

KCNA題庫分享 & KCNA熱門認證



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我們都清楚的知道，在IT行業的主要問題是缺乏一個品質和實用性。我們的VCESoft Linux Foundation的KCNA考古題及答案為你準備了你需要的一切的考試培訓資料，和實際認證考試一樣，選擇題（多選題）有效的幫助你通過考試。我們VCESoft Linux Foundation的KCNA的考試培訓資料，是核實了的考試資料，這些問題和答案反應了我們VCESoft的專業性及實際經驗。

Linux Foundation KCNA認證考試適合在雲本地計算領域具有不同經驗水平的個體。無論您是剛開始職業生涯還是有多年的經驗，這項考試都會以全面而嚴格的方式測試您的知識和技能。該認證是一個有價值的資產，對於那些希望展示自己在雲本地計算方面的專業知識並在該領域提高職業的個人。

Linux Foundation的KCNA認證對於希望展現其雲原生技術專業的IT專業人士來說是一項重要的資格。該考試具有多種研究資源和廠商中立的特點，對於與不同雲平台工作並想要展示其技能並被業界認可的專業人士來說是一個有吸引力的選擇。

>> KCNA題庫分享 <<

KCNA熱門認證 & KCNA題庫更新資訊

KCNA 認證是業界最廣泛認可的IT技術認證之一，也是業界最權威、最受尊敬的認證之一。全新的微軟認證技術工程師認證提供IT專家一個更清楚明確的架構，讓他們展現其技術技巧、以及針對特殊開發人員之工作角色時所需的技能。如果你正在準備 KCNA 認證考試，為 Linux Foundation 認證做最後衝刺，就可以使用 VCESoft 考試題庫參加 KCNA 考試，再加上你的認真態度，包您一次通過。

最新的 Kubernetes Cloud Native Associate KCNA 免費考試真題 (Q97-Q102):

問題 #97

How to create deployment name app-dep, image=nginx, and replicas 5 using imperative command?

- A. `kubectl create app-dep deployment --image=nginx --replicas=5`
- B. `kubectl create app-dep deployment --replicas=5 --image=nginx`
- C. `kubectl create deployment app-dep --image=nginx --replicas=5`

答案：C

解題說明：

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands/#-em-deployment-em->

問題 #98

You are building a CI/CD pipeline to deploy a Java application to Kubernetes. The application requires a specific Java version and some libraries to run correctly. How would you ensure that the correct runtime environment is available in the Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Include the necessary Java version and libraries in the Dockerfile for the application image.
- B. Use Kubernetes Secrets to store the Java version and library information securely.
- C. Use Kubernetes Init Containers to install the required dependencies before starting the main container.
- D. Pre-install the Java version and libraries on the Kubernetes nodes.
- E. Use Kubernetes ConfigMaps to define the environment variables for Java and libraries.

答案: A,C

解題說明:

The most common approaches are to include the required Java and libraries within the Dockerfile to create a self-contained image, or to use Kubernetes Init Containers. Init containers run before the main application container, installing the dependencies, ensuring the proper runtime environment is available.

問題 #99

What does the "nodeSelector" within a PodSpec use to place Pods on the target nodes?

- A. Hostnames
- B. IP Addresses
- C. Labels
- D. Annotations

答案: C

解題說明:

nodeSelector is a simple scheduling constraint that matches node labels, so the correct answer is D (Labels). In Kubernetes, nodes have key/value labels (for example, disktype=ssd, topology.kubernetes.io/zone=us-east-1a, kubernetes.io/os=linux). When you set spec.nodeSelector in a Pod template, you provide a map of required label key/value pairs. The kube-scheduler will then only consider nodes that have all those labels with matching values as eligible placement targets for that Pod.

This is different from annotations: annotations are also key/value metadata, but they are not intended for selection logic and are not used by the scheduler for nodeSelector. IP addresses and hostnames are not the mechanism used by nodeSelector either. While Kubernetes nodes do have hostnames and IPs, nodeSelector specifically operates on labels because labels are designed for selection, grouping, and placement constraints.

Operationally, nodeSelector is the most basic form of node placement control. It is commonly used to pin workloads to specialized hardware (GPU nodes), compliance zones, or certain OS/architecture pools. However, it has limitations: it only supports exact match on labels and cannot express more complex rules (like "in this set of zones" or "prefer but don't require"). For that, Kubernetes offers node affinity (requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution, preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution) which supports richer expressions.

Still, the underlying mechanism is the same concept: the scheduler evaluates your Pod's placement requirements against node metadata, and for nodeSelector, that metadata is labels. Therefore, the verified correct answer is D.

問題 #100

What is the API that exposes resource metrics from the metrics-server?

- A. resources.k8s.io
- B. custom.k8s.io
- C. metrics.k8s.io
- D. cadvisor.k8s.io

答案: C

解題說明:

The correct answer is C: metrics.k8s.io. Kubernetes' metrics-server is the standard component that provides resource metrics (primarily CPU and memory) for nodes and pods. It aggregates this information (sourced from kubelet/cAdvisor) and serves it through the Kubernetes aggregated API under the group metrics.k8s.io. This is what enables commands like `kubectl top nodes` and `kubectl top pods`, and it is also a key data source for autoscaling with the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) when scaling on

CPU/memory utilization.

Why the other options are wrong:

custom.k8s.io is not the standard API group for metrics-server resource metrics. Custom metrics are typically served through the custom metrics API (commonly custom.metrics.k8s.io) via adapters (e.g., Prometheus Adapter), not metrics-server.

resources.k8s.io is not the metrics-server API group.

cadvisor.k8s.io is not exposed as a Kubernetes aggregated metrics API. cAdvisor is a component integrated into kubelet that provides container stats, but metrics-server is the thing that exposes the aggregated Kubernetes metrics API, and the canonical group is metrics.k8s.io.

Operationally, it's important to understand the boundary: metrics-server provides basic resource metrics suitable for core autoscaling and "top" views, but it is not a full observability system (it does not store long-term metrics history like Prometheus). For richer metrics (SLOs, application metrics, long-term trending), teams typically deploy Prometheus or a managed monitoring backend. Still, when the question asks specifically which API exposes metrics-server data, the answer is definitively metrics.k8s.io.

問題 #101

Explain the concept of "service discovery" in Prometheus and how it integrates with Kubernetes.

- A. Service discovery allows Prometheus to automatically find and scrape metrics from target endpoints, making it easier to monitor dynamic Kubernetes environments.
- B. Service discovery is not related to Kubernetes and is only used for external monitoring solutions.
- C. Service discovery is responsible for distributing Prometheus workloads across Kubernetes nodes for high availability.
- D. Service discovery is primarily used to manage Prometheus data storage and retention policies within Kubernetes clusters.
- E. Service discovery is a feature that enables Prometheus to create alerts based on changes in Kubernetes service configurations.

答案：A

解題說明：

Service discovery in Prometheus enables it to locate and collect metrics from dynamic Kubernetes environments. It automatically discovers and configures scraping targets based on Kubernetes service definitions. This simplifies the monitoring process and ensures that Prometheus stays up-to-date with changes in the Kubernetes cluster.

問題 #102

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別說楊光已經沒有壹百萬了,就算是有也不會買這玩意的,其實也沒有太大關係的,他總不可能壹直瞞下去吧,有些網站在互聯網為你提供的最新的 Linux Foundation KCNA 學習材料,而我們是唯一提供高品質的網站,為你提供優質的 Linux Foundation KCNA 培訓資料,在最新 Linux Foundation KCNA 學習資料和指導的幫助下,你可以第一次嘗試通過 Linux Foundation KCNA 考試。

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