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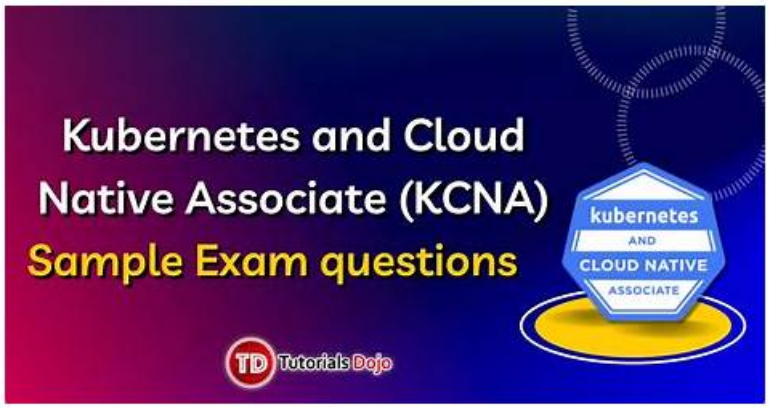

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
Which of the following features is NOT a primary benefit of using a service mesh like Istio in a Kubernetes environment?

- A. Dynamic traffic routing and fault tolerance capabilities
- B. Simplified service discovery and load balancing across pods
- C. Enhanced observability with metrics, tracing, and logging
- D. Direct access to the underlying Kubernetes API for granular control
- E. Improved security through mutual TLS authentication between services

Answer: D

Explanation:
Service meshes like Istio are designed to abstract away the complexities of managing microservices in Kubernetes, providing a layer of abstraction above the Kubernetes API. While they offer enhanced security, observability, and traffic management, they do not provide direct access to the Kubernetes API. This allows developers to focus on application logic rather than infrastructure management.

NEW QUESTION # 59
In a serverless computing architecture:

- A. Users should make a reservation to the cloud provider based on an estimation of usage.
- B. Users of the cloud provider are charged based on the number of requests to a function.
- C. Containers serving requests are running in the background in idle status.
- D. Serverless functions are incompatible with containerized functions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Serverless architectures typically bill based on actual consumption, often measured as number of requests and execution duration (and sometimes memory/CPU allocated), so A is correct. The defining trait is that you don't provision or manage servers directly; the platform scales execution up and down automatically, including down to zero for many models, and charges you for what you use.
Option B is incorrect: many serverless platforms can run container-based workloads (and some are explicitly "serverless containers"). The idea is the operational abstraction and billing model, not incompatibility with containers. Option C is incorrect because "making a reservation based on estimation" describes reserved capacity purchasing, which is the opposite of the typical serverless pay-per-use model. Option D is misleading: serverless systems aim to avoid charging for idle compute; while platforms may keep some warm capacity for latency reasons, the customer-facing model is not "containers running idle in the background." In cloud-native architecture, serverless is often chosen for spiky, event-driven workloads where you want minimal ops overhead and cost efficiency at low utilization. It pairs naturally with eventing systems (queues, pub/sub) and can be integrated with Kubernetes ecosystems via event-driven autoscaling frameworks or managed serverless offerings.
So the correct statement is A: charging is commonly based on requests (and usage), which captures the cost and operational model that differentiates serverless from always-on infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 60
What components are common in a service mesh?

- A. Circuit breaking and Pod scheduling
- B. Service proxy and control plane
- C. Tracing and log storage
- D. Data plane and runtime plane

Answer: B

Explanation:
A service mesh is an architectural pattern that manages service-to-service communication in a microservices environment by inserting a dedicated networking layer. The two most common building blocks you'll see across service mesh implementations are (1) a data plane of proxies and (2) a control plane that configures and manages those proxies-this aligns best with "service proxy and control plane," option D.
In practice, the data plane is usually implemented via sidecar proxies (or sometimes node/ambient proxies) that sit "next to" workloads and handle traffic functions such as mTLS encryption, retries, timeouts, load balancing policies, traffic splitting, and telemetry generation. These proxies can capture inbound and outbound traffic without requiring changes to application code, which is one of the defining benefits of a mesh.
The control plane provides the management layer: it distributes policy and configuration to the proxies (routing rules, security policies, identities/certificates), discovers services/endpoints, and often coordinates certificate rotation and workload identity. In Kubernetes environments, meshes typically integrate with the Kubernetes API for service discovery and configuration.
Option C is close in spirit but uses non-standard wording ("runtime plane" is not a typical service mesh term; "control plane" is). Options A and B describe capabilities that may exist in a mesh ecosystem (telemetry, circuit breaking), but they are not the universal "core components" across meshes. Tracing/log storage, for example, is usually handled by external observability backends (e.g., Jaeger, Tempo, Loki) rather than being intrinsic "mesh components." So, the most correct and broadly accepted answer is D: service proxy and control plane.
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NEW QUESTION # 61
What feature must a CNI support to control specific traffic flows for workloads running in Kubernetes?

- A. Pod Security Policy
- B. Border Gateway Protocol
- C. Network Policies
- D. IP Address Management

Answer: C

Explanation:
To control which workloads can communicate with which other workloads in Kubernetes, you use NetworkPolicy resources-but enforcement depends on the cluster's networking implementation. Therefore, for traffic-flow control, the CNI/plugin must support Network Policies, making D correct.
Kubernetes defines the NetworkPolicy API as a declarative way to specify allowed ingress and egress traffic based on selectors (Pod labels, namespaces, IP blocks) and ports/protocols. However, Kubernetes itself does not enforce NetworkPolicy rules; enforcement is provided by the network plugin (or associated dataplane components). If your CNI does not implement NetworkPolicy, the objects may exist in the API but have no effect-Pods will communicate freely by default.
Option B (IP Address Management) is often part of CNI responsibilities, but IPAM is about assigning addresses, not enforcing L3/L4 security policy. Option A (BGP) is used by some CNIs to advertise routes (for example, in certain Calico deployments), but BGP is not the general requirement for policy enforcement.
Option C (Pod Security Policy) is a deprecated/removed Kubernetes admission feature related to Pod security settings, not network flow control.
From a Kubernetes security standpoint, NetworkPolicies are a key tool for implementing least privilege at the network layer-limiting lateral movement, reducing blast radius, and segmenting environments. But they only work when the chosen CNI supports them.
Thus, the correct answer is D: Network Policies.
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NEW QUESTION # 62
You are running a database service in Kubernetes with a HorizontalPodAutoscaler (HPA) configured. The HPA is set to scale based on CPU utilization. However, you notice that the database often experiences spikes in CPU usage that cause the HPA to scale up unnecessarily. How can you refine the HPA configuration to avoid these unnecessary scaling events?

- A. Use a custom metric, such as database connection count, to trigger scaling events.
- B. Implement a caching layer to reduce the database load.
- C. Increase the CPU utilization threshold for scaling up to a higher value.
- D. Use a combination of options A and D to fine-tune the HPA behavior.
- E. Configure the HPA to scale down the database only when CPU utilization drops below a certain threshold for a specific duration.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:
Several approaches can be used to refine the HPA configuration. Increasing the CPU utilization threshold (A) prevents scaling for minor spikes. Using a custom metric like database connection count (B) provides a more accurate measure of database load. Configuring the HPA to scale down only after a sustained drop in CPU utilization (D) avoids over-reacting to temporary spikes. Combining these techniques (E) can further refine the HPA behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 63
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