, lightweight business application
- D. Modernizing the user interface of the core system

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SRE supports microservices architecture because it improves reliability by reducing blast radius, allowing independent deployments, and enabling scalable autonomous teams. The SRE Book notes: "Microservices enable teams to independently iterate and improve reliability without the constraints of large monolithic systems." (SRE Book - Distributed Systems). One of the strongest reasons to adopt microservices is modernizing and refactoring large legacy monoliths, allowing them to be broken into independently deployable, maintainable components.

Option A is therefore the best justification.

Options B, C, and D may involve architectural choices, but they do not explain why microservices are the preferred architecture for reliability and scalability.

Thus, A is correct.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering, Chapters on Distributed Systems and Microservice Reliability Patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following BEST describes the relationship between Service Level Objectives and Service Level Indicators?

- A. Service level objectives are the measurements for the service level indicators
- B. Service level indicators are the performance targets for service level objectives
- C. Service level indicators are the measurements for the service level objectives
- D. Service level objectives are the performance metrics for service level indicators

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The SRE Book provides a precise definition: "SLIs are the carefully defined quantitative measures of some aspect of the level of service provided. SLOs are the target values or ranges for these indicators." (SRE Book - Chapter: Service Level Objectives). This establishes a clear hierarchical relationship: SLIs are the measurements, while SLOs define the acceptable target levels for those measurements.

Therefore, option A is correct: SLIs measure things like latency, availability, throughput, and error rate.

SLOs then define the goal such as "99.9% availability over 30 days."

Option B reverses the relationship.

Option C incorrectly says SLOs measure SLIs, which is backwards.

Option D confuses metrics and targets.

Thus, A is the only choice that aligns with Google's official SRE definitions.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems, Chapter: "Service Level Objectives." The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Implementing SLOs."

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 34

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