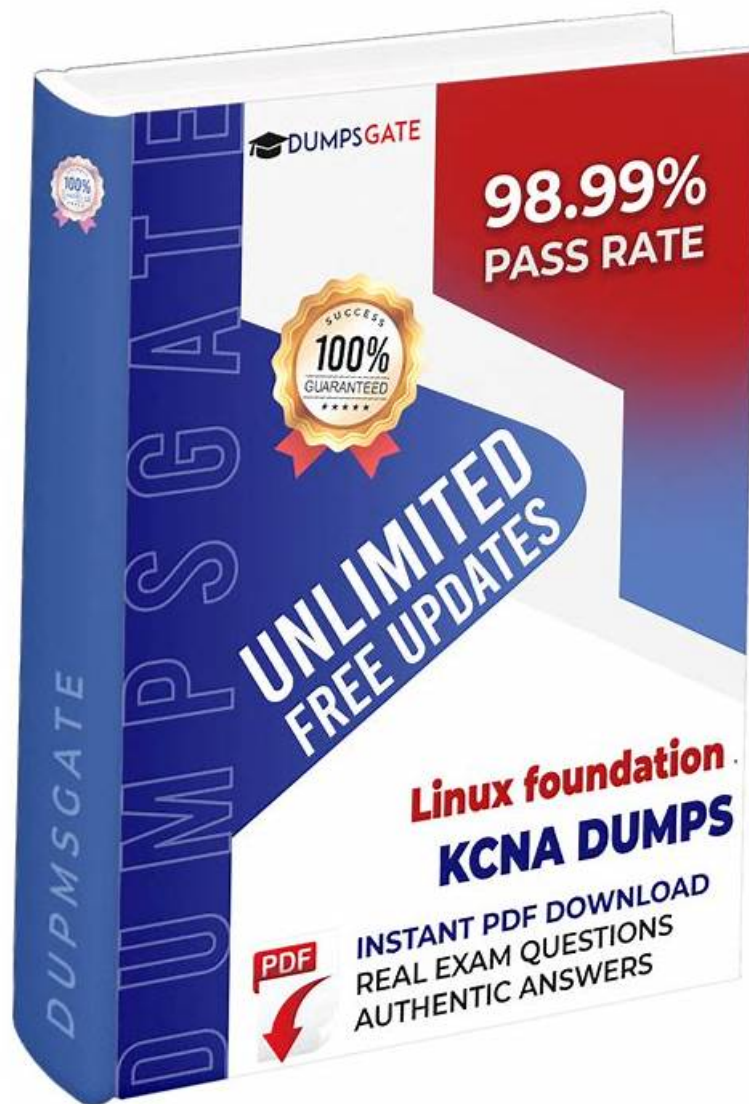


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132

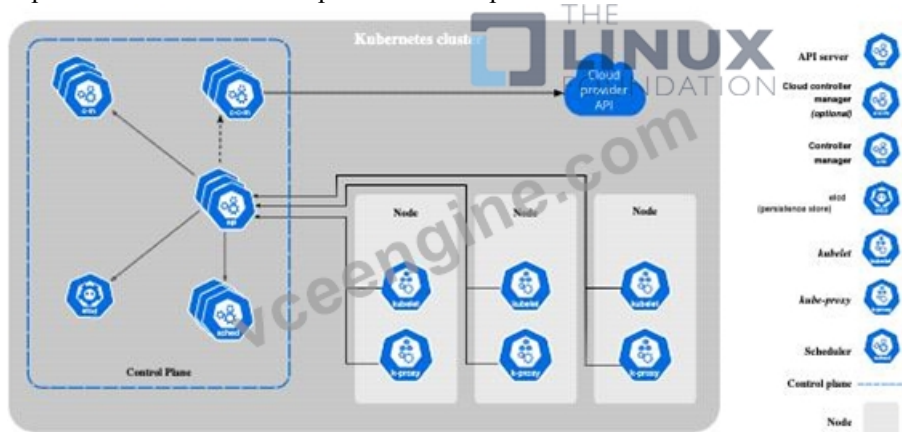
Which of the following is not the part of Kubernetes Control Plane?

