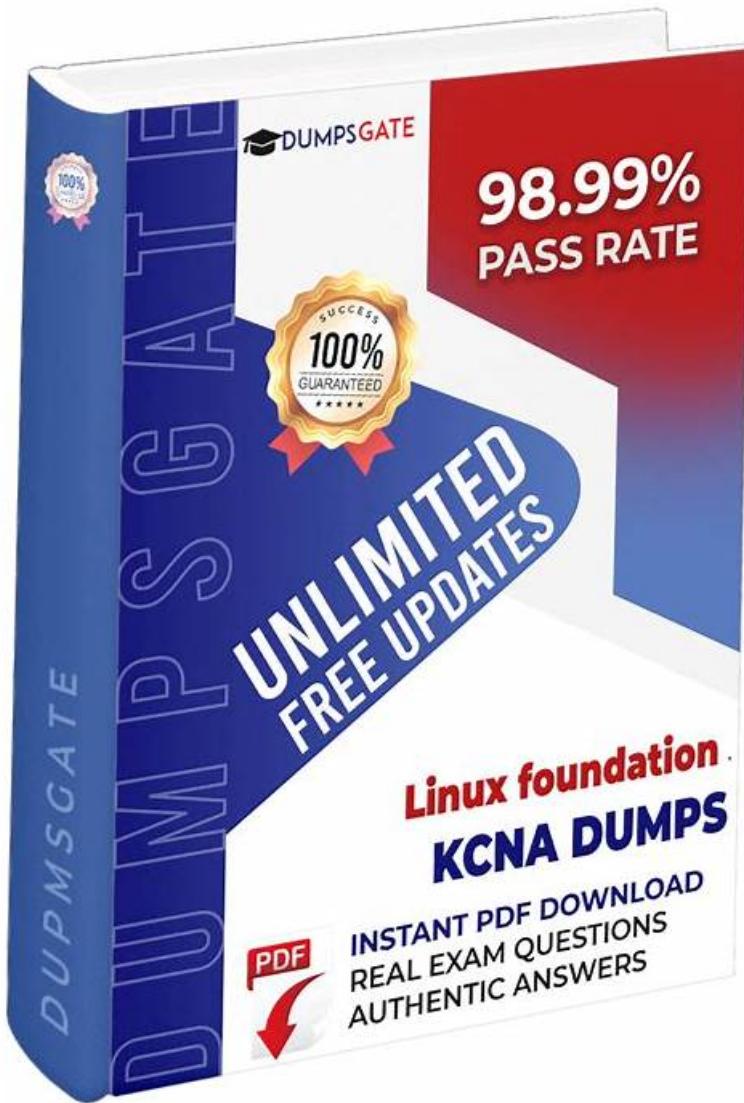


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In today's technological world, more and more students are taking the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam online. While this can be a convenient way to take a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam dumps, it can also be stressful. Luckily, Exam4Docs's best Linux Foundation KCNA exam questions can help you prepare for your Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam and reduce your stress. If you are preparing for the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam dumps our KCNA Questions help you to get high scores in your Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam.

Linux Foundation KCNA certification exam is an excellent resource for IT professionals who want to expand their knowledge and skills in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is recognized globally and is an essential credential for professionals who work in cloud-native environments. The KCNA Certification is an excellent way to demonstrate your knowledge and expertise in this rapidly evolving field, and can help you advance your career and open up new opportunities in the job market.

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The KCNA Exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and understanding of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that is used to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. Cloud-native technologies, on the other hand, are a set of practices and tools that are used to build and deploy applications in a cloud-native environment.

### Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

#### NEW QUESTION # 154

What are cluster-wide objects

- A. Service and Pods
- B. **Volumes and Nodes**
- C. ConfigMaps and Secrets

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

[https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/\\_print/](https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/_print/)

## 4 - Namespaces

In Kubernetes, *namespaces* provides a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces. Namespace-based scoping is applicable only for namespaced objects (e.g. Deployments, Services, etc) and not for cluster-wide objects (e.g. StorageClass, Nodes, PersistentVolumes, etc).



#### NEW QUESTION # 155

What is the smallest possible unit in Kubernetes to run a container?

- A. container
- B. **pod**
- C. service
- D. docker

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/>

# Pods

Pods are the smallest deployable units of computing that you can create and manage in Kubernetes.

A *Pod* (as in a pod of whales or pea pod) is a group of one or more containers, with shared storage and network resources, and a specification for how to run the containers. A Pod's contents are always co-located and co-scheduled, and run in a shared context. A Pod models an application-specific "logical host": it contains one or more application containers which are relatively tightly coupled. In non-cloud contexts, applications executed on the same physical or virtual machine are analogous to cloud applications executed on the same logical host.



## NEW QUESTION # 156

You have a Kubernetes cluster running on AWS. You want to configure a persistent volume claim (PVC) that uses an AWS EBS volume for storage. Which annotation can be used to specify the EBS volume type?

