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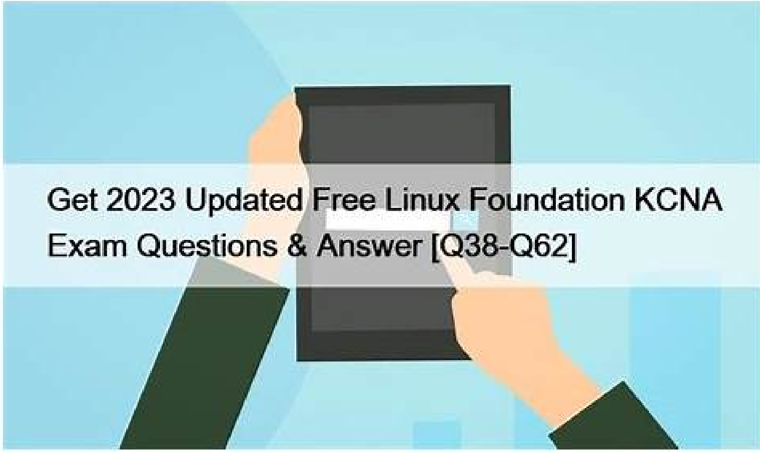

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Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is a vendor-neutral certification program, which means that it is not tied to any specific cloud platform or technology vendor. This makes it an excellent choice for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes and cloud native technologies without being limited by proprietary technologies or vendor lock-in.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149
Which of the following provides cloud-native storage orchestration?

- A. Cloud Storage
- B. Storage IO
- C. Cloud Provider Specific storage (EBS, EFS, Cloud Storage)

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/#types-of-persistent-volumes

NEW QUESTION # 150
Which Prometheus metric represents a single value that can go up and down?

- A. Histogram
- B. Gauge
- C. Counter
- D. Summary

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Prometheus, a Gauge is the metric type used to represent a value that can increase and decrease over time, so B is correct. Gauges are suited for "current state" measurements such as current memory usage, number of active sessions, queue depth, temperature, or CPU usage-anything that can move up and down as the system changes.
This contrasts with a Counter (A), which is monotonically increasing (it only goes up, except when a process restarts and the counter resets to zero). Counters are ideal for totals like total HTTP requests served, total errors, or bytes sent, and you typically use rate()/irate() in PromQL to convert counters into per-second rates.
A Summary (C) and Histogram (D) are used for distributions, commonly request latency. Histograms record observations into buckets and can produce percentiles using functions like histogram_quantile(). Summaries compute quantiles on the client side and expose them directly, along with counts and sums. Neither of these is the simplest "single value that goes up and down" type.
In Kubernetes observability, Prometheus is often used to scrape metrics from cluster components (API server, kubelet) and applications. Choosing the right metric type matters operationally: use gauges for instantaneous measurements, counters for event totals, and histograms/summaries for latency distributions. That's why Prometheus documentation and best practices emphasize understanding metric semantics-because misusing types leads to incorrect alerts and dashboards.
So for a single numeric value that can go up and down, the correct metric type is Gauge, option B.

NEW QUESTION # 151
You are working on a Kubernetes deployment for a microservices-based application. You need to enforce consistent configuration across different environments (development, staging, production). Which of the following approaches is most appropriate?

- A. Deploying the application using Docker Compose
- B. Manually configuring each pod with environment-specific values
- C. Hardcoding configuration values within the application code
- D. Using Kubernetes ConfigMaps to store and manage configuration data
- E. Using a third-party configuration management tool like Chef or Puppet

Answer: D

Explanation:
Kubernetes ConfigMaps provide a native mechanism for storing and managing configuration data in a central location. This allows for consistent configuration across different environments and simplifies the process of updating configurations without modifying the application code.

NEW QUESTION # 152
What best describes cloud native service discovery?

- A. It's a mechanism for applications and microservices to locate each other on a network.
- B. It's a procedure for discovering a MAC address, associated with a given IP address.
- C. It's a protocol that turns human-readable domain names into IP addresses on the Internet.
- D. It's used for automatically assigning IP addresses to devices connected to the network.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud native service discovery is fundamentally about how services and microservices find and connect to each other reliably in a dynamic environment, so A is correct. In cloud native systems (especially Kubernetes), instances are ephemeral: Pods can be created, destroyed, rescheduled, and scaled at any time. Hardcoding IPs breaks quickly. Service discovery provides stable names and lookup mechanisms so that one component can locate another even as underlying endpoints change.

In Kubernetes, service discovery is commonly achieved through Services (stable virtual IP + DNS name) and cluster DNS (CoreDNS). A Service selects a group of Pods via labels, and Kubernetes maintains the set of endpoints behind that Service. Clients connect to the Service name (DNS) and Kubernetes routes traffic to the current healthy Pods. For some workloads, headless Services provide DNS records that map directly to Pod IPs for per-instance discovery.
The other options describe different networking concepts: B is ARP (MAC discovery), C is DHCP (IP assignment), and D is DNS in a general internet sense. DNS is often used as a mechanism for service discovery, but cloud native service discovery is broader: it's the overall mechanism enabling dynamic location of services, often implemented via DNS and/or environment variables and sometimes enhanced by service meshes.
So the best description remains A: a mechanism that allows applications and microservices to locate each other on a network in a dynamic environment.

NEW QUESTION # 153
Which resource do you use to attach a volume in a Pod?

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

Answer: D

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 # 154
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