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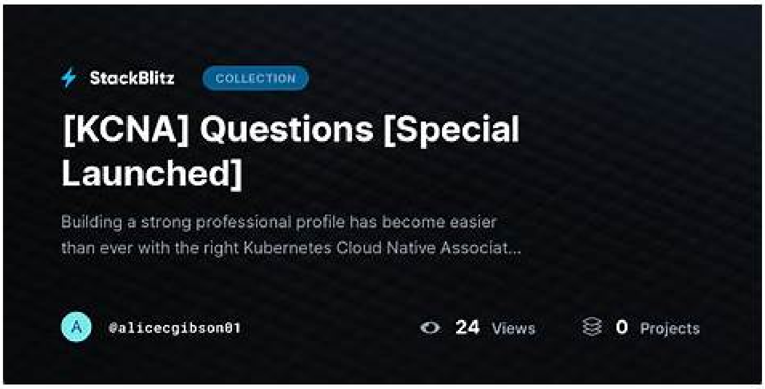

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
What is the primary role of the kubelet in the Kubernetes runtime environment?

- A. Managing the communication between nodes in the cluster.
- B. Scheduling pods to nodes based on resource availability.
- C. Managing the network connectivity for pods in the cluster.
- D. Maintaining the health of the Kubernetes master node.
- E. Ensuring that pods are running as specified in their YAML files.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The kubelet is responsible for ensuring that pods are running as specified in their YAML files. It monitors the containers within a pod, restarts them if they fail, and manages the resources allocated to the pod. The kubelet is a crucial component of the Kubernetes runtime environment, ensuring that pods are running correctly and as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 59

You are configuring a Kubernetes cluster for a microservices-based application. Each microservice needs its own network namespace and isolated communication. Which Kubernetes networking feature would you use to achieve this?

- A. Kubernetes Service
- B. PodSecurityPolicy
- C. Kubernetes Ingress
- D. NetworkPolicy
- E. Containerd

Answer: D

Explanation:
NetworkPolicy is the Kubernetes feature designed for controlling network traffic between pods and external sources. It allows you to define rules to allow or deny specific network communication based on source, destination, ports, and other criteria. This helps isolate microservices and enforce network segmentation within the cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 60

What is the resource type used to package sets of containers for scheduling in a cluster?

- A. Pod
- B. Deployment
- C. ContainerSet
- D. ReplicaSet

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Kubernetes resource used to package one or more containers into a schedulable unit is the Pod, so A is correct. Kubernetes schedules Pods onto nodes; it does not schedule individual containers. A Pod represents a single "instance" of an application component and includes one or more containers that share key runtime properties, including the same network namespace (same IP and port space) and the ability to share volumes.
Pods enable common patterns beyond "one container per Pod." For example, a Pod may include a main application container plus a sidecar container for logging, proxying, or configuration reload. Because these containers share localhost networking and volume mounts, they can coordinate efficiently without requiring external service calls. Kubernetes manages the Pod lifecycle as a unit: the containers in a Pod are started according to container lifecycle rules and are co-located on the same node.
Option B (ContainerSet) is not a standard Kubernetes workload resource. Option C (ReplicaSet) manages a set of Pod replicas, ensuring a desired count is running, but it is not the packaging unit itself. Option D (Deployment) is a higher-level controller that manages ReplicaSets and provides rollout/rollback behavior, again operating on Pods rather than being the container-packaging unit.
From the scheduling perspective, the PodSpec defines container images, commands, resources, volumes, security context, and placement constraints. The scheduler evaluates these constraints and assigns the Pod to a node. This "Pod as the atomic scheduling unit" is fundamental to Kubernetes architecture and explains why Kubernetes-native concepts (Services, selectors, readiness, autoscaling) all revolve around Pods.

NEW QUESTION # 61

The Kubernetes project work is carried primarily by SIGs. What does SIG stand for?

- A. Support and Information Group
- B. Special Interest Group
- C. Strategy Implementation Group
- D. Software Installation Guide

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Kubernetes governance and project structure, SIG stands for Special Interest Group, so A is correct. Kubernetes is a large open source project under the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF), and its work is organized into groups that focus on specific

domains-such as networking, storage, node, scheduling, security, docs, testing, and many more. SIGs provide a scalable way to coordinate contributors, prioritize work, review design proposals (KEPs), triage issues, and manage releases in their area.
Each SIG typically has regular meetings, mailing lists, chat channels, and maintainers who guide the direction of that part of the project. For example, SIG Network focuses on Kubernetes networking architecture and components, SIG Storage on storage APIs and CSI integration, and SIG Scheduling on scheduler behavior and extensibility. This structure helps Kubernetes evolve while maintaining quality, review rigor, and community-driven decision making.
The other options are not part of Kubernetes project terminology. "Software Installation Guide" and the others might sound plausible, but they are not how Kubernetes defines SIGs.
Understanding SIGs matters operationally because many Kubernetes features and design changes originate from SIGs. When you read Kubernetes enhancement proposals, release notes, or documentation, you'll often see SIG ownership and references. In short, SIGs are the primary organizational units for Kubernetes engineering and stewardship, and SIG = Special Interest Group.

NEW QUESTION # 62
What is the order of 4C's in Cloud Native Security, starting with the layer that a user has the most control over?

- A. Container -> Cluster -> Code -> Cloud
- B. Cluster -> Container -> Code -> Cloud
- C. Code -> Container -> Cluster -> Cloud
- D. Cloud -> Container -> Cluster -> Code

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Cloud Native Security "4C's" model is commonly presented as Code, Container, Cluster, Cloud, ordered from the layer you control most directly to the one you control least-therefore D is correct. The idea is defense-in-depth across layers, recognizing that responsibilities are shared between developers, platform teams, and cloud providers.
Code is where users have the most direct control: application logic, dependencies, secure coding practices, secrets handling patterns, and testing. This includes validating inputs, avoiding vulnerabilities, and scanning dependencies. Next is the Container layer: building secure images, minimizing image size/attack surface, using non-root users, setting file permissions, and scanning images for known CVEs. Container security is about ensuring the artifact you run is trustworthy and hardened.
Then comes the Cluster layer: Kubernetes configuration and runtime controls, including RBAC, admission policies (OPA/Gatekeeper), Pod Security standards, network policies, runtime security, audit logging, and node hardening practices. Cluster controls determine what can run and how workloads interact. Finally, the Cloud layer includes the infrastructure and provider controls-IAM, VPC/networking, KMS, managed control plane protections, and physical security-which users influence through configuration but do not fully own.
The model's value is prioritization: start with what you control most (code), then harden the container artifact, then enforce cluster policy and runtime protections, and finally ensure cloud controls are configured properly.
This layered approach aligns well with Kubernetes security guidance and modern shared-responsibility models.

NEW QUESTION # 63
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