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Question: 476

You need to monitor the health of your Kubernetes cluster continuously. Which tool would you use to set up monitoring and alerts?

- A. Grafana
- B. Prometheus
- C. Fluentd
- D. Calico

Answer: B

Explanation: Prometheus is widely used for monitoring and alerting in Kubernetes environments, collecting metrics and providing a robust query language.

Question: 477

The ----- service provides a way to route external traffic to services within a Kubernetes cluster.

- A. ClusterIP
- B. NodePort
- C. LoadBalancer
- D. Ingress

Answer: D

Explanation: An Ingress resource is used to manage external access to services, typically HTTP, within a Kubernetes cluster.

Question: 478

You need to define a Role that allows a user to create and delete ConfigMaps in the development namespace. What YAML snippet would you use?

- A. `apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1kind: Rolemetadata:name: configmap-editornamespace: developmentrules:apiGroups: ["*"]resources: ["configmaps"]verbs: ["create", "delete"]`
- B. `apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1kind: Rolemetadata:name: configmap-editornamespace: developmentrules:apiGroups: [""]resources: ["configmaps"]verbs: ["create", "delete"]`
- C. `apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1`
`kind: Role`

```
metadata:  
name: configmap-editor  
namespace: development  
rules:  
  apiGroups: [""]  
  resources: ["*"]  
  verbs: ["create", "delete"]  
D. apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1  
kind: Role  
metadata:  
name: configmap-editor  
namespace: development  
rules:  
  apiGroups: ["configmaps"]  
  resources: ["configmaps"]  
  verbs: ["create", "delete"]
```

Answer: B

Explanation: This YAML configuration correctly defines a Role that allows creating and deleting ConfigMaps in the development namespace.

Question: 479

You want to ensure that a Pod can only be scheduled on nodes with a specific resource available. What feature should you use?

- A. Resource Limits
- B. Resource Requests
- C. Node Affinity
- D. Node Selector

Answer: B

Explanation: Resource Requests specify the minimum amount of resources required for the Pod, influencing the scheduler to place it on a suitable node.

Question: 480

You are troubleshooting a secret that is not being correctly injected into a pod. What command would you use to check the secret's details?

- A. Both A and B
- B. `kubectl describe secret <secret-name>`
- C. `kubectl logs <pod-name>`
- D. `kubectl get secret <secret-name> -o yaml`

Answer: A

Explanation: Both commands provide detailed information about the secret, helping to diagnose issues with its injection into the pod.

Question: 481

You have a multi-node Kubernetes cluster and need to ensure that all kubelet services are running correctly. What command would you use to check the status of the kubelet service on a node?

- A. `kubectl get nodes`
- B. `systemctl status kubelet`
- C. `journalctl -u kubelet`
- D. `kubectl describe node <node-name>`

Answer: B

Explanation: The command `systemctl status kubelet` checks the status of the kubelet service directly on the node, providing insights into whether it is active and any errors that may have occurred.

Question: 482

You are configuring a dynamic provisioning for a storage class. Which parameter would you set to specify the disk type for an AWS EBS volume?

- A. `type`
- B. `volumeType`
- C. `diskType`
- D. `storageType`

Answer: B

Explanation: The `volumeType` parameter specifies the type of AWS EBS volume to be provisioned (e.g., `gp2`, `io1`).

Question: 483

You want to ensure that your control plane nodes are highly available. Which configuration should you implement?

- A. Deploy a single control plane node with a static IP
- B. Deploy multiple control plane nodes with an etcd cluster
- C. Use an external etcd cluster
- D. Use a single-node etcd instance

Answer: B

Explanation: For high availability, you should deploy multiple control plane nodes along with a

distributed etcd cluster to prevent a single point of failure.

Question: 484

To achieve high availability for the controller manager, you decide to run multiple instances. What must you ensure about the API server in this configuration?

- A. It must be run on a single node only.
- B. It must support leader election among the controller managers.
- C. No changes are needed for the API server.
- D. It must be configured to replicate its state across nodes.

Answer: B

Explanation: When running multiple instances of the controller manager, it is crucial to enable leader election to ensure that only one instance actively manages the cluster at any given time.

Question: 485

You need to ensure that your Kubernetes nodes can be automatically updated with the latest security patches. Which feature should you consider?

