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Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Exam is a certification program designed to test one's knowledge and skills in the field of Kubernetes and Cloud Native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is globally recognized and is a valuable asset for professionals looking to advance their careers in the cloud computing industry. KCNA exam covers a wide range of topics including Kubernetes architecture, deployment, networking, security, and troubleshooting. It also covers cloud-native technologies such as containerization, microservices, and serverless computing.

Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is an online, proctored exam that consists of 40 multiple-choice questions. KCNA exam is conducted on the EdX platform, which is a leading online learning platform. KCNA Exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the fundamentals of Kubernetes, containerization, and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam covers topics such as Kubernetes architecture, deployment, configuration, and troubleshooting.

Kubernetes has become the go-to platform for managing containerized applications in the cloud, and it is widely used by organizations of all sizes. The Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is an ideal way to demonstrate your knowledge of Kubernetes and the underlying technologies that power cloud-native applications. KCNA exam covers a range of topics, including containerization, orchestration, networking, security, and more.

>> **KCNA New Test Camp** <<

2026 KCNA New Test Camp : Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Realistic KCNA 100% Pass

Although the KCNA certificate is good, people who can successfully obtain each year are rare, and the difficulty of the KCNA exam and the pressure of study usually make the students feel discouraged. However, for us, these will no longer be a problem. In the past few years, our team has ushered in hundreds of industry experts, experienced numerous challenges day and night, and finally formed complete learning products--KCNA Exam Torrent, which is tailor-made for students who want to obtain the KCNA certificate.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

NEW QUESTION # 170

Which style of operations are preferred for K8S and cloud native applications?

- A. JSON
- B. Imperative
- C. Declarative

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/manage-kubernetes-objects/declarative-config/#trade-offs>

NEW QUESTION # 171

Which of the following is NOT a valid Kubernetes resource type?

- A. Database
- B. Service
- C. Ingress
- D. pod
- E. Deployment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kubernetes manages containers and their orchestration. While it can interact with databases, Database' is not a native Kubernetes resource type. The other options (Pod, Deployment, Service, Ingress) are all core Kubernetes resources.

NEW QUESTION # 172

CI/CD stands for:

- A. Continuous Information / Continuous Development
- B. Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment
- C. Cloud Integration / Cloud Development
- D. Continuous Integration / Continuous Development

Answer: B

Explanation:

CI/CD is a foundational practice for delivering software rapidly and reliably, and it maps strongly to cloud native delivery workflows commonly used with Kubernetes. CI stands for Continuous Integration: developers merge code changes frequently into a shared repository, and automated systems build and test those changes to detect issues early. CD is commonly used to mean Continuous Delivery or Continuous Deployment depending on how far automation goes. In many certification contexts and simplified definitions like this question, CD is interpreted as Continuous Deployment, meaning every change that passes the automated pipeline is automatically released to production. That matches option D.

In a Kubernetes context, CI typically produces artifacts such as container images (built from Dockerfiles or similar build definitions), runs unit/integration tests, scans dependencies, and pushes images to a registry. CD then promotes those images into environments by updating Kubernetes manifests (Deployments, Helm charts, Kustomize overlays, etc.). Progressive delivery patterns (rolling updates, canary, blue/green) often use Kubernetes-native controllers and Service routing to reduce risk.

Why the other options are incorrect: "Continuous Development" isn't the standard "D" term; it's ambiguous and not the established acronym expansion. "Cloud Integration/Cloud Development" is unrelated. Continuous Delivery (in the stricter sense) means changes are always in a deployable state and releases may still require a manual approval step, while Continuous Deployment removes that final manual gate. But because the option set explicitly includes "Continuous Deployment," and that is one of the accepted canonical expansions for CD, D is the correct selection here.

Practically, CI/CD complements Kubernetes' declarative model: pipelines update desired state (Git or manifests), and Kubernetes reconciles it. This combination enables frequent releases, repeatability, reduced human error, and faster recovery through automated rollbacks and controlled rollout strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 173

Which of the following command is used to get detailed information about the pod?

- A. kubectl get
- **B. kubectl describe**
- C. kubectl info
- D. kubectl explain

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 174

What is the reference implementation of the OCI runtime specification?

- A. CRI-O
- B. Docker
- C. lxc
- **D. runc**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The verified correct answer is C (runc). The Open Container Initiative (OCI) defines standards for container image format and runtime behavior. The OCI runtime specification describes how to run a container (process execution, namespaces, cgroups, filesystem mounts, capabilities, etc.). runc is widely recognized as the reference implementation of that runtime spec and is used underneath many higher-level container runtimes.

In common container stacks, Kubernetes nodes typically run a CRI-compliant runtime such as containerd or CRI-O. Those runtimes handle image management, container lifecycle coordination, and CRI integration, but they usually invoke an OCI runtime to actually create and start containers. In many deployments, that OCI runtime is runc (or a compatible alternative). This layering helps keep responsibilities separated: CRI runtime manages orchestration-facing operations; OCI runtime performs the low-level container creation according to the standardized spec.

Option A (lxc) is an older Linux containers technology and tooling ecosystem, but it is not the OCI runtime reference implementation. Option B (CRI-O) is a Kubernetes-focused container runtime that implements CRI; it uses OCI runtimes (often runc) underneath, so it's not the reference implementation itself. Option D (Docker) is a broader platform/tooling suite; while Docker historically used runc under the hood and helped popularize containers, the OCI reference runtime implementation is runc, not Docker.

Understanding this matters in container orchestration contexts because it clarifies what Kubernetes depends on: Kubernetes relies on CRI for runtime integration, and runtimes rely on OCI standards for interoperability. OCI standards ensure that images and runtime behavior are portable across tools and vendors, and runc is the canonical implementation that demonstrates those standards in practice.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: runc.

NEW QUESTION # 175

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