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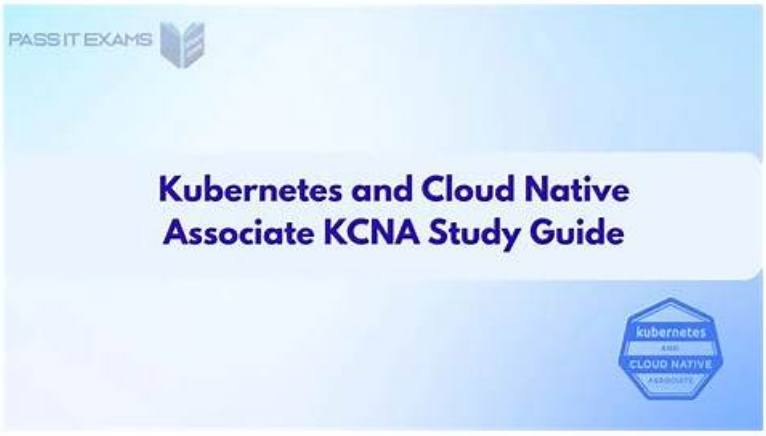

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Linux Foundation KCNA certification is recognized globally as a mark of excellence in cloud-native computing. It is an industry-recognized certification that demonstrates a candidate's expertise in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is ideal for individuals who are seeking to enhance their career prospects in the field of cloud-native computing.

Candidates who pass the Linux Foundation KCNA Exam demonstrate their proficiency in cloud-native technologies and their ability to work effectively with Kubernetes-based applications. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification provides credibility to one's resume and proves that the individual has the necessary skills to design, deploy and manage cloud-native applications. In addition, it opens up new career opportunities and helps individuals advance their careers in the cloud-native space.

Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is an online, proctored exam that consists of 40 multiple-choice questions. KCNA exam is conducted on the EdX platform, which is a leading online learning platform. KCNA exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the fundamentals of Kubernetes, containerization, and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam covers topics such as Kubernetes architecture, deployment, configuration, and troubleshooting.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114
Which of the following resources helps in managing a stateless application workload on a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. DaemonSet
- B. kubectl

- C. Deployment
- D. StatefulSet

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D: Deployment. A Deployment is the standard Kubernetes controller for managing stateless applications. It provides declarative updates, replica management, and rollout/rollback functionality.
You define the desired state (container image, environment variables, ports, replica count) in the Deployment spec, and Kubernetes ensures the specified number of Pods are running and updated according to strategy (RollingUpdate by default).
Stateless workloads are ideal for Deployments because each replica is interchangeable. If a Pod dies, a new one can be created anywhere; if traffic increases, replicas can be increased; if you need to update the app, a new ReplicaSet is created and traffic shifts gradually to new Pods. Deployments integrate naturally with Services for stable networking and load balancing.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A DaemonSet ensures one Pod per node (or selected nodes). It's for node-level agents, not generic stateless service replicas.
* A StatefulSet is for workloads needing stable identity, ordered rollout, and persistent storage per replica (databases, quorum systems). That's not the typical stateless app case.
* kubectl is a CLI tool; it doesn't "manage" workloads as a controller resource.
In real cluster operations, almost every stateless microservice is represented as a Deployment plus a Service (and often an Ingress/Gateway for edge routing). Deployments also support advanced delivery patterns (maxSurge/maxUnavailable tuning) and easy integration with HPA for horizontal scaling. Because the question is specifically "managing a stateless application workload," the Kubernetes resource designed for that is clearly the Deployment.
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NEW QUESTION # 115
Which authorization-mode allows granular control over the operations that different entities can perform on different objects in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Attribute Based Access Control
- B. Node Authorization Access Control
- C. Webhook Mode Authorization Control
- D. Role Based Access Control

