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The PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification is particularly relevant to professionals who are involved in DevOps, IT operations, software development, and system administration. Candidates who hold the PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Certification are equipped with the knowledge and expertise to optimize the performance of production systems, reduce downtime, and enhance the overall productivity of their organizations.

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The PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification exam covers a wide range of topics such as DevOps culture, automation, continuous integration and delivery, monitoring, and incident response. DevOps-SRE exam also includes real-world scenarios to test the candidate's ability to solve complex problems and make decisions in high-pressure situations.

The PeopleCert DevOps-SRE (Site Reliability Engineer) Exam is a certification program designed to validate the skills and expertise of IT professionals in the field of DevOps and Site Reliability Engineering. DevOps-SRE Exam is based on industry-standard practices and methodologies that are used by top organizations around the world. PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification program is intended to equip IT professionals with the knowledge and skills required to optimize the availability, reliability, and performance of IT systems.

Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
When of the following BEST completes the definition of a canary release?
A new set of features 6 released.....

- A. using a roiling wave technique
- B. first to a trial test environment
- C. to one small group after another
- D. first to a small group of users

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following is the BEST example of an SRE team that embraces full-service ownership?

- A. The team is responsible for the coding and improvement of the application.
- B. The team is accountable for coding, shipping, and improving the application.
- C. The team is accountable for the application development and performance.
- D. The team is responsible for application performance and reliability aspects.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In SRE practice, "full-service ownership" means the same team is responsible for the service across its entire lifecycle: design, development, deployment, operation, and continuous improvement. Google's Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems describes SRE as a software-engineering- focused approach to operations, where engineers are responsible not only for writing the code but also for running it in production and improving its reliability over time. This aligns with the "you build it, you run it" model, which removes the traditional wall between development and operations and makes one team accountable for the whole service.
Option D - "The team is accountable for coding, shipping, and improving the application" - best matches this concept because it explicitly includes building (coding), releasing (shipping), and iterating (improving).
Options A and B do not clearly include operational responsibility, and option C narrows the focus only to performance and reliability, omitting ownership of development and releases. Therefore, D most accurately reflects full-service ownership as described in SRE literature.
References (conceptual alignment):
* Site Reliability Engineering: How Google Runs Production Systems, Betsy Beyer et al., O'Reilly, particularly:
* Introduction & "What Is Site Reliability Engineering?"
* "Introduction to SRE at Google" and discussions of dev/ops ownership boundaries.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which of the following BEST describes the two key elements that an error budget balances?

- A. Innovation and reliability
- B. Features and benefits
- C. Time and money
- D. Risk and reward

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Error budgets represent the allowable amount of unreliability in a system. Google defines the purpose of error budgets as: "balancing the pace of innovation with the need for reliability." (SRE Book - Service Level Objectives). When the error budget is healthy, product teams can release features quickly; when it is exhausted, reliability work takes priority. This balance prevents over-investment in reliability and enables safe innovation.
Option B-innovation and reliability-is the exact phrasing used in Google's SRE literature.
Options A, C, and D do not reflect the core purpose of error budgets.
Thus, B is the correct answer.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering, Chapter: "Service Level Objectives."
The Site Reliability Workbook, Error Budget Policy discussions.

NEW QUESTION # 64
An organization has been adopting DevOps practices including Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery pipelines.
How would implementing SRE improve DevOps for this organization?

- A. DevOps engineers will be forced to become SREs
- B. Infrastructure as Code will force organizations to move to the cloud
- C. Continuous delivery pipelines will go further and extend into production
- D. Continuous delivery pipelines become redundant

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
SRE strengthens DevOps by adding reliability engineering, SLOs, error budgets, and production-focused automation. One key improvement is that the CI/CD pipeline extends safely into production using automated, tested, reliable deployment mechanisms.
The Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Release Engineering" chapter states:
"SRE complements DevOps by creating safe pathways for automated production deployments through engineering practices such as canarying, automation, and release gates." The SRE Workbook adds:
"SRE helps mature DevOps pipelines so they can operate safely in production, enabling continuous delivery to reach all the way through deployment." Why the other options are incorrect:
* B SRE makes CD more necessary, not redundant
* C SRE does not replace DevOps engineers
* D IaC does not require moving to the cloud
Thus, the correct answer is A.
References:
Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Release Engineering"
SRE Workbook, "Safe Deployments and CI/CD Integration"

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which scenario BEST illustrates the swarming concept used during incident management?

- A. An incident analyst rote escalates by assessing a consolidated list of next-level support teams and their area of expertise
- B. A mid-level support team continually monitors escalated incidents to assigned teams to ensure they are making progress
- C. A high-level specialist support team constantly reviews their incoming incident queue to respond instantly to escalations
- D. A group of specialist teams meet and review a queue of escalated incidents to determine who should work on which one

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Swarming is described in modern SRE incident management as a collaborative, multi-expert response model.

Instead of linear escalation, SRE uses: "a rapid collaboration of the right experts at the same time to resolve incidents quickly." (SRE Workbook - Effective Incident Response). Swarming pulls specialists together immediately, allowing them to jointly triage and work on issues, improving time-to-resolution and reducing handoff delays.

Option D captures this: multiple specialist teams coming together simultaneously to determine ownership and action.

Option A describes traditional tiered escalation, which SRE avoids.

Option B represents a reactive queue model, not swarming.

Option C focuses on monitoring progress, not active collaborative response.

Thus, D is correct.

References:

The Site Reliability Workbook, Chapter: "Incident Management at Google." Site Reliability Engineering, discussions on collaborative response.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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