



KCNA^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which access control component of Kubernetes is responsible for authorization and decides what requestor is allowed to do?

- A. Service Account
- B. Role-based access control \\RBAC\\
- C. Deployment

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authorization/>



Authorization Modes

The Kubernetes API server may authorize a request using one of several authorization modes:

- **Node** - A special-purpose authorization mode that grants permissions to kubelets based on the pods they are scheduled to run. To learn more about using the Node authorization mode, see [Node Authorization](#).
- **ABAC** - Attribute-based access control (ABAC) defines an access control paradigm whereby access rights are granted to users through the use of policies which combine attributes together. The policies can use any type of attributes (user attributes, resource attributes, object, environment attributes, etc). To learn more about using the ABAC mode, see [ABAC Mode](#).
- **RBAC** - Role-based access control (RBAC) is a method of regulating access to computer or network resources based on the roles of individual users within an enterprise. In this context, access is the ability of an individual user to perform a specific task, such as view, create, or modify a file. To learn more about using the RBAC mode, see [RBAC Mode](#)
 - When specified RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) uses the `rbac.authorization.k8s.io` API group to drive authorization decisions, allowing admins to dynamically configure permission policies through the Kubernetes API.
 - To enable RBAC, start the apiserver with `--authorization-mode=RBAC`.

QUESTION 2

What command can you use to get documentation about a resource type from the command line?

- A. `kubectl api-resources`
- B. `kubectl explain`
- C. `kubectl get`
- D. `kubeadm get-resource`

Correct Answer: B



Explanation: [https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubect/kubectl- commands#explain](https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubect/kubectl-commands#explain)

explain

Get the documentation of the resource and its fields

```
kubectl explain pods
```

Get the documentation of a specific field of a resource

```
kubectl explain pods.spec.containers
```

List the fields for supported resources.

This command describes the fields associated with each supported API resource. Fields are identified via a simple JSONPath identifier:

```
<type>.<fieldName>[.<fieldName>]
```

Add the --recursive flag to display all of the fields at once without descriptions. Information about each field is retrieved from the server in OpenAPI format.

Use "kubectl api-resources" for a complete list of supported resources.

Usage

```
$ kubectl explain RESOURCE
```

QUESTION 3

The Kubernetes API provides an interface for storing objects. Which of the following describes the type of objects stored by the Kubernetes API?

- A. Containers
- B. REST
- C. YAML
- D. ETCD



Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Kubernetes objects are RESTful objects.

QUESTION 4

The three typical opentelemetry data is?

- A. Metrics
- B. Traces
- C. Logs
- D. All of the options

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <https://opentelemetry.io/docs/concepts/data-sources/>

What is OpenTelemetry?

OpenTelemetry is a set of APIs, SDKs, tooling and integrations that are designed for the creation and management of *telemetry data* such as traces, metrics, and logs. The project provides a vendor-agnostic implementation that can be configured to send telemetry data to the backend(s) of your choice. It supports a variety of popular open-source projects including Jaeger and Prometheus.

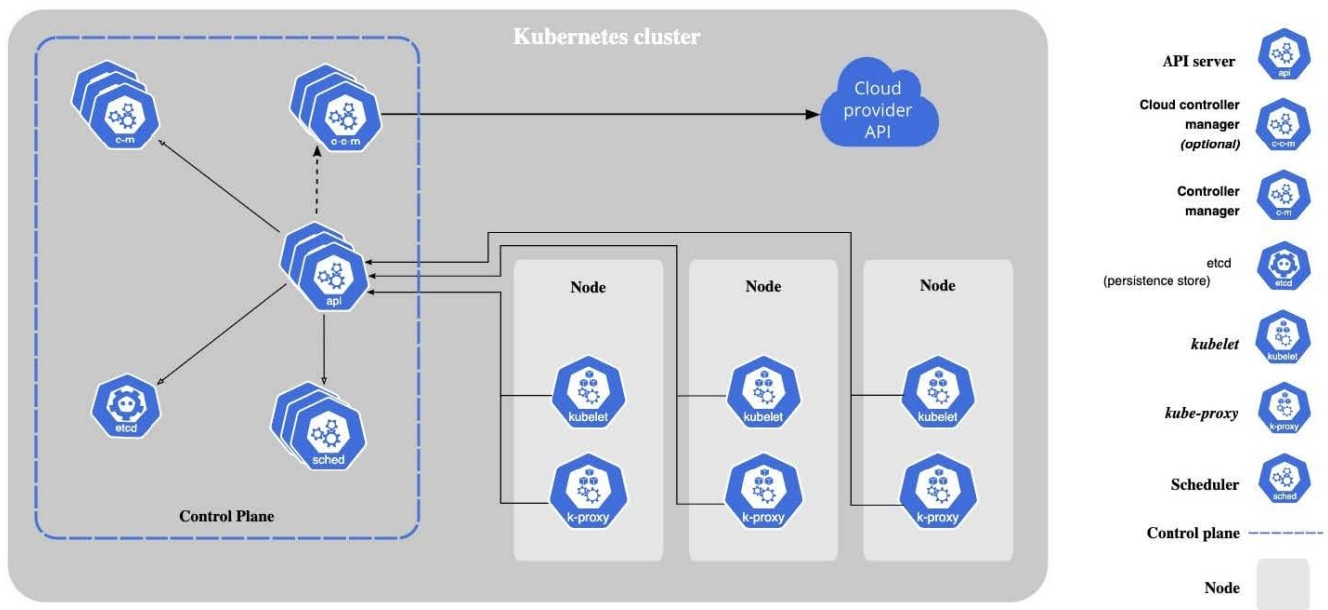
QUESTION 5

Which of the following components is part of the Kubernetes control panel

- A. kubectl
- B. kube-proxy
- C. Service Mesh
- D. kubelet
- E. Cloud control manager

Correct Answer: E

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



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