- A. `volume.beta.kubernetes.io/aws-ebs-volume-encrypted`
- B. `volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner`
- C. `volume.beta.kubernetes.io/aws-ebs-volume-size`
- D. `volume.beta.kubernetes.io/aws-ebs-volume-type`
- E. `volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-class`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The annotation `volume.beta.kubernetes.io/aws-ebs-volume-type` is used to specify the EBS volume type (e.g., 'gp2', '701', 'standard') when using an AWS EBS volume for persistent storage. Option 'A' is used to specify the storage class for the PVC. Option 'B' specifies the storage provisioner, which is responsible for creating the volume. Option 'D' is used to specify the size of the EBS volume. Option 'E' is for specifying whether the EBS volume should be encrypted.

## NEW QUESTION # 157

Have a pod 'hello' and a container in that pod 'green'. Which of the following commands would get the logs for that container?

- A. `alias k='kubectl'`  
`k logs hello -c green`
- B. `alias k='kubectl'`  
`k logs -p hello green`
- C. `alias k='kubectl'`  
`k logs -p hello -c green`
- D. `alias k='kubectl'`  
`k get logs -p hello -c green`

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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

# logs

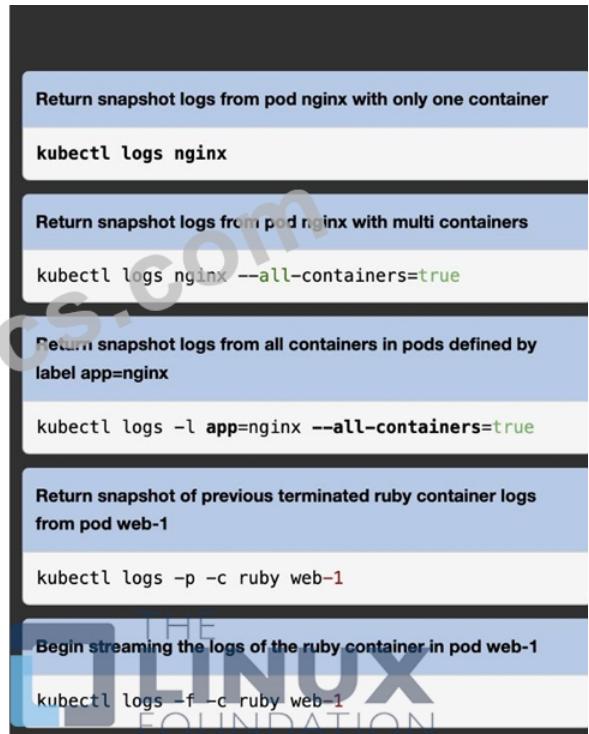
Print the logs for a container in a pod or specified resource. If the pod has only one container, the container name is optional.

## Usage

```
$ kubectl logs [-f] [-p] (POD | TYPE/NAME) [-c CONTAINER]
```

## Flags

| Name           | Shorthand | Default | Usage                                   |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------------------|
| all-containers |           | false   | Get all containers' logs in the pod(s). |
| container      | c         |         | Print the logs of this container        |
| follow         | f         | false   | Specify if the logs should be streamed. |



## NEW QUESTION # 158

In the DevOps framework and culture, who builds, automates, and offers continuous delivery tools for developer teams?

- A. Application Developers
- B. Application Users
- C. Platform Engineers
- D. Cluster Operators

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C (Platform Engineers). In modern DevOps and platform operating models, platform engineering teams build and maintain the shared delivery capabilities that product/application teams use to ship software safely and quickly. This includes CI/CD pipeline templates, standardized build and test automation, artifact management (registries), deployment tooling (Helm/Kustomize/GitOps), secrets management patterns, policy guardrails, and paved-road workflows that reduce cognitive load for developers.

While application developers (B) write the application code and often contribute pipeline steps for their service, the "build, automate, and offer tooling for developer teams" responsibility maps directly to platform engineering: they provide the internal platform that turns Kubernetes and cloud services into a consumable product. This is especially common in Kubernetes-based organizations where you want consistent deployment standards, repeatable security checks, and uniform observability.

Cluster operators (D) typically focus on the health and lifecycle of the Kubernetes clusters themselves: upgrades, node pools, networking, storage, cluster security posture, and control plane reliability. They may work closely with platform engineers, but "continuous delivery tools for developer teams" is broader than cluster operations. Application users (A) are consumers of the software, not builders of delivery tooling.

In cloud-native application delivery, this division of labor is important: platform engineers enable higher velocity with safety by automating the software supply chain-builds, tests, scans, deploys, progressive delivery, and rollback. Kubernetes provides the runtime substrate, but the platform team makes it easy and safe for developers to use it repeatedly and consistently across many services.

Therefore, Platform Engineers (C) is the verified correct choice.

## NEW QUESTION # 159

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