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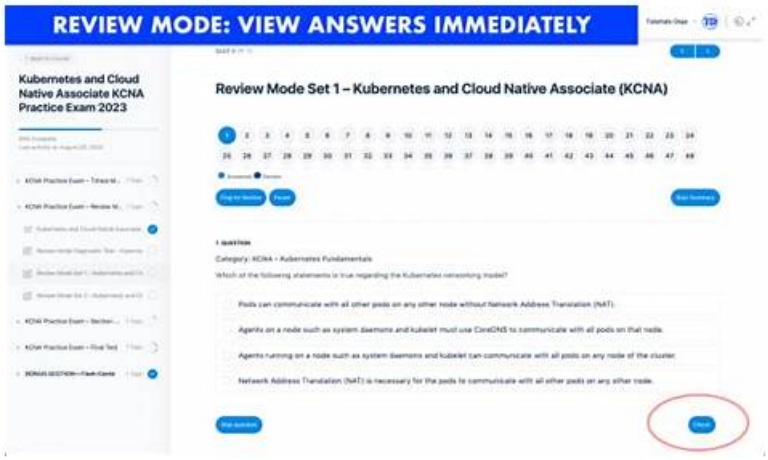

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If you are interested in pursuing a career in cloud-native technologies, the Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is a great way to get started. With this certification, you will be able to demonstrate your knowledge and expertise in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies, which will help you stand out in a competitive job market.

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The Linux Foundation KCNA exam is designed to assess the candidate's proficiency in various areas of cloud-native computing, including containerization, orchestration, security, networking, and storage. KCNA exam is vendor-neutral, which means that it is not specific to any particular cloud provider or platform. This makes it an excellent choice for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in cloud-native computing without being tied to a specific vendor or platform.

Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is designed to validate the skills required to deploy and manage containerized applications using Kubernetes. KCNA Exam covers a range of topics, including Kubernetes architecture, deployment and configuration, scheduling and scaling, networking, storage, security, and troubleshooting. By passing the exam, IT professionals can demonstrate their expertise in cloud-native technologies and prove their ability to work with Kubernetes, one of the most popular container orchestration platforms in the industry. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is valuable for those who want to advance their careers in DevOps, cloud computing, or other related fields.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

NEW QUESTION # 183
Which Kubernetes resource workload ensures that all (or some) nodes run a copy of a Pod?

- A. DaemonSet
- B. Deployment
- C. kubectl
- D. StatefulSet

Answer: A

Explanation:
A DaemonSet is the workload controller that ensures a Pod runs on all nodes or on a selected subset of nodes, so A is correct. DaemonSets are used for node-level agents and infrastructure components that must be present everywhere-examples include log collectors, monitoring agents, storage daemons, CNI components, and node security tools.
The DaemonSet controller watches for node additions/removals. When a new node joins the cluster, Kubernetes automatically schedules a new DaemonSet Pod onto that node (subject to constraints such as node selectors, affinities, and taints/tolerations). When a node is removed, its DaemonSet Pod naturally disappears with it. This creates the "one per node" behavior that differentiates DaemonSets from other workload types.
A Deployment manages a replica count across the cluster, not "one per node." A StatefulSet manages stable identity and ordered operations for stateful replicas; it does not inherently map one Pod to every node. kubectl is a CLI tool and not a workload resource.
DaemonSets can also be scoped: by using node selectors, node affinity, and tolerations, you can ensure Pods run only on GPU nodes, only on Linux nodes, only in certain zones, or only on nodes with a particular label. That's why the question says "all (or some) nodes." Therefore, the correct and verified answer is DaemonSet (A).

NEW QUESTION # 184
You are tasked with deploying a microservices application on Kubernetes. The application relies heavily on communication between its different services, and you need to ensure reliable and secure communication. Which of the following open standards are most relevant for this scenario?

