A Puppet agent inspects /etc/conf.d, determines the OS to be Gentoo Linux, then activates the Portage package

manager. What is the provider in this scenario?

a) /etc/conf.d

b) Portage

c) Gentoo Linux

d) The Puppet agent

What is the benefit of grouping resources into classes when using Puppet?

a) Providers can be specified

b) Configuration management is simplified

c) The title is changeable

d) Packages are not required

What defines which provider will be used for a particular resource? 1/1 point

a) Puppet assigns providers based on the resource type and data collected from the system.

b) A menu allows you to choose providers on a case-by-case basis.

c) The user is required ta define providers in a config file.

d) Puppet uses an Internet database to decide which provider to use.

In Puppets file resource type, which attribute overwrites content that already exists?

a) Purge

b) Overwrite

c) Replace

d) Save

How is a declarative language different from a procedural language?

a) A declarative language defines the goal; a procedural language defines the steps to achieve a goal.

b) Declarative languages are object-based; procedural languages aren't.

c) Declarative languages aren't stateless; procedural languages are stateless.

d) A declarative language defines each step required to reach the goal state.

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?

a) @

b) #

c) $

d) &

What does it mean that Puppet is stateless?

a) Puppet retains information between uses.

b) An action can be performed repeatedly without changing the system after the first run.

c) There is no state being kept between runs of the agent.

d) Actions are taken only when they are necessary to achieve a goal.

What does the "test and repair" paradigm mean in practice?

a) There is no state being kept between runs of the agent.

b) We should plan to repeatedly fix Issues.

c) We need to test before and after implementing a fix.

d) We should only take actions when testing determines they need to be done to reach the requested state

Where, in Puppet syntax, are the attributes of a resource found?

a) Inside the curly braces after the resource type

b) In brackets after the if statement

c) After ensure =>

d) After the dollar sign ($)

Puppet evaluates all functions, conditional, and variables for each individual system, and generates a list of rules for that specific system. What are these individual lists of rules called?

a) Manifests

b) Dictionaries

c) Catalogs

d) Modules

After we install new modules that were made and shared by others, which folder in the module's directory will contain (EEREth new functions and facts?

a) files

b) manifests

c) lib

d) Templates

What file extension do manifest files use?

a) .cfg

b) .exe

c) .pp

d) .man

What is contained in the metadata, json file of a Puppet module?

a) Manifest files

b) Additional data about the module

c) Configuration Information

d) Pre-processed data

What does Puppet syntax dictate we do when referring to another resource attribute?

a) Enter the package title before curly braces

b) Follow the attribute with a semicolon

c) Capitalize the attribute

d) Type the attribute in lowercase

When defining nodes, how do we identify a specific node that we want to set rules for?

a) By using the machine's MAC address

b) By spedfying the node's Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNSs)

c) User-defined names

d) Using XML tags

When a Puppet agent evaluates the state of each component in the manifest, it uses gathered facts about the system to decide which rules to apply. What tool can these facts be "plugged inte" in order to simplify management of the content of our Puppet configuration files?

a) Node definitions

b) Certificates

c) Templates

d) Modules

What does FQDN stand for, and what is t?

a) Feedback Query Download Noise, which Is extraneous data in feedback queries

b) Far Quantum Data Node, which is a server node utilizing quantum entanglement

c) Fairly Quantized Directory Network, which is a network consisting of equitable counted folders

d) Fully Qualified Domain Name, which is the full address for a node

What type of cryptographic security framework does Puppet use to authenticate individual nodes?

a) Single Sign On (S50)

b) Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

c) Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

d) Token authentication

What Is the first thing that happens after a node connects to the Puppet master for the first time?

a) The node identifies an open port,

b) The Puppet-master requests third-party authentication,

c) The node requests a certificate

d) The user can immediately add modules.

