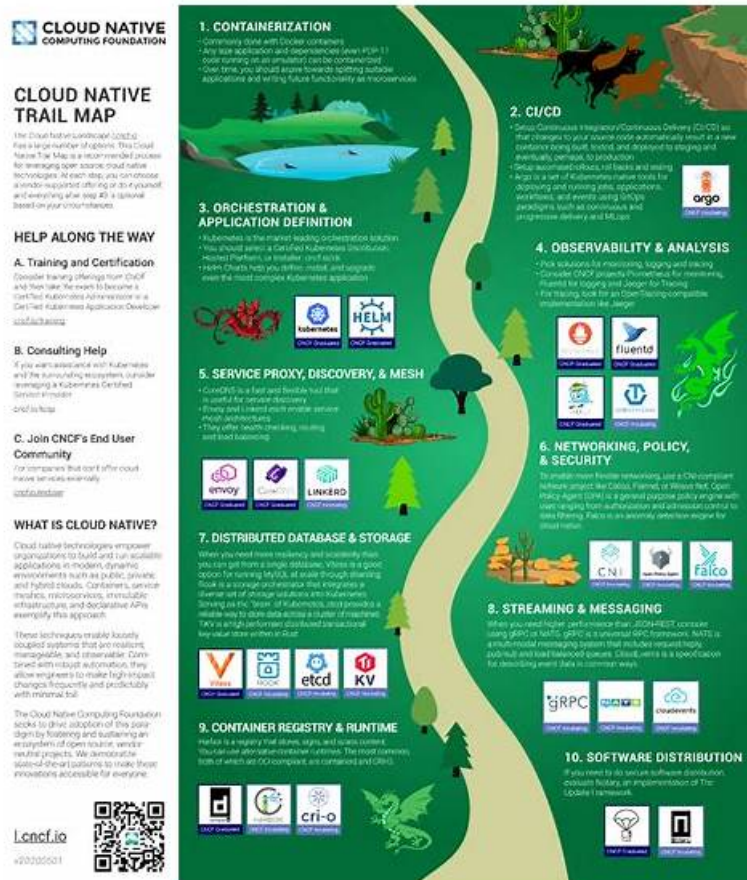


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>> New KCNA Test Questions <<

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Linux Foundation has released a new certification exam called KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Certification Exam. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. It is an entry-level certification that is perfect for those who are looking to start a career

in the field of cloud computing.

Linux Foundation KCNA Exam is an excellent opportunity for IT professionals to validate their skills and knowledge in cloud-native technologies. Whether you are a developer, system administrator, or IT manager, the certification can help you advance your career and stay competitive in the rapidly evolving world of cloud computing.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which kubernetes object do deployments use behind the scenes when they need to scale pods?

- A. Deployment
- **B. Replicasets**
- C. Api Scheduler
- D. POD
- E. Horizontal pod autoscaler

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/replicaset/>

ReplicaSet

A ReplicaSet's purpose is to maintain a stable set of replica Pods running at any given time. As such, it is often used to guarantee the availability of a specified number of identical Pods.



NEW QUESTION # 24

You are running a database application in a Kubernetes cluster. The database requires persistent storage that survives pod restarts. Which Kubernetes feature would you use to achieve this?

- A. Deployment
- B. ConfigMap
- **C. PersistentVolumeClaim**
- D. Secret
- E. Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

A PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) requests a volume from the cluster. This volume is then attached to a Pod and persists even if the Pod is deleted or restarted. This ensures that the database data is preserved even if a pod restarts or is recreated.

NEW QUESTION # 25

'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/kubect/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)}
```



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
```

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the purpose of the kube-proxy component in Kubernetes?

- A. Enables communication between Pods and services within a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. Provides a secure and reliable connection between the Kubernetes control plane and nodes-
- C. Monitors and manages the health and status of Pods and other Kubernetes objects
- D. Stores the configuration and state of the Kubernetes cluster
- E. Manages the Kubernetes API server and handles authentication and authorization requests.

Answer: A

Explanation:

kube-proxy acts as a network proxy that enables communication between Pods and services within a Kubernetes cluster. It handles service discovery, load balancing, and network rules for Pods.

NEW QUESTION # 27

You are deploying a pod that requires access to a specific storage volume attached to a particular node. Which Kubernetes feature can you utilize to guarantee the pod is scheduled only on that specific node?

- A. Pod affinity
- B. Pod anti-affinity
- C. Taints and tolerations
- D. Node anti-affinity
- E. Node affinity

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

You can achieve this by using either •nodeAffinity• or •taints and tolerationS: 'nodeAffinity• Similar to the previous question, define 'requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution• to enforce scheduling on the specific node. 'Taints and TolerationS: Apply a taint on the specific node that reflects the volume availability. Then, configure the pod to tolerate that specific taint, ensuring it can only be scheduled on the node with the matching taint. While •podAffinity• and •podAntiAffinity• are useful for grouping or distributing pods, they do not directly guarantee scheduling on a specific node based on volume availability.

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