- A. Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF)
- B. Kubernetes API
- C. Open Container Initiative (OCI)
- D. Service Level Objectives (SLOs)
- E. Open Service Mesh (OSM)

Answer: E

Explanation:
Open Service Mesh (OSM) is an open standard focused on providing a secure and reliable way to connect microservices. It helps with service discovery, load balancing, traffic management, and security features, making it ideal for deploying microservices applications on Kubernetes.

NEW QUESTION # 185
Which are the two primary modes for Service discovery within a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. API calls and LDAP
- B. Labels and RADIUS
- C. Environment variables and DNS
- D. Selectors and DHCP

Answer: C

Explanation:
Kubernetes supports two primary built-in modes of Service discovery for workloads: environment variables and DNS, making A

correct.
Environment variables: When a Pod is created, kubelet can inject environment variables for Services that exist in the same namespace at the time the Pod starts. These variables include the Service host and port (for example, MY_SERVICE_HOST and MY_SERVICE_PORT). This approach is simple but has limitations: values are captured at Pod creation time and don't automatically update if Services change, and it can become cluttered in namespaces with many Services.
DNS-based discovery: This is the most common and flexible method. Kubernetes cluster DNS (usually CoreDNS) provides names like service-name.namespace.svc.cluster.local. Clients resolve the name and connect to the Service, which then routes to backend Pods. DNS scales better, is dynamic with endpoint updates, supports headless Services for per-Pod discovery, and is the default pattern for microservice communication.
The other options are not Kubernetes service discovery modes. Labels and selectors are used internally to relate Services to Pods, but they are not what application code uses for discovery (apps typically don't query selectors; they call DNS names). LDAP and RADIUS are identity/authentication protocols, not service discovery. DHCP is for IP assignment on networks, not for Kubernetes Service discovery.
Operationally, DNS is central: many applications assume name-based connectivity. If CoreDNS is misconfigured or overloaded, service-to-service calls may fail even if Pods and Services are otherwise healthy. Environment-variable discovery can still work for some legacy apps, but modern cloud-native practice strongly prefers DNS (and sometimes service meshes on top of it). The key exam concept is: Kubernetes provides service discovery via env vars and DNS.

NEW QUESTION # 186
What is a key feature of a container network?

- A. Caching remote disk access.
- B. Allowing containers on the same host to communicate.
- C. Proxying REST requests across a set of containers.
- D. Allowing containers running on separate hosts to communicate.