- A. Node Auto-Scaling
- B. Cluster Autoscaler
- C. Manual Node Management
- D. Managed Kubernetes Services

Answer: D

Explanation: Managed Kubernetes services often include automated updates for security patches, ensuring nodes are kept up to date without manual intervention.

Question: 486

You need to upgrade a Kubernetes cluster from version 1.20 to 1.22. What is the recommended upgrade path?

- A. Upgrade to 1.21 first, then to 1.22.
- B. Upgrade directly to 1.22.
- C. Upgrade to the latest patch of 1.20, then to 1.22.
- D. Upgrade to 1.19 first, then to 1.21.

Answer: A

Explanation: Kubernetes requires upgrades to be performed sequentially between minor versions. Thus, you must upgrade to 1.21 before proceeding to 1.22.

Question: 487

In a scenario where you need to configure Kubernetes with multiple etcd clusters for disaster recovery,

which of the following configurations would be ideal?

- A. All etcd clusters in the same data center.
- B. etcd clusters running on the same node as the API server.
- C. etcd clusters located in different geographical regions.
- D. A single etcd cluster with read replicas in different zones.

Answer: C

Explanation: Placing etcd clusters in different geographical regions provides redundancy and ensures data availability even if one region faces a failure.

Question: 488

You need to set up a cluster with a specific API server advertising address. What parameter should you use when initializing the cluster with kubeadm?

- A. `--advertise-address=<tip>`
- B. `--apiserver-override=<tip>`
- C. `--advertise-ip=<tip>`
- D. `--bind-address=<tip>`

Answer: A

Explanation: The `--advertise-address` parameter specifies the IP address that the kube-apiserver will advertise to the other nodes in the cluster.

Question: 489

You want to ensure that a pod cannot be scheduled on nodes with the label `env=production`. Which configuration should you use?

- A. `nodeSelector:`
`env: production`
- B. `tolerations:- key: envoperator: Equalvalue: production`
- C. `taints:`
`- key: env`
`value: production`
`effect: NoSchedule`
- D. `nodeAffinity:requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:nodeSelectorTerms:- matchExpressions:- key: envoperator: NotInvalues:- production`

Answer: D

Explanation: Using NotIn in matchExpressions for node affinity prevents the pod from being scheduled on nodes labeled with env=production.

Question: 490

What is the significance of the restartPolicy field in a Pod specification?

- A. It determines how many replicas to run.
- B. It defines the resource limits for the Pod.
- C. It specifies the node on which the Pod should run.
- D. It controls the behavior of the Pod when it fails.

Answer: D

Explanation: The restartPolicy field controls the behavior of the Pod when it fails, determining whether it should be restarted or not.

Question: 491

You are configuring a Kubernetes cluster with kubeadm and need to ensure that the API server can handle high availability. What is the minimum number of API server instances you must deploy?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

Answer: C

Explanation: To achieve high availability, you should deploy at least three instances of the API server, ensuring quorum can be maintained in etcd.

Question: 492

Which command would you use to view the permissions associated with a specific Role in a namespace?

- A. `kubectl describe role <role-name> -n <namespace>`
- B. `kubectl get role <role-name> -n <namespace>`
- C. Both A and B
- D. `kubectl auth can-i --list --as <user> -n <namespace>`

Answer: C

Explanation: Both commands provide insights into the permissions defined in a Role and how they relate to a specific user.

Question: 493

You suspect a resource leak in your cluster. What command can you use to assess resource usage across all namespaces?

- A. `kubectl top pods --all-namespaces`
- B. `kubectl get all --all-namespaces`
- C. `kubectl describe nodes`
- D. `kubectl get resourcequotas --all-namespaces`

Answer: A

Explanation: The `kubectl top pods --all-namespaces` command provides metrics about resource usage for pods, helping to identify potential leaks.

Question: 494

You are investigating a memory leak in a pod. What command would you use to check the resource usage of all containers in that pod?

- A. `kubectl get pod <pod-name> -o jsonpath='{.status.containerStatuses[*].usage}'`
- B. `kubectl top pod <pod-name>`
- C. `kubectl describe pod <pod-name>`
- D. `kubectl logs <pod-name>`

Answer: B

Explanation: The `kubectl top pod` command provides real-time metrics on CPU and memory usage for the specified pod's containers.

