

DevOps-SRE日本語版トレーニング & DevOps-SRE復習テキスト



SREによるDevOpsとITIL 4

DevOpsは、ソフトウェア開発と運用を一体化させるために何をすべきかを説明しています。一方、SREはこれをどのように行うかを規定するものです。

	SRE	ITIL 4	DevOps
エッセンス	プラクティスとメトリクス一式	原則、ガバナンス、サービスバリューシステム、プラクティス	コラボレーションのマインドセットとカルチャ
起源	2003年、Googleのエンジニアリング担当社長であるBen Treynor Slossによって	2019年、Axelos社と世界のITコミュニティにより改定	2009年、ITコンサルタントでアジャイル実践者であるPatrick Deboisによって
目標	開発と運用のギャップを埋める	ITサービスによるビジネスの革新と新たな価値の共創基盤の醸成	開発と運用のギャップを埋める
フォーカス	システムの可用性と信頼性	ITサービスのデジタル化社会への対応と基盤情報の提供	継続性およびプロダクト開発とデリバリのスピード
チーム体制	運用と開発のスキルを持つサイトリライアビリティエンジニア	全組織とパートナーとの新たな価値の共創と基盤知識を利用するすべての役割	プロダクトオーナー、開発者、QAエンジニア、SREなど、幅広い役割を担う

DevOpsカルチャは、いくつかの“柱”に基づいており、それらに対応するSREプラクティスによってカバーされています。

“プラクティス”はDevOps or Site Reliability Engineering: Principles, Practices, and Roles” (Microsoft.com Blog), last modified November 10, 2020; accessed October 6, 2021; Microsoft.com. (PDF) Adapted notation by PeopleCert. ©2023 PeopleCert

さらに、ShikenPASS DevOps-SREダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LrsMO4APQFI1e44qeD2ILBpZyeneAZvJ>

高質のPeoplecert試験資料を持って、短い時間で気軽に試験に合格したいですか？ そうしたら、我が社ShikenPASSのDevOps-SRE問題集をご覧ください。我々DevOps-SRE資料はIT認定試験の改革に準じて更新していますから、お客様は改革での問題変更心配するは全然ありません。お客様が購入する前、我が社ShikenPASSのDevOps-SRE問題集の見本を無料でダウンロードできます。

PeopleCert DevOps SRE認定試験は、40の多肢選択問題からなるコンピュータベースの試験です。試験時間は60分で、合格点は65％です。試験はDevOps文化と原則、自動化とツール、監視と可観測性、インシデント対応と管理、継続的改善などのトピックをカバーしています。

PeopleCert DevOps-SRE認定は、業界で高く評価され、世界の主要な組織によって認められています。DevOpsとサイト信頼性エンジニアリングのキャリアを進めたいプロフェッショナルにとって、優れた選択肢です。この認定を取得することにより、候補者は卓越性への取り組みと高品質なソフトウェアソリューションの提供能力を証明することができます。

>>> DevOps-SRE日本語版トレーニング <<<

有効なDevOps-SRE資料、DevOps-SRE最新pdf問題集、PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE)試験練習デモ

DevOps-SRE「PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE)」試験は簡単ではありません。専門的な知識が必要で、もしあなたはまだこの方面の知識を欠ければ、ShikenPASSは君に向ける知識を提供いたします。ShikenPASSの専門家チームは彼らの知識や経験を利用してあなたの知識を広めることを助けています。そしてあなたにDevOps-SRE試験に関するテスト問題と解答が分析して差し上げるうちにあなたのIT専門知識を固めています。

PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Examは、優れたサイト信頼性エンジニア（SRE）になるために必要な知識とスキルをテストおよび検証するために設計された認定プログラムです。この試験は、DevOps文化とプラクティスを向上させることを目的とする個人およびアプリケーションの信頼性、スケーラビリティ、パフォーマンスを改善する方法を理解したい個人を対象としています。

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) 認定 DevOps-SRE 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 # 44

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

Site reliability engineering is a _____ approach to IT operations.

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

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Google's SRE definition is explicit: "Site Reliability Engineering is what happens when you ask a software engineer to design an operations team" (SRE Book - Introduction). This clearly defines SRE as a software engineering approach applied to operational problems. The goal is to use software techniques-automation, coding, testing, version control, CI/CD, observability-to improve reliability and reduce toil. The book emphasizes: "SRE applies software engineering to operations work." (SRE Book - What Is SRE?).