Answer: D

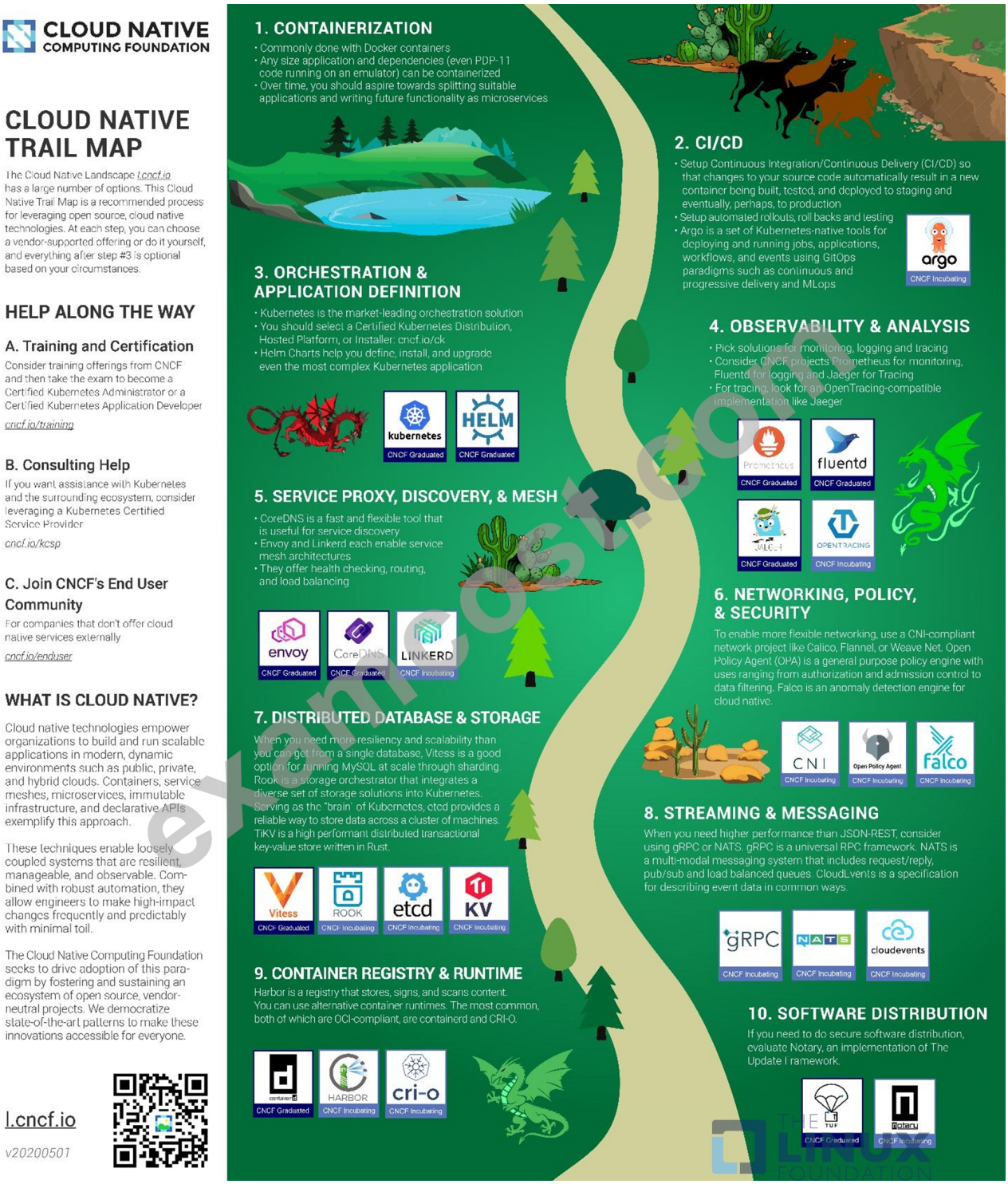
Explanation:
A defining requirement of container networking in orchestrated environments is enabling workloads to communicate across hosts, not just within a single machine. That's why B is correct: a key feature of a container network is allowing containers (Pods) running on separate hosts to communicate.
In Kubernetes, this idea becomes the Kubernetes network model: every Pod gets an IP address, and Pods should be able to communicate with other Pods across nodes without needing NAT (depending on implementation details). Achieving that across a cluster requires a networking layer (typically implemented by a CNI plugin) that can route traffic between nodes so that Pod-to-Pod communication works regardless of placement. This is crucial because schedulers dynamically place Pods; you cannot assume two communicating components will land on the same node.
Option C is true in a trivial sense-containers on the same host can communicate-but that capability alone is not the key feature that makes orchestration viable at scale. Cross-host connectivity is the harder and more essential property. Option A describes application-layer behavior (like API gateways or reverse proxies) rather than the foundational networking capability. Option D describes storage optimization, unrelated to container networking.
From a cloud native architecture perspective, reliable cross-host networking enables microservices patterns, service discovery, and distributed systems behavior. Kubernetes Services, DNS, and NetworkPolicies all depend on the underlying ability for Pods across the cluster to send traffic to each other. If your container network cannot provide cross-node routing and reachability, the cluster behaves like isolated islands and breaks the fundamental promise of orchestration: "schedule anywhere, communicate consistently."

NEW QUESTION # 187
What CNCF project is the leading DNS project in the CNCF landscape?

- A. KubeDNS
- B. Kubernetes
- C. gRPC
- D. CoreDNS

Answer: D

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



NEW QUESTION # 188

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