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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Developer 2021 Associate

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QUESTION 1

You created a pod called "nginx" and its state is set to Pending. Which command can you run to see the reason why the "nginx" pod is in the pending state?

A. kubect2 logs pod nginx

B. kubect2 describe pod nginx

C. kubect2 get pod nginx

D. Through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console

Correct Answer: B

Debugging Pods

The first step in debugging a pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the pod and recent events

with the following command:

kubectl describe pods ${POD_NAME}

Look at the state of the containers in the pod. Are they all Running? Have there been recent restarts?

Continue debugging depending on the state of the pods.

My pod stays pending

If a pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is because

there are insufficient resources of one type or another that prevent scheduling. Look at the output of the kubectl describe ... command above. There should be messages from the scheduler about why it can not schedule your pod. https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-pod-replication-controller/

QUESTION 2

How can you find details of the tolerations field for the sample YAML file below?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
      name: busybox
      namespace: default
spec:
      containers:
      - image: busybox
      command:
      - sleep
      - "3600"
      imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      name: busybox
      restartPolicy: Always
      tolerations:
      ...
```

A. kubectl list pod.spec.tolerations

B. kubectl explain pod.spec.tolerations

C. kubectl describe pod.spec tolerations

D. kubectl get pod.spec.tolerations

Correct Answer: B

kubectl explain to List the fields for supported resources

https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#explain

QUESTION 3

You have two microservices, A and B running in production. Service A relies on APIs from service B. You want to test changes to service A without deploying all of its dependencies, which includes service B.

Which approach should you take to test service A?

A. Test against production APIs.

B. Test using API mocks.

C. There is no need to explicitly test APIs.

D. Test the APIs in private environments.

Correct Answer: B

Testing using API mocks Developers are frequently tasked with writing code that integrates with other system components via APIs. Unfortunately, it might not always be desirable or even possible to actually access those systems

during development. There could be security, performance or maintenance issues that make them unavailable ? or they might simply not have been developed yet. This is where mocking comes in: instead of developing code with actual external dependencies in place, a mock of those dependencies is created and used instead. Depending on your development needs this mock is made "intelligent" enough to allow you to make the calls you need and get similar results back as you would from the actual component, thus enabling development to move forward without being hindered by eventual unavailability of external systems you depend on

QUESTION 4

You are tasked with developing an application that requires the use of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)

APIs to POST messages to a stream in the OCI Streaming service.

Which statement is incorrect?

A. The request must include an authorization signing string including (but not limited to) x-contentsha256, content-type, and content-length headers.

B. The Content-Type header must be Set to application/j son

C. An HTTP 401 will be returned if the client\\'s clock is skewed more than 5 minutes from the server\\'s.

D. The request does not require an Authorization header.

Correct Answer: A

Emits messages to a stream. There\\'s no limit to the number of messages in a request, but the total size of a message or request must be 1 MiB or less. The service calculates the partition ID from the message key and stores messages that share a key on the same partition. If a message does not contain a key or if the key is null, the service generates a message key for you. The partition ID cannot be passed as a parameter. POST /20180418/streams//messages Host: streaming-api.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com { "messages": { { "key": null, "value": "VGhlIHF1aWNrIGJyb3duIGZveCBqdW1wZWQgb3ZlciB0aGUgbGF6eSBkb2cu" }, { "key": null, "value": "UGFjayBteSBib3ggd2l0aCBmaXZlIGRvemVuIGxpcXVvciBqdWdzLg==" } } } https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/api/#/en/streaming/20180418/Message/PutMessages

QUESTION 5

In the sample Kubernetes manifest file below, what annotations should you add to create a private load balancer In oracle Cloud infrastructure Container Engine for Kubermetes?

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
    name: my-nginx-svc
    labels:
        app: nginx
    annotations:
            <Fill in>
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
      - port: 80
  selector:
        app: nginx


apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-nginx-svc
  labels:
        app: nginx
  annotations:
      <Fill in>

spec:
    type: LoadBalancer
    ports:
    -     port: 80
    selector:
     app: nginx
```

A. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-private:"true"

B. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-private: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"

C. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true"

D. service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaa....vdfw"

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengcreatingloadbalancer.htm?
TocPath=Services%7CExample%2 0Network%20Resource%20Configuration%7CUpgrading%20the%
20Version%20of%20Kubernetes%2 0Running%20on%20a%20Master%20Node%7C_____2 Creating Internal Load
Balancers in Public and Private Subnets You can create Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancers to control access to

services running on a cluster: When you create a \\'custom\\' cluster, you select an existing VCN that contains the network resources to be used by the new cluster. If you want to use load balancers to control traffic into the VCN, you select existing public or private subnets in that VCN to host the load balancers. When you create a \\'quick cluster\\', the VCN that\\'s automatically created contains a public regional subnet to host a load balancer. If you want to host load balancers in private subnets, you can add private subnets to the VCN later.

Alternatively, you can create an internal load balancer service in a cluster to enable other programs running in the same VCN as the cluster to access services in the cluster. You can host internal load balancers in public subnets and private subnets. To create an internal load balancer hosted on a public subnet, add the following annotation in the metadata section of the manifest file: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" To create an internal load balancer hosted on a private subnet, add both following annotations in the metadata section of the manifest file: service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal: "true" service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancersubnet1: "ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaaa....vdfw" where ocid1.subnet.oc1..aaaaaa....vdfw is the OCID of the private subnet.