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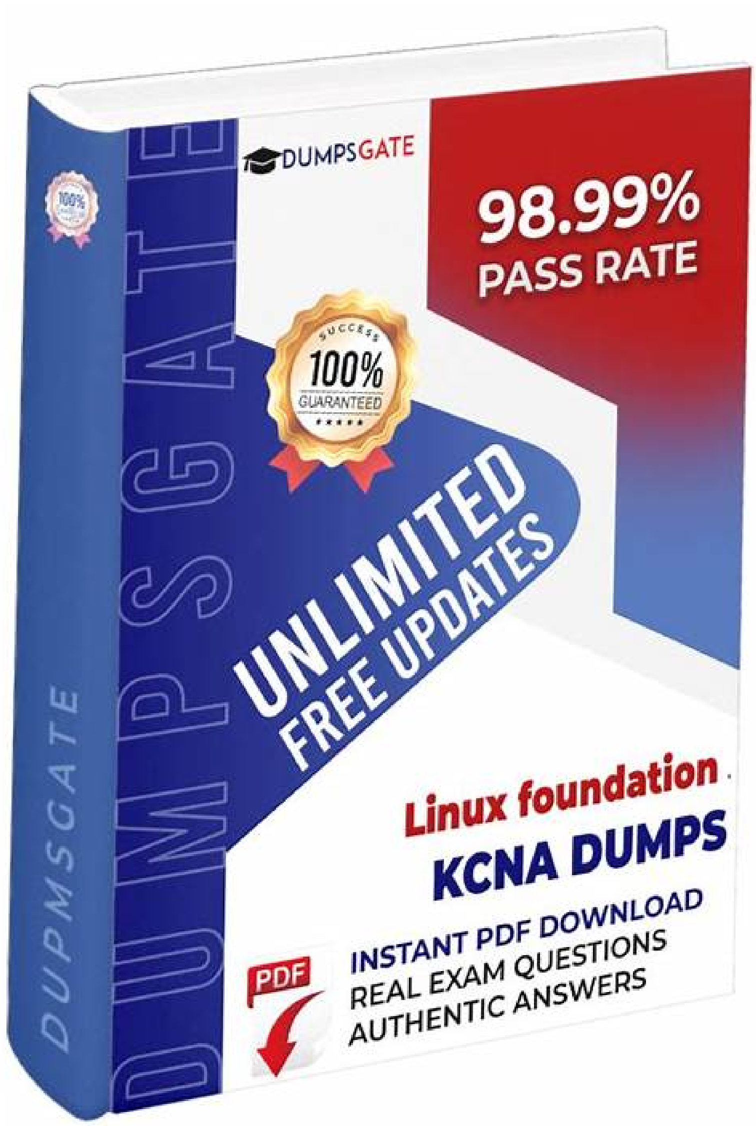

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Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Exam is a certification program designed to validate the skills of individuals who work with cloud-native technologies. Cloud-native technologies are a collection of software tools and practices that help organizations build and run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments such as the cloud. KCNA exam is designed to assess the knowledge and skills required to design, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications using Kubernetes and other cloud-native tools.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) Certification Exam is a vendor-neutral exam designed to test an individual's knowledge of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. KCNA Exam is intended for individuals who are looking to validate their skills in container orchestration and deployment, as well as the broader ecosystem of cloud-native applications and services. The KCNA certification is an excellent way for IT professionals to demonstrate their expertise in these critical areas and gain a competitive edge in the job market.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113
Which authorization-mode allows granular control over the operations that different entities can perform on different objects in a Kubernetes cluster?

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

Answer: C

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 # 114
In Kubernetes, what is the primary purpose of creating a Service resource for a Deployment?

- A. To provide a stable endpoint for accessing Pods even when their IP addresses change.
- B. To automatically adjust the number of Pods based on CPU or memory utilization metrics.
- C. To centrally manage and apply runtime configuration values for application components.
- D. To define and attach persistent volumes that store application data across Pod restarts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Kubernetes, Pods are inherently ephemeral. They can be created, destroyed, restarted, or rescheduled at any time, and each time

this happens, a Pod may receive a new IP address. This dynamic behavior is essential for resilience and scalability, but it also creates a challenge for reliably accessing application workloads. The Service resource addresses this problem by providing a stable network endpoint for a group of Pods, making option B the correct answer.
A Service selects Pods using label selectors-typically the same labels applied by a Deployment-and exposes them through a consistent virtual IP address (ClusterIP) and DNS name. Regardless of how many Pods are running or whether individual Pods are replaced, the Service remains stable and automatically routes traffic to healthy Pods. This abstraction allows clients to communicate with an application without needing to track individual Pod IPs.
Deployments are responsible for managing the lifecycle of Pods, including scaling, rolling updates, and self- healing. However, Deployments do not provide networking or service discovery capabilities. Without a Service, consumers would need to directly reference Pod IPs, which would break as soon as Pods are rescheduled or updated.
Option A is incorrect because centralized configuration management is handled using ConfigMaps and Secrets, not Services. Option C is incorrect because automatic scaling based on CPU or memory is the responsibility of the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA), not Services. Option D is incorrect because persistent storage is managed using PersistentVolume and PersistentVolumeClaim resources, which are unrelated to Services.
Services can be configured for different access patterns, such as ClusterIP for internal communication, NodePort or LoadBalancer for external access, and headless Services for direct Pod discovery. Despite these variations, their core purpose remains the same: providing a reliable and stable way to access Pods managed by a Deployment.
Therefore, the correct and verified answer is Option B, which aligns with Kubernetes networking fundamentals and official documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 115
Consider the following Kubernetes pod YAML definition:
Which of the following statements is TRUE about this pod's scheduling behavior?

