# Question 1

What is not semantic versioning?

## Options:

**A-** 1.0.0

**B-** 2022-05-04

**C-** 1.0.0-alpha

**D-** 1.0.0-beta.2

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

https://semver.org/

RegEx SemVer at https://regex101.com/r/vkijKf/1/

# Question 2

What is a commonly used package manager for kubernetes applications?

## Options:

**A-** npm

**B-** apt

**C-** helm

**D-** kubernetes manifest

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

# Question 3

**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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

## Options:

**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

## Answer:

C

**Explanation:**

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

FluxCD: https://fluxcd.io/

# Question 4

**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

Which style of operations are preferred for kubernetes and cloud-native applications?

## Options:

**A-** Imperative

**B-** None of the above

**C-** Declarative

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/manage-kubernetes-objects/declarative-config/#trade-offs
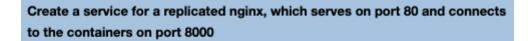
# Question 5

**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

How can you achieve cost optimization in the cloud environment?

## Options:

**A-** Use On Demand instances

**B-** Use Spot Instances

**C-** Use Reserved Instances

**D-** Use Bare Metal

**Answer:**

C

# Question 6

**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

Which command is used to expose Kubernetes service

**Options:**

**A-** kubectl expose

**B-** kubectl create

**C-** kubectl run

**Answer:**

A

**Explanation:**

**Create a service for a replicated nginx, which serves on port 80 and connects to the containers on port 8000**

```
kubectl expose rc nginx --port=80 --target-port=8000
```

# Question 7

**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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

## Options:

**A-** FALSE

**B-** TRUE

## Answer:

B

**Explanation:**

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

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)])
```

**Delete pods and service**

```
kubectl delete pods
```

**Delete a pod with minim**

```
kubectl delete pod
```

**Force delete a pod on a**

```
kubectl delete pod
```

**Delete all pods**

```
kubectl delete pods
```