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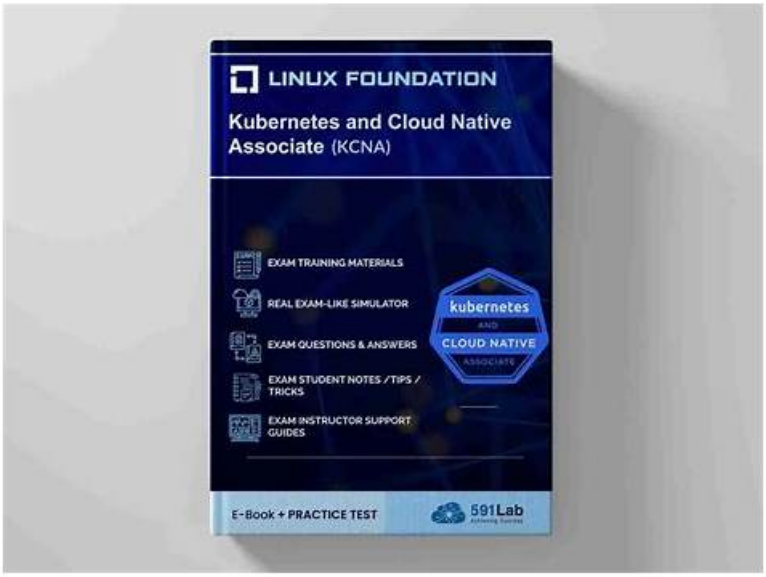

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To earn the KCNA certification, candidates must pass a rigorous exam that tests their understanding of Kubernetes architecture, deployment, and maintenance. KCNA exam also covers related technologies such as containerization, microservices, and cloud-native application development. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in these areas and advance their careers in cloud computing.

Linux Foundation KCNA Exam is an ideal certification for professionals who are interested in working with cloud-native technologies or who are already working in the field. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification can help individuals advance their careers and increase their earning potential by demonstrating their expertise in this rapidly growing field. With the increasing adoption of cloud-native technologies by organizations of all sizes, the demand for professionals with KCNA Certification is expected to continue to grow in the coming years.

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Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is designed to validate the skills required to deploy and manage containerized applications using Kubernetes. KCNA exam covers a range of topics, including Kubernetes architecture, deployment and configuration, scheduling and scaling, networking, storage, security, and troubleshooting. By passing the exam, IT professionals can demonstrate their expertise in cloud-native technologies and prove their ability to work with Kubernetes, one of the most popular container orchestration platforms in the industry. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is valuable for those who want

to advance their careers in DevOps, cloud computing, or other related fields.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q197-Q202):

NEW QUESTION # 197
Which style of operations are preferred for K8S and cloud native applications?

- A. Imperative
- B. JSON
- C. Declarative

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/manage-kubernetes-objects/declarative-config/#trade-offs

NEW QUESTION # 198
Your Kubernetes cluster is running a batch processing workload that only needs to run during specific time windows. How can you effectively manage the cost associated with this workload?

- A. Manually scale the workload up and down during the required time window.
- B. Use a CronJob to schedule the batch processing workload to run only during the required time window.
- C. Create a separate namespace for the batch processing workload and apply resource quotas to limit its resource consumption.
- D. Utilize spot instances or preemptible nodes for the batch processing workload, leveraging their discounted pricing.
- E. Configure a horizontal pod autoscaler (HPA) to scale the workload up during the time window and down afterward.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
For batch processing workloads with defined time windows, scheduling and leveraging cost- effective resources are key. CronJobs can be used to schedule the workload to run only during the required time window, eliminating unnecessary resource consumption. Utilizing spot instances or preemptible nodes provides discounted pricing for workloads that can tolerate interruptions, further reducing costs. While HPA can scale workloads, it's not the most efficient approach for time-bound batch processing. Creating a separate namespace and applying resource quotas can limit resource usage, but doesn't directly address the intermittent nature of the workload. Manually scaling up and down is inefficient and prone to errors.

NEW QUESTION # 199
Which of these is a valid container restart policy?

- A. On start
- B. On login
- C. On failure
- D. On update

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D: On failure. In Kubernetes, restart behavior is controlled by the Pod-level field spec.restartPolicy, with valid values Always, OnFailure, and Never. The option presented here ("On failure") maps to Kubernetes' OnFailure policy. This setting determines what the kubelet should do when containers exit:
Always: restart containers whenever they exit (typical for long-running services) OnFailure: restart containers only if they exit with a non-zero status (common for batch workloads) Never: do not restart containers (fail and leave it terminated) So "On failure" is a valid restart policy concept and the only one in the list that matches Kubernetes semantics.
The other options are not Kubernetes restart policies. "On login," "On update," and "On start" are not recognized values and don't align with how Kubernetes models container lifecycle. Kubernetes is declarative and event-driven: it reacts to container exit codes and controller intent, not user "logins." Operationally, choosing the right restart policy is important. For example, Jobs typically use restartPolicy: OnFailure or Never because the goal is completion, not continuous uptime. Deployments usually imply "Always"

because the workload should keep serving traffic, and a crashed container should be restarted. Also note that controllers interact with restarts: a Deployment may recreate Pods if they fail readiness, while a Job counts completions and failures based on Pod termination behavior.
Therefore, among the options, the only valid (Kubernetes-aligned) restart policy is D.

NEW QUESTION # 200
What is the reference implementation of the OCI runtime specification?

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 201
Which of the following statements accurately describes the role of ArgoCD in GitOps?

- A. ArgoCD is a tool for managing Kubernetes secrets and sensitive data.
- B. ArgoCD is a container orchestration platform for managing Kubernetes deployments.
- C. ArgoCD is a GitOps engine that synchronizes your Kubernetes cluster with your Git repository, ensuring your desired state is maintained.
- D. ArgoCD is a cloud-native storage solution for storing Kubernetes configurations.
- E. ArgoCD is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CIICD) tool for building and testing applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:
ArgoCD is a declarative GitOps engine that uses your Git repository as the single source of truth for your Kubernetes cluster's desired state. It monitors changes in the repository and automatically applies them to the cluster, ensuring consistency and reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 202
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