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QUESTION 1

Which kubernetes object do deployments use behind the scenes when they need to scale pods?

A. POD

B. Deployment

C. Horizontal pod autoscaler

D. Api Scheduler

E. Replicasets

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/replicaset/

ReplicaSet

A ReplicaSet's purpose is to maintain a stable set of replica Pods running at any given time. As such, it is often used to guarantee the availability of a specified number of identical Pods.

QUESTION 2

\\'kubectl delete -n my-ns po,svc --all\\' will delete pods and services including uninitialized ones in the namespace \\'my-ns\\'

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl- commands#delete

kubectl **delete** pod,service baz foo

Delete pods and services with label name=myLabel

kubectl **delete** pods,services -l name=myLabel

Delete a pod with minimal delay

kubectl delete pod foo --now

Force delete a pod on a dead node

kubectl delete pod foo --force

Delete all pods

kubectl delete pods --all

IMPORTANT: Force deleting pods does not wait for confirmation that the pod's processes have been terminated, which can leave those processes running until the node detects the deletion and completes graceful deletion. If your processes use shared storage or talk to a remote API and depend on the name of the pod to identify themselves, force deleting those pods may result in multiple processes running on different machines using the same identification which may lead to data corruption or inconsistency. Only force delete pods when you are sure the pod is terminated, or if your application can tolerate multiple copies of the same pod running at once. Also, if you force delete pods, the scheduler may place new pods on those nodes before the node has released those resources and causing those pods to be evicted immediately.

Note that the delete command does NOT do resource version checks, so if someone submits an update to a resource right when you submit a delete, their update will be lost along with the rest of the resource.

Usage

```
$ kubectl delete ([-f FILENAME] | [-k DIRECTORY] | TYPE [(NAME | -l label | --all)])
```
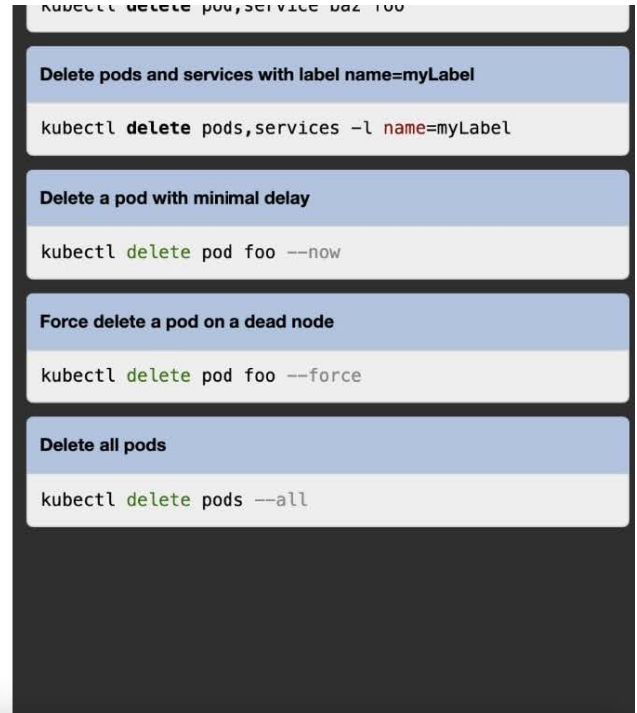
QUESTION 3

Which of the following is not a stop on the cloud native trailmap?

A. Microservices

B. CI/CD

C. Containerization

D. Software distribution

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://github.com/cncf/landscape#trail-map

QUESTION 4

You might need to run a stateless application in kubernetes, and you want to be able to scale easily and perform rolling updates. What kubernetes resource type can you use to do this

A. Dameon set

B. Replica set

C. Deployment

D. pod

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E. service

F. Stateful set

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/deployment/

Deployments

A *Deployment* provides declarative updates for Pods and ReplicaSets.

You describe a *desired state* in a Deployment, and the Deployment Controller changes the actual state to the desired state at a controlled rate. You can define Deployments to create new ReplicaSets, or to remove existing Deployments and adopt all their resources with new Deployments.

Note: Do not manage ReplicaSets owned by a Deployment. Consider opening an issue in the main Kubernetes repository if your use case is not covered below.

QUESTION 5

What is the main difference between Argo vs. Flux CD?

A. Argo is pull-based, and Flux is push-based

B. No difference; both are pull-based

C. Argo is push-based, and Flux is pull-based

D. No difference; both are push-based

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: AgroCD: https://argo-cd.readthedocs.io/en/stable/developer-guide/ci/#can-i- retrigger-thechecks-without-pushing-a-new-commit FluxCD: https://fluxcd.io/

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