

1. What strategy was Red Hat OpenShift designed for?

- ☐ A private cloud strategy.
- ☐ A public cloud strategy
- ☐ An on-premises strategy.
- ☒ A hybrid-cloud strategy.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Red Hat OpenShift is an enterprise-ready Kubernetes container platform built for a hybrid cloud strategy.

2. Which three statements are true?

- ☐ The oc and kubectl binary offer different capabilities.
- ☒ The oc lets you manage projects during restricted bandwidth or availability of the web console.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The oc lets users work directly with source code, script OpenShift operations, and manage projects during restricted bandwidth and availability of the web console.

- ☒ The oc lets you script OpenShift operations.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The oc lets users work directly with source code, script OpenShift operations, and manage projects during restricted bandwidth and availability of the web console.

- ☒ The oc lets you work directly with project source code using command script.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The oc lets users work directly with source code, script OpenShift operations, and manage projects during restricted bandwidth and availability of the web console.

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3. What are three added features that OpenShift provides?

☒ Good networking solutions out of the box

☒ **Correct**

Correct! OpenShift provides good networking solutions out of the box while Kubernetes provides third-party plugins when networking solutions are unavailable.

☐ More flexible

☒ Better management through image streams

☒ **Correct**

Correct! OpenShift image streams provide better management while Kubernetes container image management is not easy.

☒ Better user experience

☒ **Correct**

Correct! OpenShift provides a good user experience while Kubernetes requires extra tools for a better user experience.

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4. What are the three Build triggers used in OpenShift?

☒ Configuration change

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The configuration change trigger automates a build when you create a new BuildConfig.

☒ Image change

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The image change trigger automates a Build when a new version of an image is available. It is useful for keeping base images up to date.

☒ Webhook

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The GitHub webhook trigger allows you to trigger a new Build by sending requests to an OpenShift Container Platform API endpoint. Additionally, generic webhooks are also supported.

☐ ImageStream

5. What are the two features of an ImageStream?

☒ Provides a trigger capability when a new version of an image is available

✓ **Correct**

Correct! ImageStreams include a trigger capability that invokes Builds and deployments when a new version of an image is available.

☐ Stores images

☒ Creates and updates container images

✓ **Correct**

Correct! An ImageStream points to images stored in different registries.

☐ Provides content for Builds

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6. What three processes are performed by the Operator Framework tool set?

☒ Package

☒ **Correct**

Correct! The Package is an open source tool set that covers coding, testing, delivery, and Operator updates.

☒ Coding

☒ **Correct**

Correct! The Operate Framework is an open source tool set that covers coding, testing, delivery, and Operator updates.

☐ Building

☒ Testing

☒ **Correct**

Correct! The Operate Framework is an open source tool set that covers coding, testing, delivery, and Operator updates.

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7. What are the three features of Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs)?

☒ Extend Kubernetes functionality

☒ **Correct**

Correct! CRDs extend Kubernetes functionality beyond built-in resources like Deployments and Pods.

☒ Make Kubernetes API more modular

☒ **Correct**

Correct! CRDs make the Kubernetes API more modular and flexible.

☐ Control the install, upgrade, and role-based access control (RBAC) of Operators in a cluster

☒ Can be engaged with kubectl

☒ **Correct**

Correct! Once installed, CRD objects are accessible using kubectl, similar to pods and other resources.

8. What packages, deploys, and manages native apps in Kubernetes?

☐ A ReplicaSet

☒ An Operator

☐ A Deployment

☐ A Container

☒ **Correct**

Correct! Operators package, deploy, and manage (repeatable installation and upgrades) native apps in Kubernetes, automate other tasks, and ensure all relevant components are included.

9. In Istio, what handles communication between services?

- ☒ The data plane
- ☐ Environmental changes
- ☐ The control plane
- ☐ The proxy server

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The main components in Istio are the control plane and the data plane. The control plane takes the desired configuration and dynamically programs and updates the proxy servers as the environment changes. The data plane handles communication between services.

10. What provides traffic management to control the flow of traffic between Services?

- ☐ Kubectl
- ☐ An autoscaler
- ☐ A container
- ☒ A service mesh

✓ **Correct**

Correct! A service mesh provides security to encrypt traffic between services.