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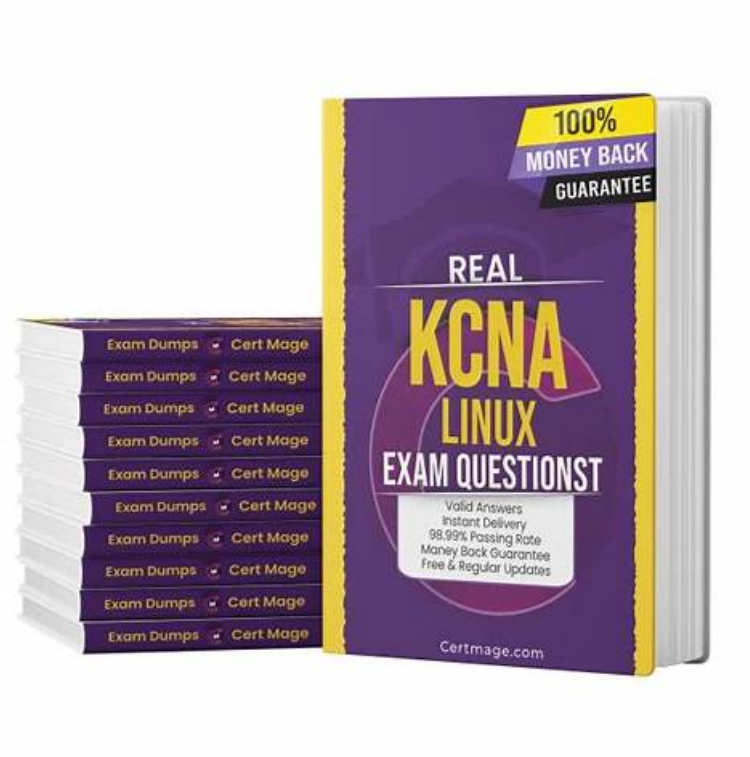

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q188-Q193):

NEW QUESTION # 188
What Kubernetes control plane component exposes the programmatic interface used to create, manage and interact with the Kubernetes objects?

- A. kube-apiserver
- B. etcd
- C. kube-controller-manager
- D. kube-proxy

Answer: A

Explanation:
The kube-apiserver is the front door of the Kubernetes control plane and exposes the programmatic interface used to create, read, update, delete, and watch Kubernetes objects-so C is correct. Every interaction with cluster state ultimately goes through the Kubernetes API. Tools like kubectl, client libraries, GitOps controllers, operators, and core control plane components (scheduler and controllers) all communicate with the API server to submit desired state and to observe current state.
The API server is responsible for handling authentication (who are you?), authorization (what are you allowed to do?), and admission control (should this request be allowed and possibly mutated/validated?). After a request passes these gates, the API server persists the object's desired state to etcd (the backing datastore) and returns a response. The API server also provides a watch mechanism so controllers can react to changes efficiently, enabling Kubernetes' reconciliation model.
It's important to distinguish this from the other options. etcd stores cluster data but does not expose the cluster's primary user-facing API; it's an internal datastore. kube-controller-manager runs control loops (controllers) that continuously reconcile resources (like Deployments, Nodes, Jobs) but it consumes the API rather than exposing it. kube-proxy is a node-level component implementing Service networking rules and is unrelated to the control-plane API endpoint.
Because Kubernetes is "API-driven," the kube-apiserver is central: if it is unavailable, you cannot create workloads, update configurations, or even reliably observe cluster state. This is why high availability architectures prioritize multiple API server instances behind a load balancer, and why securing the API server (RBAC, TLS, audit) is a primary operational concern.
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NEW QUESTION # 189
You need to deploy a new version of your application to Kubernetes without causing any downtime or disruption to users. What open standard would you use to facilitate this process?

