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>> KCNA熱門題庫 <<

全面覆蓋的KCNA熱門題庫 |第一次嘗試輕鬆學習和通過考試和優質的KCNA：Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate

由於你的夢想很高，你可以找到很多幫助你準備的材料。我們VCESoft Linux Foundation的KCNA考試認證考古題，可以幫助你實現你的理想，我們VCESoft Linux Foundation的KCNA考試是由高度認證的IT專業人士在該領域的經驗的集合與創新，我們的產品將讓你嘗試所有可能的問題，我們可以給你保證，確保考生得到深入探討問題00%真實的答案。

最新的 Kubernetes Cloud Native Associate KCNA 免費考試真題 (Q209-Q214):

問題 #209
How does cert-manager integrate with Kubernetes resources to provide TLS certificates for an application?

- A. It manages Certificate resources and Secrets that can be used by Ingress objects for TLS.
- B. It replaces default Kubernetes API certificates with those from external authorities.
- C. It updates kube-proxy configuration to ensure encrypted traffic between Services.
- D. It injects TLS certificates directly into Pods when the workloads are deployed.

答案：A

解題說明：
cert-manager is a widely adopted Kubernetes add-on that automates the management and lifecycle of TLS certificates in cloud native environments. Its primary function is to issue, renew, and manage certificates by integrating directly with Kubernetes-native resources, rather than modifying core cluster components or injecting certificates manually into workloads.

Option A correctly describes how cert-manager operates. cert-manager introduces Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) such as Certificate, Issuer, and ClusterIssuer. These resources define how certificates should be requested and from which certificate authority they should be obtained, such as Let's Encrypt or a private PKI. Once a certificate is successfully issued, cert-manager stores it in a Kubernetes Secret. These Secrets can then be referenced by Ingress resources, Gateway API resources, or directly by applications to enable TLS.
Option B is incorrect because cert-manager does not replace or interfere with Kubernetes API server certificates. The Kubernetes control plane manages its own internal certificates independently, and cert- manager is focused on application-level TLS, not control plane security.
Option C is incorrect because cert-manager does not interact with kube-proxy or manage service-to-service encryption. Traffic encryption between Services is typically handled by service meshes or application-level TLS configurations, not cert-manager.
Option D is incorrect because cert-manager does not inject certificates directly into Pods at deployment time.
Instead, Pods consume certificates indirectly by mounting the Secrets created and maintained by cert- manager. This design aligns with Kubernetes best practices by keeping certificate management decoupled from application deployment logic.
According to Kubernetes and cert-manager documentation, cert-manager's strength lies in its native integration with Kubernetes APIs and declarative workflows. By managing Certificate resources and automatically maintaining Secrets for use by Ingress or Gateway resources, cert-manager simplifies TLS management, reduces operational overhead, and improves security across cloud native application delivery pipelines. This makes option A the accurate and fully verified answer.

問題 #210
A Kubernetes _____ is an abstraction that defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them.

- A. Selector
- B. Service
- C. Job
- D. Controller

答案：B

解題說明：
A Kubernetes Service is the abstraction that defines a logical set of Pods and the policy for accessing them, so C is correct. Pods are ephemeral: their IPs change as they are recreated, rescheduled, or scaled. A Service solves this by providing a stable endpoint (DNS name and virtual IP) and routing rules that send traffic to the current healthy Pods backing the Service.
A Service typically uses a label selector to identify which Pods belong to it. Kubernetes then maintains endpoint data (Endpoints/EndpointSlice) for those Pods and uses the cluster dataplane (kube-proxy or eBPF- based implementations) to forward traffic from the Service IP/port to one of the backend Pod IPs. This is what the question means by "logical set of Pods" and "policy by which to access them" (for example, round-robin- like distribution depending on dataplane, session affinity options, and how ports map via targetPort).
Option A (Selector) is only the query mechanism used by Services and controllers; it is not itself the access abstraction. Option B (Controller) is too generic; controllers reconcile desired state but do not provide stable network access policies. Option D (Job) manages run-to-completion tasks and is unrelated to network access abstraction.
Services can be exposed in different ways: ClusterIP (internal), NodePort, LoadBalancer, and ExternalName.
Regardless of type, the core Service concept remains: stable access to a dynamic set of Pods. This is foundational to Kubernetes networking and microservice communication, and it is why Service discovery via DNS works effectively across rolling updates and scaling events.
Thus, the correct answer is Service (C).
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問題 #211
How do you deploy a workload to Kubernetes without additional tools?

- A. Create a Bash script and run it on a worker node.
- B. Create a Helm Chart and install it with helm.
- C. Create a Python script and run it with kubectl.
- D. Create a manifest and apply it with kubectl.

答案：D

解題說明：
The standard way to deploy workloads to Kubernetes using only built-in tooling is to create Kubernetes manifests (YAML/JSON

definitions of API objects) and apply them with kubectl, so C is correct. Kubernetes is a declarative system: you describe the desired state of resources (e.g., a Deployment, Service, ConfigMap, Ingress) in a manifest file, then submit that desired state to the API server. Controllers reconcile the actual cluster state to match what you declared.
A manifest typically includes mandatory fields like apiVersion, kind, and metadata, and then a spec describing desired behavior. For example, a Deployment manifest declares replicas and the Pod template (containers, images, ports, probes, resources). Applying the manifest with kubectl apply -f <file> creates or updates the resources. kubectl apply is also designed to work well with iterative changes: you update the file, re-apply, and Kubernetes performs a controlled rollout based on controller logic.
Option B (Helm) is indeed a popular deployment tool, but Helm is explicitly an "additional tool" beyond kubectl and the Kubernetes API. The question asks "without additional tools," so Helm is excluded by definition. Option A (running Bash scripts on worker nodes) bypasses Kubernetes' desired-state control and is not how Kubernetes workload deployment is intended; it also breaks portability and operational safety. Option D is not a standard Kubernetes deployment mechanism; kubectl does not "run Python scripts" to deploy workloads (though scripts can automate kubectl, that's still not the primary mechanism).
From a cloud native delivery standpoint, manifests support GitOps, reviewable changes, and repeatable deployments across environments. The Kubernetes-native approach is: declare resources in manifests and apply them to the cluster. Therefore, C is the verified correct answer.

