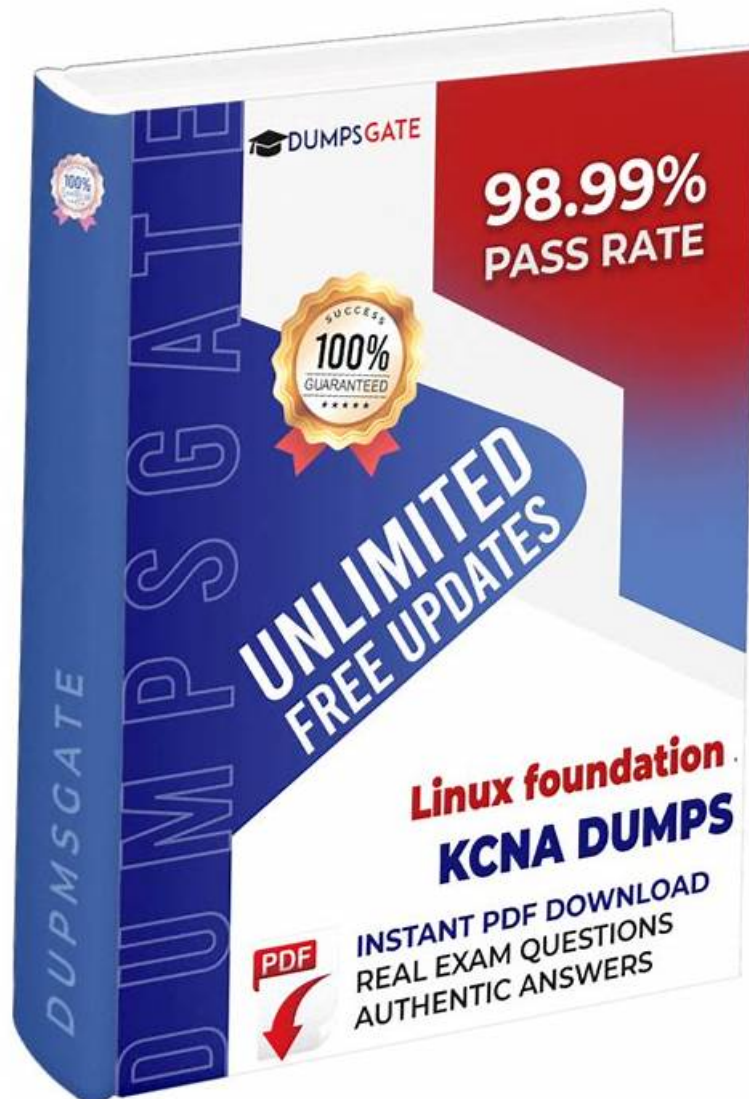


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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

### NEW QUESTION # 229

What is the goal of load balancing?

- A. Automatically distribute instances of an application across the cluster.
- **B. Automatically distribute requests across instances of an application.**
- C. Automatically distribute requests across different versions of an application.
- D. Automatically measure request performance across instances of an application.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The core goal of load balancing is to distribute incoming requests across multiple instances of a service so that no single instance becomes overloaded and so that the overall service is more available and responsive.

That matches option D, which is the correct answer.

In Kubernetes, load balancing commonly appears through the Service abstraction. A Service selects a set of Pods using labels and provides stable access via a virtual IP (ClusterIP) and DNS name. Traffic sent to the Service is then forwarded to one of the healthy backend Pods. This spreads load across replicas and provides resilience: if one Pod fails, it is removed from endpoints (or becomes NotReady) and traffic shifts to remaining replicas. The actual traffic distribution mechanism depends on the networking implementation (kube-proxy using iptables/IPVS or an eBPF dataplane), but the intent remains consistent: distribute requests across multiple backends.

Option A describes monitoring/observability, not load balancing. Option B describes progressive delivery patterns like canary or A/B routing; that can be implemented with advanced routing layers (Ingress controllers, service meshes), but it's not the general definition of load balancing. Option C describes scheduling/placement of instances (Pods) across cluster nodes, which is the role of the scheduler and controllers, not load balancing.

