Practice Quiz: The Building Blocks of Configuration Management

TOTAL POINTS 5

1. How is a declarative language different from a procedural language? 1 point

- (•) A declarative language defines the goal; a procedural language defines the steps to achieve a goal.
- ( ) Declarative languages are object-based; procedural languages aren't.
- ( ) Declarative languages aren't stateless; procedural languages are stateless.
- ( ) A declarative language defines each step required to reach the goal state.

2. Puppet facts are stored in hashes. If we wanted to use a conditional statement to perform a specific action based on a fact value, what symbol must precede the facts variable for the Puppet DSL to recognize it? 1 point

- ( ) @
- ( ) #
- (•) $
- ( ) &

3. What does it mean that Puppet is stateless? 1 point

- ( ) Puppet retains information between uses.
- ( ) An action can be performed repeatedly without changing the system after the first run.
- (•) There is no state being kept between runs of the agent.
- ( ) Actions are taken only when they are necessary to achieve a goal.

4. What does the "test and repair" paradigm mean in practice? 1 point

- ( ) There is no state being kept between runs of the agent.
- ( ) We should plan to repeatedly fix issues.
- ( ) We need to test before and after implementing a fix.
- (•) We should only take actions when testing determines they need to be done to reach the requested state

5. Where, in Puppet syntax, are the attributes of a resource found? 1 point

- (•) Inside the curly braces after the resource type
- ( ) In brackets after the if statement
- ( ) After ensure =>
- ( ) After the dollar sign ($)

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