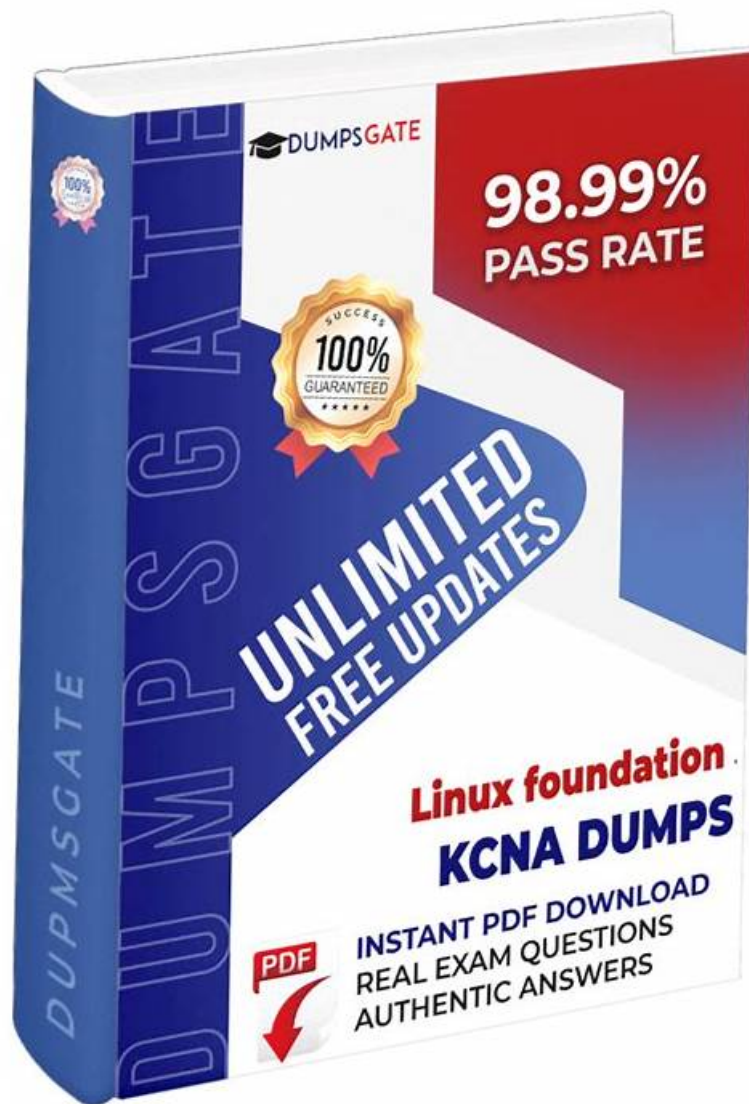


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### Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q211-Q216):

#### NEW QUESTION # 211

You are deploying a web application with a frontend and backend service. The frontend service requires access to the backend service on a specific port. What is the most appropriate way to configure this communication within a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Use a Service of type 'LoadBalancer' for the backend service and expose the public IP to the frontend
- B. Use a Service of type 'NodePort' for the backend service and access it directly from the frontend service.
- C. Use a Service of type 'LoadBalancer' for both frontend and backend services to create an external endpoint for the application.
- D. Use a ConfigMap to define the backend service's port and access it directly from the frontend service.
- E. Use a Service of type 'ClusterIP' for the backend service and configure a Pod's container to access the backend service using its cluster IP

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The most appropriate way to configure communication between services within a Kubernetes cluster is to use a Service of type 'ClusterIP'. This creates a logical internal IP address that can be used by pods to access the backend service. The frontend service can then access the backend service using this internal IP and the defined port. Options A, C, and E are incorrect because they involve exposing the backend service externally, which is not necessary for internal communication within the cluster. Option D is incorrect because ConfigMaps are used to store configuration data, not to define service access.

#### NEW QUESTION # 212

To visualize data from Prometheus you can use expression browser or console templates. What is the other data visualization tool commonly used together with Prometheus?

- A. Nirvana
- B. Grafana
- C. GraphQL
- D. Graphite

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The most common visualization tool used with Prometheus is Grafana, so A is correct. Prometheus includes a built-in expression browser that can graph query results, but Grafana provides a much richer dashboarding experience: reusable dashboards, variables, templating, annotations, alerting integrations, and multi-data-source support.

