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The KCNA exam is a vendor-neutral certification, meaning that it is not tied to any specific cloud provider or technology. This makes it an attractive option for professionals who work with different cloud platforms and want to showcase their skills in a way that is recognized across the industry. KCNA Exam covers a broad range of topics, including Kubernetes architecture, deployment, networking, and security.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

NEW QUESTION # 183

What is container runtime?

- **A. Software that runs containers**
- B. A container image format
- C. Another term of kubelet or kubectl
- D. The amount of time it takes a container to execute

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.aquasec.com/cloud-native-academy/container-security/container-runtime/>

NEW QUESTION # 184

The IPv4/IPv6 dual stack in Kubernetes:

- A. Requires NetworkPolicies to prevent Services from mixing requests.
- **B. Allows you to create IPv4 and IPv6 dual stack Services.**
- C. Allows you to access the IPv4 address by using the IPv6 address.
- D. Translates an IPv4 request from a Service to an IPv6 Service.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is D: Kubernetes dual-stack support allows you to create Services (and Pods, depending on configuration) that use both IPv4 and IPv6 addressing. Dual-stack means the cluster is configured to allocate and route traffic for both IP families. For Services, this can mean assigning both an IPv4 ClusterIP and an IPv6 ClusterIP so clients can connect using either family, depending on their network stack and DNS resolution.

Option A is incorrect because dual-stack is not about protocol translation (that would be NAT64/other gateway mechanisms, not the core Kubernetes dual-stack feature). Option B is also a form of translation

/aliasing that isn't what Kubernetes dual-stack implies; having both addresses available is different from "access IPv4 via IPv6." Option C is incorrect: dual-stack does not inherently require NetworkPolicies to "prevent mixing requests." NetworkPolicies are about traffic control, not IP family separation.

In Kubernetes, dual-stack requires support across components: the network plugin (CNI) must support IPv4/IPv6, the cluster must be configured with both Pod CIDRs and Service CIDRs, and DNS should return appropriate A and AAAA records for Service names. Once configured, you can specify preferences such as ipFamilyPolicy (e.g., PreferDualStack) and ipFamilies (IPv4, IPv6 order) for Services to influence allocation behavior.

Operationally, dual-stack is useful for environments transitioning to IPv6, supporting IPv6-only clients, or running in mixed networks. But it adds complexity: address planning, firewalling, and troubleshooting need to consider two IP families. Still, the definition in the question is straightforward: Kubernetes dual-stack enables dual-stack Services, which is option D.

NEW QUESTION # 185

What is the difference between a Service and an Ingress in Kubernetes?

- **A. Services expose applications running within the cluster, while Ingress provides routing and load balancing for external traffic.**
- B. Services manage the lifecycle of Pods, while Ingress manages the lifecycle of Deployments.
- C. Services are used for managing the state of Pods, while Ingress is used for managing the health of Pods.
- D. Services provide external access to your application, while Ingress provides internal access.
- E. Services are used for scheduling Pods to nodes, while Ingress is used for managing the communication between Pods and services.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Kubernetes Services provide a way to expose applications running within the cluster, while Ingress provides a mechanism for routing and load balancing external traffic to your applications. Services are used to make Pods accessible within the cluster, while Ingress enables users outside the cluster to access your applications.

NEW QUESTION # 186

Scenario: You have a Kubernetes cluster hosted in a public cloud provider. When trying to create a Service of type LoadBalancer, the external-ip is stuck in the "Pending" state. Which Kubernetes component is failing in this scenario?

- A. Cloud Load Balancer Manager
- B. Load Balancer Manager
- **C. Cloud Controller Manager**
- D. Cloud Architecture Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you create a Service of type LoadBalancer in a cloud environment, Kubernetes relies on cloud-provider integration to provision an external load balancer and allocate a public IP (or equivalent). The control plane component responsible for this integration is the cloud-controller-manager, so A is correct.

In Kubernetes, a LoadBalancer Service triggers a controller loop that calls the cloud provider APIs to create/update a load balancer that forwards traffic to the cluster (often via NodePorts on worker nodes, or via provider-specific mechanisms). The Service remains with EXTERNAL-IP: Pending until the cloud provider resource is successfully created and the controller updates the Service status with the assigned external address. If that status never updates, it usually indicates the cloud integration path is broken—commonly due to: missing cloud provider configuration, broken credentials/IAM permissions, the cloud-controller-manager not running/healthy, or a misconfigured cloud provider implementation.

The other options are not real Kubernetes components. Kubernetes does not include a "Load Balancer Manager" or "Cloud Architecture Manager" component name in its standard architecture. In many managed Kubernetes offerings, the cloud-controller-manager (or its equivalent) is provided/managed by the provider, but the responsibility remains the same: reconcile Kubernetes Service resources into cloud load balancer resources.

Therefore, in this scenario, the failing component is the Cloud Controller Manager, which is the Kubernetes control plane component that interfaces with the cloud provider to provision external load balancers and update the Service status.

NEW QUESTION # 187

How long should a stable API element in Kubernetes be supported (at minimum) after deprecation?

- A. 12 months
- B. 9 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 24 months

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kubernetes has a formal API deprecation policy to balance stability for users with the ability to evolve the platform. For a stable (GA) API element, Kubernetes commits to supporting that API for a minimum period after it is deprecated. The correct minimum in this question is 12 months, which corresponds to option C.

In practice, Kubernetes releases occur roughly every three to four months, and the deprecation policy is commonly communicated in terms of "releases" as well as time. A GA API that is deprecated in one release is typically kept available for multiple subsequent releases, giving cluster operators and application teams time to migrate manifests, client libraries, controllers, and automation. This matters because Kubernetes is often at the center of production delivery pipelines; abrupt API removals would break deployments, upgrades, and tooling. By guaranteeing a minimum support window, Kubernetes enables predictable upgrades and safer lifecycle management.

This policy also encourages teams to track API versions and plan migrations. For example, workloads might start on a beta API (which can change), but once an API reaches stable, users can expect a stronger compatibility promise. Deprecation warnings help surface risk early. In many clusters, you'll see API server warnings and tooling hints when manifests use deprecated fields/versions, allowing proactive remediation before the removal release.

Options 6 or 9 months would be too short for many enterprises to coordinate changes across multiple teams and environments. 24 months may be true for some ecosystems, but the Kubernetes stated minimum in this exam-style framing is 12 months. The key operational takeaway is: don't ignore deprecation notices—they're your clock for migration planning. Treat API version upgrades as part of routine cluster lifecycle hygiene to avoid being blocked during Kubernetes version upgrades when deprecated APIs are finally removed.

NEW QUESTION # 188

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