Spring 2022

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08 Quiz

Due Mar 28 at 11:59pm **Points** 10 **Questions** 5
Available Mar 22 at 12am - Mar 28 at 11:59pm 7 days **Time Limit** None

Submission Details:

Time:	4 minutes
Current Score:	10 out of 10
Kept Score:	10 out of 10

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	4 minutes	10 out of 10

Correct answers will be available Mar 29 at 12am - Apr 4 at 12am.

Score for this quiz: **10** out of 10
Submitted Mar 28 at 9:49pm
This attempt took 4 minutes.

Question 1 — 2 / 2 pts

Which would be a leading indicator?

- (•) Meantime between failures
- ( ) Acknowledgment response time
- ( ) System Uptime
- ( ) Customer Satisfaction Score

Meantime between failure (MTBF) is an indicator that preceeds any response activities. If you can increase the MTBF, the you are less likely to have an incident and threaten any SLO/SLA goals.

Question 2 — 2 / 2 pts

To treat infrastructure as cattle (as opposed to pets), means...

- (•) Infrastructure is consumable inventory
- ( ) Infrastructure is a long-living asset.
- ( ) There are two categories: milking and eating
- ( ) Infrastructure is one of your most prized possessions.

Question 3 — 2 / 2 pts

Which of the following is an appropriate tool for the 'VERIFY' step of the DevOps Cycle that we discussed?

- (•) CircleCI
- ( ) GitHub
- ( ) Kubernetes
- ( ) New Relice
- ( ) Docker

Verify: Build and continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) tools like Jenkins or CircleCI .

GitHub is source control (Create), Docker is a container (Package), Kubernetes is configured environment (Configure) and New Relic is a Monitoring solution.

Question 4 — 2 / 2 pts

DevOps is the combination of cultural philosophies, practices, and tools that increase an organization's ability to deliver applications and services at high velocity.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

From 081 - DevOps & SRE (Slide 12) from AWS

DevOps is the combination of cultural philosophies, practices, and tools that increases an organization's ability to deliver applications and services at high velocity: evolving and improving products at a faster pace than organizations using traditional software development and infrastructure management processes. This speed enables organizations increase and compete more effectively in the market.

Question 5 — 2 / 2 pts

Google placed a 50% cap on operational duties (e.g. tickets, on-call, manual tasks, etc.) for their SREs, so they can focus on...

- (•) To develop solutions that can repair themselves
- ( ) To cross-training on other systems
- ( ) To write scripts to do work faster
- ( ) To ponder world domination

By design, it is crucial that SRE teams are focused on engineering. Without constant engineering, operations load increases and teams will need more people just to keep pace with the workload. Eventually, a traditional ops-focused group scales linearly with service size: if the products supported by the service succeed, the operational load will grow with traffic. That means hiring more people to do the same tasks over and over again.

To avoid this fate, the team tasked with managing a service needs to code or it will drown. Therefore, Google places *a 50% cap on the aggregate "ops" work for all SREs*—tickets, on-call, manual tasks, etc. This cap ensures that the SRE team has enough time in their schedule to make the service stable and operable. This cap is an upper bound; over time, left to their own devices, the SRE team should end up with very little operational load and almost entirely engage in development tasks, because the service basically runs and repairs itself: we want systems that are *automatic*, not just *automated*. In practice, scale and new features keep SREs on their toes.

Quiz Score: **10** out of 10

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