In Kubernetes observability stacks, Prometheus scrapes and stores time-series metrics (cluster and application metrics). Grafana queries Prometheus using PromQL and renders the results into dashboards for SREs and developers. This pairing is widespread because it cleanly separates concerns: Prometheus is the metrics store and query engine; Grafana is the UI and dashboard layer. Option B (Graphite) is a separate metrics system with its own storage/query model; while Grafana can visualize Graphite too, the question asks what is commonly used together with Prometheus, which is Grafana. Option D (GraphQL) is an API query language, not a metrics visualization tool. Option C ("Nirvana") is not a standard Prometheus visualization tool in common Kubernetes stacks. In practice, this combo enables operational outcomes: dashboards for error rates and latency (often derived from histograms), capacity monitoring (node CPU/memory), workload behavior (Pod restarts, HPA scaling), and SLO reporting. Grafana dashboards often serve as the shared language during incidents: teams correlate alerts with time-series patterns and quickly identify when regressions began.

Therefore, the verified correct tool commonly used with Prometheus for visualization is Grafana (A).

### NEW QUESTION # 213

Explain the difference between a Docker image and a Docker container. Provide practical scenarios where they are used.

- A. Docker images and containers are the same thing, just different names.
- **B. A Docker image is a blueprint for creating a container, while a container is a running instance of that image.**
- C. Docker images are used for storing data, while containers are used for running applications.
- D. Docker images are used for running applications, while containers are used for storing data.
- E. A Docker container is a blueprint for creating an image, while an image is a running instance of that container.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A Docker image is a static, immutable template that contains all the necessary components (files, libraries, dependencies, etc.) to run a specific application. Think of it as a blueprint. A Docker container is a running instance of that image, meaning it's an actual process running on your system. You can create multiple containers from the same image. Practical Scenarios: Image: You create a Docker image for a web server application, including the web server software, configuration files, and application code. This image can be shared with others or deployed to different environments. Container: You run multiple instances of this web server image as containers on your server. Each container gets its own isolated environment, allowing you to scale your web application easily.

### NEW QUESTION # 214

In Kubernetes, what is the primary purpose of using annotations?

- A. To define the specifications for resource limits and requests.
- B. To control the access permissions for users and service accounts.
- **C. To provide a way to attach metadata to objects.**
- D. To specify the deployment strategy for applications.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Annotations in Kubernetes are a flexible mechanism for attaching non-identifying metadata to Kubernetes objects. Their primary purpose is to store additional information that is not used for object selection or grouping, which makes Option B the correct answer.

Unlike labels, which are designed to be used for selection, filtering, and grouping of resources (for example, by Services or Deployments), annotations are intended purely for informational or auxiliary purposes. They allow users, tools, and controllers to store arbitrary key-value data on objects without affecting Kubernetes' core behavior. This makes annotations ideal for storing data such as build information, deployment timestamps, commit hashes, configuration hints, or ownership details.

Annotations are commonly consumed by external tools and controllers rather than by the Kubernetes scheduler or control plane for decision-making. For example, ingress controllers, service meshes, monitoring agents, and CI/CD systems often read annotations to enable or customize specific behaviors. Because annotations are not used for querying or selection, Kubernetes places no strict size or structure requirements on their values beyond general object size limits.

Option A is incorrect because access permissions are managed using Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), which relies on roles, role bindings, and service accounts—not annotations. Option C is incorrect because deployment strategies (such as RollingUpdate or Recreate) are defined in the specification of workload resources like Deployments, not through annotations. Option D is also incorrect because resource limits and requests are specified explicitly in the Pod or container spec under the resources field.

In summary, annotations provide a powerful and extensible way to associate metadata with Kubernetes objects without influencing scheduling, selection, or identity. They support integration, observability, and operational tooling while keeping core Kubernetes behavior predictable and stable. This design intent is clearly documented in Kubernetes metadata concepts, making Option B the correct and verified answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 215

You are running a web application with a high demand for CPU resources. Which Kubernetes scheduling strategy could help you ensure pods are scheduled on nodes with the most available CPU capacity?

- A. Pod anti-affinity
- B. Node anti-affinity
- **C. Node affinity**

- D. Taints and tolerations
- E. Pod affinity

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Node affinity allows you to define preferences for where pods should be scheduled based on node labels. You can use node affinity to prioritize scheduling on nodes with high CPU capacity. While the other options can influence scheduling, they are not directly focused on CPU availability.

## NEW QUESTION # 216

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