

# Real Linux Foundation KCNA Exam Questions [2023]- Secret To Pass Exam In First Attempt



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The KCNA exam is an online, performance-based exam that is conducted on a Kubernetes cluster. KCNA exam consists of a series of performance-based tasks that are designed to test the candidate's ability to deploy, manage, and troubleshoot Kubernetes clusters. KCNA Exam covers a wide range of topics, including container basics, Kubernetes architecture, deployment, networking, and storage.

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## KCNA Dumps Questions - KCNA Exam Demo

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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

### NEW QUESTION # 123

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

**Answer: E**

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 # 124

You have a CI/CD pipeline that builds and deploys a new version of your application to Kubernetes. After deployment, you notice performance issues and need to roll back to the previous version. Which of the following strategies can be used to achieve a smooth rollback?

- A. Use a canary deployment strategy to gradually roll back the traffic.
- B. Redeploy the previous version of the application manually.
- C. Edit the Deployment configuration to change the container image to the previous version.
- **D. Use Kubernetes Deployments with rollback capabilities to revert to a previous deployment revision.**
- E. Manually delete the new pods and restart the old pods.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Kubernetes Deployments track historical revisions. By leveraging rollback capabilities within Deployments, you can easily revert to a previous successful deployment revision, ensuring a smooth transition without manual intervention.

#### NEW QUESTION # 125

Which two elements are shared between containers in the same pod?

- A. Network resources and Dockerfiles.
- B. Network resources and liveness probes.
- C. Storage and container image registry.
- **D. Storage and network resources.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C: Storage and network resources. In Kubernetes, a Pod is the smallest schedulable unit and acts like a "logical host" for its containers. Containers inside the same Pod share a number of namespaces and resources, most notably: Network: all containers in a Pod share the same network namespace, which means they share a single Pod IP address and the same port space. They can talk to each other via localhost and coordinate tightly without exposing separate network endpoints.

Storage: containers in a Pod can share data through Pod volumes. Volumes (like emptyDir, ConfigMap/Secret volumes, or PVC-backed volumes) are defined at the Pod level and can be mounted into multiple containers within the Pod. This enables common patterns like a sidecar writing logs to a shared volume that the main container generates, or an init/sidecar container producing configuration or certificates for the main container.

Why other options are wrong: liveness probes (A) are defined per container (or per Pod template) but are not a "shared" resource between containers. A container image registry (B) is an external system and not a shared in-Pod element. Dockerfiles (D) are build-time artifacts, irrelevant at runtime, and not shared resources.

This question is a classic test of Pod fundamentals: multi-container Pods work precisely because they share networking and volumes. This is also why the sidecar pattern is feasible-sidecars can intercept traffic on localhost, export metrics, or ship logs while sharing the same lifecycle boundary and scheduling placement.

Therefore, the verified correct choice is C.

#### NEW QUESTION # 126

What is the default value for authorization-mode in Kubernetes API server?

- A. --authorization-mode=RBAC
- **B. --authorization-mode=AlwaysAllow**

- C. --authorization-mode=AlwaysDeny
- D. --authorization-mode=ABAC

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Kubernetes API server supports multiple authorization modes that determine whether an authenticated request is allowed to perform an action (verb) on a resource. Historically, the API server's default authorization mode was AlwaysAllow, meaning that once a request was authenticated, it would be authorized without further checks. That is why the correct answer here is B.

However, it's crucial to distinguish "default flag value" from "recommended configuration." In production clusters, running with AlwaysAllow is insecure because it effectively removes authorization controls—any authenticated user (or component credential) could do anything the API permits. Modern Kubernetes best practices strongly recommend enabling RBAC (Role-Based Access Control), often alongside Node and Webhook authorization, so that permissions are granted explicitly using Roles/ClusterRoles and RoleBindings/ClusterRoleBindings. Many managed Kubernetes distributions and kubeadm-based setups commonly enable RBAC by default as part of cluster bootstrap profiles, even if the API server's historical default flag value is AlwaysAllow.

So, the exam-style interpretation of this question is about the API server flag default, not what most real clusters should run. With RBAC enabled, authorization becomes granular: you can control who can read Secrets, who can create Deployments, who can exec into Pods, and so on, scoped to namespaces or cluster-wide. ABAC (Attribute-Based Access Control) exists but is generally discouraged compared to RBAC because it relies on policy files and is less ergonomic and less commonly used. AlwaysDeny is useful for hard lockdown testing but not for normal clusters.

In short: AlwaysAllow is the API server's default mode (answer B), but RBAC is the secure, recommended choice you should expect to see enabled in almost any serious Kubernetes environment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 127

Which authentication method allows JWTs to authenticate?

- A. OPA gatekeeper
- B. Anonymous
- C. OpenId connect
- D. Client 'TLS' certificates

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 128

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