

KCNA최고품질시험덤프자료, KCNA시험준비공부



그리고 Itexamdump KCNA 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IYVRNQJBAX36j_s4yo5f2fqRvAGBmu6K

우리는 여러분이 시험패스는 물론 또 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.만약 시험에서 실패했다면 우리는 덤프비용전액 환불을 약속 드립니다.하지만 이런 일은 없을 것입니다.우리는 우리덤프로 100%시험패스에 자신이 있습니다. 여러분은 먼저 우리 Itexamdump사이트에서 제공되는Linux Foundation인증KCNA시험덤프의 일부분인 데모 즉 문제와 답을 다운받으셔서 체험해보실 수 있습니다.

리눅스 재단의 KCNA(Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) 자격증 시험은 클라우드 컴퓨팅 분야에서 일하는 전문가들에게 매우 인기 있는 자격증입니다. 이 자격증 시험은 후보자의 쿠버네티스 및 클라우드 네이티브 기술에 대한 지식과 기술을 검증하기 위해 설계되었습니다. 이 시험은 오픈 소스 소프트웨어 개발을 지원하는 비영리 단체인 리눅스 재단에서 진행됩니다.

>> KCNA최고품질 시험덤프자료 <<

KCNA시험준비공부 - KCNA시험대비 덤프자료

제일 빠른 시일내에 제일 간단한 방법으로Linux Foundation인증 KCNA시험을 패스하는 방법이 없나요?
Itexamdump의Linux Foundation인증 KCNA덤프를 공부하시면 가능합니다. Itexamdump의Linux Foundation인증 KCNA 덤프는 많은 분들이 검증한 가장 유력한Linux Foundation인증 KCNA시험공부자료입니다. 덤프의 문제만 기억하시면 패스는 문제없기에 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험을 패스하여 자격증 취득이 가능합니다.

최신 Kubernetes Cloud Native Associate KCNA 무료 샘플문제 (Q189-Q194):

질문 # 189

Which component of the node is responsible to run workloads?

- A. The kube-apiserver.
- B. The kubelet.
- C. The container runtime.
- D. The kube-proxy.

정답: C

설명:

The verified correct answer is D (the container runtime). On a Kubernetes node, the container runtime (such as containerd or CRI-O) is the component that actually executes containers-it creates container processes, manages their lifecycle, pulls images, and interacts with the underlying OS primitives (namespaces, cgroups) through an OCI runtime like runc. In that direct sense, the runtime is what "runs workloads." It's important to distinguish responsibilities. The kubelet (A) is the node agent that orchestrates what should run on the node: it watches the API server for Pods assigned to the node and then asks the runtime to start/stop containers accordingly. Kubelet is essential for node management, but it does not itself execute containers; it delegates execution to the runtime via CRI. kube-proxy (B) handles Service traffic routing rules (or is replaced by other dataplanes) and does not run containers. kube-apiserver (C) is a control plane component that stores and serves cluster state; it is not a node workload runner. So, in the execution chain: scheduler assigns Pod → kubelet sees Pod assigned → kubelet calls runtime via CRI → runtime launches containers. When troubleshooting "containers won't start," you often inspect kubelet logs and runtime logs because the runtime is the component that can fail image pulls, sandbox creation, or container start operations. Therefore, the best answer to "which node component is responsible to run workloads" is the container runtime, option D.

질문 # 190

You are deploying a stateful application with persistent storage using PersistentVolumeClaims (PVCs). What are the possible ways to ensure that the PVCs are bound to the correct PersistentVolumes (PVs)?

- A. Use the 'accessModes' field in the PVC to specify the access mode (ReadWriteOnce, ReadOnlyMany, ReadWriteMany) that matches the PV
- B. Manually bind the PVC to a specific PV by specifying the PV name in the PVC's 'spec.volumeName' field-
- C. None of the above
- D. Use the 'capacity' field in the PVC to specify the storage capacity that matches the PV
- E. Use the 'storageClassName' field in the PVC to specify a storage class that matches the PV

정답: A,B,E

설명:

You can ensure PVCs are bound correctly by specifying the 'storageClassName' field to match the PV's storage class, using 'accessModes' to match access types, or by manually binding the PVC to a specific PV. The 'capacity' field can be used to specify the storage capacity needed, but doesn't directly control the binding process.