Question: 495

A pod is expected to communicate with a service that uses a headless configuration. Which command can you use to verify the endpoints of the service named `my-headless-service` in the default namespace?

- A. `kubectl get endpoints my-headless-service -n default`
- B. `kubectl get service my-headless-service -n default`
- C. `kubectl describe service my-headless-service -n default`
- D. `kubectl logs my-headless-service -n default`

Answer: A

Explanation: The `kubectl get endpoints` command retrieves the endpoints associated with the headless service, showing the actual pod IPs that are part of the service.

Question: 496

What command would you use to check the status of etcd in your Kubernetes cluster?

- A. etcdctl endpoint health
- B. kubectl get pods -n kube-system
- C. kubectl logs -n kube-system etcd-<node-name>
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation: Both commands provide information about the health and status of the etcd cluster, which is crucial for Kubernetes functionality.

Question: 497

The _____ is responsible for managing the lifecycle of pods and ensuring the desired state is achieved in a Kubernetes cluster.

- A. kubelet
- B. kube-proxy
- C. API server
- D. etcd

Answer: A

Explanation: The kubelet manages the lifecycle of pods on a node and communicates with the API server to report status.

Question: 498

You need to expose a service internally within the cluster using a ClusterIP service. What YAML snippet correctly defines this service for a deployment named my-app?

- A.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Servicemetadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  type: ClusterIP
selector:
  app: my-app
ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 8080
```
- B.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  type: NodePort
selector:
  app: my-app
ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 8080
```
- C.

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Service
metadata:
name: my-app
spec:
type: LoadBalancer
selector:
app: my-app
ports:
port: 80
targetPort: 8080
D. apiVersion: v1kind: Servicemetadata:name: my-appspec:type: ClusterIPselector:app: my-
appports:port: 80targetPort: 8080
```

Answer: D

Explanation: This YAML snippet correctly defines a ClusterIP service that routes traffic from port 80 to the target port 8080 of the pods labeled app=my-app.

Question: 499

Fill in the blank: The _____ component is responsible for ensuring that the state of the cluster matches the desired state defined in the deployment specifications.

Answer: Controller Manager

Explanation: The Controller Manager continuously monitors and adjusts the state of the cluster to match the desired state defined in deployments.

Question: 500

Fill in the blank: To ensure that your etcd cluster can recover from failures, you should regularly back up the etcd data using the command _____.

Answer: etcdctl snapshot save

Explanation: The etcdctl snapshot save command is used to create backups of the etcd data, which can be restored in case of failures.

Question: 501

A Kubernetes worker node, named wk8s-node-0 is in state NotReady. Investigate why this is the case, and perform any appropriate steps to bring the node to a Ready state, ensuring that any changes are made permanent.

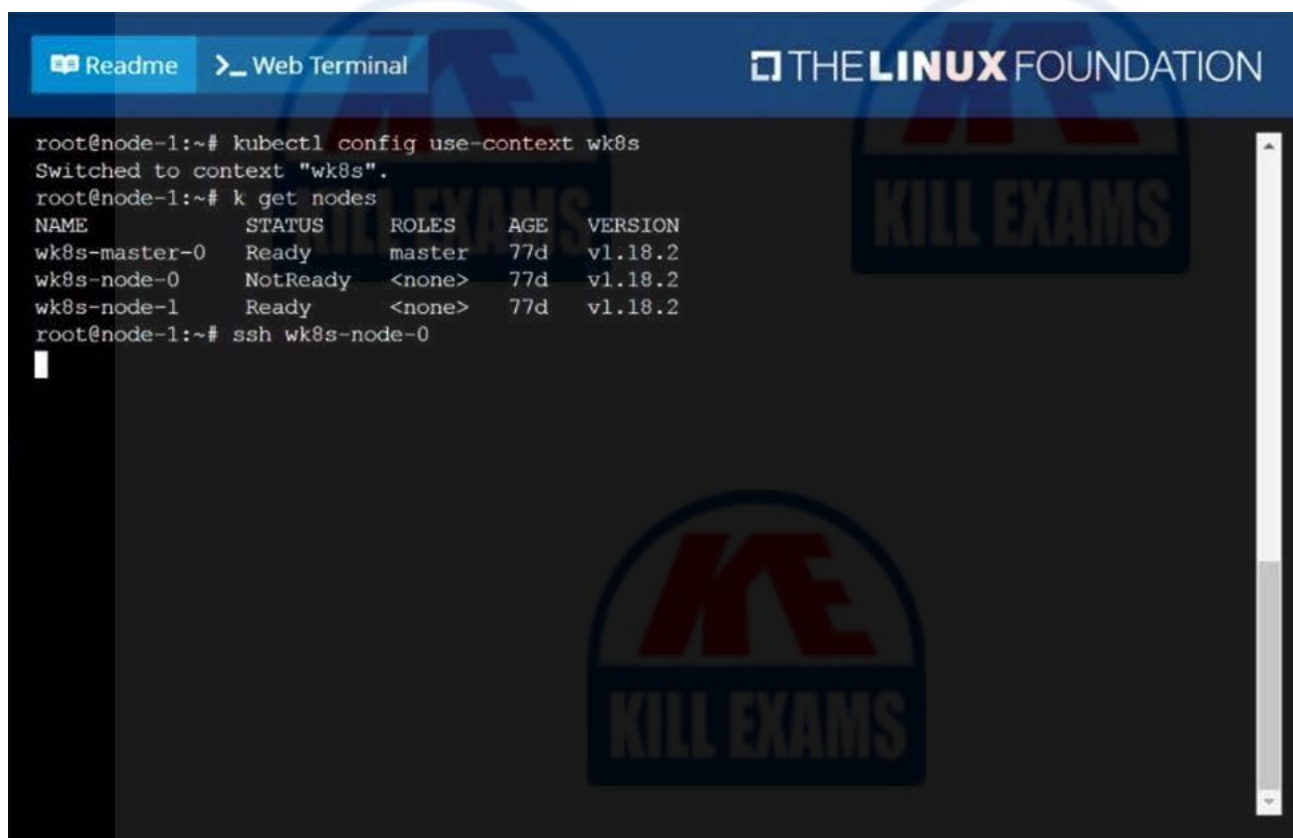
You can ssh to the failed node using:

