Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 KCNA: Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate High Hit-Rate New Test Review

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The KCNA Exam is a performance-based exam that involves completing a set of tasks in a real-world environment. KCNA exam is conducted online and requires candidates to have access to a Linux environment with Kubernetes and other cloud-native tools installed. KCNA Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to deploy and manage containerized applications using Kubernetes and other cloud-native technologies.

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Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Exam is a certification program that tests an individual's knowledge of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam is designed to validate the skills and expertise required for working with Kubernetes and cloud-native environments. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification program is developed by the Linux Foundation, a non-profit organization that focuses on the promotion and development of open-source software.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

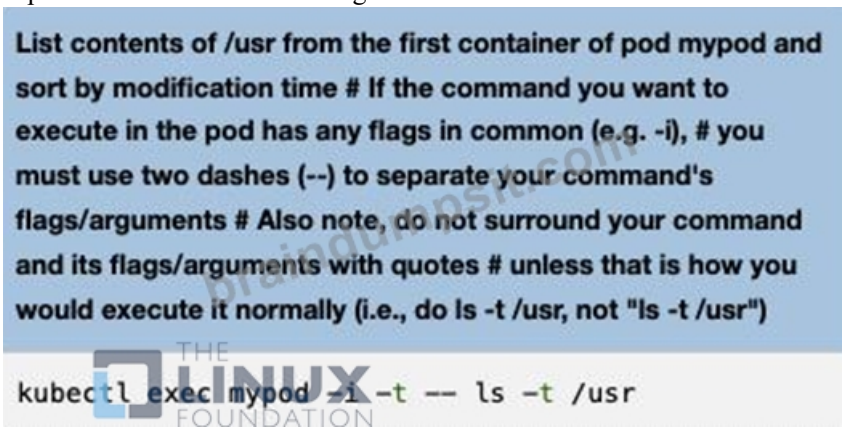
NEW QUESTION # 40
What is the command used to login to the pod?

