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Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is an ideal choice for professionals looking to enhance their skills and advance their careers in the field of cloud-native computing. It is a comprehensive and rigorous exam that tests the candidate's knowledge and competency in Kubernetes and cloud-native computing. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is recognized globally and provides access to a community of professionals who are passionate about cloud-native computing and Kubernetes.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100
What is the telemetry component that represents a series of related distributed events that encode the end-to- end request flow through a distributed system?

- A. Metrics
- B. Logs
- C. Spans
- D. Traces

Answer: D

Explanation:
In observability, traces represent an end-to-end view of a request as it flows through multiple services, so D is correct. Tracing is particularly important in cloud-native microservices architectures because a single user action (like "checkout" or "search") may traverse many services via HTTP/gRPC calls, message queues, and databases. Traces link those related events together so you can see where time is spent, where errors occur, and how dependencies behave.
A trace is typically composed of multiple spans (option C). A span is a single timed operation (e.g., "HTTP GET /orders", "DB query", "call payment service"). Spans include timing, attributes (tags), status/error information, and parent/child relationships. While spans are essential building blocks, the "series of related distributed events encoding end-to-end request flow" is the trace as a whole, not an individual span.
Metrics (option A) are numeric time series used for aggregation and alerting (rates, latency percentiles when derived, resource usage). Logs (option B) are discrete event records (text or structured) useful for forensic detail and debugging. Both are valuable, but neither inherently provides a stitched, causal, end-to-end request path across services. Traces do exactly that by propagating trace context (trace IDs/span IDs) across service boundaries (often via headers).
In Kubernetes environments, traces are commonly exported via OpenTelemetry instrumentation/collectors and visualized in tracing backends. Tracing enables faster incident resolution by pinpointing the slow hop, the failing downstream dependency, or unexpected fan-out. Therefore, the correct telemetry component for end- to-end distributed request flow is Traces (D).
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NEW QUESTION # 101
You are configuring a Kubernetes cluster for a microservices-based application. Each microservice needs its own network namespace and isolated communication. Which Kubernetes networking feature would you use to achieve this?

- A. PodSecurityPolicy
- B. Kubernetes Service
- C. Kubernetes Ingress
- D. Containerd
- E. NetworkPolicy

Answer: E

Explanation:
NetworkPolicy is the Kubernetes feature designed for controlling network traffic between pods and external sources. It allows you to define rules to allow or deny specific network communication based on source, destination, ports, and other criteria. This helps isolate microservices and enforce network segmentation within the cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which of the following statements is correct concerning Open Policy Agent (OPA)?

- A. The policies must be written in Python language.
- B. It cannot be used outside Kubernetes.
- C. Policies can only be tested when published.
- D. Kubernetes can use it to validate requests and apply policies.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Open Policy Agent (OPA) is a general-purpose policy engine used to define and enforce policy across different systems. In Kubernetes, OPA is commonly integrated through admission control (often via Gatekeeper or custom admission webhooks) to validate and/or mutate requests before they are persisted in the cluster. This makes B correct: Kubernetes can use OPA to validate API requests and apply policy decisions.
Kubernetes' admission chain is where policy enforcement naturally fits. When a user or controller submits a request (for example, to create a Pod), the API server can call external admission webhooks. Those webhooks can evaluate the request against policy-such as "no privileged containers," "images must come from approved registries," "labels must include cost-center," or "Ingress must enforce TLS." OPA's policy language (Rego) allows expressing these rules in a declarative form, and the decision ("allow/deny" and sometimes patches) is returned to the API server. This enforces governance consistently and centrally.
Option A is incorrect because OPA policies are written in Rego, not Python. Option C is incorrect because policies can be tested locally and in CI pipelines before deployment; in fact, testability is a key advantage.
Option D is incorrect because OPA is designed to be platform-agnostic-it can be used with APIs, microservices, CI/CD pipelines, service meshes, and infrastructure tools, not only Kubernetes.
From a Kubernetes fundamentals view, OPA complements RBAC: RBAC answers "who can do what to which resources," while OPA-style admission policies answer "even if you can create this resource, does it meet our organizational rules?" Together they help implement defense in depth: authentication + authorization + policy admission + runtime security controls. That is why OPA is widely used to enforce security and compliance requirements in Kubernetes environments.
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NEW QUESTION # 103
Which field in a Pod or Deployment manifest ensures that Pods are scheduled only on nodes with specific labels?

