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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

Let's assume that an organization needs to process large amounts of data in bursts, on a cloud-based Kubernetes cluster. For instance: each Monday morning, they need to run a batch of 1000 compute jobs of 1 hour each, and these jobs must be completed by Monday night. What's going to be the most cost-effective method?

- A. Leverage the Kubernetes Cluster Autoscaler to automatically start and stop nodes as they're needed.
- B. Use PriorityClasses so that the weekly batch job gets priority over other workloads running on the cluster, and can be completed on time.
- C. Commit to a specific level of spending to get discounted prices (with e.g. "reserved instances" or similar mechanisms).
- D. Run a group of nodes with the exact required size to complete the batch on time, and use a combination of taints, tolerations, and nodeSelectors to reserve these nodes to the batch jobs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Burst workloads are a classic elasticity problem: you need large capacity for a short window, then very little capacity the rest of the week. The most cost-effective approach in a cloud-based Kubernetes environment is to scale infrastructure dynamically, matching node count to current demand. That's exactly what Cluster Autoscaler is designed for: it adds nodes when Pods cannot be scheduled due to insufficient resources and removes nodes when they become underutilized and can be drained safely. Therefore B is correct.

Option A can work operationally, but it commonly results in paying for a reserved "standing army" of nodes that sit idle most of the week-wasteful for bursty patterns unless the nodes are repurposed for other workloads. Taints/tolerations and nodeSelectors are placement tools; they don't reduce cost by themselves and may increase waste if they isolate nodes. Option D (PriorityClasses) affects which Pods get scheduled first given available capacity, but it does not create capacity. If the cluster doesn't have enough nodes, high priority Pods will still remain Pending. Option C (reserved instances or committed-use discounts) can reduce unit price, but it assumes relatively predictable baseline usage. For true bursts, you usually want a smaller baseline plus autoscaling, and optionally combine it with discounted capacity types if your cloud supports them.

In Kubernetes terms, the control loop is: batch Jobs create Pods # scheduler tries to place Pods # if many Pods are Pending due to insufficient CPU/memory, Cluster Autoscaler observes this and increases the node group size # new nodes join and kube-scheduler places Pods # after jobs finish and nodes become empty, Cluster Autoscaler drains and removes nodes. This matches cloud-native principles: elasticity, pay-for-what-you-use, and automation. It minimizes idle capacity while still meeting the completion deadline.

NEW QUESTION # 149

You want to deploy a new microservice to your Kubernetes cluster using GitOps principles. Which of the following approaches would you use to manage the deployment process?

- A. Use a Kubernetes Operator to automate the deployment and management of your microservice.
- B. Use a Helm chart to package and manage the deployment of your microservice.
- C. Manually create and apply Kubernetes YAML files using 'kubectl apply'.
- **D. Store the desired state of your microservice (deployment configuration, service definition, etc.) in a Git repository and use a GitOps tool like Flux or ArgoCD to manage deployments.**
- E. Use a CI/CD pipeline to build and deploy the microservice directly to the cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

GitOps emphasizes the use of Git as the single source of truth for managing your cluster's desired state. Option C correctly describes the GitOps approach by storing the configuration in a Git repository and using a GitOps tool to manage deployments, ensuring consistency and traceability.

NEW QUESTION # 150

What is container runtime?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 151

What is the purpose of the kubelet component within a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. A component that watches for newly created Pods with no assigned node, and selects a node for them to run on.
- **B. An agent that runs on each node in the cluster. It makes sure that containers are running in a Pod.**
- C. A network proxy that runs on each node in your cluster, implementing part of the Kubernetes Service concept.
- D. A dashboard for Kubernetes clusters that allows management and troubleshooting of applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The kubelet is the primary node agent in Kubernetes. It runs on every worker node (and often on control-plane nodes too if they run workloads) and is responsible for ensuring that containers described by PodSpecs are actually running and healthy on that node. The kubelet continuously watches the Kubernetes API (via the control plane) for Pods that have been scheduled to its node, then it collaborates with the node's container runtime (through CRI) to pull images, create containers, start them, and manage their lifecycle. It also mounts volumes, configures the Pod's networking (working with the CNI plugin), and reports Pod and node status back to the API server.

Option D captures the core: "an agent on each node that makes sure containers are running in a Pod." That includes executing probes (liveness, readiness, startup), restarting containers based on the Pod's restartPolicy, and enforcing resource constraints in coordination with the runtime and OS.

Why the other options are wrong: A describes the Kubernetes Dashboard (or similar UI tools), not kubelet. B describes kube-proxy, which programs node-level networking rules (iptables/ipvs/eBPF depending on implementation) to implement Service virtual IP behavior. C describes the kube-scheduler, which selects a node for Pods that do not yet have an assigned node.

A useful way to remember kubelet's role is: scheduler decides where, kubelet makes it happen there. Once the scheduler binds a Pod to a node, kubelet becomes responsible for reconciling "desired state" (PodSpec) with "observed state" (running containers). If a container crashes, kubelet will restart it according to policy; if an image is missing, it will pull it; if a Pod is deleted, it will stop containers and clean up. This node-local reconciliation loop is fundamental to Kubernetes' self-healing and declarative operation model.

NEW QUESTION # 152

Which authentication method allows JWTs to authenticate?

- A. OPA gatekeeper
- **B. OpenId connect**
- C. Anonymous
- D. Client 'TLS' certificates

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 153

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