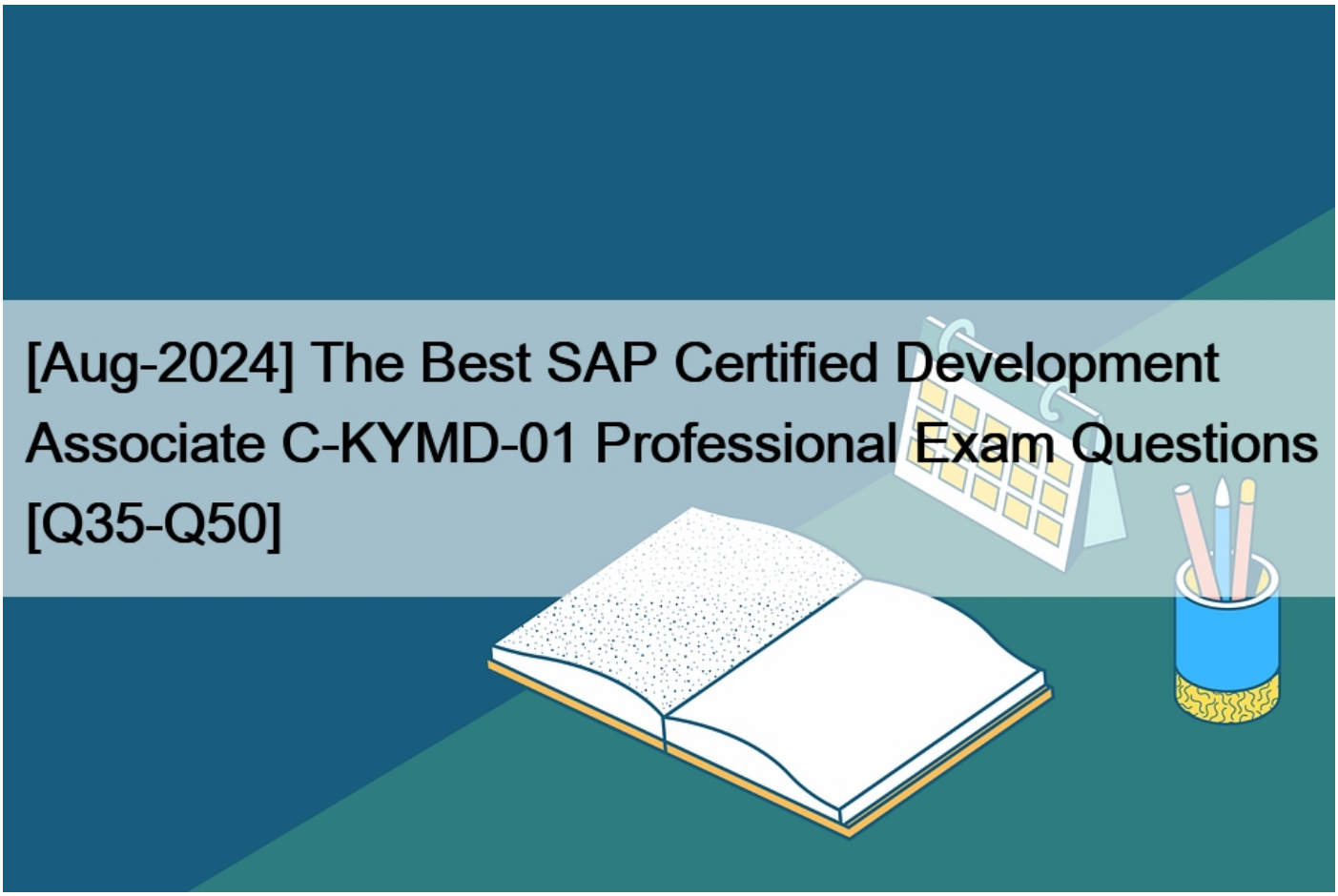
[Aug-2024 The Best SAP Certified Development Associate C-KYMD-01 Professional Exam Questions [Q35-Q50



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NO.35 Why is a headless service type recommended for StatefulSets in Kubernetes?
* StatefulSets require a load balancer with a single IP address to balance traffic across randomly named pods.
* Pods managed by a StatefulSet have randomly named hashes that CANNOT be used by a regular service for load balancing.
* Pods managed by a StatefulSet have stable names and can be accessed directly without a service IP address.

NO.36 What is a characteristic of Kubernetes pods managed by deployments?
* They have a stable name.
* They are assigned a random hash suffix as part of their name.
* They are stateful.

NO.37 Which of the following does Kyma Eventing simplify? Note: There are 2 correct Answers to this question.
* Connecting event publishers and subscribers directly
* Sending Cloud Events to the NATS backend without proxy
* Publishing events

* Subscribing to events

NO.38 Which Prometheus component must you create to scrape metrics from targets you want to observe?
* Pod Monitor CRD
* Service Manifest
* Service Monitor CRD

Explanation

To scrape metrics from targets you want to observe, you need to create a Service Monitor Custom Resource Definition (CRD) in Prometheus. A Service Monitor CRD defines the endpoints, ports, paths, and labels of the targets that expose metrics in a standard Prometheus format. The Service Monitor CRD also specifies how often the targets should be scraped and what relabeling rules should be applied. The Service Monitor CRD is automatically detected and processed by the Prometheus Operator, which creates the appropriate scrape configurations for Prometheus. The other options are not valid components for scraping metrics from targets.