```
[[email protected]] $ | ssh Wk8s-node-0
```

You can assume elevated privileges on the node with the following command:

```
[[email protected]] $ | sudo Ci
```

Answer: solution



The screenshot shows a web terminal interface with a dark background. At the top, there is a blue header with "Readme" and "Web Terminal" on the left, and "THE LINUX FOUNDATION" on the right. The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

```
root@node-1:~# kubectl config use-context wk8s
Switched to context "wk8s".
root@node-1:~# k get nodes
NAME           STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
wk8s-master-0  Ready     master   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-0    NotReady <none>   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-1    Ready     <none>   77d   v1.18.2
root@node-1:~# ssh wk8s-node-0
```

A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal output.

```
wk8s-node-0    NotReady    <none>    77d    v1.18.2
wk8s-node-1    Ready       <none>    77d    v1.18.2
root@node-1:~# ssh wk8s-node-0
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-1109-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

 * Are you ready for Kubernetes 1.19? It's nearly here! Try RC3 with
   sudo snap install microk8s --channel=1.19/candidate --classic

   https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.

4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

student@wk8s-node-0:~$ sudo -i
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl restart kubelet
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl enable kubelet
```

```
https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.

4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

student@wk8s-node-0:~$ sudo -i
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl restart kubelet
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl enable kubelet
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/kubelet.service to /lib/sys
temd/system/kubelet.service.
root@wk8s-node-0:~# exit
logout
student@wk8s-node-0:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.250.5.34 closed.