Answer: D

Explanation:
Role Based Access Control (RBAC) is the standard Kubernetes authorization mode that provides granular control over what users and service accounts can do to which resources, so B is correct. RBAC works by defining Roles (namespaced) and ClusterRoles (cluster-wide) that contain sets of rules. Each rule specifies API groups, resource types, resource names (optional), and allowed verbs such as get, list, watch, create, update, patch, and delete. You then attach these roles to identities using RoleBindings or ClusterRoleBindings.
This gives fine-grained, auditable access control. For example, you can allow a CI service account to create and patch Deployments only in a specific namespace, while restricting it from reading Secrets. You can allow developers to view Pods and logs but prevent them from changing cluster-wide networking resources. This is exactly the "granular control over operations on objects" described by the question.
Why other options are not the best answer: "Webhook mode" is an authorization mechanism where Kubernetes calls an external service to decide authorization. While it can be granular depending on the external system, Kubernetes' common built-in answer for granular object-level control is RBAC. "Node authorization" is a specialized authorizer for kubelets/nodes to access resources they need; it's not the general-purpose system for all cluster entities. ABAC (Attribute-Based Access Control) is an older mechanism and is not the primary recommended authorization model; it can be expressive but is less commonly used and not the default best-practice for Kubernetes authorization today.
In Kubernetes security practice, RBAC is typically paired with authentication (certs/OIDC), admission controls, and namespaces to build a defense-in-depth security posture. RBAC policy is also central to least privilege: granting only what is necessary for a workload or user role to function. This reduces blast radius if credentials are compromised.
Therefore, the verified answer is B: Role Based Access Control.

NEW QUESTION # 116
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. Hardcoding configuration values within the application code
- C. Manually configuring each pod with environment-specific values
- D. Using a third-party configuration management tool like Chef or Puppet
- E. Using Kubernetes ConfigMaps to store and manage configuration data

Answer: E

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 # 117
Which of the following cloud native proxies is used for ingress/egress in a service mesh and can also serve as an application gateway?

- A. Frontend proxy
- B. Envoy proxy
- C. Kube-proxy
- D. Reverse proxy

Answer: B

Explanation:
Envoy Proxy is a high-performance, cloud-native proxy widely used for ingress and egress traffic management in service mesh architectures, and it can also function as an application gateway. It is the foundational data-plane component for popular service meshes such as Istio, Consul, and AWS App Mesh, making option C the correct answer.
In a service mesh, Envoy is typically deployed as a sidecar proxy alongside each application Pod. This allows Envoy to transparently intercept and manage all inbound and outbound traffic for the service. Through this model, Envoy enables advanced traffic management features such as load balancing, retries, timeouts, circuit breaking, mutual TLS, and fine-grained observability without requiring application code changes.
Envoy is also commonly used at the mesh boundary to handle ingress and egress traffic. When deployed as an ingress gateway, Envoy acts as the entry point for external traffic into the mesh, performing TLS termination, routing, authentication, and policy enforcement. As an egress gateway, it controls outbound traffic from the mesh to external services, enabling security controls and traffic visibility. These capabilities allow Envoy to serve effectively as an application gateway, not just an internal proxy.
Option A, "Frontend proxy," is a generic term and not a specific cloud-native component. Option B, kube- proxy, is responsible for implementing Kubernetes Service networking rules at the node level and does not provide service mesh features or gateway functionality. Option D, "Reverse proxy," is a general architectural pattern rather than a specific cloud-native proxy implementation. Envoy's extensibility, performance, and deep integration with Kubernetes and service mesh control planes make it the industry-standard proxy for modern cloud-native networking. Its ability to function both as a sidecar proxy and as a centralized ingress or egress gateway clearly establishes Envoy proxy as the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 118
In Prometheus, what is the purpose of recording rules and how do they differ from alerting rules?

- A. Recording rules define data aggregation and analysis, while alerting rules focus on time-series data visualization.
- B. Recording rules and alerting rules are interchangeable and can be used for similar purposes.
- C. Recording rules are used for data storage optimization, while alerting rules are used for system performance monitoring.
- D. Recording rules are primarily used for troubleshooting, while alerting rules are used for proactive issue detection.
- E. Recording rules create new time series based on existing metrics, while alerting rules trigger notifications based on metric conditions.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Recording rules transform existing time series data into new, calculated metrics. Alerting rules, on the other hand, trigger notifications when certain metric conditions are met. Recording rules are used for data pre-processing, while alerting rules focus on proactive

monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 119
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