1. How do you create a ReplicaSet from scratch?

   ○ Use the 'get pods' command.

   ○ Use the 'scale' command to scale the deployment.

   ○ Apply a JSON file that includes the number of desired replicas.

   ⦿ Apply a YAML file with the 'kind' attribute set to 'ReplicaSet'.

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! To create a ReplicaSet from scratch, apply a YAML file with the 'kind' attribute set to 'ReplicaSet'.

2. What Kubernetes object adds or deletes pods for scaling and redundancy?

   ⦿ A ReplicaSet

   ○ A Secret

   ○ A DaemonSet

   ○ A Config Map

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! A ReplicaSet ensures the right number of pods are always up and running.

3. Which Kubernetes autoscaler type scales the Cluster?

   ○ You cannot autoscale a Kubernetes Cluster.

   ○ Vertical Pod Autoscaler (VPA)

   ⦿ Cluster Autoscaler (CA)

   ○ Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA)

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! The Cluster Autoscaler (CA) scales the Cluster in Kubernetes.

4. How do you prepare your application to enable rolling updates?

○ Set the maxSurge to 50%.

○ Set the maxSurge to 100%.

○ Use autoscaling.

⦿ Add liveness and readiness probes to deployments.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Add liveness and readiness probes to deployments to enable rolling updates for an application.

6. What does a ConfigMap do?

○ Provides sensitive information to your application

○ Mounts a file using the volumes plugin

○ Verifies that a Secret was created

◉ Provides variables for your application

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! You can use a ConfigMap to provide variables for your application.

7. What are three ways to create a ConfigMap?

☑ By providing a ConfigMap YAML descriptor file

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! A ConfigMap is created using string literals, using an existing property or 'key' = 'value' file, or by providing a ConfigMap YAML descriptor file.

☑ By using string literals

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! A ConfigMap is created using string literals, using an existing property or 'key' = 'value' file, or by providing a ConfigMap YAML descriptor file.

☐ By adding another environment to the deployment descriptor

☑ By using an existing property or 'key' = 'value' file

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! A ConfigMap is created using string literals, using an existing property or 'key' = 'value' file, or by providing a ConfigMap YAML descriptor file.

8. What are three ways to create a Secret?

☐ By providing a ConfigMap YAML descriptor file

☑ By using a string literal

> ⊘ **Correct**
> Correct! You create a Secret by using a string literal, by using environment variables, or by using volume mounts.

☑ By using environment variables

> ⊘ **Correct**
> Correct! You create a Secret by using a string literal, by using environment variables, or by using volume mounts.

☑ By using volume mounts

> ⊘ **Correct**
> Correct! You create a Secret by using a string literal, by using environment variables, or by using volume mounts.

10. What are the three required steps to bind the IBM Cloud Service to your Cluster?

☑ Provision an instance of the Service.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The required steps to bind an IBM Cloud Service to your Cluster are: Provision an instance of the service, Bind the Service to your Cluster to create credentials, Store the credentials, and Configure your app to access the credentials.

☐ Erase the credential configuration file after credential setup.

☑ Configure your app to access the credentials.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The required steps to bind an IBM Cloud Service to your Cluster are: Provision an instance of the service, Bind the Service to your Cluster to create credentials, Store the credentials, and Configure your app to access the credentials.

☑ Bind the Service to your Cluster to create credentials.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The required steps to bind an IBM Cloud Service to your Cluster are: Provision an instance of the service, Bind the Service to your Cluster to create credentials, Store the credentials, and Configure your app to access the credentials.