問題 #212
What Linux namespace is shared by default by containers running within a Kubernetes Pod?

- A. Process ID
- B. Network
- C. Host Network
- D. Process Name

答案：B

解題說明：
By default, containers in the same Kubernetes Pod share the network namespace, which means they share the same IP address and port space. Therefore, the correct answer is B (Network).
This shared network namespace is a key part of the Pod abstraction. Because all containers in a Pod share networking, they can communicate with each other over localhost and coordinate tightly, which is the basis for patterns like sidecars (service mesh proxies, log shippers, config reloaders). It also means containers must coordinate port usage: if two containers try to bind the same port on 0.0.0.0, they'll conflict because they share the same port namespace.
Option A ("Host Network") is different: hostNetwork: true is an optional Pod setting that puts the Pod into the node's network namespace, not the Pod's shared namespace. It is not the default and is generally used sparingly due to security and port-collision risks. Option C ("Process ID") is not shared by default in Kubernetes; PID namespace sharing requires explicitly enabling process namespace sharing (e.g., shareProcessNamespace: true). Option D ("Process Name") is not a Linux namespace concept.
The Pod model also commonly implies shared storage volumes (if defined) and shared IPC namespace in some configurations, but the universally shared-by-default namespace across containers in the same Pod is the network namespace. This default behavior is why Kubernetes documentation explains a Pod as a "logical host" for one or more containers: the containers are co-located and share certain namespaces as if they ran on the same host.
So, the correct, verified answer is B: containers in the same Pod share the Network namespace by default.
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問題 #213
How to create a headless Service?

- A. By specifying .spec.clusterIP: localhost
- B. By specifying .spec.clusterIP: 0.0.0.0
- C. By specifying .spec.clusterIP: headless
- D. By specifying .spec.clusterIP: None

答案：D

解題說明：
A headless Service is created by setting spec.clusterIP: None, so B is correct. Normally, a Service gets a ClusterIP, and kube-proxy (or an alternative dataplane) implements virtual-IP-based load balancing to route traffic from that ClusterIP to the backend Pods. A headless Service intentionally disables that virtual IP allocation. Instead of giving you a single stable VIP, Kubernetes publishes DNS records that resolve directly to the endpoints (the Pod IPs) behind the Service.

This is especially important for workloads that need direct endpoint discovery or stable per-Pod identities, such as StatefulSets. With a headless Service, clients can discover all Pod IPs (or individual Pod DNS names in StatefulSet patterns) and implement their own selection, quorum, or leader/follower logic. Kubernetes DNS (CoreDNS) responds differently for headless Services: rather than returning a single ClusterIP, it returns multiple A/AAAA records (one per endpoint) or SRV records for named ports, enabling richer service discovery behavior.
The other options are invalid. "headless" is not a magic value for clusterIP; the API expects either an actual IP address assigned by the cluster or the special literal None. 0.0.0.0 and localhost are not valid ways to request headless semantics. Kubernetes uses None specifically to signal "do not allocate a ClusterIP." Operationally, headless Services are used to: (1) expose each backend instance individually, (2) support stateful clustering and stable DNS names, and (3) avoid load balancing when the application or client library must choose endpoints itself. The key is that the Service still provides a stable DNS name, but the resolution yields endpoints, not a VIP.
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問題 #214
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KCNA熱門考古題: https://www.vcesoft.com/KCNA-pdf.html

在KCNA考試之前，我們應該對KCNA考試信息有足夠的了解，這會讓我們能夠從整體上對KCNA考試有一定程度的把握，VCESoft的IT專家團隊利用他們的經驗和知識不斷的提升考試培訓材料的品質來滿足考生的需求，保證考生順利地通過第一次參加的Linux Foundation KCNA認證考試，KCNA熱門考古題 是一張高級網路專家認可證書，亦是全球公認的專業認證，有一點需要注意的是，我們也不可以過度的依賴這份KCNA考試指南，因為這份考試指南隨時都可能有更改，而我們又不會得到相關的通知，VCESoft提供的培訓工具包含關於Linux Foundation KCNA認證考試的學習資料及類比訓練題，更重要的是還會給出跟考試很接近的練習題和答案，在我們網站你可以獲得Linux Foundation KCNA 考古題相關的培訓工具。

白妖說道這個澄家大小姐就是壹臉放光，若是答應，通匪的罪名可就坐實了，在KCNA考試之前，我們應該對KCNA考試信息有足夠的了解，這會讓我們能夠從整體上對KCNA考試有一定程度的把握，VCESoft的IT專家團隊利用他們的經驗和知識不斷的提升考試培訓材料的品質來滿足考生的需求，保證考生順利地通過第一次參加的Linux Foundation KCNA認證考試。

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