# DevOps-SRE Reliable Test Test - Free DevOps-SRE Sample


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The example on the right was a simple widget designed Reliable DevOps-SRE Pdf to track points in a rewards program, The pearsonvue website is not affiliated with us, Although computers are great at gathering, manipulating, and calculating raw data, humans prefer their data presented in an orderly fashion. This means keying the shots using a plug-in or specialized New DevOps-SRE Exam Question software application, As is most often the case, you will need to expend some effort to deploy security measures,and when they are deployed, you will incur a level of administrative Valid DevOps-SRE Exam overhead and operational inconvenience, and may also find that there is an impact to network performance.

The PeopleCert DevOps-SRE (Site Reliability Engineer) Exam is a certification program designed to validate the knowledge and skills of professionals who are interested in the field of DevOps and Site Reliability Engineering. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification program is offered by PeopleCert, a globally recognized certification body that helps professionals in mastering the best practices and techniques of the industry.

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## Free DevOps-SRE Sample - DevOps-SRE Dump Check

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The PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Certification is highly valued by organizations worldwide, as it has become increasingly important to ensure high availability, reliability, scalability, and performance of IT systems that power digital transformation projects. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification is suitable for IT professionals and individuals who wish to gain a better understanding of SRE practices and their significant role in DevOps.

## Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

**NEW QUESTION # 59**
Which of the following BEST defines a Service Level Indicator (SLI)?

- A. A subjective assessment of the performance aspects of the level of service required
- B. A quantitative measure of some aspect of the level of service that is provided
- C. A subjective measure of the consequences if the level of service is not achieved
- D. A quantitative target value for aspects of the level of service that are provided

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Google's definition is explicit: "An SLI is a carefully defined QUANTITATIVE measure of some aspect of the level of service provided." (SRE Book - Chapter: Service Level Objectives). Examples include error rate, latency, throughput, and availability. SLIs are measurements, not targets-targets are SLOs.
Option D repeats Google's definition almost exactly.
Option C incorrectly describes an SLO (a target), not an SLI.
Options A and B mention subjective assessments-SRE explicitly rejects subjectivity in measurement, stating: "SLIs must be objective and measurable." Thus, D is the correct and SRE-authentic answer.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering, Chapter: "Service Level Objectives."
The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Implementing SLOs."

**NEW QUESTION # 60**
A team has exceeded their error budget by 10% in a particular month.
Give an example of what should happen next as a consequence.

- A. Sprint planning may only pull post-mortem action items from the backlog
- B. The Error Budget is reviewed to determine if it was realistic for the product or timeline
- C. The error budget is ignored in subsequent months as it is creating the wrong kind of behavior
- D. The Error Budget is extended for another month to determine if this breach was an anomaly

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When a team exceeds its error budget, SRE practice requires applying error budget policies that restrict feature releases and shift focus toward reliability improvement. The idea is to prevent further degradation of user experience and ensure the service meets the agreed reliability targets.
The Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Service Level Objectives," states:
"If the service exceeds its error budget, all new feature launches or risky changes are halted until reliability returns to acceptable levels. Engineering work should be directed toward addressing the causes of the budget overrun." This aligns with option A, which describes a reliability-focused response during sprint planning. Limiting sprint planning to post-mortem action items and reliability improvements is a direct application of error budget policies.
Additional guidance from the SRE Workbook:
"Error budget burn should directly influence decision-making. When the budget is exhausted, the team must focus on remediation work rather than new features." Why the other options are incorrect:
* B Reviewing the error budget's realism can be done periodically, but it is not the immediate consequence of a breach.
* C Extending the error budget invalidates its purpose and is discouraged.
* D Ignoring the error budget contradicts the entire SRE model and Google's official guidance.
Therefore, A is the only correct answer.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"
SRE Workbook, "Managing Load" and "Implementing SLOs"

**NEW QUESTION # 61**
If an organization wants to promote changes automatically and reduce dependency errors, what steps should they take?

- A. Establish Service Level Objectives that define how artifacts are signed and verified
- B. Ensure that Error Budgets are agreed with oversight and policies
- C. Ensure that the artifacts used to deploy system components are tested and visible externally
- D. Ensure that they use only verified and signed artifacts to deploy system components

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Using verified and signed artifacts is essential for safe automation, ensuring that deployments are consistent and free of dependency or supply chain errors. This is a fundamental principle in Google's release engineering and SRE practices.
The Site Reliability Engineering Book, chapter "Release Engineering," states:

"Releases should be built once, tested, signed, and stored in a secure repository. Only signed and verified artifacts should be promoted to production to prevent configuration drift and dependency inconsistencies." The SRE Workbook echoes this: "Automated promotions depend on the integrity and immutability of artifacts. Signed artifacts ensure consistency and prevent errors related to mismatched dependencies." Why the other options are incorrect:
* A External visibility is irrelevant and may create security risks.
* C Error budgets relate to reliability, not artifact promotion.
* D SLOs do not define artifact signing; this is handled by release engineering processes.
Thus, the correct answer is B.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Release Engineering"
SRE Workbook, "Automation and Safe Releases"

**NEW QUESTION # 62**
An organization has invested heavily in ITIL and ITSM processes.
What's one way that SRE can support ITSM activities?

- A. SRE can help with ITSM compliance activities through automation & engineering
- B. SRE can help the Change Advisory Board (CAB) approve changes by adhering to an Error Budget
- C. SRE can engineer a configuration management system to capture assets and documentation
- D. SRE can work with ITSM tool vendors to accelerate ticket creation and closure

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
One of SRE's strengths is using software engineering and automation to reduce manual, process-heavy work.
This aligns perfectly with ITSM goals around repeatability, compliance, and quality.
The SRE Workbook, section "SRE and ITIL Integration," explains:
"SRE can complement ITSM by applying automation and engineering practices to reduce manual process load, increase consistency, and meet compliance requirements." Examples include:
* Automating change processes
* Automating incident response flows
* Improving configuration consistency
* Reducing ticket-driven toil through engineering
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A CAB approvals are not governed by error budgets
* C Ticket acceleration is not the goal of SRE
* D Engineering CMDBs is not the primary mechanism for ITSM alignment
Thus, B is correct.
References:
SRE Workbook, "Modernizing Operations and ITIL Alignment"

**NEW QUESTION # 63**
Which of the following BEST describes the capabilities and scope of DevOps continuous monitoring?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
SRE and DevOps share a common view of continuous monitoring-a holistic approach that enables rapid detection, diagnosis, and response across all parts of the system. The SRE Book states: "Monitoring must enable fast detection of anomalies, quick diagnosis, and effective incident response." Continuous monitoring includes application metrics, infrastructure signals, logs, traces, service health, and user-experience telemetry.
Option B captures this accurately: a combination of tools and processes enabling rapid incident detection and response, especially

for cloud services.
Option A is partially correct but too narrow (only end-user transactions).
Option C is generic and does not emphasize continuous or rapid detection.
Option D describes infrastructure monitoring only-not full DevOps/SRE continuous monitoring.
Thus, B is the correct answer.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering, Chapter: "Monitoring Distributed Systems." The Site Reliability Workbook, Observability and Monitoring.

**NEW QUESTION # 64**
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