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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103
Services and Pods in Kubernetes are ______ objects.

- A. JSON
- B. Java
- C. YAML
- D. REST

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Kubernetes, resources like Pods and Services are represented as API objects that you create, read, update, delete, and watch via the Kubernetes RESTful API. That makes D (REST) the correct answer.
Kubernetes is fundamentally API-driven: the API server exposes endpoints for each resource type (for example, /api/v1/namespaces/{ns}/pods and /api/v1/namespaces/{ns}/services). Clients such as kubectl, controllers, operators, and external systems interact with these resources by making REST-style calls using HTTP verbs (GET, POST, PUT/PATCH, DELETE) and using watch streams for event-driven updates. This API-first design is what enables Kubernetes' declarative model-users submit desired state to the API server, and controllers reconcile the cluster to that desired state.
Options A and B (JSON and YAML) are common serialization formats used to represent Kubernetes objects, but they are not what the objects "are." Kubernetes objects are logical API resources; they can be encoded as JSON (what the API uses) and often authored as YAML for human convenience. YAML is effectively a superset-friendly format that can be converted to JSON. The underlying API object model remains the same regardless of whether you wrote YAML or JSON. Option C (Java) is unrelated; Java is a programming language that can interact with Kubernetes via client libraries, but Kubernetes objects are not "Java objects" in the platform's definition.
So the accurate statement is: Pods and Services are Kubernetes REST API objects (resources) exposed and managed through the Kubernetes API server, which is why REST is the correct fill-in.

NEW QUESTION # 104
Your CI/CD pipeline needs to test a new feature before deploying to production. Which of the following Kubernetes features best supports this scenario?

- A. ConfigMaps
- B. Deployments
- C. Services
- D. Namespaces
- E. Secrets

Answer: D

Explanation:
Namespaces provide isolated environments within a Kubernetes cluster. By creating separate namespaces for development, testing, and production, you can test new features in a controlled environment without impacting production.

NEW QUESTION # 105
How do you perform a command in a running container of a Pod?

- A. docker exec <pod> <command>
- B. kubectl run <pod> -- <command>
- C. kubectl exec <pod> -- <command>
- D. kubectl attach <pod> -i <command>

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Kubernetes, the standard way to execute a command inside a running container is kubectl exec, which is why A is correct. kubectl exec calls the Kubernetes API (API server), which then coordinates with the kubelet on the target node to run the requested command inside the container using the container runtime's exec mechanism. The -- separator is important: it tells kubectl that everything after -- is the command to run in the container rather than flags for kubectl itself.
This is fundamentally different from docker exec. In Kubernetes, you don't normally target containers through Docker/CRI tools directly because Kubernetes abstracts the runtime behind CRI. Also, "Docker" might not even be installed on nodes in modern clusters (containerd/CRI-O are common). So option B is not the Kubernetes-native approach and often won't work.
kubectl run (option C) is for creating a new Pod (or generating workload resources), not for executing a command in an existing container. kubectl attach (option D) attaches your terminal to a running container's process streams (stdin/stdout/stderr), which is useful for interactive sessions, but it does not execute an arbitrary new command like exec does.
In real usage, you often specify the container when a Pod has multiple containers: kubectl exec -it <pod> -c <container> -- /bin/sh. This is common for debugging, verifying config files mounted from ConfigMaps/Secrets, testing DNS resolution, or checking network connectivity from within the Pod network namespace. Because exec uses the API and kubelet, it respects Kubernetes access control (RBAC) and audit logging-another reason it's the correct operational method.

NEW QUESTION # 106
You're designing a serverless application that processes large amounts of data using AWS Lambd
a. You need to ensure that your Lambda functions can handle potential spikes in workload without compromising performance. Which of the following approaches would be most effective in achieving this goal?

- A. Implement a message queue in front of Lambda functions to buffer incoming requests.
- B. Utilize AWS Elastic Beanstalk to auto-scale Lambda functions based on workload.
- C. Use serverless frameworks like AWS Serverless Application Model (SAM) to manage Lambda deployments.
- D. Enable concurrency settings for Lambda functions to allow multiple invocations simultaneously.
- E. Configure Lambda functions to use a larger memory allocation.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The most effective approaches to handle workload spikes are implementing a message queue (like SQS or SNS) to buffer requests and enabling concurrency settings on Lambda functions. Option A increases memory but doesn't address scalability. Option C is not relevant to Lambda auto-scaling. Option D is a deployment tool, not directly related to handling workload spikes. Option E directly enables parallel processing, making it a suitable solution.

NEW QUESTION # 107
Which of these is a valid container restart policy?

- A. On start
- B. On login
- C. On failure
- D. On update

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D: On failure. In Kubernetes, restart behavior is controlled by the Pod-level field spec.restartPolicy, with valid values Always, OnFailure, and Never. The option presented here ("On failure") maps to Kubernetes' OnFailure policy. This setting determines what the kubelet should do when containers exit:
Always: restart containers whenever they exit (typical for long-running services) OnFailure: restart containers only if they exit with a non-zero status (common for batch workloads) Never: do not restart containers (fail and leave it terminated) So "On failure" is a valid restart policy concept and the only one in the list that matches Kubernetes semantics.
The other options are not Kubernetes restart policies. "On login," "On update," and "On start" are not recognized values and don't align with how Kubernetes models container lifecycle. Kubernetes is declarative and event-driven: it reacts to container exit codes and controller intent, not user "logins." Operationally, choosing the right restart policy is important. For example, Jobs typically use restartPolicy: OnFailure or Never because the goal is completion, not continuous uptime. Deployments usually imply "Always" because the workload should keep serving traffic, and a crashed container should be restarted. Also note that controllers interact with restarts: a Deployment may recreate Pods if they fail readiness, while a Job counts completions and failures based on Pod termination behavior.
Therefore, among the options, the only valid (Kubernetes-aligned) restart policy is D.

NEW QUESTION # 108
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