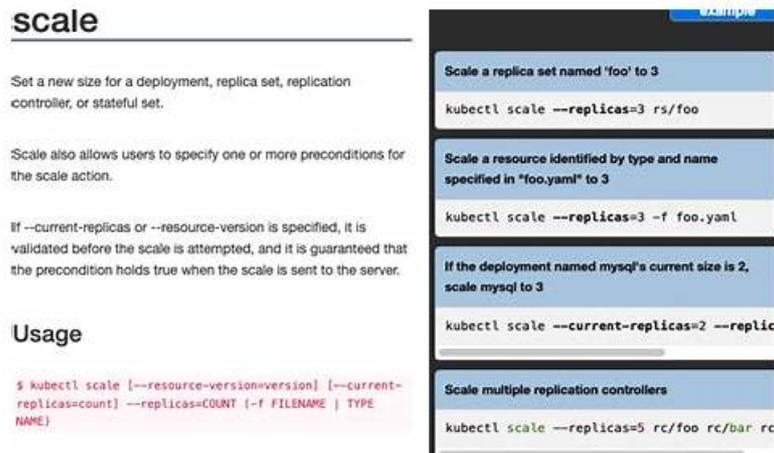


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Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification exam that validates the skills and knowledge of IT professionals in cloud-native application development and deployment. KCNA exam is designed to assess the candidate's understanding of Kubernetes and other cloud-native technologies, including containerization, microservices, and serverless computing. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is an entry-level credential that helps IT professionals advance their careers in the cloud-native industry.

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Linux Foundation KCNA Exam is an online, proctored exam that consists of 50 multiple-choice questions. KCNA exam is timed and candidates have two hours to complete it. It is important to note that the exam is not designed to test memorization but rather understanding of the concepts and practical application of Kubernetes and other cloud-native technologies.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q163-Q168):

NEW QUESTION # 163

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. ReplicaSet
- B. Namespace
- C. Pod Disruption Budget (PDB)

- D. Deployment
- E. Service

Answer: D

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 # 164

Which of the following factors does scheduling take into account when selecting a Node?

- A. Services
- B. Resource requirements
- C. How many replicas there are in a Deployment
- D. The number of existing Pods on a Node

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scheduling takes resource requirements into account in the form of resource requests.

NEW QUESTION # 165

Flux is built using which toolkit?

- A. CI/CD
- B. DevOps
- C. DevSecOps
- D. GitOps

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://fluxcd.io/>

**Flux provides
GitOps for both
apps and
infrastructure**

Flux and Flagger deploy apps with canaries, feature flags, and A/B rollouts. Flux can also manage any Kubernetes resource. Infrastructure and workload dependency management is built in.

**Just push to Git
and Flux does the
rest**

Flux enables application deployment (CD) and (with the help of Flagger) progressive delivery (PD) through automatic reconciliation. Flux can even push back to Git for you with automated container image updates to Git (image scanning and patching).

NEW QUESTION # 166

Describe the different ways to manage persistent volumes in Kubernetes, including the concepts of static provisioning and dynamic provisioning. Provide examples for each approach.

- A. In static provisioning, the storage is pre-allocated, and PVs are manually bound to PVCs based on resource availability. In dynamic provisioning, Kubernetes allows automatic binding of PVs to PVCs without prior setup. This approach makes use of the default StorageClass or custom ones that support various storage backends such as NFS, Ceph, and cloud providers. Static provisioning requires more manual effort, while dynamic provisioning is easier to scale.
- B. Static provisioning automatically generates PersistentVolumes (PVs) for each PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) based on

available resources. Dynamic provisioning manually defines PVCs but relies on Kubernetes to automatically select the appropriate StorageClass for the required storage type. This approach is not recommended for production environments but is useful for testing and prototyping.

- C. Static provisioning requires configuring both PVs and PVCs in YAML files, with explicit definitions for access modes and storage capacity. In dynamic provisioning, Kubernetes automatically generates PVCs as needed by the workloads based on predefined StorageClass settings. This reduces the need for manual intervention and simplifies large-scale deployments. The dynamic provisioning approach leverages persistent volumes provided by third-party cloud storage platforms such as Azure and Google Cloud.
- D. In static provisioning, you manually create PersistentVolumes (PVs) before deploying your application. This gives you more control over storage allocation, but it can be more complex for large deployments. In dynamic provisioning, you use a StorageClass to define storage characteristics, and the cluster automatically provisions PVs as needed. Dynamic provisioning simplifies storage management and allows for more scalable deployments. The YAML examples in option A demonstrate both approaches. The first example defines a static provisioned PV with a hostPath volume. The second example defines a dynamic provisioned StorageClass using the provisioner "kubernetes.io/gce-pd".
- E. Static provisioning uses Kubernetes' built-in hostPath provisioner, which allocates persistent storage on the local node. In dynamic provisioning, administrators must create a StorageClass that links the PVC to a third-party cloud storage provider, such as AWS EBS. Static provisioning is best for development and testing environments where custom storage solutions are necessary, whereas dynamic provisioning is more suited for production applications where automated storage scaling is required.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In static provisioning, you manually create PersistentVolumes (PVs) before deploying your application. This gives you more control over storage allocation, but it can be more complex for large deployments. In dynamic provisioning, you use a StorageClass to define storage characteristics, and the cluster automatically provisions PVs as needed. Dynamic provisioning simplifies storage management and allows for more scalable deployments. The YAML examples in option A demonstrate both approaches. The first example defines a static provisioned PV with a hostPath volume. The second example defines a dynamic provisioned StorageClass using the provisioner "kubernetes.io/gce-pd".

NEW QUESTION # 167

What does the 'kops' acronym mean?

- A. Kubernetes Operations
- B. Kubernetes Open Platform Specification
- C. Kubernetes Operation Policy Specification
- D. Kubernetes Operators

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://github.com/kubernetes/kops>

