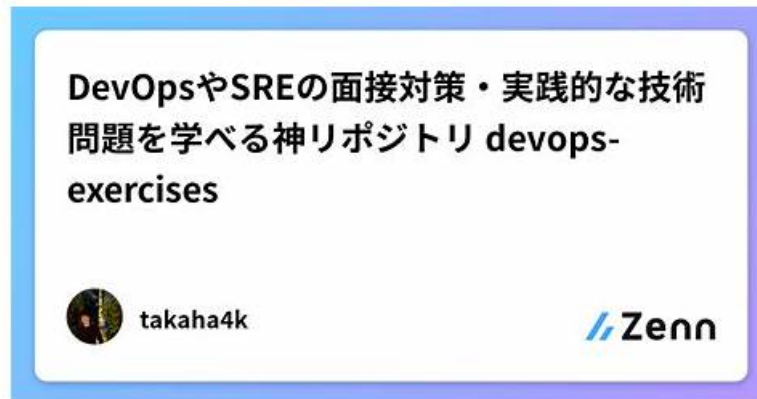


DevOps-SRE試験の準備方法 | 有効的なDevOps-SRE試験内容試験 | 信頼できるPeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE)受験体験



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この試験では、インフラストラクチャの自動化、コンテナ化、クラウドインフラストラクチャ、サービス管理など、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。また、コラボレーション、継続的な改善、監視など、DevOpsとSREの原則に対する候補者の理解を評価します。この試験は、実世界のシナリオでこれらの原則を適用する候補者の能力をテストするために構成されています。

PeopleCert DevOps-SRE試験は、インフラの自動化、モニタリングとアラート、インシデント管理、変更管理など、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。試験は、候補者の基本的な概念の理解力と、実際のシナリオでそれらを適用する能力を評価するように構成されています。この試験に合格することは、候補者がSREとして効果的に働くために必要なスキルと知識を持っていることを示し、DevOps分野でのキャリアの見通しを向上させる優れた方法となります。

認定試験では、DevOpsおよびサイトの信頼性エンジニアリングの概念、自動化およびオーケストレーションツール、監視と警告戦略、インシデント管理慣行など、さまざまなトピックをカバーしています。この試験は、概念に関する候補者の知識をテストする理論的部分と、実際のシナリオでこれらの概念を適用する候補者の能力を評価する実用的な部分の2つの部分に分けられます。この認定は、スキルを向上させ、DevOpsとサイトの信頼性エンジニアリングの分野の最新トレンドを最新の状態に保ちたい専門家に最適です。

>> DevOps-SRE試験内容 <<

高品質DevOps-SRE試験内容 & 資格試験のリーダー & コンプリート Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE)

我々社のチームは顧客のすべてのために、改革政策に伴って最新版の信頼できるPeoplecertのDevOps-SREをリリースされて喜んでます。我々社はDevOps-SRE問題集のクオリティーをずっと信じられますから、試験に失敗するとの全額返金を承諾します。また、受験生の皆様は一発的に試験に合格できると信じます。もし運が良くないとき、失敗したら、お金を返してあなたの経済損失を減らします。

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) 認定 DevOps-SRE 試験問題 (Q46-Q51):

質問 # 46

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. Provisioning
- D. Delivery

正解: A

解説:

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).

質問 # 47

What is the MOST widely tracked Service Level Objective (SLO)?

- A. Availability
- B. Performance
- C. Securability
- D. Observability

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Availability is the most widely tracked and commonly understood SLO across nearly all digital services. It measures whether users are able to successfully access and use the system. Because unavailability directly impacts user experience, revenue, trust, and reliability, it is the primary SLO used across industries.

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

"Availability is one of the most common and important SLOs since it reflects the basic ability of the service to function for users." The SRE Workbook also notes:

"Availability targets (e.g., 99.9%, 99.99%) are the most widely used form of SLOs and form the foundation of error budget policies." While performance SLOs are also common, availability SLOs are almost universal and foundational.

Thus, D. Availability is the correct answer.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"

SRE Workbook, "Implementing SLOs"

質問 # 48

Where should an organization store versioned and signed artifacts that are used to deploy system components?

- A. In a Subversion source code repository
- B. In a Definitive Media Library (DML)
- C. In the Configuration Management System (CMS)
- D. In a secure artifact repository

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SRE and modern DevOps best practices require that build artifacts-such as binaries, container images, and deployment packages-be stored in a secure, versioned artifact repository. These repositories ensure integrity, traceability, immutability, and security of deployment packages.

While the SRE Book does not use the ITIL term DML, it emphasizes:

"All production binaries should be stored in a secure, versioned repository to ensure consistent, repeatable, and trustworthy deployments."

- Site Reliability Engineering Book, section on Release Engineering

The SRE Workbook expands on this principle by emphasizing signed and verified artifacts:

"To ensure safe rollout, artifacts must be built once, stored securely, signed, versioned, and deployed from a controlled artifact repository." Why the other options are incorrect:

* A A CMS manages configuration, not deployment artifacts.

* B Subversion is a source code repository, not an artifact repository.

* C A DML is an ITIL concept, but SRE practice does not rely on it; instead, SRE uses modern artifact repositories (e.g., GCR, ACR, Artifactory).

Thus, the correct answer is D.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Release Engineering"

SRE Workbook, "Safe Deployments"

Google Cloud Build & Artifact Registry documentation

質問 # 49

Which TWO of the following are BEST described as traditional escalation paths?

* Functional

* Hierarchical

* Cyclical

* Logical

- A. 2 and 3
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 1 and 4

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Traditional IT escalation paths-before modern SRE practices-were generally based on hierarchical or functional structures. The SRE Workbook explains that SRE aims to "replace rigid hierarchical escalation paths with structured incident roles and clear authority during incidents." (SRE Workbook - Incident Management). These older models include:

* Hierarchical escalation: issues are escalated to higher managerial or senior technical tiers.

* Functional escalation: issues are escalated across functional lines depending on expertise (network team, DBAs, sysadmins, etc.).

Both models are referenced throughout reliability engineering literature as "traditional escalation paths," which SRE incident management explicitly avoids by instead using role-based escalation (IC, Communications Lead, Ops Lead, etc.).

Options 3 and 4 (Cyclical and Logical) are not recognized escalation patterns in ITSM or SRE literature.

Thus, the answer is A (1 and 2).

References:

The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Effective Incident Management." ITIL v3 Escalation Concepts (hierarchical and functional escalation).

質問 # 50

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

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

正解: C

