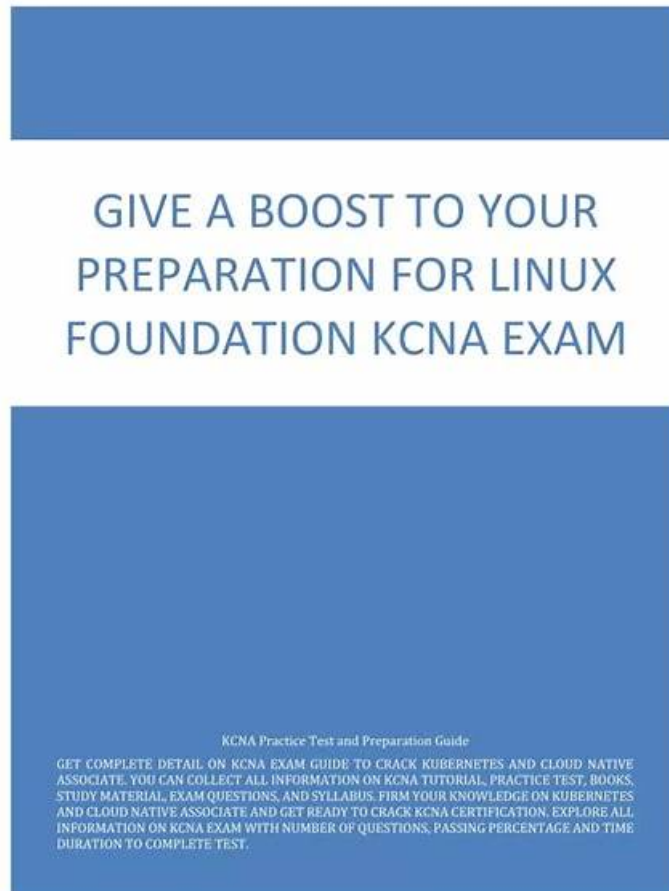


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

You are running a highly sensitive application in Kubernetes. Which of the following security measures is MOST effective in preventing unauthorized access to your application's secrets?

- A. Using the '-privileged' flag for your application's container.
- B. Configuring strong passwords for all Kubernetes users.
- C. Employing a secrets management solution like HashiCorp Vault or AWS Secrets Manager.
- D. Disabling Kubernetes RBAC and granting full access to all users.
- E. Deploying your application in a private Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using a secrets management solution like HashiCorp Vault or AWS Secrets Manager is the most effective approach to securely storing and managing secrets in a Kubernetes environment. These solutions offer strong encryption, access control, and audit logging, providing comprehensive protection for your application's sensitive data.

NEW QUESTION # 91

In distributed system tracing, is the term used to refer to a request as it passes through a single component of the distributed system?

- A. Log
- B. Span
- C. Trace
- D. Bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://www.splunk.com/en_us/data-insider/what-is-distributed-tracing.html

How does distributed tracing work?

To quickly grasp how distributed tracing works, it's best to look at how it handles a single request. Tracing starts the moment an end user interacts with an application. When the user sends an initial request — an HTTP request, to use a common example — it is assigned a unique trace ID. As the request moves through the host system, every operation performed on it (called a “span” or a “child span”) is tagged with that first request's trace ID, as well as its own unique ID, plus the ID of the operation that originally generated the current request (called the “parent span”).

Each span is a single step on the request's journey and is encoded with important data relating to the microservice process that is performing that operation. These include:

- The service name and address of the process handling the request.
- Logs and events that provide context about the process's activity.
- Tags to query and filter requests by session ID, database host, HTTP method, and other identifiers.
- Detailed stack traces and error messages in the event of a failure.

A distributed tracing tool like Zipkin or Jaeger (both of which we will explore in more detail in a bit) can correlate the data from all the spans and format them into visualizations that are available on request through a web interface.

Now think of a popular online video game with millions of users, the epitome of a modern microservices-driven app. It must track each end user's location, each interaction with other players and the environment, every item the player acquires, end time, and a host of other in-game data. Keeping the game running smoothly would be unthinkable with traditional tracing methods. But distributed request tracing makes it possible.

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which of the following best describes the way kubernetes Role-based access control (RBAC) works?

- A. Kubernetes RBAC states which users can perform which actions against which re-source
- B. Kubernetes does not do RBAC
- C. Kubernetes RBAC is responsible for authenticating subjects such as users and groups
- D. Kubernetes RBAC lists which operations on which resources are denied to users

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>

Using RBAC Authorization

Role-based access control (RBAC) is a method of regulating access to computer or network resources based on the roles of individual users within your organization.

RBAC authorization uses the `rbac.authorization.k8s.io` API group to drive authorization decisions, allowing you to dynamically configure policies through the Kubernetes API.

To enable RBAC, start the API server with the `--authorization-mode` flag set to a comma-separated list that includes `RBAC` ; for example:

```
kube-apiserver --authorization-mode=Example,RBAC --other-options --more-options
```

NEW QUESTION # 93

You are running a microservice-based application in Kubernetes. Each service has its own HPA configured for scaling. How can you ensure that the scaling decisions for different services are coordinated to prevent resource contention?

- A. Create a custom controller to monitor resource usage across all services and coordinate scaling decisions.
- B. Utilize resource quotas to limit the resources allocated to each service, preventing resource contention.
- C. Use a single HPA for all microservices to manage scaling centrally.
- D. Use a distributed cache to store and share scaling metrics across different HPAs
- E. Configure each HPA to scale based on the resource usage of other services.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Both resource quotas and a custom controller can help prevent resource contention. Resource quotas limit the resources each service can consume, preventing one service from monopolizing resources- A custom controller can monitor resource usage across all services and make coordinated scaling decisions to avoid over-provisioning and resource exhaustion.

NEW QUESTION # 94

You are running a large-scale, microservice-based application in Kubernetes, and you are using HorizontalPodAutoscalers (HPAs) for automatic scaling. Which of the following statements about resource utilization monitoring in this scenario is true?

- A. Monitoring resource utilization at the node level is sufficient for scaling individual microservices.
- B. Monitoring resource utilization is only necessary during peak load periods, not during normal operations.
- C. Monitoring resource utilization at the Pod level provides sufficient insights for overall application health and scaling decisions-
- D. It is essential to monitor resource utilization at both the Pod and namespace levels to get a comprehensive view of resource usage and optimize scaling
- E. Resource utilization monitoring is not critical in Kubernetes as the system automatically manages resource allocation and scaling.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Monitoring resource utilization at both the Pod and namespace levels provides a comprehensive understanding of resource usage. Monitoring Pods allows you to identify resource-intensive services and fine-tune their scaling behavior. Monitoring namespaces helps you understand the overall resource consumption and optimize scaling across the entire application. This is crucial in large-scale microservice deployments where resources can be easily exhausted if not carefully monitored

NEW QUESTION # 95

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