root@node-1:~# k get nodes
NAME          STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
wk8s-master-0  Ready    master   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-0    Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-1    Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
root@node-1:~#
```

Question: 502

CORRECT TEXT

Create a pod as follows:

Name: non-persistent-redis

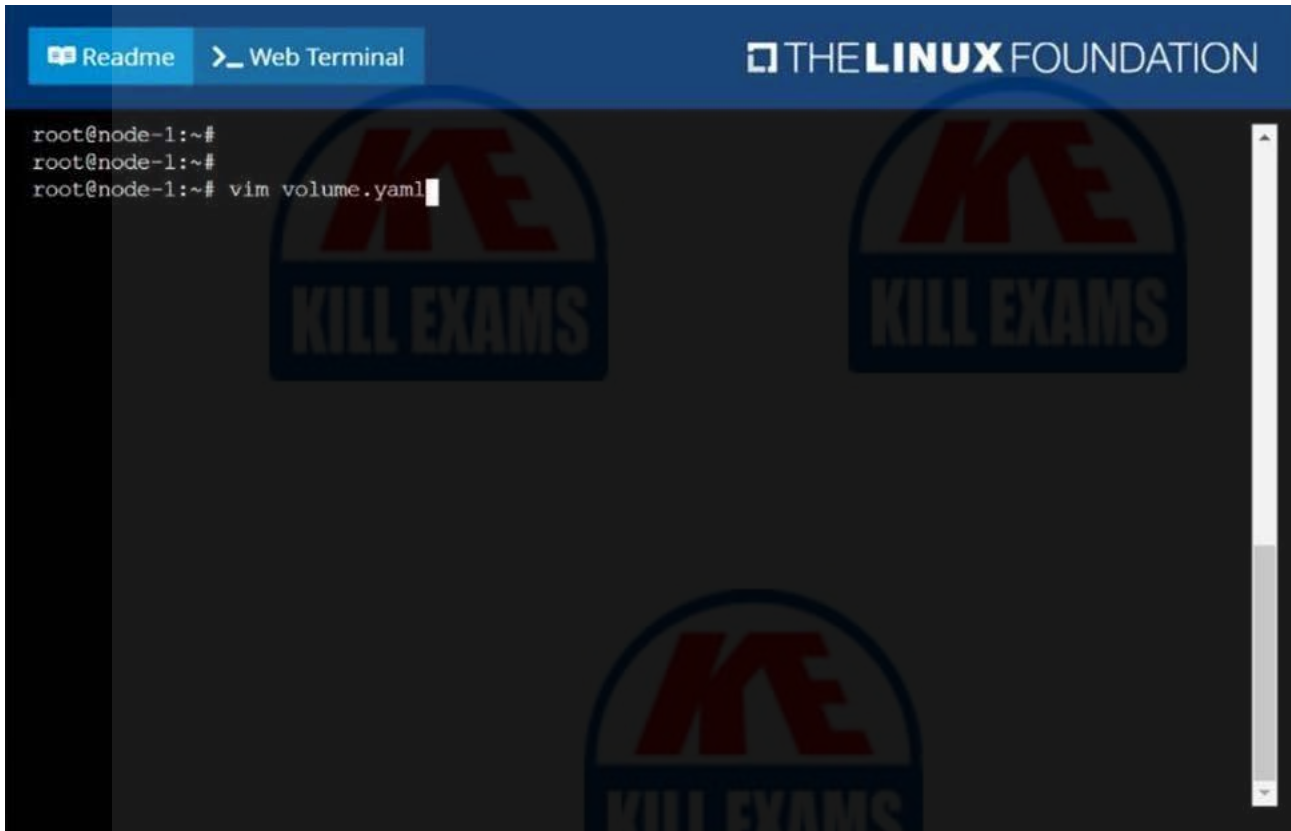
container Image: redis

Volume with name: cache-control

Mount path: /data/redis

The pod should launch in the staging namespace and the volume must not be persistent.

Answer: solution



The screenshot shows a web terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the text "THE LINUX FOUNDATION" on the right and "Readme" and "Web Terminal" on the left. The terminal content shows a root user prompt at a node-1 machine, followed by three consecutive prompts. The third prompt has the command "vim volume.yaml" entered, with a white cursor at the end of the line. The background of the terminal is watermarked with the "KILL EXAMS" logo, which consists of a stylized "KE" in a red font inside a dark blue arch, with the words "KILL EXAMS" in white below it. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal window.

```
root@node-1:~#  
root@node-1:~#  
root@node-1:~# vim volume.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: non-persistent-redis
  namespace: staging
spec:
  containers:
  - name: redis
    image: redis
    volumeMounts:
    - name: cache-control
      mountPath: /data/redis
  volumes:
  - name: cache-control
    emptyDir: {}
```

```
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
:w
```

```
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# vim volume.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f volume.yaml
pod/non-persistent-redis created
root@node-1:~# k get po -n staging
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
non-persistent-redis 1/1     Running   0           6s
root@node-1:~#
```

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