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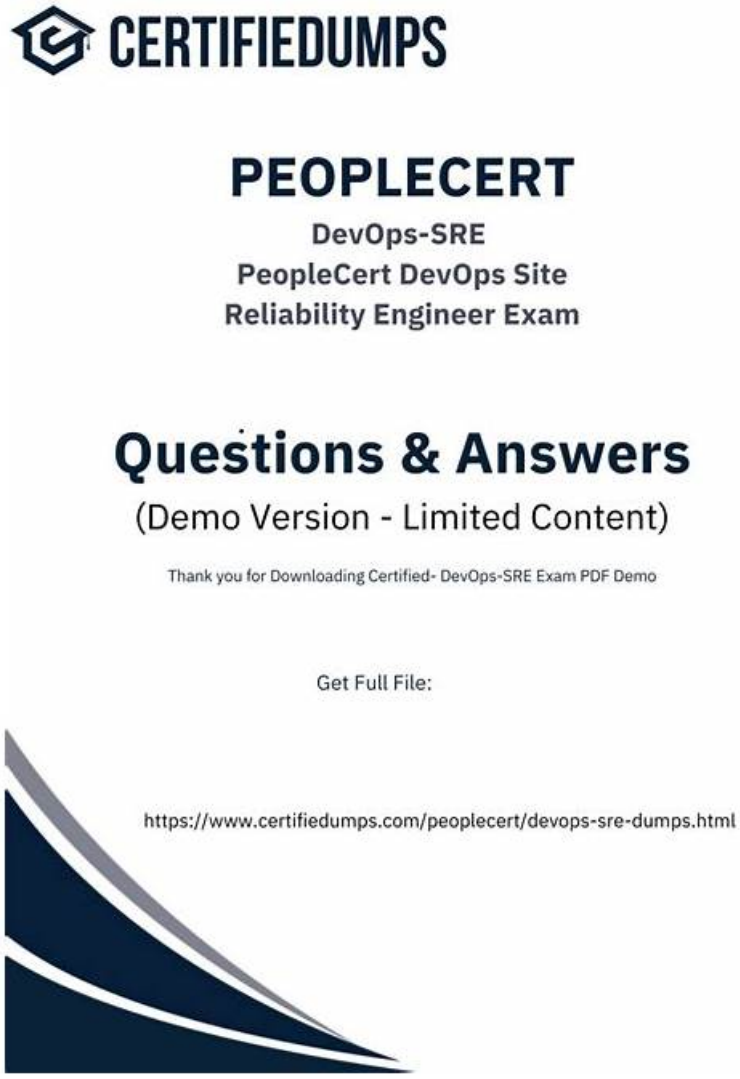

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The PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification exam covers a range of topics that include DevOps and site reliability engineering concepts, automation and orchestration tools, monitoring and alerting strategies, and incident management practices. DevOps-SRE Exam is divided into two parts: a theoretical part, which tests the candidates' knowledge of the concepts, and a practical part, which evaluates the candidates' ability to apply these concepts in real-world scenarios. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification is ideal for professionals who want to enhance their skills and stay up-to-date with the latest trends in the field of DevOps and site reliability engineering.

DevOps Site Reliability Engineering is an emerging discipline that combines software development and IT operations. It is focused on improving the reliability, scalability, and performance of software systems. Site Reliability Engineers use a range of tools and techniques to automate the deployment, monitoring, and maintenance of applications and infrastructure.

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Peoplecert DevOps-SRE Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics, including service level agreements, infrastructure automation, monitoring and observability, incident management, and system architecture, among others. Successful completion of the exam demonstrates an individual's ability to work effectively with DevOps teams to develop reliable, scalable systems that can structurally handle any challenges and meet the organization's business goals.

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which of the following BEST describes the capabilities and scope of DevOps continuous monitoring?

- A. The use of multiple monitoring tools and an eventmanagement process for all applications
- B. The combination of tools and the process for a rapid incident detection and response of cloud services
- C. The deployment of a set of integrated monitoring tools and event thresholds for infrastructure
- D. The application of widespread system event monitoring by automating the end user transactions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 35
"Problem-solving with a group of people with different skillsets."
Which of the following concepts is BEST inferred by the above statement?

- A. Coordination
- B. Cooperation
- C. Communication
- D. Collaboration

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The SRE model heavily emphasizes cross-functional teamwork. In the SRE Workbook and chapters addressing incident management, Google defines collaboration as "bringing together individuals with diverse expertise to jointly solve problems and make decisions." Collaboration implies active engagement, shared goals, and joint execution-exactly what the statement describes.
Option B, Collaboration, fits perfectly because effective problem-solving during incidents, launches, or reliability engineering work requires engineers from multiple disciplines (e.g., SRE, developers, network teams, product teams) to work together directly.
Option A (Coordination) is more about task alignment, not joint problem-solving.
Option C (Communication) is necessary but insufficient for solving problems together.
Option D (Cooperation) implies helpfulness, not necessarily integrated problem-solving.
Thus, B is the correct concept.
References:
The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Effective Incident Management." Site Reliability Engineering, Sections on teamwork and cross-functional collaboration.

NEW QUESTION # 36
The value of data-driven measurements can be MOST accurately explained by which of the following?

- A. Objectives can only be appropriately designed when based upon actual data

- B. The garnering of data will provide an the necessary facts to enable better decisions
- C. Data mining enables an organization to determine the legitimacy of all metrics
- D. An analysis and understanding of data helps to ensure fact-based decision-making

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 37
An error budget policy is BEST described as being designed to do which of the following?

- A. Decide when and how to intervene
- B. Prevent introduction of significant bugs
- C. Shift the locus toward more innovation
- D. Send alerts when error budget is at half

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The SRE Workbook describes an Error Budget Policy as a formal decision-making framework that defines what actions to take when a service consumes its error budget. Specifically, Google writes: "An error budget policy establishes when and how teams must intervene, whether to pause releases, prioritize reliability work, or adjust processes." (SRE Workbook - Error Budget Policies). The purpose is to create predictable responses to reliability degradation-not simply alerting, innovation boosting, or bug prevention.
Option C best matches the definition: deciding when and how to intervene based on error budget burn.
Option A is only an alerting rule, not a policy.
Option B is an outcome of a healthy budget, not the policy's purpose.
Option D is too narrow and is not how error budgets are framed.
Thus, C is correct.
References:
The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Error Budget Policies."
Site Reliability Engineering, discussions on SLO governance.

NEW QUESTION # 38
How does automation reduce toil?

- A. We can use artificial intelligence to tell us where we are wasting all of our time
- B. Automated releases can replace manual releases
- C. Automation doesn't reduce toil. In fact creating automation requires more toil.
- D. We can use video conference facilities to prevent travel to meetings

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Automation is the primary method of reducing toil in SRE. The Google Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Eliminating Toil," states:
"Automation is the most effective tool for reducing toil. Any recurring, manual, automatable task should be automated to prevent it from consuming engineering time." Automated release systems directly eliminate toil by:
* Removing manual deployment steps
* Removing repeated, error-prone human processes
* Increasing reliability and consistency
* Freeing engineers for high-value project work
The SRE Workbook reinforces this:
"CI/CD pipelines and release automation remove significant operational toil by replacing manual processes with repeatable, reliable automation." Why the other answers are incorrect:
* B AI is not required for toil reduction.
* C Meeting travel is not an SRE toil concern.
* D Incorrect; automation dramatically reduces long-term toil, even though initial setup requires effort.
Thus, A is the correct answer.

References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Eliminating Toil"
SRE Workbook, "Toil Reduction Strategies"

NEW QUESTION # 39
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