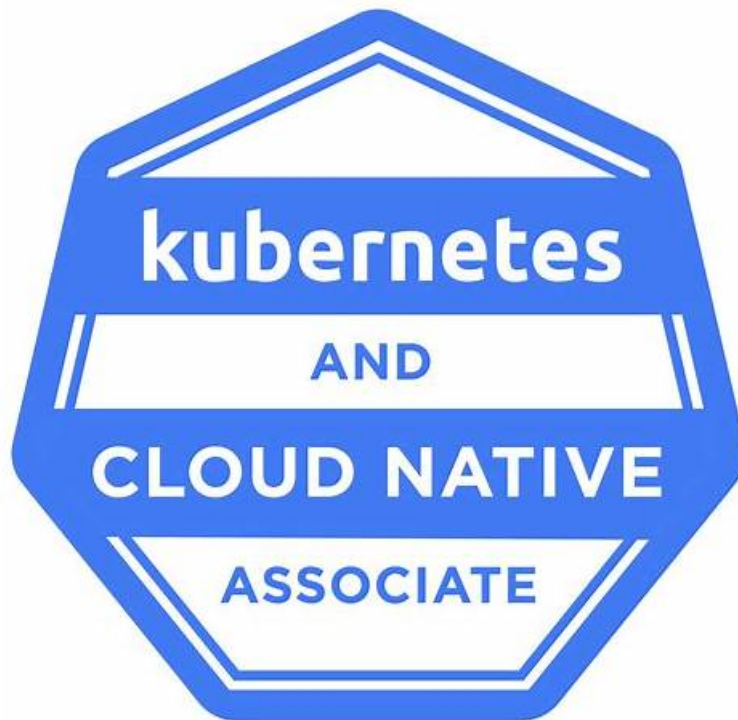


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions

(Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following is a responsibility of the governance board of an open source project?

- A. Outline the project's "terms of engagement".
- B. Decide about the marketing strategy of the project.
- C. Define the license to be used in the project.
- D. Review the pull requests in the main branch.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A governance board in an open source project typically defines how the community operates-its decision- making rules, roles, conflict resolution, and contribution expectations-so C ("Outline the project's terms of engagement") is correct. In large cloud-native projects (Kubernetes being a prime example), clear governance is essential to coordinate many contributors, companies, and stakeholders. Governance establishes the "rules of the road" that keep collaboration productive and fair.

"Terms of engagement" commonly includes: how maintainers are selected, how proposals are reviewed (e.g., enhancement processes), how meetings and SIGs operate, what constitutes consensus, how voting works when consensus fails, and what code-of-conduct expectations apply. It also defines escalation and dispute resolution paths so technical disagreements don't become community-breaking conflicts. In other words, governance is about ensuring the project has durable, transparent processes that outlive any individual contributor and support vendor-neutral decision making.

Option B (reviewing pull requests) is usually the responsibility of maintainers and SIG owners, not a governance board. The governance body may define the structure that empowers maintainers, but it generally does not do day-to-day code review. Option A (marketing strategy) is often handled by foundations, steering committees, or separate outreach groups, not governance boards as their primary responsibility. Option D (defining the license) is usually decided early and may be influenced by a foundation or legal process; while governance can shape legal/policy direction, the core governance responsibility is broader community operating rules rather than selecting a license.

In cloud-native ecosystems, strong governance supports sustainability: it encourages contributions, protects neutrality, and provides predictable processes for evolution. Therefore, the best verified answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 21

You have a Deployment with the following YAML definition:

You want to update the image to 'my-app:v2' without deleting and recreating the Deployment. Which Kubernetes command can you use to achieve this update?

- A. `kubectl set image deployment/my-app my-app-container=my-app:v2`
- B. `kubectl rollout restart deployment my-app`
- C. `kubectl scale deployment my-app --replicas=0`
- D. `kubectl delete deployment my-app`
- E. `kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The 'kubectl set image' command is specifically designed to update the container image within a Deployment without needing to delete and recreate it. It allows you to target a specific container within the Deployment and specify the new image.

NEW QUESTION # 22

You have a Kubernetes cluster with multiple applications deployed. Each application is instrumented to emit logs, metrics, and traces. You want to use a single dashboard to visualize the performance of all applications in a unified view. What are the possible approaches to achieve this?

- A. Use Loki for log aggregation and create a single dashboard in Grafana to visualize logs, metrics, and traces.
- B. Use a custom application to collect and aggregate data from Prometheus, Jaeger, and Loki, and then visualize the data on a custom dashboard.
- C. Configure Kubernetes to forward logs, metrics, and traces to a centralized observability platform like CloudWatch or

Stackdriver.

- D. Use Prometheus to aggregate metrics from all applications and create a single dashboard.
- E. Use Grafana to create a single dashboard that queries data from Prometheus and Jaeger.

