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KCNA  
Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate  
QUESTION & ANSWERS

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## **100% Pass 2026 Linux Foundation Professional KCNA: Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Reliable Braindumps Sheet**

We also fully consider the characteristics of the user on studying the KCNA exam questions. For example, many people who choose to obtain a KCNA certificate don't have a lot of time to prepare for the exam. Based on this point, our team of experts really

took a lot of thought in the layout of the content. The contents of KCNA Exam Materials are carefully selected by experts. We hope you can get the most effective knowledge in the shortest possible time.

## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

### NEW QUESTION # 52

'kubectl delete -n my-ns po,svc --all' will delete pods and services including uninitialized ones in the namespace 'my-ns'

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

IMPORTANT: Force deleting pods does not wait for confirmation that the pod's processes have been terminated, which can leave those processes running until the node detects the deletion and completes graceful deletion. If your processes use shared storage or talk to a remote API and depend on the name of the pod to identify themselves, force deleting those pods may result in multiple processes running on different machines using the same identification which may lead to data corruption or inconsistency. Only force delete pods when you are sure the pod is terminated, or if your application can tolerate multiple copies of the same pod running at once. Also, if you force delete pods, the scheduler may place new pods on those nodes before the node has released those resources and causing those pods to be evicted immediately.

Note that the delete command does NOT do resource version checks, so if someone submits an update to a resource right when you submit a delete, their update will be lost along with the rest of the resource.

### Usage

```
$ kubectl delete ([-f FILENAME] | [-k DIRECTORY] | TYPE [(NAME | -l label | --all)])
```

The screenshot shows a document with several sections for kubectl delete commands:

- Delete pods and services with label name=myLabel**  
`kubectl delete pods,services -l name=myLabel`
- Delete a pod with minimal delay**  
`kubectl delete pod foo --now`
- Force delete a pod on a dead node**  
`kubectl delete pod foo --force`
- Delete all pods**  
`kubectl delete pods --all`

The document also features the Linux Foundation logo and a watermark for 'trainingquiz.com'.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

You're running a web application on Kubernetes that experiences occasional traffic spikes. Which of the following strategies is most suitable for managing costs during these spikes without compromising performance?

- A. Manually scale the deployment up during traffic spikes and down afterward.
- B. Utilize serverless functions to handle the peak traffic load, automatically scaling as needed.
- C. Implement a caching layer in front of the web application to reduce the load on the backend servers.
- D. Configure a resource quota for the web application's namespace to limit its resource usage.
- E. Use a horizontal pod autoscaler (HPA) with metrics based on CPU and memory utilization.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

For web applications with unpredictable traffic patterns, dynamic scaling and load optimization are crucial for cost management. Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) with CPU and memory utilization metrics automatically scales the deployment up and down based on actual load, effectively managing resources during spikes. Implementing a caching layer reduces load on the backend servers, further reducing resource consumption and costs. Manually scaling is inefficient, and resource quotas don't address the dynamic nature of traffic spikes. While serverless functions offer scaling, they might not be suitable for all web application components.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

What are cluster-wide objects

- A. Service and Pods
- B. ConfigMaps and Secrets
- C. Volumes and Nodes

Answer: C

Explanation:

[https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/\\_print/](https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/_print/)

## 4 - Namespaces



In Kubernetes, *namespaces* provides a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces. Namespace-based scoping is applicable only for namespaced objects (e.g. *Deployments, Services, etc*) and not for cluster-wide objects (e.g. *StorageClass, Nodes, PersistentVolumes, etc*).

### NEW QUESTION # 55

You are using a Kubernetes admission controller to enforce security policies. Which of the following admission controller configurations is MOST appropriate for preventing pods from running with the "-privileged" flag?

- A.

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1 kind: ValidatingAdmissionPolicy metadata: name: privileged-pod-policy spec: rules: - operations: - CREATE - UPDATE - DELETE scope: NAMESPACE resources: - pods - deployments - statefulsets - daemonsets - jobs - cronjobs - replicaset
```

- B.

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1 kind: ValidatingAdmissionPolicy metadata: name: name: privileged-pod-policy spec: rules: - operations: - CREATE scope: NAMESPACE resources: - pods spec: securityContext: privileged: false
```

- C.

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1 kind: ValidatingAdmissionPolicy metadata: name: privileged-pod-policy spec: rules: - operations: - CREATE scope: NAMESPACE resources: - pods
```

- D.

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1 kind: ValidatingAdmissionPolicy metadata: name: privileged-pod-policy spec: rules: - operations: - CREATE - UPDATE - DELETE scope: NAMESPACE resources: - pods
```

- E.

```

apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1 Kind: ValidatingAdmissionPolicy metadata: name:
privileged-pod-policy spec: rules: - operations: - CREATE - UPDATE - DELETE scope: NAMESPACE
resources: - pods - deployments - statefulsets - daemonsets - jobs - cronjobs - replicaset
- pods/bind - pods/delete - pods/eviction - pods/exec - pods/log - pods/portforward -
- pods/proxy - pods/attach - pods/status - pods/volumeattachments - pods/finalize -
- pods/deletecollection - pods/patch - pods/get - pods/list - pods/watch - pods/create
- pods/update - pods/patch - pods/delete - pods/deletecollection - pods/get -
- pods/list - pods/watch - pods/bind - pods/delete - pods/eviction - pods/exec - pods/log
- pods/portforward - pods/proxy - pods/attach - pods/status - pods/volumeattachments
- pods/finalize - pods/deletecollection - pods/patch - pods/get - pods/list - pods/watch

```

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option E is the most appropriate configuration for preventing pods from running with the '-privileged' flag. This configuration defines a ValidatingAdmissionPolicy named 'privileged-pod-policy' that specifically targets pod creation operations ('CREATE'). It checks the 'securityContext' field of the pod spec and ensures that the 'privileged' field is set to 'false'. By enforcing this rule, the admission controller will block any attempt to create pods with the privileged" flag, enhancing the security of your Kubernetes cluster.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

Consider the following Dockerfile:

```
FROM ubuntu: latest
```

```
COPY . /
```

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx
```

```
CMD ["nginx", "g", "daemon off; ' ' ]
```

What is the primary function of the "COPY" instruction in this Dockerfile?

- A. Copies only the Dockerfile to the container's /etc/nginx directory.
- B. Copies the Dockerfile to the container's /var/lib/docker directory.
- **C. Copies all files from the current directory to the container's root directory.**
- D. Copies the entire Dockerfile to the container's filesystem.
- E. Copies all files from the current directory to the container's /etc/nginx directory.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The \*COPY\* instruction in a Dockerfile copies files from the context of the build (usually the current directory) to the container's filesystem. In this case, 'COPY . /' copies all files and directories from the build context to the container's root directory (the '/' directory).

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

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