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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
Which of the following are valid ways to define resource requests for a pod? (Select all that apply)

- A. Using the •affinity' field in the pod's YAML definition.
- B. Using the •tolerations' field in the pod's YAML definition.
- C. Using the resources field in the pod's YAML definition.
- D. Using the requests' field in the container's YAML definition.
- E. Using the 'limits' field in the container's YAML definition.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Resource requests and limits are defined within the container's definition (under the resourceS field). The •requests' field specifies the minimum resources a container needs to run, while the 'limits' field defines the maximum resources the container can use. The 'affinity' and •tolerations' fields are used for controlling pod scheduling preferences and tolerating specific node conditions, but they don't directly define resource requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 116
Your Kubernetes cluster is running multiple applications with varying resource requirements. You need to ensure that each application receives the resources it needs for optimal performance. Which of the following open standards is most relevant to this task?

- A. OpenTracing
- B. Kubernetes Horizontal Pod Autoscaling (HPA)
- C. Open Container Initiative (OCI)
- D. Service Level Agreements (SLAs)
- E. Kubernetes Resource Quotas

Answer: E

Explanation:
Kubernetes Resource Quotas allow you to set limits on the resources (CPU, memory) that each application can consume within your cluster This helps ensure that no single application monopolizes resources, affecting the performance of others-

NEW QUESTION # 117
The cloud native architecture centered around microservices provides a strong system that ensures _____.

- A. resiliency
- B. high reachability
- C. failover
- D. fallback

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best answer is B (resiliency). A microservices-centered cloud-native architecture is designed to build systems that continue to operate effectively under change and failure. "Resiliency" is the umbrella concept:
the ability to tolerate faults, recover from disruptions, and maintain acceptable service levels through redundancy, isolation, and automated recovery.
Microservices help resiliency by reducing blast radius. Instead of one monolith where a single defect can take down the entire application, microservices separate concerns into independently deployable components.
Combined with Kubernetes, you get resiliency mechanisms such as replication (multiple Pod replicas), self- healing (restart and reschedule on failure), rolling updates, health probes, and service discovery/load balancing. These enable the platform to detect and replace failing instances automatically, and to keep traffic flowing to healthy backends.
Options C (failover) and A (fallback) are resiliency techniques but are narrower terms. Failover usually refers to switching to a standby component when a primary fails; fallback often refers to degraded behavior (cached responses, reduced features). Both can exist in microservice systems, but the broader architectural guarantee microservices aim to support is resiliency overall. Option D ("high reachability") is not the standard term used in cloud-native design and doesn't capture the intent as precisely as resiliency.
In practice, achieving resiliency also requires good observability and disciplined delivery: monitoring/alerts, tracing across service boundaries, circuit breakers/timeouts/retries, and progressive delivery patterns.
Kubernetes provides platform primitives, but resilient microservices also need careful API design and failure- mode thinking.
So the intended and verified completion is resiliency, option B.
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NEW QUESTION # 118
Which component of the Kubernetes architecture is responsible for scheduling Pods to nodes and ensuring that they are running as intended?

- A. etcd
- B. kubelet
- C. kube-apiserver
- D. kube-scheduler
- E. kube-controller-manager

Answer: D

Explanation:
The kube-scheduler is the component responsible for scheduling Pods to nodes. It takes into account resource availability node affinity, and other factors to ensure optimal resource utilization and application performance.

NEW QUESTION # 119
Which of the following statements is correct concerning Open Policy Agent (OPA)?

- A. It cannot be used outside Kubernetes.
- B. The policies must be written in Python language.
- C. Policies can only be tested when published.
- D. Kubernetes can use it to validate requests and apply policies.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Open Policy Agent (OPA) is a general-purpose policy engine used to define and enforce policy across different systems. In Kubernetes, OPA is commonly integrated through admission control (often via Gatekeeper or custom admission webhooks) to validate and/or mutate requests before they are persisted in the cluster. This makes B correct: Kubernetes can use OPA to validate API requests and apply policy decisions.
Kubernetes' admission chain is where policy enforcement naturally fits. When a user or controller submits a request (for example, to create a Pod), the API server can call external admission webhooks. Those webhooks can evaluate the request against policy-such as "no privileged containers," "images must come from approved registries," "labels must include cost-center," or "Ingress must enforce TLS." OPA's policy language (Rego) allows expressing these rules in a declarative form, and the decision ("allow/deny" and sometimes patches) is returned to the API server. This enforces governance consistently and centrally.
Option A is incorrect because OPA policies are written in Rego, not Python. Option C is incorrect because policies can be tested locally and in CI pipelines before deployment; in fact, testability is a key advantage. Option D is incorrect because OPA is designed to be platform-agnostic-it can be used with APIs, microservices, CI/CD pipelines, service meshes, and infrastructure tools, not only Kubernetes.
From a Kubernetes fundamentals view, OPA complements RBAC: RBAC answers "who can do what to which resources," while OPA-style admission policies answer "even if you can create this resource, does it meet our organizational rules?" Together they help implement defense in depth: authentication + authorization + policy admission + runtime security controls. That is why OPA is widely used to enforce security and compliance requirements in Kubernetes environments.

NEW QUESTION # 120
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