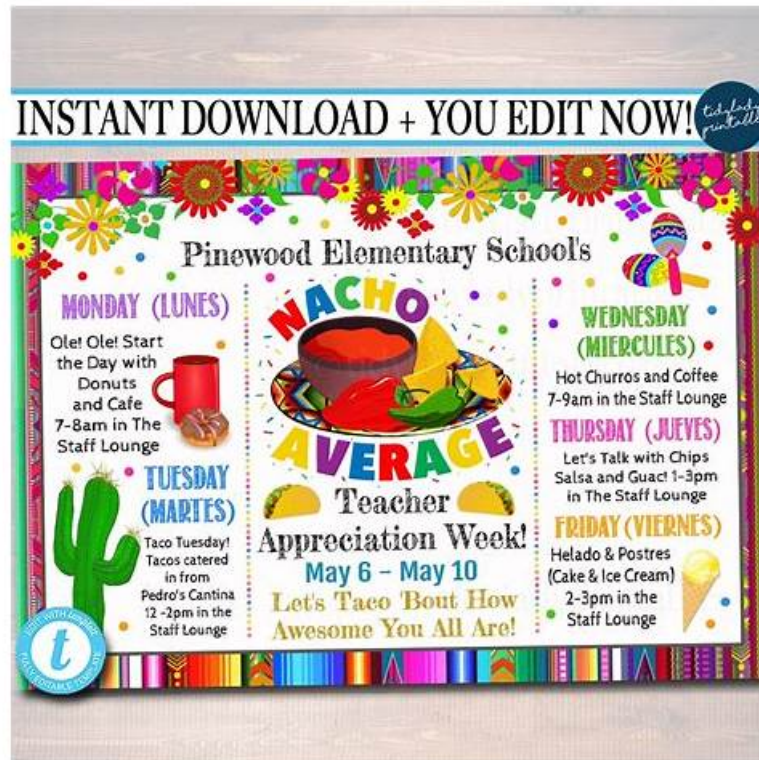


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129

You are running a production-critical application on Kubernetes. You need to ensure that if a pod fails, a new pod is automatically created to replace it. Which Kubernetes feature accomplishes this automatic pod replacement?

- A. Deployment
- B. Pod Disruption Budget (PDB)
- C. Namespace
- D. ReplicaSet
- E. Service

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deployments are Kubernetes resources designed to manage the lifecycle of pods. They provide features like rolling updates, automatic restarts, and self-healing. When a pod fails, the Deployment controller detects the failure and automatically creates a new pod to replace it, ensuring high availability.

NEW QUESTION # 130

You are using Prometheus to monitor a Kubernetes cluster and want to create an alert that triggers when the number of failed deployments in a specific namespace exceeds a certain threshold. Which Prometheus query can help achieve this?

- A.

```
increase(kube_deployment_status_replicas_available{namespace=""} == 0)[5m] > 5
```
- B.

```
count(kube_deployment_status_replicas_available{namespace=""} == 0) > 5
```
- C.

```
kube_deployment_status_replicas_available{namespace=""} < 5
```
- D.

```
sum(kube_deployment_status_replicas_unavailable{namespace=""} == 1) > 5
```
- E.

```
kube_deployment_status_replicas_unavailable{namespace=""} > 5
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

The query `sum(kube_deployment_status_replicas_unavailable{namespace=""} 1) > 5` focuses on the 'replicas_unavailable' metric for deployments in the specified namespace. It counts deployments where the unavailable replica count is 1, effectively indicating failed deployments. If this count exceeds 5, the alert will trigger.

NEW QUESTION # 131

Your Kubernetes cluster is experiencing performance issues due to excessive CPU usage by a specific pod. You need to quickly diagnose and resolve the problem. Which tool would be most useful for monitoring and troubleshooting the pod's resource consumption?

- A. kubectl port-forward
- B. kubectl describe
- C. kubectl logs
- D. kubectl top
- E. kubectl exec

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `*kubectl top` command provides real-time resource usage statistics for pods, including CPU and memory consumption. It allows you to quickly identify pods that are using excessive resources and pinpoint the cause of the performance bottleneck. This makes it an effective tool for troubleshooting performance problems.

NEW QUESTION # 132

Which of the following will view the snapshot of previously terminated ruby container logs from Pod web-1?

- A. `kubectl logs -p ruby web-1`
- B. `kubectl logs -c ruby web-1`
- **C. `kubectl logs -p -c ruby web-1`**
- D. `kubectl logs -p -c web-1 ruby`

Answer: C

Explanation:

To view logs from the previously terminated instance of a container, you use `kubectl logs -p`. To select a specific container in a multi-container Pod, you use `-c <containerName>`. Combining both gives the correct command for "previous logs from the ruby container in Pod web-1," which is option A: `kubectl logs -p -c ruby web-1`.

The `-p` (or `--previous`) flag instructs `kubectl` to fetch logs for the prior container instance. This is most useful when the container has restarted due to a crash (`CrashLoopBackOff`) or was terminated and restarted. Without `-p`, `kubectl logs` shows logs for the currently running container instance (or the most recent if it's completed, depending on state).

Option B is close but wrong for the question: it selects

the ruby container (`-c ruby`) but does not request the previous instance snapshot, so it returns current logs, not the prior-terminated logs. Option C is missing the `-c` container selector and is also malformed: `kubectl logs -p` expects the Pod name (and optionally container); `ruby` is not a flag positionally correct here. Option D has argument order incorrect and mixes Pod and container names in the wrong places.

Operationally, this is a common Kubernetes troubleshooting workflow: if a container restarts quickly, current logs may be short or empty, and the actionable crash output is in the previous instance logs. Using `kubectl logs -p` often reveals stack traces, fatal errors, or misconfiguration messages. In multi-container Pods, always pair `-p` with `-c` to ensure you're looking at the right container.

Therefore, the verified correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 133

Which Kubernetes API resource is responsible for defining the structure of your Kubernetes cluster, including the number and types of nodes?

- A. Node
- B. Deployment
- **C. Cluster**
- D. pod
- E. Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Cluster resource is responsible for defining the structure of the Kubernetes cluster, including the number and types of nodes. It is a top-level resource in Kubernetes. Deployments, Services, Pods, and Nodes are all lower-level resources that are defined within a cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 134

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