Option C is the only answer fully aligned with the official definition.

Options A, B, and D do not correspond to the SRE definition provided by Google.

Thus, the correct missing phrase is software engineering.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems, Introduction and Chapter: "What is SRE?"

質問 # 45

Which of the following describes work that would be considered "toil"?

- A. Engineering work that does not add enduring value
- **B. Work that is devoid of enduring value**
- C. Engineering work to add service features
- D. Work that has some enduring value but requires manual tasks

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

"Toil" in SRE has a very specific meaning. According to the Site Reliability Engineering Book, Chapter "Eliminating Toil":

"Toil is the kind of work tied to running a production service that tends to be manual, repetitive, automatable, tactical, has no enduring value, and scales linearly as the service grows." The key phrase is "no enduring value." Toil does not produce lasting improvement, even though it may be necessary in the short term. It consumes engineering effort without making the system better over time.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B Work that has some enduring value cannot be classified as toil by definition.

* C Engineering work that adds service features is explicitly non-toil, because SRE defines feature work as "project work," not operational toil.

* D Seems close but is misleading: engineering work without enduring value is poor engineering, not necessarily toil. Toil refers to operations workload specifically.

Thus, A is the correct and precise definition of toil.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Eliminating Toil"

質問 # 46

What is the benefit of strategically burning the Error Budget to zero every month?

- A. It creates a dialog between strategic partners
- B. It can be revised every month as necessary
- **C. It allows a balance between velocity and stability**
- D. It allows for the measurement of capacity and reliability

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Burning the error budget to zero - strategically, not accidentally - helps ensure the correct balance between release velocity and system stability, which is the fundamental purpose of error budgets. Error budgets exist to encourage a healthy level of risk-taking up to the point where user experience is not impacted.

From the Site Reliability Engineering Book, SLO chapter:

"Error budgets provide a mechanism for balancing innovation and reliability by allowing measured risk-taking while ensuring user expectations are met." The SRE Workbook adds:

"Teams should aim to use their full error budget. Not using it implies missed opportunities to deliver features or improvements." This means that strategically burning the error budget to zero ensures:

- * Teams are shipping value at maximum safe velocity
- * Reliability goals are still respected
- * Risk is managed and intentional

Why other options are incorrect:

- * B Capacity measurement is unrelated to error budget consumption.
- * C Error budgets should not be continually revised unless business needs change.
- * D Conversations with partners may occur, but this is not the primary benefit.

Thus, the correct answer is A.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"

SRE Workbook, "SLO Engineering"

質問 # 47

Which of the following communication and collaboration practices BEST contribute to the effectiveness of the SRE team?

- A. Project managers share limited data only upon request.
- B. Data in SRE should be managed separately from others.
- C. Data is flowing freely within and around the SRE team
- D. Team members should manage their own data discretely.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SRE is built on transparency and broad information sharing. The SRE Book states: "High-quality operations require that information flows freely between product development, SRE, and associated teams." (SRE Book

- Chapter: Communication and Collaboration). Effective incident management also depends on complete data availability:

"Centralized, shared information reduces cognitive load and improves incident resolution." (SRE Workbook - Incident Management).

Option B aligns perfectly with SRE principles: data must flow freely, ensuring everyone has access to metrics, logs, architecture details, incident context, and SLOs.

Options A, C, and D promote restricted or fragmented data practices, which are directly contrary to SRE design. SRE teams avoid information silos.

Thus, B is correct.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering, Chapters: "Communication and Collaboration," "Incident Management." The Site Reliability Workbook, guidance on transparency in incident handling.

質問 # 48

Which of the following BEST describes the most important rationale for NOT seeking an SLO of 100% availability?

- A. There is no room for improvements if targets are so high.
- B. It is not realistic for the complexity and scale of services.
- C. The user satisfaction score is affected by a low percent.
- D. The likely result is failure where such targets are defined.

正解: B

The Site Reliability Workbook, sections on Error Budgets and realistic SLOs.

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[illegible]

さらに、ShikenPASS DevOps-SREダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LrsMO4APOFI1e44qeD2iLBpZyeneAZvJ>