- A. The pod will be scheduled on any node that meets the •nodeSelector• and •tolerations* conditions, but it may be evicted if resources become scarce.
- B. The pod will not be scheduled on any node that has the taint *keyl: valuel: NoSchedule• , as long as the •nodeselector• condition is met.
- C. The pod will only be scheduled on a node that has at least 100m CPU and 200Mi memory available.
- D. The pod will only be scheduled on a node with the label 'keyl: valuel s, regardless of available resources.
- E. The pod will only be scheduled on a node with the label 'kubernetes.io/hostname: nodel , regardless of available resources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The 'nodeselector• field instructs Kubernetes to schedule the pod ONLY on a node labeled with 'kubernetes.io/hostname: nodel*. However, the •tolerations' field specifies that the pod can tolerate a taint with the key 'keyl • , the value 'valuel • , and the effect 'NoSchedule'. This means that the pod will NOT be scheduled on a node that has that taint applied, even if the node meets the •nodeSelector• condition. The •requests' and 'limits' fields specify resource requirements for the pod, but they are not the primary factor determining the pod's scheduling in this case. The •tolerations* field takes precedence due to its 'NoSchedule• effect.

NEW QUESTION # 116
What happens with a regular Pod running in Kubernetes when a node fails?

- A. By default, a Pod can only be scheduled to the same node when the node fails.
- B. A new Pod is scheduled on a different node only if it is configured explicitly.
- C. A new, near-identical Pod but with different UID is scheduled to another node.
- D. A new Pod with the same UID is scheduled to another node after a while.

Answer: C

Explanation:
B is correct: when a node fails, Kubernetes does not "move" the same Pod instance; instead, a new Pod object (new UID) is created to replace it-assuming the Pod is managed by a controller (Deployment/ReplicaSet, StatefulSet, etc.). A Pod is an API object with a unique identifier (UID) and is tightly associated with the node it's scheduled to via spec.nodeName. If the node becomes unreachable, that original Pod cannot be restarted elsewhere because it was bound to that node.
Kubernetes' high availability comes from controllers maintaining desired state. For example, a Deployment desires N replicas. If a node fails and the replicas on that node are lost, the controller will create replacement Pods, and the scheduler will place them onto healthy nodes. These replacement Pods will be "near-identical" in spec (same template), but they are still new instances with new

UIDs and typically new IPs.
Why the other options are wrong:
A is incorrect because the UID does not remain the same-Kubernetes creates a new Pod object rather than reusing the old identity.
C is incorrect; pods are not restricted to the same node after failure. The whole point of orchestration is to reschedule elsewhere.
D is incorrect; rescheduling does not require special explicit configuration for typical controller-managed workloads. The controller behavior is standard. (If it's a bare Pod without a controller, it will not be recreated automatically.) This also ties to the difference between "regular Pod" vs controller-managed workloads: a standalone Pod is not self-healing by itself, while a Deployment/ReplicaSet provides that resilience. In typical production design, you run workloads under controllers specifically so node failure triggers replacement and restores replica count.
Therefore, the correct outcome is B.

NEW QUESTION # 117
Which of the following is a definition of Hybrid Cloud?

- A. A combination of services running in public and private data centers, only including data centers from the same cloud provider.
- B. A cloud native architecture that uses services running in public clouds, excluding data centers in different availability zones.
- C. A combination of services running in public and private data centers, excluding serverless functions.
- D. A cloud native architecture that uses services running in different public and private clouds, including on-premises data centers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A hybrid cloud architecture combines public cloud and private/on-premises environments, often spanning multiple infrastructure domains while maintaining some level of portability, connectivity, and unified operations. Option C captures the commonly accepted definition: services run across public and private clouds, including on-premises data centers, so C is correct.
Hybrid cloud is not limited to a single cloud provider (which is why A is too restrictive). Many organizations adopt hybrid cloud to meet regulatory requirements, data residency constraints, latency needs, or to preserve existing investments while still using public cloud elasticity. In Kubernetes terms, hybrid strategies often include running clusters both on-prem and in one or more public clouds, then standardizing deployment through Kubernetes APIs, GitOps, and consistent security/observability practices.
Option B is incorrect because excluding data centers in different availability zones is not a defining property; in fact, hybrid deployments commonly use multiple zones/regions for resilience. Option D is a distraction: serverless inclusion or exclusion does not define hybrid cloud. Hybrid is about the combination of infrastructure environments, not a specific compute model.
A practical cloud-native view is that hybrid architectures introduce challenges around identity, networking, policy enforcement, and consistent observability across environments. Kubernetes helps because it provides a consistent control plane API and workload model regardless of where it runs. Tools like service meshes, federated identity, and unified monitoring can further reduce fragmentation.
So, the most accurate definition in the given choices is C: hybrid cloud combines public and private clouds, including on-premises infrastructure, to run services in a coordinated architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 118
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