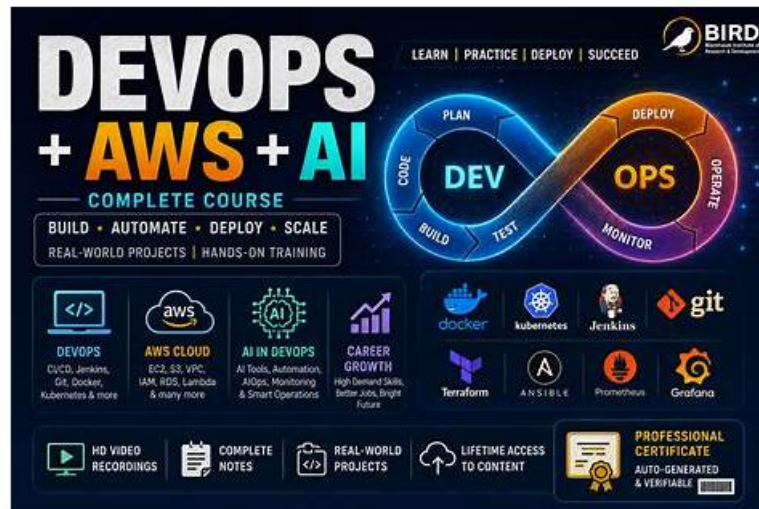


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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Service Level Objectives (SLOs) are tightly related to

- A. Management approval
- **B. User experience**
- C. Change success rate
- D. Toil reduction

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Service Level Objectives (SLOs) are directly tied to user experience, and this connection is central to the SRE philosophy. The purpose of an SLO is to define how well a service must perform to keep users satisfied, without exceeding what is necessary or economically practical.

The Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Service Level Objectives," states:

"The most important directive when defining SLOs is that they must reflect the expectations and needs of the users of the service."

Similarly, the SRE Workbook, Chapter "Implementing SLOs," highlights:

"SLOs are a tool to measure and control the reliability as experienced by the user." This makes it clear that SLOs are fundamentally user-centric. They are not based on internal engineering preferences, management goals, or operational convenience.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Management approval - SLOs are not driven by management goals but by user needs.
- * C. Change success rate - While related to reliability practices, change success is not the basis of SLO creation.
- * D. Toil reduction - Toil is unrelated to defining service-level targets.

Therefore, the correct answer is A.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"

SRE Workbook, Chapter: "Implementing SLOs"

NEW QUESTION # 68

Known workarounds represent what type of toil?

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

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"

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following is the MOST accurate description of Kubernetes?

- A. An independent platform that enables organizations to implement continuous integration and delivery practices
- B. A proprietary system developed to automate the integration, building, testing, and deployment of application containers
- C. A platform used to manage containers in a cloud environment and also includes automated scaling and failover
- D. An open-source operating system on which containerized applications can be run, monitored, and managed efficiently

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Kubernetes is described in SRE-aligned literature as an open-source container orchestration platform that automates deployment, scaling, failover, and lifecycle management of containerized applications. The Site Reliability Workbook references Kubernetes as: "a container management system that automatically handles service discovery, scaling, rollout management, and self-healing." (SRE Workbook - Production Environment chapters). Kubernetes does not replace an OS, nor is it a CI/CD platform; it sits on top of an OS and orchestrates containers across clusters.

Option C is the most accurate: it captures container management, cloud deployment context, automated scaling, and failover-key capabilities of Kubernetes.

Options A and B incorrectly describe CI/CD platforms.

Option D incorrectly labels Kubernetes as an "operating system."

Thus, C is correct.

References:

The Site Reliability Workbook, Kubernetes usage examples.

Kubernetes Documentation (Orchestration, Auto-scaling, Self-healing).

NEW QUESTION # 70

Identify the missing word(s) in the following sentence.

Site reliability engineering is a _____ approach to IT operations.

- A.security engineering....
- B.simulation engineering....
- C.structural engineering....
- D.software engineering....

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 71

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 72

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