- A. annotations:
  disktype: ssd
- B. resources:
  disktype: ssd
- C. labels:
  disktype: ssd
- D. nodeSelector:
  disktype: ssd

Answer: D

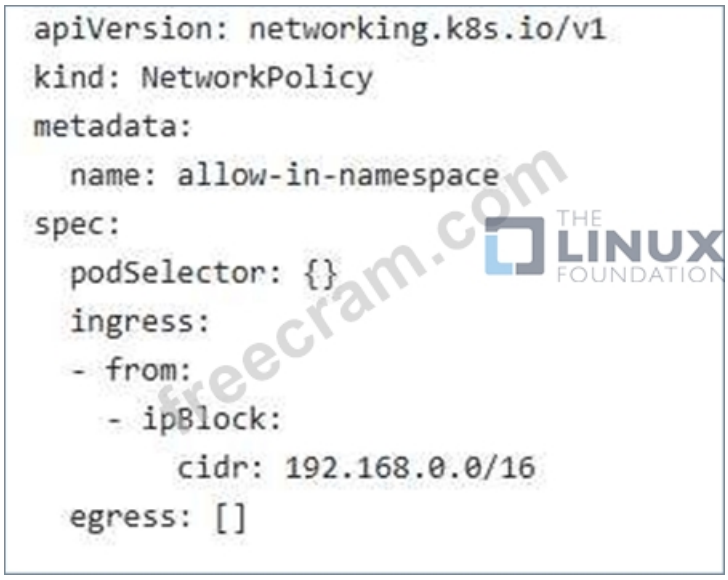
Explanation:
In Kubernetes, Pod scheduling is handled by the Kubernetes scheduler, which is responsible for assigning Pods to suitable nodes based on a set of constraints and policies. One of the simplest and most commonly used mechanisms to control where Pods are scheduled is the nodeSelector field. The nodeSelector field allows you to constrain a Pod so that it is only eligible to run on nodes that have specific labels.
Node labels are key-value pairs attached to nodes by cluster administrators or automation tools. These labels typically describe node characteristics such as hardware type, disk type, geographic zone, or environment. For example, a node might be labeled with disktype=ssd to indicate that it has SSD-backed storage. When a Pod specification includes a nodeSelector with the same key-value pair, the scheduler will only consider nodes that match this label when placing the Pod.
Option A (resources) is incorrect because resource specifications are used to define CPU and memory requests and limits for containers, not to influence node selection based on labels. Option B (labels) is also incorrect because Pod labels are metadata used for identification, grouping, and selection by other Kubernetes objects such as Services and Deployments; they do not affect scheduling decisions. Option D (annotations) is incorrect because annotations are intended for storing non-identifying metadata and are not interpreted by the scheduler for placement decisions.
The nodeSelector field is evaluated during scheduling, and if no nodes match the specified labels, the Pod will remain in a Pending state. While nodeSelector is simple and effective, it is considered a basic scheduling mechanism. For more advanced scheduling requirements-such as expressing preferences, using set-based matching, or combining multiple conditions-Kubernetes also provides node affinity and anti-affinity.
However, nodeSelector remains a foundational and widely used feature for enforcing strict node placement based on labels, making

option C the correct and verified answer according to Kubernetes documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 104
You are setting up a new Kubernetes cluster and need to configure a network policy that allows traff... This content requires a subscription.

- A.
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-in-namespace
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
  - from:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 172.17.0.0/16
  egress: []
```
- B.
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-in-namespace
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector: {}
  egress: []
```
- C.
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-in-namespace
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
  - from:
    - namespaceSelector: {}
  egress: []
```
- D.
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-in-namespace
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
  - from:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 10.244.0.0/16
  egress: []
```

- E.



Answer: B

Explanation:
Option 'A' is the correct choice- It defines a network policy that allows traffic from Pods within the same namespace by using an empty •podSelectof _ Options 'B', 'D' and 'E' all define policies that either allow traffic from specific namespaces or from specific IP ranges, which are not suitable for this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 105
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