- A. etcd (pronounce: esty-d)
- **B. kube-proxy**
- C. kube scheduler
- D. kube api-server

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/>



NEW QUESTION # 133

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

- A. Kubernetes RBAC lists which operations on which resources are denied to users
- B. Kubernetes does not do RBAC
- **C. Kubernetes RBAC states which users can perform which actions against which re-source**
- D. Kubernetes RBAC is responsible for authenticating subjects such as users and groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Using RBAC Authorization

Role-based access control (RBAC) is a method of regulating access to computer or network resources based on the roles of individual users within your organization.

RBAC authorization uses the `rbac.authorization.k8s.io` API group to drive authorization decisions, allowing you to dynamically configure policies through the Kubernetes API.

To enable RBAC, start the API server with the `--authorization-mode` flag set to a comma-separated list that includes `RBAC`; for example:

```
kube-apiserver --authorization-mode=Example,RBAC --other-options --more-options
```

NEW QUESTION # 134

Which of the following is the correct command to run an nginx deployment with 2 replicas?

- A. `kubectrl create deploy nginx --image=nginx --replicas=2`
- B. `kubectl create deployment --image=nginx --replicas=2`
- C. `kubectl create deploy nginx --image=nginx --count=2`
- D. `kubectl run deploy nginx --image=nginx --replicas=2`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B: `kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx --replicas=2`. This uses `kubectl create deployment` (shorthand `create deploy`) to generate a Deployment resource named `nginx` with the specified container image. The `--replicas=2` flag sets the desired replica count, so Kubernetes will create two Pod replicas (via a ReplicaSet) and keep that number stable.

Option A is incorrect because `kubectrl run` is primarily intended to run a Pod (and in older versions could generate other resources, but it's not the recommended/consistent way to create a Deployment in modern `kubectl` usage). Option C is invalid syntax: `kubectl` subcommand order is incorrect; you don't say `kubectl create nginx deployment`. Option D uses a non-existent `--count` flag for Deployment replicas.

From a Kubernetes fundamentals perspective, this question tests two ideas: (1) Deployments are the standard controller for running stateless workloads with a desired number of replicas, and (2) `kubectl create deployment` is a common imperative shortcut for generating that resource. After running the command, you can confirm with `kubectl get deploy nginx`, `kubectl get rs`, and `kubectl get pods -l app=nginx` (label may vary depending on `kubectl` version). You'll see a ReplicaSet created and two Pods brought up.

In production, teams typically use declarative manifests (`kubectl apply -f`) or GitOps, but knowing the imperative command is useful for quick labs and validation. The key is that replicas are managed by the controller, not by manually starting containers-Kubernetes reconciles the state continuously.

Therefore, B is the verified correct command.

NEW QUESTION # 135

A _____ is a ready-to-run software package, containing everything needed to run an application.

- A. Container Runtime
- B. Container Repository
- C. Docker
- D. Container Image

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/containers/#container-images>

THE LINUX FOUNDATION Container images

A **container image** is a ready-to-run software package, containing everything needed to run an application: the code and any runtime it requires, application and system libraries, and default values for any essential settings.

By design, a container is immutable: you cannot change the code of a container that is already running. If you have a containerized application and want to make changes, you need to build a new image that includes the change, then recreate the container to start from the updated image.

NEW QUESTION # 136

You have a Kubernetes cluster with multiple namespaces. You are running different applications in separate namespaces and want to ensure that HPAs in each namespace are not interfering with each other. Which of the following measures should you take?

- A. Use a single HPA for all applications in all namespaces.
- B. Ensure that the •minReplicas• and •maxReplicas values for HPAs across namespaces are aligned.
- C. There is no need for any specific measures as HPAs are isolated by default within their respective namespaces.
- **D. Configure resource quotas for each namespace to prevent resource over-allocation by HPAs.**
- **E. Create a custom controller to manage HPAs across multiple namespaces and coordinate scaling decisions.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

You need to ensure that HPAs are not competing for resources across namespaces- Resource quotas (C) limit resource consumption within each namespace, preventing HPAs from consuming resources intended for other applications. A custom controller (D) can be used to manage HPAs across multiple namespaces, coordinating scaling decisions to avoid resource contention and optimize utilization across the cluster. While options A and B might seem relevant, they are not effective solutions for preventing interference between HPAs in different namespaces. Option E is incorrect; HPAs operate within their namespaces, but resource contention can occur if not managed properly.

NEW QUESTION # 137

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