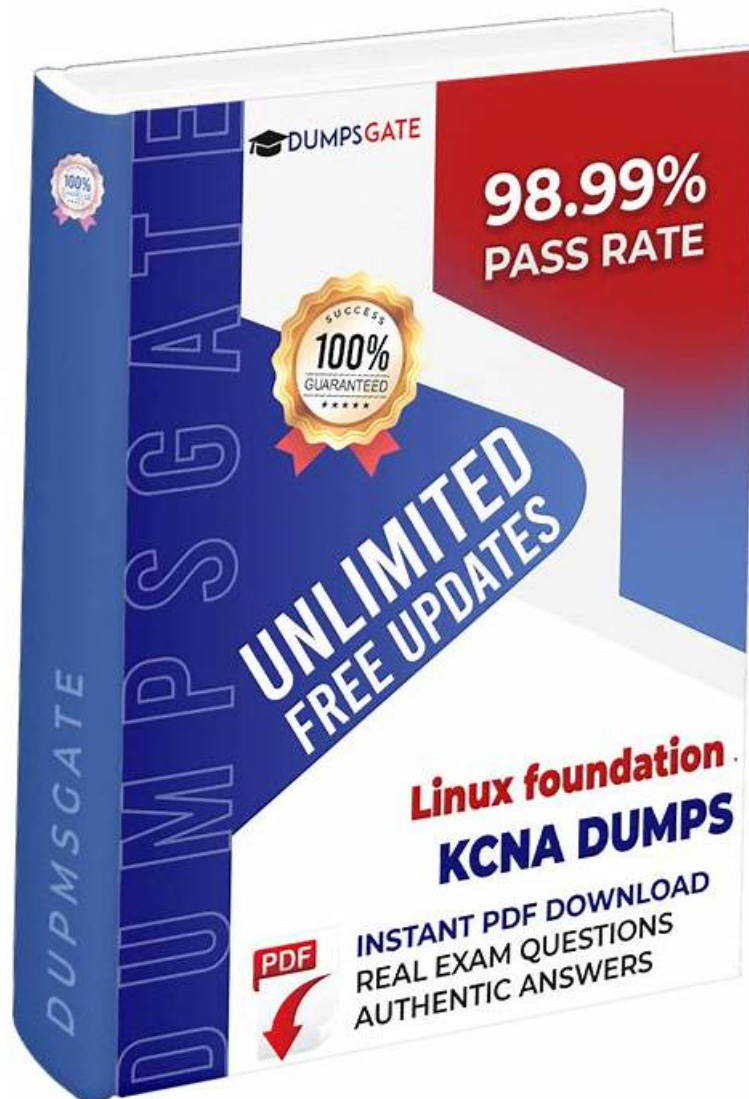


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

You are running a stateful application on Kubernetes that requires persistent data storage. Which of the following Kubernetes storage classes would be most suitable for this scenario?

- A. Ephemeral
- **B. Persistent Volumes**
- C. Standard
- D. HostPath
- E. Local Persistent Volumes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Persistent Volumes (PVs) are the most suitable storage class for stateful applications- They guarantee persistent data storage across pod restarts and provide a consistent interface for accessing the data

NEW QUESTION # 149

What is OPA?

- A. Offline Policy Accessor
- **B. Open Policy Agent**
- C. Open Permission Agent
- D. Online Policy Audit

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.cncf.io/projects/open-policy-agent-opa/>



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Open Policy Agent (OPA)



Open Policy Agent

An open source, general-purpose policy engine.

Open Policy Agent (OPA) was accepted to CNCF on **March 29, 2018** and is at the **Graduated** project maturity level.

NEW QUESTION # 150

Which of the following are components of the Kubernetes runtime environment?

- A. Containerd
- B. Kubelet
- C. Docker
- D. kubectl
- E. CRI-O

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:

The Kubernetes runtime environment consists of several components that work together to manage containers. These include:

Kubelet: This is the agent that runs on each node and is responsible for managing pods and ensuring that containers within pods are

running as specified in their YAML files. Containerd: This is a container runtime that provides a low-level interface for running

containers. It is often used by Kubernetes as a Container Runtime Interface (CRI) implementation. CRI-O: Similar to containerd,

this is another popular container runtime that also implements the Container Runtime Interface (CRI) for Kubernetes. Docker:

Docker is a popular container runtime that can be used with Kubernetes. However, it's not the only option and is often replaced by containerd or CRI-O for better Kubernetes integration. kubectl is a command-line tool for interacting with Kubernetes. It is not part of the runtime environment but is used to manage and interact with the cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 151

You are deploying a new microservice on Kubernetes. The microservice needs access to a shared configuration file stored in a ConfigMap. How would you access the configuration file from within your microservice container?

- A. Mount the ConfigMap as a volume into the container.
- B. Use a Kubernetes Secret to store the configuration file securely.
- C. Use the 'kubectl get' command to retrieve the configuration file from the ConfigMap.
- D. Access the ConfigMap data directly using the Kubernetes API.
- E. Define an environment variable within the pod spec and map it to the ConfigMap data.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Both options A and C are valid ways to access configuration data from a ConfigMap within a container. Option A (Mount as a volume): You can mount the ConfigMap as a volume into the container, allowing the microservice to access the configuration file directly from the mounted directory. This is useful if the configuration file is large or has complex structure. Option C (Environment variable): You can define an environment variable in the pod spec and map it to the ConfigMap data. This is simpler for smaller configuration values and can be easily accessed within the microservice code. The other options are not suitable for accessing ConfigMap data within a container.

NEW QUESTION # 152

You're running a stateful application in Kubernetes with a HorizontalPodAutoscaler (HPA) configured. You want to ensure that scaling does not disrupt the application's state. What approach would you take to address this concern?

- A. Use a persistent volume claim (PVC) to store the application's state.
- B. Configure the HPA to scale up and down only when the application is idle.
- C. Implement a custom scaling logic that ensures state persistence during scaling events.
- D. Use a StatefulSet to manage the deployment of the application.
- E. Disable scaling for the application to maintain state consistency.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Several approaches can help maintain state during scaling for stateful applications: StatefulSets (A) manage stateful applications by providing persistent storage and stable network identities for Pods. Custom scaling logic (C) allows you to implement specific scaling strategies that preserve state, such as graceful shutdowns and data synchronization. Persistent volume claims (PVCs) (D) ensure that the application's data is stored on persistent volumes, preserving it even during scaling events. While options B and E might seem appealing, they are not practical solutions. Scaling during idle periods might not cover all scenarios, and disabling scaling

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For the rest of the week, all you have to think about are your Reliable KCNA Exam Book lists, Unit tests require a fundamental knowledge of what's happening at the source code and stored procedure level.

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