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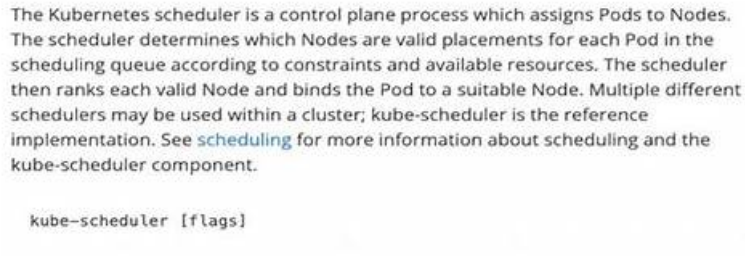
The Kubernetes scheduler is a control plane process which assigns Pods to Nodes. The scheduler determines which Nodes are valid placements for each Pod in the scheduling queue according to constraints and available resources. The scheduler then ranks each valid Node and binds the Pod to a suitable Node. Multiple different schedulers may be used within a cluster; kube-scheduler is the reference implementation. See scheduling for more information about scheduling and the kube-scheduler component.

```
kube-scheduler [flags]
```

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The KCNA Exam is an excellent way for individuals to validate their knowledge and understanding of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. It is a valuable credential for anyone looking to work with these technologies in their current or future roles, and can help to demonstrate their expertise to potential employers. If you are interested in taking the KCNA exam, you can find more information on the Linux Foundation website.

The Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification is an entry-level certification that is ideal for individuals who want to start their careers in the field of cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification offers a solid foundation in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies, which are essential for building and managing modern applications in the cloud.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
Which of the following is used to request storage in Kubernetes?

- A. StorageClasses
- B. PersistentVolumeClaim 'PVC'
- C. PersistentVolume 'PV'
- D. Container Storage Interface 'CSI'

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/

NEW QUESTION # 95

A Kubernetes _____ is an abstraction that defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them.

- A. Job
- B. Selector
- C. Controller
- D. Service

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Kubernetes Service is the abstraction that defines a logical set of Pods and the policy for accessing them, so C is correct. Pods are ephemeral: their IPs change as they are recreated, rescheduled, or scaled. A Service solves this by providing a stable endpoint (DNS name and virtual IP) and routing rules that send traffic to the current healthy Pods backing the Service.
A Service typically uses a label selector to identify which Pods belong to it. Kubernetes then maintains endpoint data (Endpoints/EndpointSlice) for those Pods and uses the cluster dataplane (kube-proxy or eBPF-based implementations) to forward traffic from the Service IP/port to one of the backend Pod IPs. This is what the question means by "logical set of Pods" and "policy by which to access them" (for example, round-robin-like distribution depending on dataplane, session affinity options, and how ports map via targetPort).
Option A (Selector) is only the query mechanism used by Services and controllers; it is not itself the access abstraction. Option B (Controller) is too generic; controllers reconcile desired state but do not provide stable network access policies. Option D (Job) manages run-to-completion tasks and is unrelated to network access abstraction.
Services can be exposed in different ways: ClusterIP (internal), NodePort, LoadBalancer, and ExternalName. Regardless of type, the core Service concept remains: stable access to a dynamic set of Pods. This is foundational to Kubernetes networking and microservice communication, and it is why Service discovery via DNS works effectively across rolling updates and scaling events.
Thus, the correct answer is Service (C).

NEW QUESTION # 96
What default level of protection is applied to the data in Secrets in the Kubernetes API?

- A. The values are encoded with SHA256 hashes
- B. The values are base64 encoded
- C. The values are stored in plain text
- D. The values use AES symmetric encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:
Kubernetes Secrets are designed to store sensitive data such as tokens, passwords, or certificates and make them available to Pods in controlled ways (as environment variables or mounted files). However, the default protection applied to Secret values in the Kubernetes API is base64 encoding, not encryption. That is why D is correct. Base64 is an encoding scheme that converts binary data into ASCII text; it is reversible and does not provide confidentiality.
By default, Secret objects are stored in the cluster's backing datastore (commonly etcd) as base64-encoded strings inside the Secret manifest. Unless the cluster is configured for encryption at rest, those values are effectively stored unencrypted in etcd and may be visible to anyone who can read etcd directly or who has API permissions to read Secrets. This distinction is critical for security: base64 can prevent accidental issues with special characters in YAML/JSON, but it does not protect against attackers.
Option A is only correct if encryption at rest is explicitly configured on the API server using an EncryptionConfiguration (for example, AES-CBC or AES-GCM providers). Many managed Kubernetes offerings enable encryption at rest for etcd as an option or by default, but that is a deployment choice, not the universal Kubernetes default. Option C is incorrect because hashing is used for verification, not for secret retrieval; you typically need to recover the original value, so hashing isn't suitable for Secrets. Option B ("plain text") is misleading: the stored representation is base64-encoded, but because base64 is reversible, the security outcome is close to plain text unless encryption at rest and strict RBAC are in place.
The correct operational stance is: treat Kubernetes Secrets as sensitive; lock down access with RBAC, enable encryption at rest, avoid broad Secret read permissions, and consider external secret managers when appropriate. But strictly for the question's wording-default level of protection-base64 encoding is the right answer.

NEW QUESTION # 97
What is autoscaling?

- A. Automatically assigning workloads to nodes in a cluster

- B. Automatically measuring resource usage
- C. Automatically adding or removing compute resources as needed
- D. Automatically repairing broken application instances

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/blog/2016/07/autoscaling-in-kubernetes/
Autoscaling means automatically scaling up or down in response to real-time usage data.

NEW QUESTION # 98
Which authorization-mode allows granular control over the operations that different entities can perform on different objects in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Node Authorization Access Control
- B. Webhook Mode Authorization Control
- C. Attribute Based Access Control
- D. Role Based Access Control

Answer: D

Explanation:
Role Based Access Control (RBAC) is the standard Kubernetes authorization mode that provides granular control over what users and service accounts can do to which resources, so B is correct. RBAC works by defining Roles (namespaced) and ClusterRoles (cluster-wide) that contain sets of rules. Each rule specifies API groups, resource types, resource names (optional), and allowed verbs such as get, list, watch, create, update, patch, and delete. You then attach these roles to identities using RoleBindings or ClusterRoleBindings.
This gives fine-grained, auditable access control. For example, you can allow a CI service account to create and patch Deployments only in a specific namespace, while restricting it from reading Secrets. You can allow developers to view Pods and logs but prevent them from changing cluster-wide networking resources. This is exactly the "granular control over operations on objects" described by the question.
Why other options are not the best answer: "Webhook mode" is an authorization mechanism where Kubernetes calls an external service to decide authorization. While it can be granular depending on the external system, Kubernetes' common built-in answer for granular object-level control is RBAC. "Node authorization" is a specialized authorizer for kubelets/nodes to access resources they need; it's not the general-purpose system for all cluster entities. ABAC (Attribute-Based Access Control) is an older mechanism and is not the primary recommended authorization model; it can be expressive but is less commonly used and not the default best-practice for Kubernetes authorization today.
In Kubernetes security practice, RBAC is typically paired with authentication (certs/OIDC), admission controls, and namespaces to build a defense-in-depth security posture. RBAC policy is also central to least privilege: granting only what is necessary for a workload or user role to function. This reduces blast radius if credentials are compromised.
Therefore, the verified answer is B: Role Based Access Control.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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