A Pod Monitor CRD is similar to a Service Monitor CRD, but it defines the pods that expose metrics, rather than the services. A Service Manifest is a YAML file that defines the service type, version, and metadata, but it does not specify the metrics endpoints or scraping parameters. References: Side-by-Side Extensibility Based on SAP BTP, Kyma Runtime – Unit 4 – Lesson 2: Observability in Kyma, Prometheus Operator Documentation – Service Monitor

NO.39 Which kubectl command lists pods with the exact label “env-dev”?
* kubectl get pods -L env
* kubectl get pods -I env
* kubectl get pods – env=dev
* kubectl get pods -L env-dev

NO.40 What are some characteristics of Kubernetes pods? Note: There are 2 correct Answers to this question.
* They are the smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes.
* They are permanent units in Kubernetes.
* They can be terminated and replaced anytime.
* They can contain deployments.

NO.41 Which Prometheus component must you create to scrape metrics from targets you want to observe?
* Pod Monitor CRD
* Service Manifest
* Service Monitor CRD

NO.42 In which order are pods created when a StatefulSet is set up?
* Consecutive
* Chronological
* Sequential

NO.43 Which of the following metrics are mandatory in a service manifest? Note: There are 3 correct Answers to this question.
* Cluster IP
* ap Version
* Type
* Ports
* Kind

NO.44 How can you create a Kubernetes object from a file?
* kubectl create -from-file <file>

* kubectl install t <file>
* kubectl install-from-file <file>
* kubectl create -f <file>

Explanation

You can use the kubectl create -f command to create a Kubernetes object from a file. The file can be a YAML or JSON file that specifies the configuration of the object, such as its apiVersion, kind, metadata, and spec.

The file can also be a URL that points to a remote file. The kubectl create -f command will send a POST request to the Kubernetes API server with the content of the file, and the API server will create the object according to the file. The other options are not valid kubectl commands. References: Imperative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files, Kubernetes Object Management

NO.45 Which command lists the pods in a specific namespace?

* kubectl get pods -n <namespace>
* kubectl print pods n <namespace>
* kubectl list pods n <namespace>
* kubectl show pods -n <namespace>

Explanation

The command kubectl get pods -n <namespace> lists the pods in a specific namespace. This command uses the -n flag to specify the namespace and the get pods subcommand to retrieve the pod resources. The output shows the name, status, restarts, and age of each pod in the namespace1. You can also use the -o wide flag to show more details, such as the node where the pod is running2. References:

1: Get a Shell to a Running Container

2: List pods per namespace in kubernetes

NO.46 Which of the following elements are part of the open-source Kyma project, but not of SAP BTP, Kyma runtime?

Note: There are 2 correct Answers to this question.

* Jaeger
* Prometheus
* Kiali
* Istio

Explanation

Jaeger and Kiali are part of the open-source Kyma project, but not of SAP BTP, Kyma runtime. Jaeger is a distributed tracing system that provides end-to-end visibility into the performance and behavior of microservices. Kiali is a service mesh observability and configuration tool that provides a graphical view of the topology and health of the services in the mesh. SAP BTP, Kyma runtime does not include these components, but instead relieson SAP BTP Application Logging and SAP BTP Application Monitoring services for observability and tracing. Prometheus and Istio, on the other hand, are both part of the open-source Kyma project and SAP BTP, Kyma runtime. Prometheus is a monitoring system that collects metrics from various sources and stores them in a time-series database. Istio is a service mesh that provides a uniform way to connect, secure, control, and observe services. References:

https://learning.sap.com/learning-journey/deliver-side-by-side-extensibility-based-on-sap-btp-kyma-runtime

https://www.credly.com/org/sap/badge/sap-certified-development-associate-side-by-side-ex

NO.47 Which command lists services in the current namespace?
* kubectl get services
* kubectl print services
* kubectl show services
* kubectl list services

Explanation

The command kubectl get services lists all the services in the current namespace1. The get command is used to display one or more resources in Kubernetes2. The services argument specifies the type of resource to list. To list services in a differentnamespace, you can use the –namespace or -n flag3. References: Kubectl commands to list services, deployments and pods from namespace …, kubectl Cheat Sheet | Kubernetes, How to get the current namespace of current context using kubectl – Stack Overflow

NO.48 Which of the following is a usage for Kubernetes?
* Governance of applications
* Management of virtual machines
* Registration of services
* Management of containerized workloads

NO.49 When do you use a Daemon Set as the main workload type?
* To run a workload on every node in the cluster
* To run a batch job
* To run multiple instances of the same container

NO.50 Where can you check which SAP BTP services are available to create in your subaccount?
* SAP BTP Service Marketplace
* SAP Help Desk
* SAP Community
* SAP Discovery Center

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