In cloud environments, load balancing may also be implemented by external load balancers (cloud LBs) in front of the cluster, then forwarded to NodePorts or ingress endpoints, and again balanced internally to Pods.

At each layer, the objective is the same: spread request traffic across multiple service instances to improve performance and availability.

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### NEW QUESTION # 230

In the DevOps framework and culture, who builds, automates, and offers continuous delivery tools for developer teams?

- A. Application Users
- B. Application Developers
- C. Cluster Operators
- **D. Platform Engineers**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C (Platform Engineers). In modern DevOps and platform operating models, platform engineering teams build and maintain the shared delivery capabilities that product/application teams use to ship software safely and quickly. This includes CI/CD pipeline templates, standardized build and test automation, artifact management (registries), deployment tooling (Helm/Kustomize/GitOps), secrets management patterns, policy guardrails, and paved-road workflows that reduce cognitive load for developers.

While application developers (B) write the application code and often contribute pipeline steps for their service, the "build, automate, and offer tooling for developer teams" responsibility maps directly to platform engineering: they provide the internal platform that turns Kubernetes and cloud services into a consumable product. This is especially common in Kubernetes-based organizations

where you want consistent deployment standards, repeatable security checks, and uniform observability.

Cluster operators (D) typically focus on the health and lifecycle of the Kubernetes clusters themselves: upgrades, node pools, networking, storage, cluster security posture, and control plane reliability. They may work closely with platform engineers, but "continuous delivery tools for developer teams" is broader than cluster operations. Application users (A) are consumers of the software, not builders of delivery tooling.

In cloud-native application delivery, this division of labor is important: platform engineers enable higher velocity with safety by automating the software supply chain-builds, tests, scans, deploys, progressive delivery, and rollback. Kubernetes provides the runtime substrate, but the platform team makes it easy and safe for developers to use it repeatedly and consistently across many services.

Therefore, Platform Engineers (C) is the verified correct choice.

### NEW QUESTION # 231

Which Kubernetes resource uses `immutable: true` boolean field?

- A. ReplicaSet
- **B. ConfigMap**
- C. Pod
- D. Deployment

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The `immutable: true` field is supported by ConfigMap (and also by Secrets, though Secret is not in the options), so C is correct.

When a ConfigMap is marked immutable, its data can no longer be changed after creation. This is useful for protecting configuration from accidental modification and for improving cluster performance by reducing watch/update churn on frequently referenced configuration objects.

In Kubernetes, ConfigMaps store non-sensitive configuration as key-value pairs. They can be consumed by Pods as environment variables, command-line arguments, or mounted files in volumes. Without immutability, ConfigMap updates can trigger complex runtime behaviors: for example, file-mounted ConfigMap updates can eventually reflect in the volume (with some delay), but environment variables do not update automatically in running Pods. This can cause confusion and configuration drift between expected and actual behavior.

Marking a ConfigMap immutable makes the configuration stable and encourages explicit rollout strategies (create a new ConfigMap with a new name and update the Pod template), which is generally more reliable for production delivery.

Why the other options are wrong: Deployments, Pods, and ReplicaSets do not use an `immutable: true` field as a standard top-level toggle in their API schema for the purpose described. These objects can be updated through the normal API mechanisms, and their updates are part of typical lifecycle operations (rolling updates, scaling, etc.). The immutability concept exists in Kubernetes, but the specific `immutable` boolean in this context is a recognized field for ConfigMap (and Secret) objects.

Operationally, immutable ConfigMaps help enforce safer practices: instead of editing live configuration in place, teams adopt versioned configuration artifacts and controlled rollouts via Deployments. This fits cloud-native principles of repeatability and reducing accidental production changes.

### NEW QUESTION # 232

What is a commonly used package manager for kubernetes applications?

- A. apt
- B. npm
- C. kubernetes manifest
- **D. helm**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://helm.sh/>

### NEW QUESTION # 233

What cloud-native construct does a kubernetes pod wrap?

- A. Virtual Machine (VM)
- B. Docker image
- C. side car process
- **D. Container**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Kubernetes is an orchestrator of containerized apps. However, containers must be wrapped in pods before they can be deployed on Kubernetes.

#### NEW QUESTION # 234

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