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## **TOP DevOps-SRE Practice Test Online - Trustable Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) - Practice DevOps-SRE Test**

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The PeopleCert DevOps-SRE Certification Exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge and expertise in the field of DevOps and Site Reliability Engineering (SRE). PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) certification exam is aimed at professionals who are involved in the development, deployment, and maintenance of software applications, and who are looking to enhance their skills and expertise in the field of DevOps and SRE.

## Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

Reliability is a key pillar of digital experience monitoring and incident management.

Which of the following describes the BEST type of reliability monitoring strategy in SRE?

- A. A strategy that harnesses advanced technologies to measure, analyze, and maintain the fitness of applications
- B. A strategy that uses traditional and familiar monitoring tools rather than advanced artificial intelligence
- C. A strategy that focuses on monitoring and discovering useful patterns in the performance of all active networks
- **D. A strategy that instruments observability and provides monitoring insights across all components and layers**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SRE defines effective monitoring as comprehensive observability across all layers of a system, including latency, traffic, errors, saturation, dependencies, and infrastructure. The SRE Book states: "Monitoring must offer insight across all system components, enabling teams to rapidly detect and diagnose issues." (SRE Book

- Monitoring Distributed Systems). Observability instrumentation (logs, metrics, traces) provides the necessary depth for reliable digital experience monitoring.

Option B captures this exactly: broad observability across all components and layers.

Option A rejects modern observability practices-contradicting SRE guidance.

Option C is too narrow (network-only).

Option D focuses only on advanced technologies, not comprehensive coverage.

Thus, B is the best answer.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering, Chapter: "Monitoring Distributed Systems." The Site Reliability Workbook, Observability and Monitoring chapters.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following BEST describes the capabilities and scope of DevOps continuous monitoring?

- A. The use of multiple monitoring tools and an event management process for all applications
- **B. The combination of tools and the process for rapid incident detection and response of cloud services**
- 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: B**

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 # 47

Microservices are independent services that are developed, deployed, and maintained separately. Which of the following BEST justifies the use of this application architecture?

- A. Creating a simple, lightweight business application
- **B. Modernizing and refactoring legacy applications**
- C. Building a basic product fast, as a proof of concept
- D. Modernizing the user interface of the core system

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SRE supports microservices architecture because it improves reliability by reducing blast radius, allowing independent deployments, and enabling scalable autonomous teams. The SRE Book notes: "Microservices enable teams to independently iterate and improve reliability without the constraints of large monolithic systems." (SRE Book - Distributed Systems). One of the strongest reasons to adopt microservices is modernizing and refactoring large legacy monoliths, allowing them to be broken into independently deployable, maintainable components.

Option A is therefore the best justification.

Options B, C, and D may involve architectural choices, but they do not explain why microservices are the preferred architecture for reliability and scalability.

Thus, A is correct.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering, Chapters on Distributed Systems and Microservice Reliability Patterns.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

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

Site reliability engineering is a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to IT operations.

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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?"

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

Service Level Objectives (SLOs) are tightly related to

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



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