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The KCNA exam is an excellent way for individuals to validate their knowledge and understanding of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. It is a valuable credential for anyone looking to work with these technologies in their current or future roles, and can help to demonstrate their expertise to potential employers. If you are interested in taking the KCNA Exam, you can find more information on the Linux Foundation website.

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Quiz Unparalleled PDF KCNA VCE - Exam Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Pass Guide

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Linux Foundation KCNA certification is a valuable credential for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is recognized by major organizations and is a testament to the candidate's knowledge and skills in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification can help candidates stand out in the job market and open up new career opportunities in the field of cloud-native computing. Furthermore, the certification also provides access to a community of Kubernetes and cloud-native experts, which can be a valuable resource for networking and professional development.

Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is an excellent resource for IT professionals who want to expand their knowledge and skills in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is recognized globally and is an essential credential for professionals who work in cloud-native environments. The KCNA certification is an excellent way to demonstrate your knowledge and expertise in this rapidly evolving field, and can help you advance your career and open up new opportunities in the job market.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q194-Q199):

NEW QUESTION # 194
In Prometheus, what is the purpose of recording rules and how do they differ from alerting rules?

- A. Recording rules and alerting rules are interchangeable and can be used for similar purposes.
- B. Recording rules are used for data storage optimization, while alerting rules are used for system performance monitoring.
- C. Recording rules define data aggregation and analysis, while alerting rules focus on time-series data visualization.
- D. Recording rules create new time series based on existing metrics, while alerting rules trigger notifications based on metric conditions.
- E. Recording rules are primarily used for troubleshooting, while alerting rules are used for proactive issue detection.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Recording rules transform existing time series data into new, calculated metrics. Alerting rules, on the other hand, trigger notifications when certain metric conditions are met. Recording rules are used for data pre-processing, while alerting rules focus on proactive monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 195
You're managing a Kubernetes cluster with several deployments using resource requests and limits. Which of the following strategies can help you effectively manage resource utilization and potentially reduce costs?

- A. Configure resource reservation to ensure a minimum amount of resources is always available.
- B. Increase resource requests for all deployments to ensure enough resources are always available.
- C. Utilize resource quotas to restrict the total resources that can be consumed by namespaces.
- D. Set resource limits lower than requests to encourage efficient resource use.
- E. Use Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) to adjust the number of pods based on resource utilization and load.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
The most effective strategies for managing resource utilization and cost in Kubernetes involve dynamic scaling and resource allocation. Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) allows you to adjust the number of pods based on resource utilization, reducing overprovisioning. Resource quotas restrict the total resources that can be consumed by namespaces, preventing resource exhaustion and potential cost spikes. Resource reservation guarantees a minimum amount of resources for critical applications, ensuring they perform well even under high load. Increasing requests without adjusting limits can lead to overprovisioning, while setting limits lower than requests can limit pod performance.

NEW QUESTION # 196
Stateful set requires which service for the network identity of pods?

- A. Load Balancer Service
- B. Ingress
- C. Headless Service

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/statefulset/

NEW QUESTION # 197
Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using a community-driven approach for governing a cloud native application?

- A. Faster innovation and adoption of new technologies
- B. Increased collaboration and knowledge sharing
- C. Stronger security due to centralized control
- D. Reduced development costs due to shared resources
- E. Improved maintainability and support

Answer: C

Explanation:
While a community-driven approach promotes collaboration and knowledge sharing, it doesn't necessarily lead to stronger security due to centralized control. In fact, it could potentially introduce vulnerabilities if proper security practices are not followed within the community.

NEW QUESTION # 198
Which command provides information about the field replicas within the spec resource of a deployment object?

- A. kubectl explain deployment --spec.replicas
- B. kubectl get deployment.spec.replicas
- C. kubectl explain deployment.spec.replicas
- D. kubectl describe deployment.spec.replicas

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct command to get field-level schema information about spec.replicas in a Deployment is kubectl explain deployment.spec.replicas, so B is correct. kubectl explain is designed to retrieve documentation for resource fields directly from Kubernetes API discovery and OpenAPI schemas. When you use kubectl explain deployment.spec.replicas, kubectl shows what the field means, its type, and any relevant notes-exactly what
"provides information about the field" implies.
This differs from kubectl get and kubectl describe. kubectl get is for retrieving actual objects or listing resources; it does not accept dot-paths like deployment.spec.replicas as a normal resource argument. You can use JSONPath/custom-columns with kubectl get deployment <name> -o jsonpath='{.spec.replicas}' to extract the live value, but that's not what option A shows, and it's not "documentation." kubectl describe provides a human-friendly summary of a live resource instance (events, status, spec), but it doesn't target schema field definitions via dot-path in the way shown in option C.
Option D is not valid syntax: kubectl explain deployment --spec.replicas is not how kubectl explain accepts nested field references. The correct pattern is positional dot notation: kubectl explain <resource>.<field>.
<subfield>....
Understanding spec.replicas matters operationally: it defines the desired number of Pod replicas for a Deployment. The Deployment

controller ensures that the corresponding ReplicaSet maintains that count, supporting self-healing if Pods fail. While autoscalers can adjust replicas automatically, the field remains the primary declarative knob. The question is specifically about finding information (schema docs) for that field, which is why kubectl explain deployment.spec.replicas is the verified correct answer.
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NEW QUESTION # 199
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