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Linux Foundation KCNA Exam is a vendor-neutral certification that is recognized by leading organizations in the technology industry. It is ideal for professionals who are looking to enhance their skills in cloud computing and Kubernetes or for those who are new to these technologies and want to gain a solid foundation. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is also beneficial for organizations that are looking to build and deploy modern applications in the cloud using Kubernetes and other cloud-native technologies.

Linux Foundation KCNA Exam is an online, proctored exam that can be taken from anywhere in the world. KCNA exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions and must be completed within 90 minutes. KCNA exam is designed to be challenging, but fair, and is intended to test the candidate's knowledge and understanding of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q214-Q219):

NEW QUESTION # 214
Explain the concept of 'storage provisioners' in Kubernetes and how they are used to create and manage PersistentVolumes. List some popular storage provisioners and their associated storage types.

- A. Storage provisioners in Kubernetes are plugins that define the logic for creating and managing PersistentVolumes. They act as intermediaries between the Kubernetes cluster and underlying storage systems. Popular Storage Provisioners: kubernetes.io/gce-pd. Provision Google Cloud Persistent Disks kubernetes.io/aws-ebs: Provision Amazon Elastic Block Storage kubernetes.io/azure-disk: Provision Azure Managed Disks kubernetes.io/local-path: Use host directories as storage kubernetes.io/glusterfs: Use GlusterFS as a distributed file system kubernetes.io/cephfs: Use Ceph RBD as a block storage solution

- B. Storage provisioners in Kubernetes are plugins that define the logic for creating and managing PersistentVolumes. They act as intermediaries between the Kubernetes cluster and underlying storage systems. Popular Storage Provisioners: kubernetes.io/gce-pd: Provision Google Cloud Persistent Disks kubernetes.io/aws-ebs: Provision Amazon Elastic Block Storage kubernetes.io/azure-disk: Provision Azure Managed Disks kubernetes.io/local-path: Use host directories as storage kubernetes. io/glusterfs: Use GlusterFS as a distributed file system kubernetes.io/cephfs: Use Ceph RBD as a block storage solution
- C. Storage provisioners in Kubernetes are plugins that define the logic for creating and managing PersistentVolumes. They act as intermediaries between the Kubernetes cluster and underlying storage systems. Popular Storage Provisioners: kubernetes.io/gce-pd. Provision Google Cloud Persistent Disks kubernetes-io/aws-ebs: Provision Amazon Elastic Block Storage kubernetes.io/azure-disk: Provision Azure Managed Disks kubernetes.io/local-path: Use host directories as storage kubernetes. io/glusterfs: Use GlusterFS as a distributed file system kubernetes.io/cephfs: Use Ceph RBD as a block storage solution
- D. Storage provisioners in Kubernetes are plugins that define the logic for creating and managing PersistentVolumes. They act as intermediaries between the Kubernetes cluster and underlying storage systems. Popular Storage Provisioners: kubernetes.io/gce-pd. Provision Google Cloud Persistent Disks kubernetes.io/aws-ebs: Provision Amazon Elastic Block Storage kubernetes.io/azure-disk: Provision Azure Managed Disks kubernetes.io/local-path: Use host directories as storage kubernetes.io/glusterfs: Use GlusterFS as a distributed file system kubernetes.io/cephfs: Use Ceph RBD as a block storage solution
- E. Storage provisioners in Kubernetes are plugins that define the logic for creating and managing PersistentVolumes. They act as intermediaries between the Kubernetes cluster and underlying storage systems. Popular Storage Provisioners: kubernetes.io/gce-pd- Provision Google Cloud Persistent Disks kubernetes-io/aws-ebs: Provision Amazon Elastic Block Storage kubernetes.io/azure-disk. Provision Azure Managed Disks kubernetes.io/local-path: Use host directories as storage kubernetes.io/glusterfs: Use GlusterFS as a distributed file system kubernetes.io/cephfs: Use Ceph RBD as a block storage solution

Answer: B

Explanation:
Storage provisioners in Kubernetes are plugins that define the logic for creating and managing PersistentVolumes. They act as intermediaries between the Kubernetes cluster and underlying storage systems. Each provisioner is responsible for interacting with a specific storage system, like Google Cloud Persistent Disks, Amazon Elastic Block Storage, Azure Managed Disks, GlusterFS, Ceph RBD, or even local directories on the host machine. The list in option A provides some popular provisioners and their associated storage types.