질문 # 191

In distributed system tracing, is the term used to refer to a request as it passes through a single component of the distributed system?

- A. Log
- B. Span
- C. Bucket
- D. Trace

정답: B

설명:

https://www.splunk.com/en_us/data-insider/what-is-distributed-tracing.html

How does distributed tracing work?

To quickly grasp how distributed tracing works, it's best to look at how it handles a single request. Tracing starts the moment an end user interacts with an application. When the user sends an initial request — an HTTP request, to use a common example — it is assigned a unique trace ID. As the request moves through the host system, every operation performed on it (called a “span” or a “child span”) is tagged with that first request's trace ID, as well as its own unique ID, plus the ID of the operation that originally generated the current request (called the “parent span”).

Each span is a single step on the request's journey and is encoded with important data relating to the microservice process that is performing that operation. These include:

- The service name and address of the process handling the request.
- Logs and events that provide context about the process's activity.
- Tags to query and filter requests by session ID, database host, HTTP method, and other identifiers.
- Detailed stack traces and error messages in the event of a failure.

A distributed tracing tool like Zipkin or Jaeger (both of which we will explore in more detail in a bit) can correlate the data from all the spans and format them into visualizations that are available on request through a web interface.

Now think of a popular online video game with millions of users, the epitome of a modern microservices-driven app. It must track each end user's location, each interaction with other players and the environment, every item the player acquires, end time, and a host of other in-game data. Keeping the game running smoothly would be unthinkable with traditional tracing methods. But distributed request tracing makes it possible.

질문 # 192

Which of the following is an advantage a cloud-native microservices application has over monolithic applications?

- A. Cloud-native microservices applications tend to be faster and more responsive than monolithic applications.
- B. Cloud-native microservice applications tend to be easier to troubleshoot.
- C. Cloud-native microservice applications tend to be easier to scale and perform updates on.

정답: C

설명:

Cloud-native applications tend to be microservice base, they have individual services that can be independently scaled, updated and rolled back. This makes scaling and update operations simpler and less risky.

질문 # 193

What is a Dockerfile?

- A. An image layer created by a running container stored on the host.
- B. A config file that defines which image registry a container should be pushed to.

- C. A bash script that is used to automatically build a docker image.
- D. A text file that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image.

정답: D

설명:

A Dockerfile is a text file that contains a sequence of instructions used to build a container image, so C is correct. These instructions include choosing a base image (FROM), copying files (COPY/ADD), installing dependencies (RUN), setting environment variables (ENV), defining working directories (WORKDIR), exposing ports (EXPOSE), and specifying the default startup command (CMD/ENTRYPOINT). When you run docker build (or compatible tools like BuildKit), the builder executes these instructions to produce an image composed of immutable layers.

In cloud-native application delivery, Dockerfiles (more generally, OCI image build definitions) are a key step in the supply chain. The resulting image artifact is what Kubernetes runs in Pods. Best practices include using minimal base images, pinning versions, avoiding embedding secrets, and using multi-stage builds to keep runtime images small. These practices improve security and performance, and make delivery pipelines more reliable.

Option A is incorrect because a Dockerfile is not a bash script, even though it can run shell commands through RUN. Option B is incorrect because registry destinations are handled by tooling and tagging/push commands (or CI pipeline configuration), not by the Dockerfile itself. Option D is incorrect because an image layer created by a running container is more closely related to container filesystem changes and commits; a Dockerfile is the build recipe, not a runtime-generated layer.

Although the question uses "Dockerfile," the concept maps well to OCI-based container image creation generally: you define a reproducible build recipe that produces an immutable image artifact. That artifact is then versioned, scanned, signed, stored in a registry, and deployed to Kubernetes through manifests/Helm/GitOps. Therefore, C is the correct and verified definition.