- A. kubectl login

- B. kubectl list
- C. kubectl exec
- D. kubectl get

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#exec

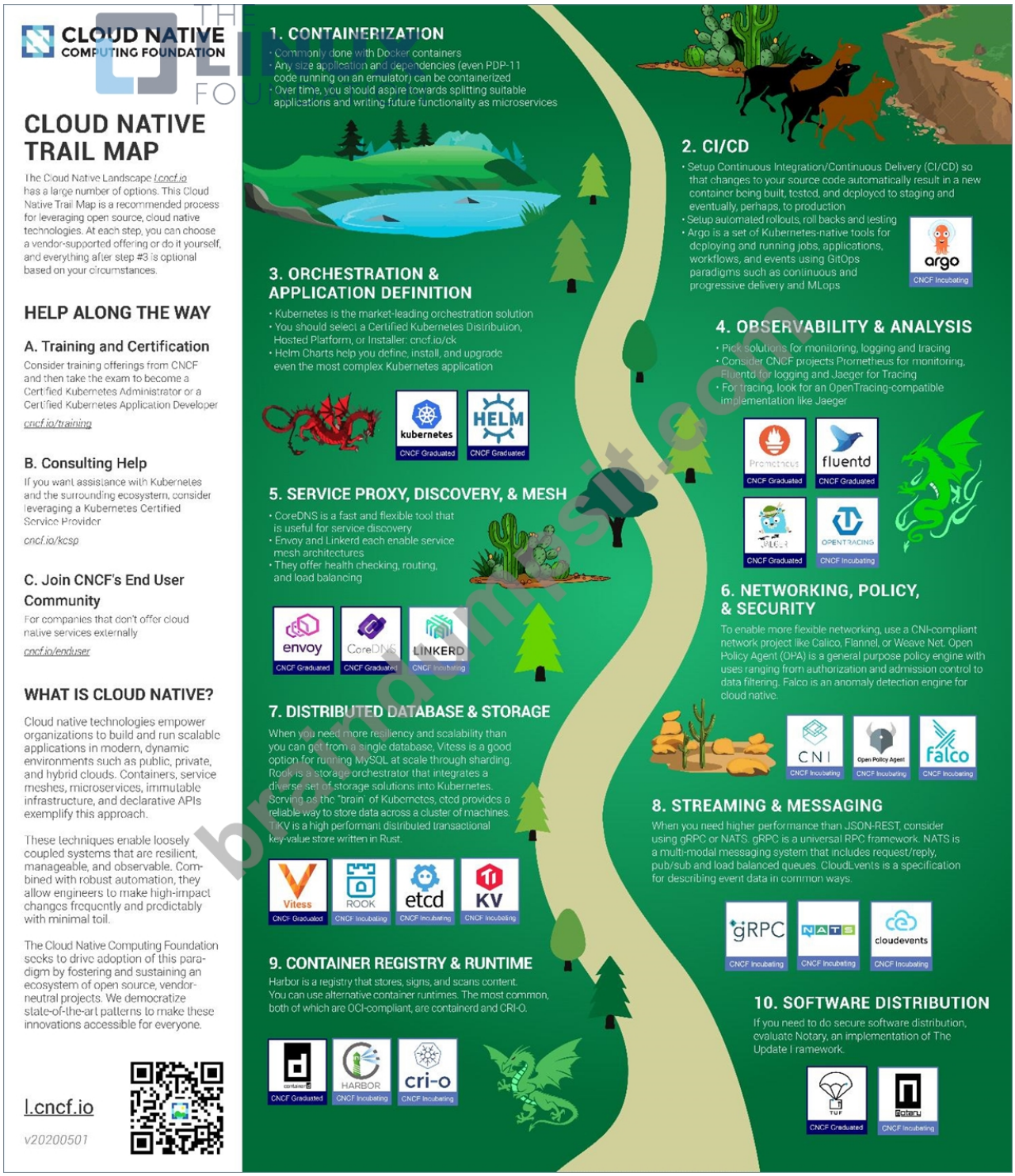


NEW QUESTION # 41
Notary and the update framework leading security projects in CNCF

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

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



NEW QUESTION # 42
Consider a pod with a "readinessProbe" that checks for a specific file existence. Explain what happens if the probe fails repeatedly, and how it affects the pod's lifecycle.

- A. The pod will be automatically scaled down.
- B. The pod will be automatically restarted.
- C. The pod will be marked as "unhealthy", but will continue to run.
- D. The pod will be rescheduled to a different node in the cluster.
- E. The pod will be terminated and removed from the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the "readinessProbe" fails repeatedly, the pod will be marked as "unhealthy", but it will continue to run. The "readinessProbe" is responsible for ensuring that the pod is ready to receive traffic. If the probe fails, it indicates that the pod is not yet ready, and Kubernetes will not direct traffic to it. The pod will not be restarted, terminated, rescheduled, or scaled down. It will remain in an unhealthy state, and traffic will only be directed to it once the probe starts succeeding. This allows the pod to continue running while it resolves the issue causing the probe failures.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which resource do you use to attach a volume in a Pod?

- A. StorageVolume
- B. PersistentVolumeClaim
- C. PersistentVolume
- D. StorageClass

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Kubernetes, Pods typically attach persistent storage by referencing a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC), making D correct. A PVC is a user's request for storage with specific requirements (size, access mode, storage class). Kubernetes then binds the PVC to a matching PersistentVolume (PV) (either pre-provisioned statically or created dynamically via a StorageClass and CSI provisioner). The Pod does not directly attach a PV; it references the PVC, and Kubernetes handles the binding and mounting.
This design separates responsibilities: administrators (or CSI drivers) manage PV provisioning and backend storage details, while developers consume storage via PVCs. In a Pod spec, you define a volume of type persistentVolumeClaim and set claimName: <pvc-name>, then mount that volume into containers at a path. The kubelet coordinates with the CSI driver (or in-tree plugin depending on environment) to attach/mount the underlying storage to the node and then into the Pod.
Option B (PersistentVolume) is not directly referenced by Pods; PVs are cluster resources that represent actual storage. Pods don't "pick" PVs; claims do. Option C (StorageClass) defines provisioning parameters (e.g., disk type, replication, binding mode) but is not what a Pod references to mount a volume. Option A is not a Kubernetes resource type.
Operationally, using PVCs enables dynamic provisioning and portability: the same Pod spec can be deployed across clusters where the StorageClass name maps to appropriate backend storage. It also supports lifecycle controls like reclaim policies (Delete/Retain) and snapshot/restore workflows depending on CSI capabilities.
So the Kubernetes resource you use in a Pod to attach a persistent volume is PersistentVolumeClaim, option D.

NEW QUESTION # 44
What is a key feature of a container network?

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

Answer: A

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 # 45

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