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Peoplecert PeopleCert DevOps Site Reliability Engineer (SRE) Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which of the following features of Puppet Labs is described as the ability locate identify, and group cloud nodes?

- A. discovery
- B. Delivery
- C. Provisioning
- D. Insight

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 75

A team has exceeded their error budget by 10% in a particular month.

Give an example of what should happen next as a consequence.

- **A. Sprint planning may only pull post-mortem action items from the backlog**
- B. The Error Budget is extended for another month to determine if this breach was an anomaly
- C. The Error Budget is reviewed to determine if it was realistic for the product or timeline
- D. The error budget is ignored in subsequent months as it is creating the wrong kind of behavior

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When a team exceeds its error budget, SRE practice requires applying error budget policies that restrict feature releases and shift focus toward reliability improvement. The idea is to prevent further degradation of user experience and ensure the service meets the agreed reliability targets.

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

"If the service exceeds its error budget, all new feature launches or risky changes are halted until reliability returns to acceptable levels. Engineering work should be directed toward addressing the causes of the budget overrun." This aligns with option A, which describes a reliability-focused response during sprint planning. Limiting sprint planning to post-mortem action items and reliability improvements is a direct application of error budget policies.

Additional guidance from the SRE Workbook:

"Error budget burn should directly influence decision-making. When the budget is exhausted, the team must focus on remediation work rather than new features." Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B Reviewing the error budget's realism can be done periodically, but it is not the immediate consequence of a breach.
- * C Extending the error budget invalidates its purpose and is discouraged.
- * D Ignoring the error budget contradicts the entire SRE model and Google's official guidance.

Therefore, A is the only correct answer.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"
SRE Workbook, "Managing Load" and "Implementing SLOs"

NEW QUESTION # 76

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

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

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 # 77

What types of outages must fit into an Error Budget?

- A. Unplanned incidents
- B. Any change approved by the CAB or decision authority
- **C. Any planned or unplanned outage**
- D. Defect fixes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

An error budget accounts for all downtime, including both planned and unplanned outages. This is a critical SRE principle: the user does not distinguish between maintenance downtime and accidental downtime - therefore, neither should the SLO nor the error budget.

The SRE Book, Chapter "Service Level Objectives," states:

"From the user's perspective, availability is simply whether the service is working or not, regardless of whether the outage was planned or unplanned." This means all downtime counts toward the error budget.

Additionally, the SRE Workbook reinforces this point:

"Error budgets must include every form of unavailability - maintenance events, configuration changes, emergency work, and unexpected incidents." This confirms that planned outages (maintenance windows) and unplanned outages (incidents) both consume error budget.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A Only includes unplanned incidents; SRE requires counting planned outages as well.
- * B Defect fixes may contribute to downtime, but "defect fixes" alone are not a downtime category.
- * D CAB approval has no bearing on whether outages count toward error budgets.

Thus, C is correct: any planned or unplanned outage must be included.

References:

Site Reliability Engineering Book, "Service Level Objectives"

SRE Workbook, "Implementing SLOs"

NEW QUESTION # 78

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

- A. The deployment of a set of integrated monitoring tools and event thresholds for infrastructure
- **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 use of multiple monitoring tools and an event management process for all applications

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 # 79

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