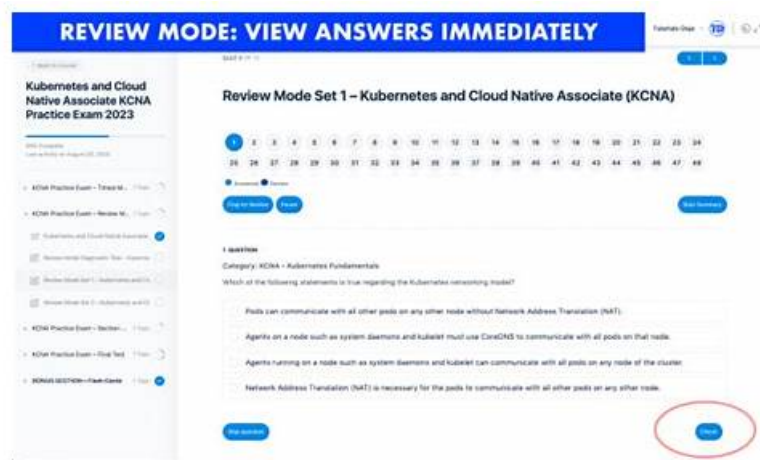


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## Linux Foundation KCNA Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Exam Questions Get Excellent Scores

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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

### NEW QUESTION # 39

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a HorizontalPodAutoscaler (HPA) configured to scale a Deployment. You want to limit the maximum number of Pods the HPA can create to avoid resource exhaustion. How can you achieve this?

- A. Use the **\*maxReplicas\*** parameter in the HPA configuration.
- B. Use the **\*replicas\*** field in the Deployment to specify the maximum number of Pods.
- C. Set a resource quota for the namespace where the Deployment is running.
- D. There is no direct way to limit the maximum number of Pods in an HPA.
- E. Configure a limit range for the Deployment to restrict the number of Pods.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The `•maxReplicas•` parameter in the HPA configuration directly controls the maximum number of Pods that the HPA can create. Resource quotas (B) limit resource usage for the entire namespace, not specifically the HPA. Limit ranges (C) define resource limits for Pods, not their total number. The `•replicas•` field in the Deployment (D) sets the initial number of Pods, not the maximum.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following systems is NOT compatible with the CRI runtime interface standard?

(Typo corrected: "CRI-0" → "CRI-O")

- A. CRI-O
- **B. systemd**
- C. containerd
- D. dockershim

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Kubernetes uses the Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to support pluggable container runtimes. The kubelet talks to a CRI-compatible runtime via gRPC, and that runtime is responsible for pulling images and running containers. In this context, containerd and CRI-O are CRI-compatible container runtimes (or runtime stacks) used widely with Kubernetes, and dockershim historically served as a compatibility layer that allowed kubelet to talk to Docker Engine as if it were CRI (before dockershim was removed from kubelet in newer Kubernetes versions). That leaves systemd as the correct "NOT compatible with CRI" answer, so C is correct.

systemd is an init system and service manager for Linux. While it can be involved in how services (like kubelet) are started and managed on the host, it is not a container runtime implementing CRI. It does not provide CRI gRPC endpoints for kubelet, nor does it manage containers in the CRI sense.

The deeper Kubernetes concept here is separation of responsibilities: kubelet is responsible for Pod lifecycle at the node level, but it delegates "run containers" to a runtime via CRI. Runtimes like containerd and CRI-O implement that contract; Kubernetes can swap them without changing kubelet logic. Historically, dockershim translated kubelet's CRI calls into Docker Engine calls. Even though dockershim is no longer part of kubelet, it was still "CRI-adjacent" in purpose and often treated as compatible in older curricula. Therefore, among the provided options, systemd is the only one that is clearly not a CRI-compatible runtime system, making C correct.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following best describes the way K8S Role-based access control (RBAC) works?

- A. K8S does not do RBAC or Cluster role
- B. RBAC lists which operations are denied to users
- **C. States which users can perform which actions against the resources.**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>

When the kube-apiserver is run with a log level of 5 or higher for the RBAC component ( `--vmodule=rbac=5` or `--v=5` ), you can see RBAC denials in the API server log (prefixed with `RBAC` ). You can use that information to determine which roles need to be granted to which users, groups, or service accounts.

Once you have **granted roles to service accounts** and workloads are running with no RBAC denial messages in the server logs, you can remove the ABAC authorizer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

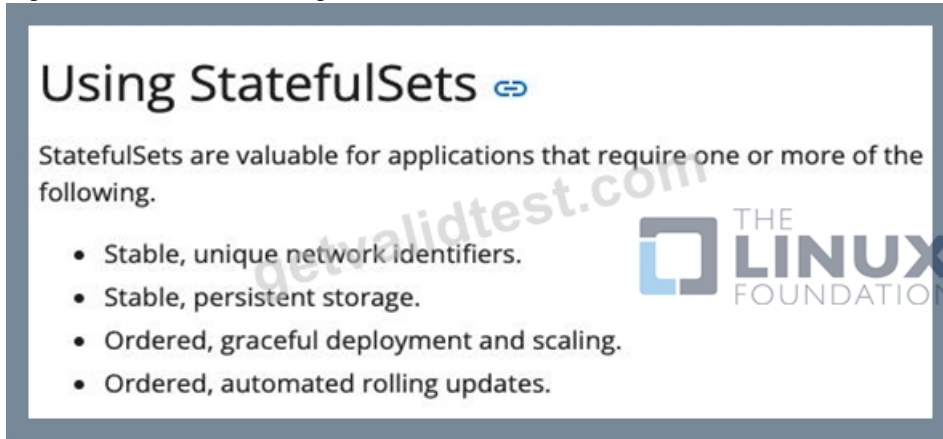
Stateful set requires which service for the network identity of pods?

- A. Headless Service
- B. Load Balancer Service
- C. Ingress

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/statefulset/>



#### NEW QUESTION # 43

What are the 3 pillars of Observability?

- A. Metrics, Logs, and Traces
- B. Metrics, Data, and Traces
- C. Metrics, Logs, and Spans
- D. Resources, Logs, and Tracing

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A: Metrics, Logs, and Traces. These are widely recognized as the "three pillars" because together they provide complementary views into system behavior:

Metrics are numeric time series collected over time (CPU usage, request rate, error rate, latency percentiles). They are best for dashboards, alerting, and capacity planning because they are structured and aggregatable. In Kubernetes, metrics underpin autoscaling and operational visibility (node/pod resource usage, cluster health signals).

Logs are discrete event records (often text) emitted by applications and infrastructure components. Logs provide detailed context for debugging: error messages, stack traces, warnings, and business events. In Kubernetes, logs are commonly collected from container stdout/stderr and aggregated centrally for search and correlation.

Traces capture the end-to-end journey of a request through a distributed system, breaking it into spans. Tracing is crucial in microservices because a single user request may cross many services; traces show where latency accumulates and which dependency fails. Tracing also enables root cause analysis when metrics indicate degradation but don't pinpoint the culprit.

Why the other options are wrong: a span is a component within tracing, not a top-level pillar; "data" is too generic; and "resources" are not an observability signal category. The pillars are defined by signal type and how they're used operationally.

In cloud-native practice, these pillars are often unified via correlation IDs and shared context: metrics alerts link to logs and traces for the same timeframe/request. Tooling like Prometheus (metrics), log aggregators (e.g., Loki/Elastic), and tracing systems (Jaeger/Tempo/OpenTelemetry) work together to provide a complete observability story.

Therefore, the verified correct answer is A.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

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