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QUESTION 1

How can persistent volume be provisioned?

A. Automatically

B. Bootstrap

C. Dynamically

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/

A *PersistentVolume* (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator or dynamically provisioned using Storage Classes. It is a resource in the cluster just like a node is a cluster resource. PVs are volume plugins like Volumes, but have a lifecycle independent of any individual Pod that uses the PV. This API object captures the details of the implementation of the storage, be that NFS, iSCSI, or a cloud-provider-specific storage system.

QUESTION 2

What is the name for a service that has no clusterIp address?

A. Headless

B. NodePort

C. ClusterIP

D. LoadBalancer

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#headless- services

Headless Services

Sometimes you don't need load-balancing and a single Service IP. In this case, you can create what are termed "headless" Services, by explicitly specifying `"None"` for the cluster IP (`.spec.clusterIP`).

You can use a headless Service to interface with other service discovery mechanisms, without being tied to Kubernetes' implementation.

For headless `Services` , a cluster IP is not allocated, kube-proxy does not handle these Services, and there is no load balancing or proxying done by the platform for them. How DNS is automatically configured depends on whether the Service has selectors defined:

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true about Pod Networking?

A. All pod requires an external DNS server to get the hostname

B. All containers in a pod get a unique IP address

C. All containers in a pod share a single IP address

D. All pod requires NAT to get a unique IP address.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/#pod-networking

Pod networking

Each Pod is assigned a unique IP address for each address family. Every container in a Pod shares the network namespace, including the IP address and network ports. Inside a Pod (and **only** then), the containers that belong to the Pod can communicate with one another using `localhost`. When containers in a Pod communicate with entities *outside the Pod*, they must coordinate how they use the shared network resources (such as ports). Within a Pod, containers share an IP address and port space, and can find each other via `localhost`. The containers in a Pod can also communicate with each other using standard inter-process communications like SystemV semaphores or POSIX shared memory. Containers in different Pods have distinct IP addresses and can not communicate by OS-level IPC without special configuration. Containers that want to interact with a container running in a different Pod can use IP networking to communicate.

Containers within the Pod see the system hostname as being the same as the configured `name` for the Pod. There's more about this in the networking section.

QUESTION 4

In Kubernetes, what is considered the primary cluster data source?

A. etcd (pronounce: esty-d)

B. api server

C. kubelet

D. scheduler

Correct Answer: A

etcd

Consistent and highly-available key value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data.

If your Kubernetes cluster uses etcd as its backing store, make sure you have a back up plan for those data.

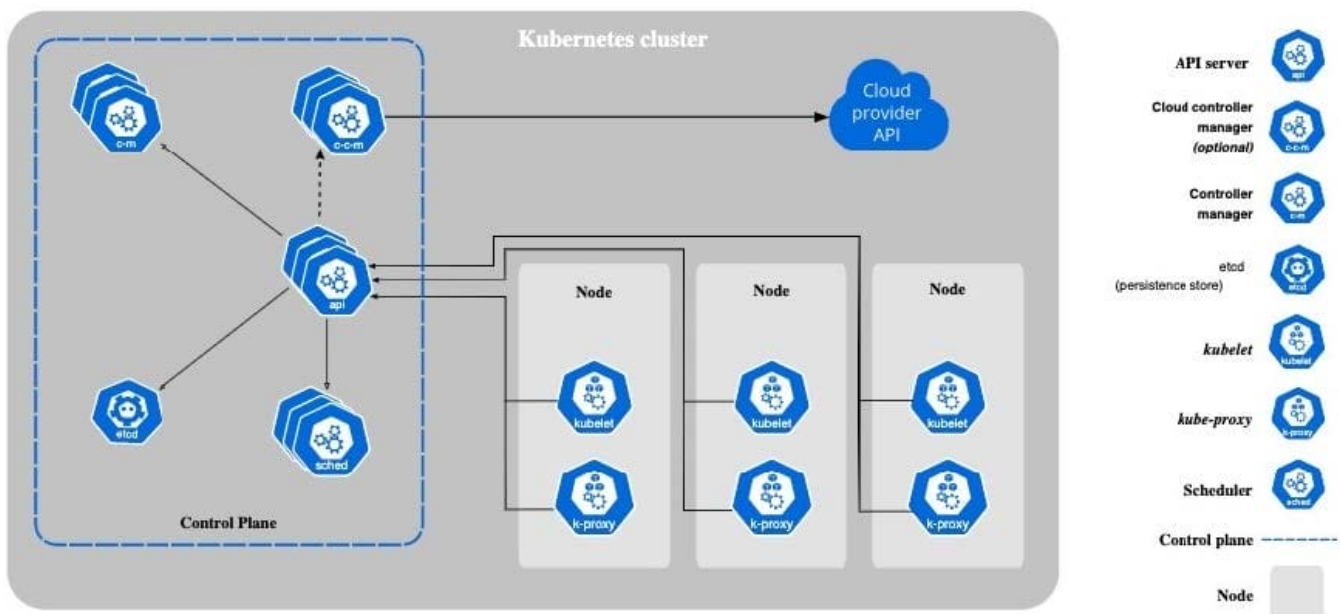You can find in-depth information about etcd in the official documentation.

QUESTION 5

What is the name of the Kubernetes agent that runs on each worker nodes?

A. kubelet

B. systemd

C. kube-proxy

D. pod

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/

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