Which configuration file on a Puppet Agent specifies the Puppet Master's address?

a) /etc/puppet/puppet.conf

b) /etc/hosts

c) /etc/ssh/sshd_config

d) /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Answer: a

What is Advanced Puppet:

Question: In advanced Puppet, what is the purpose of using "Hiera" for data separation?

a) To store Puppet manifests

b) To keep sensitive data secure

c) To configure Puppet modules

d) To manage SSL certificates

Answer: b) To keep sensitive data secure

Operations Used in Puppet:

Question: When using Puppet, which operation ensures that the desired state of a resource is maintained?

a) Inspection

b) Execution

c) Compilation

d) Realization

Answer: b) Execution

Puppet on Command Line:

Question: What command can you use to apply a Puppet manifest from the command line?

a) puppet validate

b) puppet apply

c) puppet run

d) puppet execute

Answer: b) puppet apply

Managing Resources with the Puppet Apply Command:

Question: When using the puppet apply command, what does the -e flag allow you to do?

a) Specify the Puppet Master's address

b) Execute Puppet code directly from the command line

c) Enable debugging mode

d) Import external facts

Answer: b) Execute Puppet code directly from the command line

Puppet Manifests:

Question: In Puppet, what is a manifest?

a) A Puppet function
b) A custom resource type
c) A file that defines resource configurations
d) A type of SSL certificate

Answer: c) A file that defines resource configurations

Puppet Configuration:

Question: In Puppet, which configuration file is commonly used to specify the Puppet Master's settings?

a) puppet.conf
b) hiera.yaml
c) site.pp
d) manifests.pp

Answer: a) puppet.conf

Managing Packages in Puppet:

Question: Which Puppet resource type is typically used to manage package installations?

a) file

b) user

c) package

d) service

Answer: c) package

Puppet Module:

Question: What is the primary purpose of a Puppet module?

a) To execute custom scripts

b) To define Puppet classes

c) To store Puppet manifests

d) To encapsulate and share Puppet code

Answer: d) To encapsulate and share Puppet code

Monitoring Web Server:

Question: In Puppet, which tool is commonly used for monitoring web servers?

a) Nagios

b) PuppetDB

c) Hiera

d) Puppet Bolt

Answer: a) Nagios

Load Balancing the Cluster:

Question: What is the primary goal of load balancing in a cluster?

a) To distribute network traffic evenly among cluster nodes

b) To configure Puppet modules

c) To compile Puppet manifests

d) To manage SSL certificates

Answer: a) To distribute network traffic evenly among cluster nodes

Scaling Up the Puppet Environment:

Question: When scaling a Puppet environment, what is "horizontal scaling"?

a) Increasing the processing power of a single Puppet Master

b) Adding more Puppet Masters to the environment

c) Increasing the memory of a Puppet Agent

d) Managing Puppet modules

Answer: b) Adding more Puppet Masters to the environment

Connecting Puppet Agent with Puppet Master:

Question: How does a Puppet Agent communicate with the Puppet Master?

a) Using direct Ethernet connections

b) Via email notifications

c) Over HTTP using REST API

d) Through SSH connections

Answer: c) Over HTTP using REST API

Making the Configuration Dynamic:

Question: What is the primary goal of making Puppet configurations dynamic?

a) To reduce the number of Puppet modules

b) To automate configuration updates based on changing conditions

c) To optimize database queries

d) To create custom Puppet classes

Answer: b) To automate configuration updates based on changing conditions

Extending Puppet:

Question: In Puppet, what are "custom types and providers" used for?

a) To create custom Puppet classes

b) To manage SSL certificates

c) To extend Puppet's built-in resource types

d) To define external facts

Answer: c) To extend Puppet's built-in resource types

Puppet Classes:

Question: What is a Puppet class?

a) A type of SSL certificate

b) A module for managing network connections

c) A unit of configuration that can be included in Puppet manifests

d) A Puppet function

Answer: c) A unit of configuration that can be included in Puppet manifests

Puppet Function:

Question: What are Puppet functions used for?

a) To manage SSL certificates

b) To define custom resource types

c) To perform calculations and data transformations in Puppet code

d) To create custom Puppet classes

Answer: c) To perform calculations and data transformations in Puppet code

Puppet Custom Functions:

Question: What is a Puppet custom function?

