

# KCNA 100% 시험패스덤프자료 & KCNA 시험응시료



참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Linux Foundation KCNA 시험 문제집이 있습니다:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=104dHLSbMgodip6ato\\_-LaF297W420rRs](https://drive.google.com/open?id=104dHLSbMgodip6ato_-LaF297W420rRs)

Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프에 대한 자신감이 어디서 시작된것이나고 물으신다면 Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스한 분들의 희소식에서 온다고 답해드리고 싶습니다. 저희 Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프는 자주 업데이트되고 오래된 문제는 바로 삭제해버리고 최신 문제들을 추가하여 고객님의 가장 정확한 덤프를 제공해드릴 수 있도록 하고 있습니다.

DumpTOP의 Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프를 공부하면 100% Linux Foundation KCNA 시험패스를 보장해드립니다. 만약 Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프자료를 구매하여 공부한후 시험에 탈락할시 불합격성적표와 주문번호를 메일로 보내주시면 덤프비용을 바로 환불해드립니다. 저희 DumpTOP Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프로 자격증부자되세요.

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## Linux Foundation KCNA 시험응시료 & KCNA 시험대비 덤프 최신문제

만일 Linux Foundation KCNA 인증시험을 첫 번째 시도에서 실패를 한다면 Linux Foundation KCNA 덤프비용 전액을 환불 할 것입니다. 만일 고객이 우리 제품을 구입하고 첫 번째 시도에서 성공을 하지 못 한다면 모든 정보를 확인한 후에 구매 금액 전체를 환불 할 것 입니다. 이러한 방법으로 저희는 고객에게 어떠한 손해도 주지 않을 것을 보장합니다.

Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) 시험은 클라우드 컴퓨팅 및 컨테이너화 분야에서 지식과 기술을 검증하려는 전문가를 위해 설계된 인증 프로그램입니다. 이 시험은 Kubernetes, 인기있는 컨테이너 오케스트레이션 시스템 및 기타 클라우드 네이티브 기술의 능력을 보여 주려는 개인을 대상으로 합니다.

## 최신 Kubernetes Cloud Native Associate KCNA 무료 샘플문제 (Q12-Q17):

### 질문 # 12

Which organizational persona creates Service Level Agreements 'SLA', Service Level Objectives 'SLO', and Service Level Indicator 'SLI'?

- A. Security and Compliance Engineer
- B. DevSecOps
- C. Site Reliability Engineer (SRE)
- D. Developer
- E. DevOps

정답: C

#### 설명:

SREs create SLAs, SLOs, and SLIs to define and implement standards for application and infra-structure reliability.

### 질문 # 13

You are running a microservices application in Kubernetes. Each microservice has its own Deployment and Service. You want to ensure that communication between these microservices is secure. Which Kubernetes feature would be most appropriate for this purpose?

- A. NetworkPolicy
- B. Service Account
- C. PodSecurityPolicy
- D. Ingress
- E. Secret

정답: A

#### 설명:

NetworkPolicy is a Kubernetes feature that allows you to define network security rules for Pods. You can use NetworkPolicies to control which Pods can communicate with each other, as well as which external networks they can access. This helps you secure communication between microservices within your application, preventing unauthorized access.

### 질문 # 14

Which Kubernetes component is the smallest deployable unit of computing?

- A. Deployment
- B. StatefulSet
- C. Pod
- D. Container

정답: C

#### 설명:

In Kubernetes, the Pod is the smallest deployable and schedulable unit, making C correct. Kubernetes does not schedule individual containers directly; instead, it schedules Pods, each of which encapsulates one or more containers that must run together on the same node. This design supports both single-container Pods (the most common) and multi-container Pods (for sidecars, adapters, and co-located helper processes).

Pods provide shared context: containers in a Pod share the same network namespace (one IP address and port space) and can share storage volumes. This enables tight coupling where needed—for example, a service mesh proxy sidecar and the application container communicate via localhost, or a log-forwarding sidecar reads logs from a shared volume. Kubernetes manages lifecycle at the Pod level: kubelet ensures the containers defined in the PodSpec are running and uses probes to determine readiness and liveness.

StatefulSet and Deployment are controllers that manage sets of Pods. A Deployment manages ReplicaSets for stateless workloads and provides rollout/rollback features; a StatefulSet provides stable identities, ordered operations, and stable storage for stateful replicas. These are higher-level constructs, not the smallest units.

Option D ("Container") is smaller in an abstract sense, but it is not the smallest Kubernetes deployable unit because Kubernetes APIs and scheduling work at the Pod boundary. You don't "kubectl apply" a container; you apply a Pod template within a Pod object (often via controllers).

Understanding Pods as the atomic unit is crucial: Services select Pods, autoscalers scale Pods (replica counts), and scheduling decisions are made per Pod. That's why Kubernetes documentation consistently refers to Pods as the fundamental building block for running workloads.

#### 질문 # 15

What is the default service type in Kubernetes?

- A. ClusterIP
- B. loadBalancer
- C. NodePort
- D. serviceType

정답: A

설명:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#publishing-services-service-types>

#### 질문 # 16

What is a Kubernetes Service Endpoint?

- A. It is an object that gets IP addresses of individual Pods assigned to it.
- B. It is a name of special Pod in kube-system namespace.
- C. It is the API endpoint of our Kubernetes cluster.
- D. It is an IP address that we can access from the Internet.

정답: A

설명:

A Kubernetes Service routes traffic to a dynamic set of backends (usually Pods). The set of backend IPs and ports is represented by endpoint-tracking resources. Historically this was the Endpoints object; today Kubernetes commonly uses EndpointSlice for scalability, but the concept remains the same: endpoints represent the concrete network destinations behind a Service. That's why D is correct: a Service endpoint is an object that contains the IP addresses (and ports) of the individual Pods (or other backends) associated with that Service.

When a Service has a selector, Kubernetes automatically maintains endpoints by watching which Pods match the selector and are Ready, then publishing those Pod IPs into Endpoints/EndpointSlices. Consumers don't usually use endpoints directly; instead they call the Service DNS name, and kube-proxy (or an alternate dataplane) forwards traffic to one of the endpoints. Still, endpoints are critical because they are what make Service routing accurate and up to date during scaling events, rolling updates, and failures.

Option A confuses this with the Kubernetes API server endpoint (the cluster API URL). Option B is incorrect; there's no special "Service Endpoint Pod." Option C describes an external/public IP concept, which may exist for LoadBalancer Services, but "Service endpoint" in Kubernetes vocabulary is about the backend destinations, not the public endpoint.

Operationally, endpoints are useful for debugging: if a Service isn't routing traffic, checking Endpoints/EndpointSlices shows whether the Service actually has backends and whether readiness is excluding Pods.

This ties directly into Kubernetes service discovery and load balancing: the Service is the stable front door; endpoints are the actual backends.

#### 질문 # 17

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DumpTOP의 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 최고의 Linux Foundation KCNA 학습 자료를 작성해 여러분들이 Linux Foundation KCNA 시험에서 패스하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다. 덤프는 최신 시험문제를 커버하