질문 # 194

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수많은Linux Foundation인증 KCNA시험공부자료중에서Itexamdump의Linux Foundation인증 KCNA덤프가 가장 출중한 원인은 무엇일까요? Itexamdump의Linux Foundation인증 KCNA덤프는 실제시험문제의 출제방향을 연구하여 IT전문가로 되어있는 덤프제작팀이 만든 최신버전 덤프입니다. Itexamdump의Linux Foundation인증 KCNA덤프가 있으면 힘든Linux Foundation인증 KCNA시험이 쉬어져서 자격증을 제일 빠른 시간내에 취득할 수 있습니다.제일 어려운 시험을 제일 간단한 방법으로 패스하는 방법은Itexamdump의Linux Foundation인증 KCNA덤프로 시험준비 공부를 하는것입니다.

KCNA시험준비공부 : <https://www.itexamdump.com/KCNA.html>

Itexamdump 는 완전히 여러분이 인증시험준비와 안전이 시험패스를 위한 완벽한 덤프제공사이트입니다.우리 Itexamdump의 덤프들은 응시자에 따라 ,시험 ,시험방법에 따라 제품의 완성도도 다릅니다.그 말은 즉 알 맞춤 자료입니다.여러분은 Itexamdump의 알맞춤 덤프들로 아주 간단하고 편안하게 패스할 수 있습니다.많은 이인증관련 응시자들은 모두 우리Itexamdump가 제공하는 문제와 답 덤프로 자격증 취득을 했습니다.때문에 우리Itexamdump또한 업계에서 아주 좋은 이미지를 가지고 있습니다 Itexamdump의 연구팀에서는Linux Foundation KCNA인증덤프만 위하여 지금까지 노력해왔고 Itexamdump 학습가이드Linux Foundation KCNA덤프로 시험이 어렵지 않아졌습니다, Itexamdump KCNA시험준비공부는 고객들이 테스트에 성공적으로 합격 할 수 있도록 하기 위하여 업데이트 된 버전을 구매후 서비스로 제공해드립니다.

어린이와 같은 순수함과 백 년 묵은 어우 같은 요망함을 동시에 지닌 안리움은 보기보다 맹수 같은 남자라고 했으니까, 그제야 해람은 이 장소가 어떤KCNA곳인지 깨달았다, Itexamdump 는 완전히 여러분이 인증시험준비와 안전이 시험패스를 위한 완벽한 덤프제공사이트입니다.우리 Itexamdump의 덤프들은 응시자에 따라 ,시험 ,시험방법에 따라 제품의 완성도도 다릅니다.그 말은 즉 알 맞춤 자료입니다.여러분은 Itexamdump의 알맞춤 덤프들로 아주 간단하고 편안하게 패스할 수 있습니다.많은 이인증관련 응시자들은 모두 우리Itexamdump가 제공하는 문제와 답 덤프로 자격증 취득을 했습니다.때문에 우리Itexamdump또한 업계에서 아주 좋은 이미지를 가지고 있습니다 Itexamdump의 연구팀에서는Linux Foundation KCNA인증덤프만 위하여 지금까지 노력해왔고 Itexamdump 학습가이드Linux Foundation KCNA덤프로 시험이 어렵지 않아졌습니다.

KCNA최고품질 시험덤프자료 100% 합격 보장 가능한 덤프공부자료

Itexamdump는 고객들이 테스트에 성공적으로 합격 할 수 있도록 하기 위하여 업데이트 된 버전을 구매후 서비스로 제공해드립니다, 저희는 2일에 한번씩 덤프가 업데이트 가능한지 체크하고 있습니다, KCNA덤프는 착한 가격에 고품질을 지닌 최고,최신의 시험대비 공부자료입니다.

아주 만족할 것이라고 믿습니다.

- BONUS!!! Itexamdump KCNA 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IYVRNQJBax36js4yo5f2fqRvAGBmu6K>

BONUS!!! Itexamdump KCNA 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IYVRNQJBax36js4yo5f2fqRvAGBmu6K>