a) A user-defined function for custom logic in Puppet code

b) A type of SSL certificate

c) A Puppet class for custom modules

d) A function provided by Puppet Labs for custom configurations

Answer: a) A user-defined function for custom logic in Puppet code

Continuous Monitoring: What is Continuous Monitoring:

Question: What is Continuous Monitoring in IT operations?

a) Periodic monitoring at fixed intervals

b) Monitoring that runs continuously to detect issues in real-time

c) Monitoring that occurs only during business hours

d) Manual monitoring conducted by IT administrators

Answer: b) Monitoring that runs continuously to detect issues in real-time

What is Nagios:

Question: What is Nagios?

a) A popular video game

b) An open-source monitoring and alerting system

c) A database management tool

d) A programming language

Answer: b) An open-source monitoring and alerting system

Why Nagios:

Question: Why is Nagios commonly used for monitoring IT infrastructure?

a) Because it's a proprietary, closed-source tool

b) Because it's a lightweight web browser

c) Because it provides real-time monitoring and alerting capabilities

d) Because it's primarily used for software development

Answer: c) Because it provides real-time monitoring and alerting capabilities

Nagios Architecture:

Question: In Nagios, what is the primary role of the Nagios Core component?

a) To generate reports

b) To provide a web-based interface

c) To perform actual monitoring and alerting

d) To manage configuration files

Answer: c) To perform actual monitoring and alerting

Introducing Plugins:

Question: What are Nagios plugins?

a) Add-ons for web browsers

b) Small programs that perform specific monitoring tasks

c) Hardware components of a monitoring system

d) Data visualization tools

Answer: b) Small programs that perform specific monitoring tasks

Benefits of Monitoring:

Question: What is one of the benefits of continuous monitoring with Nagios?

a) Reduced system downtime

b) Limited scalability

c) Manual alerting

d) Minimal configuration

Answer: a) Reduced system downtime

Main Features:

Question: Which of the following is a main feature of Nagios?

a) Virtual reality simulation

b) Real-time stock market data

c) Customizable alerting and reporting

d) Video streaming

Answer: c) Customizable alerting and reporting

Soft and Hard States:

Question: In Nagios, what does a "soft" state indicate?

a) A problem has been acknowledged but not yet resolved

b) A problem has been resolved

c) A problem is in a critical state

d) A problem is in a passive state

Answer: a) A problem has been acknowledged but not yet resolved

Installing Nagios: Installing Nagios using Package Managers: Installation with apt-get/dpkg:

Question: Which package management system is commonly used for installing Nagios on Debian-based systems?

a) apt-get/dpkg

b) yum/rpm

c) pip

d) brew

Answer: a) apt-get/dpkg

yum/rpm:

Question: Which package management system is commonly used for installing Nagios on Red Hat-based systems?

a) apt-get/dpkg

b) yum/rpm

c) pip

d) brew

Answer: b) yum/rpm

Installing Prerequisites:

Question: Before installing Nagios, what are some typical prerequisites that need to be installed?

a) A web browser and a text editor

b) A graphics card and monitor

c) A printer and scanner

d) Apache web server, PHP, and GCC

Answer: d) Apache web server, PHP, and GCC

Compiling and installing Nagios:

Question: In some cases, what might be required after downloading the Nagios source code?

a) Taking a coffee break

b) Running the make and make install commands

c) Uninstalling the operating system

d) Checking social media

Answer: b) Running the make and make install commands

Setting up web server:

Question: Which web server is often used in conjunction with Nagios?

a) Internet Explorer

b) Apache

c) Firefox

d) Chrome

Answer: b) Apache

Commands:

Question: In Nagios, what are "commands" used for?

a) Creating virtual machines

b) Executing checks and notifications

c) Sending emails

d) Browsing websites

Answer: b) Executing checks and notifications

Objects:

Question: In Nagios, what are "objects"?

a) Physical items

b) JavaScript files

c) Configuration elements such as hosts, services, and contacts

d) Software applications

Answer: c) Configuration elements such as hosts, services, and contacts