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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q217-Q222):

**NEW QUESTION # 217**
How does Kubernetes ensure the high availability of a Deployment when running in a multi-node cluster?

- A. Kubernetes uses a technique called rolling updates to ensure that the application remains available during deployments. This means that new Pods are deployed and brought online gradually, while old Pods are gracefully shut down.
- B. Kubernetes automatically scales up the number of Pods running in a Deployment if a node fails- This ensures that there are enough Pods to handle the workload
- C. Kubernetes uses a distributed consensus algorithm called etcd to store the state of the cluster. This ensures that even if one node fails, the other nodes have access to the latest state information and can continue to operate-
- D. By using the 'replicas' field in the Deployment configuration, Kubernetes ensures that multiple instances of the application are running across different nodes. If one node fails, the Pods running on that node are automatically restarted on other healthy nodes.
- E. Kubernetes uses a combination of the 'replicas' field, the etcd distributed database, and the self-healing capabilities of the

platform to ensure the high availability of Deployments in a multi-node cluster.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:
Kubernetes achieves high availability for Deployments through a combination of techniques: Replicas: The 'replicas' field ensures that multiple instances of the application are running on different nodes. If one node fails, the Pods running on that node are automatically restarted on other healthy nodes. etcd: The distributed database etcd stores the state of the cluster. This means that even if one node fails, the other nodes have access to the latest state information and can continue to operate. Self-healing: Kubernetes constantly monitors the health of Pods and restarts failed Pods o healthy nodes. This ensures that the desired number of replicas is always maintained, even if some Pods experiencefailures. These elements work together to ensure that applications remain available even in the face of node failures.

**NEW QUESTION # 218**
Which part of a Kubernetes cluster is responsible for running container workloads?

- A. Worker Node
- B. Control plane
- C. etcd
- D. kube-proxy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Worker Nodes are responsible for executing containerized workloads.

**NEW QUESTION # 219**
What are the most important resources to guarantee the performance of an etcd cluster?

- A. CPU and RAM memory.
- B. Network throughput and CPU.
- C. CPU and disk capacity.
- D. Network throughput and disk I/O.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
etcd is the strongly consistent key-value store backing Kubernetes cluster state. Its performance directly affects the entire control plane because most API operations require reads/writes to etcd. The most critical resources for etcd performance are disk I/O (especially latency) and network throughput/latency between etcd members and API servers-so B is correct.
etcd is write-ahead-log (WAL) based and relies heavily on stable, low-latency storage. Slow disks increase commit latency, which slows down object updates, watches, and controller loops. In busy clusters, poor disk performance can cause request backlogs and timeouts, showing up as slow kubectl operations and delayed controller reconciliation. That's why production guidance commonly emphasizes fast SSD-backed storage and careful monitoring of fsync latency.
Network performance matters because etcd uses the Raft consensus protocol. Writes must be replicated to a quorum of members, and leader-follower communication is continuous. High network latency or low throughput can slow replication and increase the time to commit writes. Unreliable networking can also cause leader elections or cluster instability, further degrading performance and availability.
CPU and memory are still relevant, but they are usually not the first bottleneck compared to disk and network.
CPU affects request processing and encryption overhead if enabled, while memory affects caching and compaction behavior. Disk "capacity" alone (size) is less relevant than disk I/O characteristics (latency, IOPS), because etcd performance is sensitive to fsync and write latency.
In Kubernetes operations, ensuring etcd health includes: using dedicated fast disks, keeping network stable, enabling regular compaction/defragmentation strategies where appropriate, sizing correctly (typically odd- numbered members for quorum), and monitoring key metrics (commit latency, fsync duration, leader changes). Because etcd is the persistence layer of the API, disk I/O and network quality are the primary determinants of control-plane responsiveness-hence B.

**NEW QUESTION # 220**
Which command lists the running containers in the current Kubernetes namespace?

- A. kubectl ls
- B. kubectl get pods
- C. kubectl show pods
- D. kubectl ps

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The correct answer is A: kubectl get pods. Kubernetes does not manage "containers" as standalone top-level objects; the primary schedulable unit is the Pod, and containers run inside Pods. Therefore, the practical way to list what's running in a namespace is to list the Pods in that namespace. kubectl get pods shows Pods and their readiness, status, restarts, and age-giving you the canonical view of running workloads.
If you need the container-level details (images, container names), you typically use additional commands and output formatting:
* kubectl describe pod <pod> to view container specs, images, states, and events
* kubectl get pods -o jsonpath=... or -o wide to surface more fields
* kubectl get pods -o=json to inspect .spec.containers and .status.containerStatuses But among the provided options, kubectl get pods is the only real kubectl command that lists the running workload objects in the current namespace.
The other options are not valid kubectl subcommands: kubectl ls, kubectl ps, and kubectl show pods are not standard Kubernetes CLI operations. Kubernetes intentionally centers around the API resource model, so listing resources uses kubectl get <resource>.
This also aligns with Kubernetes' declarative nature: you observe and manage the state via API objects, not by directly enumerating OS-level processes.
So while the question says "running containers," the Kubernetes-correct interpretation is "containers in running Pods," and the appropriate listing command in the namespace is kubectl get pods, option A.

**NEW QUESTION # 221**
Which of the following computing model doesn't require you to provision infrastructure?

- A. Virtual Machines
- B. Serverless
- C. Bare Metal
- D. Compute Engine
- E. None of the above

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

**NEW QUESTION # 222**
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