

KCNA Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Web-Based Practice Exam



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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q174-Q179):

NEW QUESTION # 174

Which resource do you use to attach a volume in a Pod?

- **A. PersistentVolumeClaim**
- B. PersistentVolume
- C. StorageClass
- D. StorageVolume

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Kubernetes, Pods typically attach persistent storage by referencing a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC), making D correct. A PVC is a user's request for storage with specific requirements (size, access mode, storage class). Kubernetes then binds the PVC to a matching PersistentVolume (PV) (either pre-provisioned statically or created dynamically via a StorageClass and CSI provisioner). The Pod does not directly attach a PV; it references the PVC, and Kubernetes handles the binding and mounting.

This design separates responsibilities: administrators (or CSI drivers) manage PV provisioning and backend storage details, while developers consume storage via PVCs. In a Pod spec, you define a volume of type persistentVolumeClaim and set claimName:

<pvc-name>, then mount that volume into containers at a path. The kubelet coordinates with the CSI driver (or in-tree plugin depending on environment) to attach/mount the underlying storage to the node and then into the Pod.

Option B (PersistentVolume) is not directly referenced by Pods; PVs are cluster resources that represent actual storage. Pods don't "pick" PVs; claims do. Option C (StorageClass) defines provisioning parameters (e.g., disk type, replication, binding mode) but is not what a Pod references to mount a volume. Option A is not a Kubernetes resource type.

Operationally, using PVCs enables dynamic provisioning and portability: the same Pod spec can be deployed across clusters where the StorageClass name maps to appropriate backend storage. It also supports lifecycle controls like reclaim policies (Delete/Retain) and snapshot/restore workflows depending on CSI capabilities.

So the Kubernetes resource you use in a Pod to attach a persistent volume is PersistentVolumeClaim, option D.

NEW QUESTION # 175

What is FinOps?

- A. Using data to make cost savings decisions about cloud usage
- B. Specialized cloud features used by financial industries (example: banks, insurance, etc)
- C. Stage beyond DevOps or DevSecOps, where organization transition to serverless technologies
- D. The first step in any cloud transformation

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.servicenow.com/products/it-asset-management/what-is-finops.html>

What is the origin of FinOps?

Unlike many modern tech movements, FinOps is not a single advancement or policy change pioneered by any specific company or organization; it's a natural evolution of technology management to account for on-demand cloud resources.

With the rise and proliferation of cloud computing in the new millennium, many companies began to see a shift from standard, traditional pricing to usage-based pricing models. And, while this allowed businesses to take a more cost effective approach to technology—paying only for the time and resources they used, rather than paying a set rate—it created a crisis for CFOs. After all, it's next to impossible to predict tool usage with any degree of accuracy, which can make budgeting an exercise in futility.

To address this issue, prevent runaway expenses, and promote business profitability, organizations around the world began to develop the concept of financial operations, (FinOps). This revolution was guided by respected technology companies around the world, first taking shape as cloud cost management, developing into cloud cost optimization, and then into cloud financial management.

Finally, taking inspiration from the success of DevOps, FinOps was born, bringing cross-functionality and agility to financial management of cloud technologies.



NEW QUESTION # 176

What is a best practice to minimize the container image size?

- A. Build images with different tags.
- **B. Use multistage builds.**
- C. Add a build.sh script.
- D. Use a DockerFile.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A proven best practice for minimizing container image size is to use multi-stage builds, so B is correct. Multi-stage builds allow you to separate the "build environment" from the "runtime environment." In the first stage, you can use a full-featured base image (with compilers, package managers, and build tools) to compile your application or assemble artifacts. In the final stage, you copy only the resulting binaries or necessary runtime assets into a much smaller base image (for example, a distroless image or a slim OS image). This dramatically reduces the final image size because it excludes compilers, caches, and build dependencies that are not needed at runtime.

In cloud-native application delivery, smaller images matter for several reasons. They pull faster, which speeds up deployments, rollouts, and scaling events (Pods become Ready sooner). They also reduce attack surface by removing unnecessary packages, which helps security posture and scanning results. Smaller images tend to be simpler and more reproducible, improving reliability across environments.

Option A is not a size-minimization practice: using a Dockerfile is simply the standard way to define how to build an image; it doesn't inherently reduce size. Option C (different tags) changes image identification but not size. Option D (a build script) may help automation, but it doesn't guarantee smaller images; the image contents are determined by what ends up in the layers.

Multi-stage builds are commonly paired with other best practices: choosing minimal base images, cleaning package caches, avoiding copying unnecessary files (use .dockerignore), and reducing layer churn. But among the options, the clearest and most directly correct technique is multi-stage builds.

Therefore, the verified answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 177

What default level of protection is applied to the data in Secrets in the Kubernetes API?

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

Answer: C

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 # 178

Flux is built using which toolkit?

- A. CI/CD

- B. DevOps
- C. DevSecOps
- D. GitOps

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://fluxcd.io/>

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Flux provides GitOps for both apps and infrastructure</p> | <p>Flux and Flagger deploy apps with canaries, feature flags, and A/B rollouts. Flux can also manage any Kubernetes resource. Infrastructure and workload dependency management is built in.</p> |
| <p>Just push to Git and Flux does the rest</p> | <p>Flux enables application deployment (CD) and (with the help of Flagger) progressive delivery (PD) through automatic reconciliation. Flux can even push back to Git for you with automated container image updates to Git (image scanning and patching).</p> |

NEW QUESTION # 179

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