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

All of the provided options can contribute to achieving a unified dashboard for visualizing the performance of multiple applications. Each option has its strengths and weaknesses: A: Use Prometheus to aggregate metrics from all applications and create a single dashboard. Prometheus is a powerful tool for collecting and aggregating metrics. You can use Prometheus's query language to fetch data from multiple applications and create a centralized dashboard in Grafana or a custom application. B: Use Grafana to create a single dashboard that queries data from Prometheus and Jaeger. Grafana is a popular dashboarding tool that can visualize data from multiple sources. It can query metrics from Prometheus and tracing data from Jaeger to create a unified view. C: Use Loki for log aggregation and create a single dashboard in Grafana to visualize logs, metrics, and traces. Loki is a log aggregation system that can collect logs from various sources, including Kubernetes. By integrating Loki with Grafana, you can visualize logs, metrics, and traces on a single dashboard. D: Use a custom application to collect and aggregate data from Prometheus, Jaeger, and Loki, and then visualize the data on a custom dashboard. You can build a custom application to collect data from Prometheus, Jaeger, and Loki and then create a custom dashboard using a framework like React or Vue.js. This allows you to have full control over the data aggregation and visualization process. E: Configure Kubernetes to forward logs, metrics, and traces to a centralized observability platform like CloudWatch or Stackdriver. Cloud-based observability platforms like Amazon CloudWatch or Google Stackdriver provide a centralized platform for collecting, aggregating, and visualizing data from multiple applications. These platforms often have pre-built dashboards and alerting capabilities, making it easy to monitor and analyze data from different applications in a unified view. The best approach depends on your specific needs, resources, and preferred tools. You can choose a combination of these options to meet your requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the primary mechanism to identify grouped objects in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Pod
- B. Labels
- C. Custom Resources
- D. Label Selector

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kubernetes groups and organizes objects primarily using labels, so B is correct. Labels are key-value pairs attached to objects (Pods, Deployments, Services, Nodes, etc.) and are intended to be used for identifying, selecting, and grouping resources in a flexible, user-defined way.

Labels enable many core Kubernetes behaviors. For example, a Service selects the Pods that should receive traffic by matching a label selector against Pod labels. A Deployment's ReplicaSet similarly uses label selectors to determine which Pods belong to the replica set. Operators and platform tooling also rely on labels to group resources by application, environment, team, or cost center. This is why labeling is considered foundational Kubernetes hygiene: consistent labels make automation, troubleshooting, and governance easier.

A "label selector" (option C) is how you query/group objects based on labels, but the underlying primary mechanism is still the labels themselves. Without labels applied to objects, selectors have nothing to match.

Custom Resources (option A) extend the API with new kinds, but they are not the primary grouping mechanism across the cluster.

"Pod" (option D) is a workload unit, not a grouping mechanism.

Practically, Kubernetes recommends common label keys like `app.kubernetes.io/name`, `app.kubernetes.io/instance`, and `app.kubernetes.io/part-of` to standardize grouping. Those conventions improve interoperability with dashboards, GitOps tooling, and policy engines.

So, when the question asks for the primary mechanism used to identify grouped objects in Kubernetes, the most accurate answer is Labels (B)-they are the universal metadata primitive used to group and select resources.

NEW QUESTION # 24

What factors influence the Kubernetes scheduler when it places Pods on nodes?

- A. Pod memory requests, node taints, and Pod affinity.

- B. Pod labels, node labels, and request labels.
- C. Pod priority, container command, and node labels.
- D. Node taints, node level, and Pod priority.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Kubernetes scheduler chooses a node for a Pod by evaluating scheduling constraints and cluster state.

Key inputs include resource requests (CPU/memory), taints/tolerations, and affinity/anti-affinity rules.

Option A directly names three real, high-impact scheduling factors—Pod memory requests, node taints, and Pod affinity—so A is correct.

Resource requests are fundamental: the scheduler must ensure the target node has enough allocatable CPU /memory to satisfy the Pod's requests. Requests (not limits) drive placement decisions. Taints on nodes repel Pods unless the Pod has a matching toleration, which is commonly used to reserve nodes for special workloads (GPU nodes, system nodes, restricted nodes) or to protect nodes under certain conditions. Affinity and anti-affinity allow expressing "place me near" or "place me away" rules—e.g., keep replicas spread across failure domains or co-locate components for latency.

Option B includes labels, which do matter, but "request labels" is not a standard scheduler concept; labels influence scheduling mainly through selectors and affinity, not as a direct category called "request labels." Option C mixes a real concept (taints, priority) with "node level," which isn't a standard scheduling factor term. Option D includes "container command," which does not influence scheduling; the scheduler does not care what command the container runs, only placement constraints and resources.

Under the hood, kube-scheduler uses a two-phase process (filtering then scoring) to select a node, but the inputs it filters/scores include exactly the kinds of constraints in A. Therefore, the verified best answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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