- A. Open Policy Agent (OPA)
- B. CloudEvents
- C. Containerd
- D. Open Service Mesh (OSM)
- E. Kubernetes Rolling Update

Answer: E

Explanation:
Kubernetes Rolling Update allows you to deploy new versions of your application gradually- It replaces existing pods with the new version one by one, ensuring that there is always at least one pod running the previous version, minimizing downtime. This approach helps maintain the application's availability during updates-

NEW QUESTION # 190
What is the reference implementation of the OCI runtime specification?

- A. lxc
- B. Docker
- C. runc
- D. CRI-O

Answer: C

Explanation:
The verified correct answer is C (runc). The Open Container Initiative (OCI) defines standards for container image format and runtime behavior. The OCI runtime specification describes how to run a container (process execution, namespaces, cgroups,

filesystem mounts, capabilities, etc.). runc is widely recognized as the reference implementation of that runtime spec and is used underneath many higher-level container runtimes.
In common container stacks, Kubernetes nodes typically run a CRI-compliant runtime such as containerd or CRI-O. Those runtimes handle image management, container lifecycle coordination, and CRI integration, but they usually invoke an OCI runtime to actually create and start containers. In many deployments, that OCI runtime is runc (or a compatible alternative). This layering helps keep responsibilities separated: CRI runtime manages orchestration-facing operations; OCI runtime performs the low-level container creation according to the standardized spec.
Option A (lxc) is an older Linux containers technology and tooling ecosystem, but it is not the OCI runtime reference implementation. Option B (CRI-O) is a Kubernetes-focused container runtime that implements CRI; it uses OCI runtimes (often runc) underneath, so it's not the reference implementation itself. Option D (Docker) is a broader platform/tooling suite; while Docker historically used runc under the hood and helped popularize containers, the OCI reference runtime implementation is runc, not Docker.
Understanding this matters in container orchestration contexts because it clarifies what Kubernetes depends on: Kubernetes relies on CRI for runtime integration, and runtimes rely on OCI standards for interoperability.
OCI standards ensure that images and runtime behavior are portable across tools and vendors, and runc is the canonical implementation that demonstrates those standards in practice.
Therefore, the correct answer is C: runc.
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NEW QUESTION # 191
What standard does kubelet use to communicate with the container runtime?

- A. Container Runtime Interface (CRI)
- B. ContainerD
- C. Service Mesh Interface (SMI)
- D. CRI-O

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubelet can communicate with any runtime that supports the CRI standard.

NEW QUESTION # 192
Services and Pods in Kubernetes are _____ objects.

- A. REST
- B. YAML
- C. Java
- D. JSON

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Kubernetes, resources like Pods and Services are represented as API objects that you create, read, update, delete, and watch via the Kubernetes RESTful API. That makes D (REST) the correct answer.
Kubernetes is fundamentally API-driven: the API server exposes endpoints for each resource type (for example, /api/v1/namespaces/{ns}/pods and /api/v1/namespaces/{ns}/services). Clients such as kubectl, controllers, operators, and external systems interact with these resources by making REST-style calls using HTTP verbs (GET, POST, PUT/PATCH, DELETE) and using watch streams for event-driven updates. This API-first design is what enables Kubernetes' declarative model-users submit desired state to the API server, and controllers reconcile the cluster to that desired state.
Options A and B (JSON and YAML) are common serialization formats used to represent Kubernetes objects, but they are not what the objects "are." Kubernetes objects are logical API resources; they can be encoded as JSON (what the API uses) and often authored as YAML for human convenience. YAML is effectively a superset-friendly format that can be converted to JSON. The underlying API object model remains the same regardless of whether you wrote YAML or JSON. Option C (Java) is unrelated; Java is a programming language that can interact with Kubernetes via client libraries, but Kubernetes objects are not "Java objects" in the platform's definition.
So the accurate statement is: Pods and Services are Kubernetes REST API objects (resources) exposed and managed through the Kubernetes API server, which is why REST is the correct fill-in.

NEW QUESTION # 193

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