NEW QUESTION # 215
Which option best represents the Pod Security Standards ordered from most permissive to most restrictive
?

- A. Privileged, Baseline, Restricted
- B. Privileged, Restricted, Baseline
- C. Baseline, Restricted, Privileged
- D. Baseline, Privileged, Restricted

Answer: A

Explanation:
Pod Security Standards define a set of security profiles for Pods in Kubernetes, establishing clear expectations for how securely workloads should be configured. These standards were introduced to replace the deprecated PodSecurityPolicies (PSP) and are enforced through the Pod Security Admission controller. The standards are intentionally ordered from least restrictive to most restrictive to allow clusters to adopt security controls progressively.
The correct order from most permissive to most restrictive is: Privileged # Baseline # Restricted, which makes option A the correct answer.
The Privileged profile is the least restrictive. It allows Pods to run with elevated permissions, including privileged containers, host networking, host PID/IPC namespaces, and unrestricted access to host resources.
This level is intended for trusted system components, infrastructure workloads, or cases where full access to the host is required. It

offers maximum flexibility but minimal security enforcement.
The Baseline profile introduces a moderate level of security. It prevents common privilege escalation vectors, such as running privileged containers or using host namespaces, while still allowing typical application workloads to function without significant modification. Baseline is designed to be broadly compatible with most applications and serves as a reasonable default security posture for many clusters.
The Restricted profile is the most secure and restrictive. It enforces strong security best practices, such as requiring containers to run as non-root users, dropping unnecessary Linux capabilities, enforcing read-only root filesystems where possible, and preventing privilege escalation. Restricted is ideal for highly sensitive workloads or environments with strict security requirements, though it may require application changes to comply.
Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they misrepresent the intended progression of security strictness defined in Kubernetes documentation.
According to Kubernetes documentation, the Pod Security Standards are explicitly ordered to support gradual adoption: start permissive where necessary and move toward stronger security over time. Therefore, Privileged, Baseline, Restricted is the accurate and fully verified ordering, making option A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 216
Which project is not a dominant CNCF project in the storage landscape?

- A. Rook
- B. Envoy
- C. TiKV
- D. Vitess

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://github.com/cncf/landscape#trail-map

NEW QUESTION # 217
You're deploying a microservices application in a Kubernetes cluster. How can you use Jaeger for distributed tracing to troubleshoot a performance issue within the application?

- A. Configure a dedicated Jaeger deployment and configure your application to send tracing data to it.
- B. Use Jaeger's IJI to visualize the tracing data and analyze request flow across different services.
- C. Instrument your application code to emit tracing data.
- D. Create a custom Prometheus exporter that integrates with Jaeger.
- E. Deploy Jaeger as a sidecar container within each pod.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
The correct answers are B, D, and E . To effectively use Jaeger for distributed tracing, you need to perform these steps: B: Instrument your application code to emit tracing data. Jaeger integrates with application code to track requests across services. It's common to use libraries like OpenTelemetry or Jaeger's client libraries to inject tracing data into your application's code. D: Configure a dedicated Jaeger deployment and configure your application to send tracing data to it. Jaeger needs its own deployment to collect and process the tracing data. You need to set up a Jaeger instance within your Kubernetes cluster and configure your application to send its tracing data to this instance. E: Use Jaeger's Ul to visualize the tracing data and analyze request flow across different services. Once the tracing data is collected, Jaeger provides a user interface to visualize the flow of requests across your microservices, identify bottlenecks, and analyze performance issues. The Jaeger UI allows you to drill down into individual traces, view the spans within a trace, and gain insights into latency, errors, and dependencies between services.

NEW QUESTION # 218
What is the reference implementation of the OCI runtime specification?

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

- D. runc

Answer: D

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 # 219
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