

KCNA Übungsmaterialien & KCNA realer Test & KCNA Testvorbereitung



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der PrüfungFrage KCNA Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QBNKOeoRI1mL0vMKoNEgxQW8AT7vBAwa>

Während die meisten Menschen denken würden, dass die Linux Foundation KCNA Zertifizierungsprüfung schwer zu bestehen ist. Aber wenn Sie PrüfungFrage wählen, ist es doch leichter, ein Linux Foundation KCNA Zertifikat zu bekommen. Die Prüfungsunterlagen von PrüfungFrage sind ganz umfangreich. Sie enthalten sowohl Online Tests als auch Kundendienst. Bei Online Tests geht es um die Prüfungssmaterialien, die Simulationsprüfungen und Fragen und Antworten zur Linux Foundation KCNA Zertifizierungsprüfung enthalten. Der Kundendienst von uns bietet nicht nur die neuesten Fragen und Antworten, sondern auch dynamische Nachrichten zur Linux Foundation KCNA Zertifizierung.

Die Linux Foundation KCNA-Prüfung ist eine praktische Prüfung, bei der die Kandidaten ihre praktischen Fähigkeiten in Kubernetes und Cloud-Native-Technologien demonstrieren müssen. Es ist eine anspruchsvolle Prüfung, aber auch sehr lohnend für diejenigen, die sie bestehen. Durch das Erlangen der KCNA-Zertifizierung können Kandidaten Arbeitgebern zeigen, dass sie die für diesen schnell wachsenden Bereich erforderlichen Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse besitzen.

>> KCNA PDF <<

KCNA Online Prüfungen & KCNA Deutsch Prüfung

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Linux Foundation KCNA Zertifizierungsprüfung von unserem PrüfungFrage gelten für alle IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen, ihre Anwendbarkeit kann jeden IT-Bereich erreichen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Linux Foundation KCNA Zertifizierungsprüfung aus PrüfungFrage werden von den erfahrenen Experten durch ständige Praxis und Forschung bearbeitet, daher ist ihre Autorität zweifellos. Wir werden Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung bedingungslos geben, entweder die gekauften Produkte Qualitätsproblem haben, oder Sie die Linux Foundation KCNA Prüfung nicht bestehen.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate KCNA

Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q130-Q135):

130. Frage

Which command will list the resource types that exist within a cluster?

- A. `kubectl get namespaces`
- B. `curl https://kubectrl/namespaces`
- C. `kubectl api-versions`
- **D. `kubectl api-resources`**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

To list the resource types available in a Kubernetes cluster, you use `kubectl api-resources`, so A is correct. This command queries the API server's discovery endpoints and prints a table of resources (kinds) that the cluster knows about, including their names, shortnames, API group/version, whether they are namespaced, and supported verbs. It's extremely useful for learning what objects exist in a cluster-especially when CRDs are installed, because those custom resource types will also appear in the output. Option C (`kubectl api-versions`) lists available API versions (group/version strings like `v1`, `apps/v1`, `batch/v1`) but does not directly list the resource kinds/types. It's related discovery information but answers a different question. Option B (`kubectl get namespaces`) lists namespaces, not resource types. Option D is invalid (typo in URL and conceptually not the Kubernetes discovery mechanism). Practically, `kubectl api-resources` is used during troubleshooting and exploration: you might use it to confirm whether a CRD is installed (e.g., `certificates.cert-manager.io` kinds), to check whether a resource is namespaced, or to find the correct kind name for `kubectl get`. It also helps understand what your cluster supports at the API layer (including aggregated APIs). So, the verified correct command to list resource types that exist in the cluster is A: `kubectl api-resources`.

131. Frage

Which of the following options is true about considerations for large Kubernetes clusters?

- A. Kubernetes supports up to 50 nodes and recommends no more than 1000 containers per node.
- **B. Kubernetes supports up to 5000 nodes and recommends no more than 110 Pods per node.**
- C. Kubernetes supports up to 1000 nodes and recommends no more than 1000 containers per node.
- D. Kubernetes supports up to 5000 nodes and recommends no more than 500 Pods per node.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The correct answer is C: Kubernetes scalability guidance commonly cites support up to 5000 nodes and recommends no more than 110 Pods per node. The "110 Pods per node" recommendation is a practical limit based on kubelet, networking, and IP addressing constraints, as well as performance characteristics for scheduling, service routing, and node-level resource management. It is also historically aligned with common CNI/IPAM defaults where node Pod CIDRs are sized for ~110 usable Pod IPs.

Why the other options are incorrect: A and D reference "containers per node," which is not the standard sizing guidance (Kubernetes typically discusses Pods per node). B's "500 Pods per node" is far above typical recommended limits for many environments and would stress IPAM, kubelet, and node resources significantly.

In large clusters, several considerations matter beyond the headline limits: API server and etcd performance, watch/list traffic, controller reconciliation load, CoreDNS scaling, and metrics/observability overhead. You must also plan for IP addressing (cluster CIDR sizing), node sizes (CPU/memory), and autoscaling behavior. On each node, kubelet and the container runtime must handle churn (starts/stops), logging, and volume operations. Networking implementations (kube-proxy, eBPF dataplanes) also have scaling characteristics.

Kubernetes provides patterns to keep systems stable at scale: request/limit discipline, Pod disruption budgets, topology spread constraints, namespaces and quotas, and careful observability sampling. But the exam-style fact this question targets is the published scalability figure and per-node Pod recommendation.

Therefore, the verified true statement among the options is C.

132. Frage

You are running a web application in a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to ensure that your application always has at least one healthy pod available for serving traffic. Which Kubernetes concept best addresses this requirement?

- A. ReplicaSets
- B. Liveness Probes
- C. Readiness Probes
- **D. Pod Disruption Budgets**
- E. Service Mesh

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Pod Disruption Budgets (PDB) are a Kubernetes feature that helps maintain the availability of your application by limiting the number of pods that can be deleted at any given time. This ensures that at least a minimum number of healthy pods remain running, even during updates or maintenance.

133. Frage

What is an ephemeral container?

- A. A specialized container that runs before the app container in a Pod.
- B. A specialized container that runs as root for infosec applications.
- C. A specialized container that extends and enhances the main container in a Pod.
- **D. A specialized container that runs temporarily in an existing Pod.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

B is correct: an ephemeral container is a temporary container you can add to an existing Pod for troubleshooting and debugging without restarting the Pod. This capability is especially useful when a running container image is minimal (distroless) and lacks debugging tools like sh, curl, or ps. Instead of rebuilding the workload image or disrupting the Pod, you attach an ephemeral container that includes the tools you need, then inspect processes, networking, filesystem mounts, and runtime behavior.

Ephemeral containers are not part of the original Pod spec the same way normal containers are. They are added via a dedicated subresource and are generally not restarted automatically like regular containers. They are meant for interactive investigation, not for ongoing workload functionality.

Why the other options are incorrect:

D describes init containers, which run before app containers start and are used for setup tasks.

C resembles the "sidecar" concept (a supporting container that runs alongside the main container), but sidecars are normal containers defined in the Pod spec, not ephemeral containers.

A is not a definition; ephemeral containers are not "root by design" (they can run with various security contexts depending on policy), and they aren't limited to infosec use cases.

In Kubernetes operations, ephemeral containers complement kubectl exec and logs. If the target container is crash-looping or lacks a shell, exec may not help; adding an ephemeral container provides a safe and Kubernetes-native debugging path. So, the accurate definition is B.

134. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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

135. Frage

.....

- Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der PrüfungFrage KCNA Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QBNKOeoRI1mL0vMKoNEgxQW8AT7vBAwa>