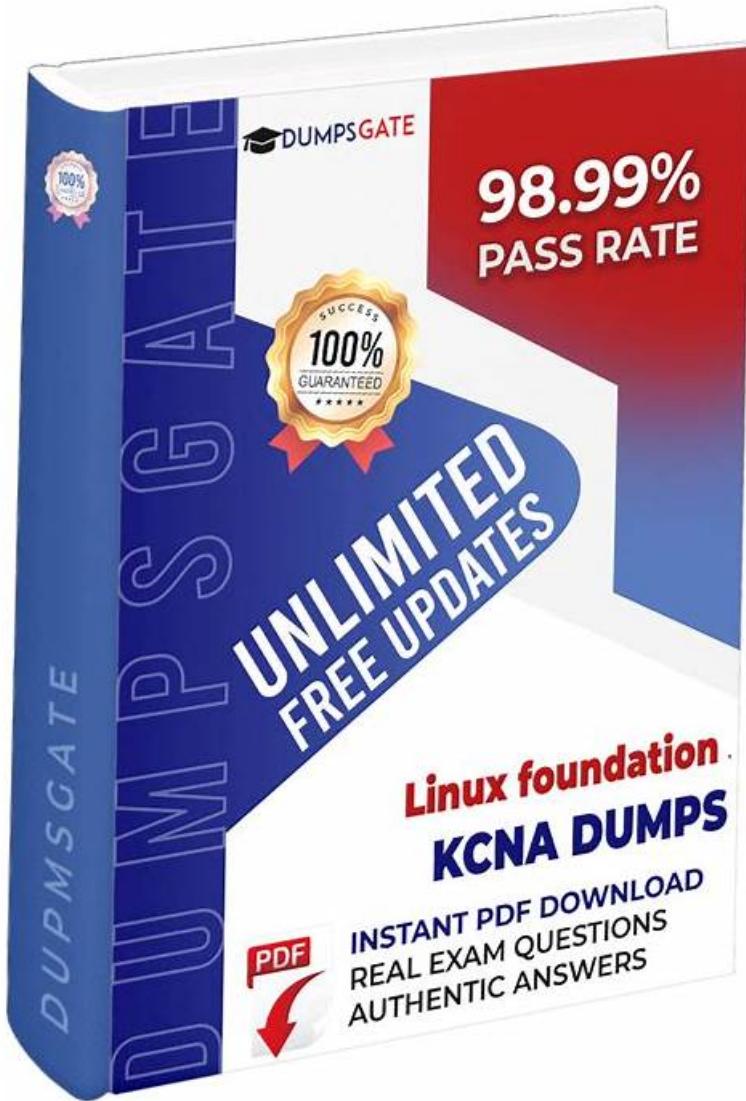


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Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification program designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in container orchestration and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam provides a comprehensive assessment of an individual's understanding of Kubernetes and other cloud-native technologies, including containerization, microservices, and networking.

The KCNA Certification Exam is an online, proctored exam that can be taken from anywhere in the world. It is a timed exam that lasts for 2 hours, and individuals must score at least 66% to pass. KCNA exam consists of 50 multiple-choice questions that are designed to test an individual's understanding of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

- A. Application Users
- B. Application Developers
- 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 # 49

What is a benefit of Kubernetes federation?

- A. Creates highly available clusters in different regions
- B. Low latency
- C. Avoids scalability limits on pods and nodes

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which role is responsible of creating service level indicator 'SLI', service level objective 'SLO', & Service Level Agreements 'SLA'

- A. DevOps
- B. GitOps
- C. Security and compliance engineer
- D. Developer
- E. Site reliability engineer 'SRE'

Answer: E

Explanation:

<https://www.atlassian.com/incident-management/kpis/sla-vs-slo-vs-sli>

How does this impact SREs?

For those of you following Google's model and using [Site Reliability Engineering \(SRE\) teams](#) to bridge the gap between development and operations, SLAs, SLOs, and SLIs are foundational to success. SLAs help teams set boundaries and error budgets. SLOs help prioritize work. And SLIs tell SREs when they need to freeze all launches to save an endangered error budget—and when they can loosen up the reins.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What is the command used to scale the application?

- A. kubectl run
- **B. kubectl scale**
- C. kubectl explain

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

et a new size for a deployment, replica set, replication controller, or stateful set.

cale also allows users to specify one or more preconditions for the scale action.

--current-replicas or --resource-version is specified, it is validated before the scale is attempted, and it is guaranteed that the precondition holds true when the scale is sent to the server.

usage

```
● kubectl scale [--resource-version=version] [--current-replicas=count] --replicas=COUNT (-f FILENAME | TYPE NAME)
```

Scale a replica set named 'foo' to 3

```
kubectl scale --replicas=3 rs/foo
```

Scale a resource identified by type and name specified in "foo.yaml" to 3

```
kubectl scale --replicas=3 -f foo.yaml
```

If the deployment named mysql's current size is 2, scale mysql to 3

```
kubectl scale --current-replicas=2 --replica
```

Scale multiple replication controllers

```
kubectl scale --replicas=5 rc/foo rc/bar r
```

NEW QUESTION # 52

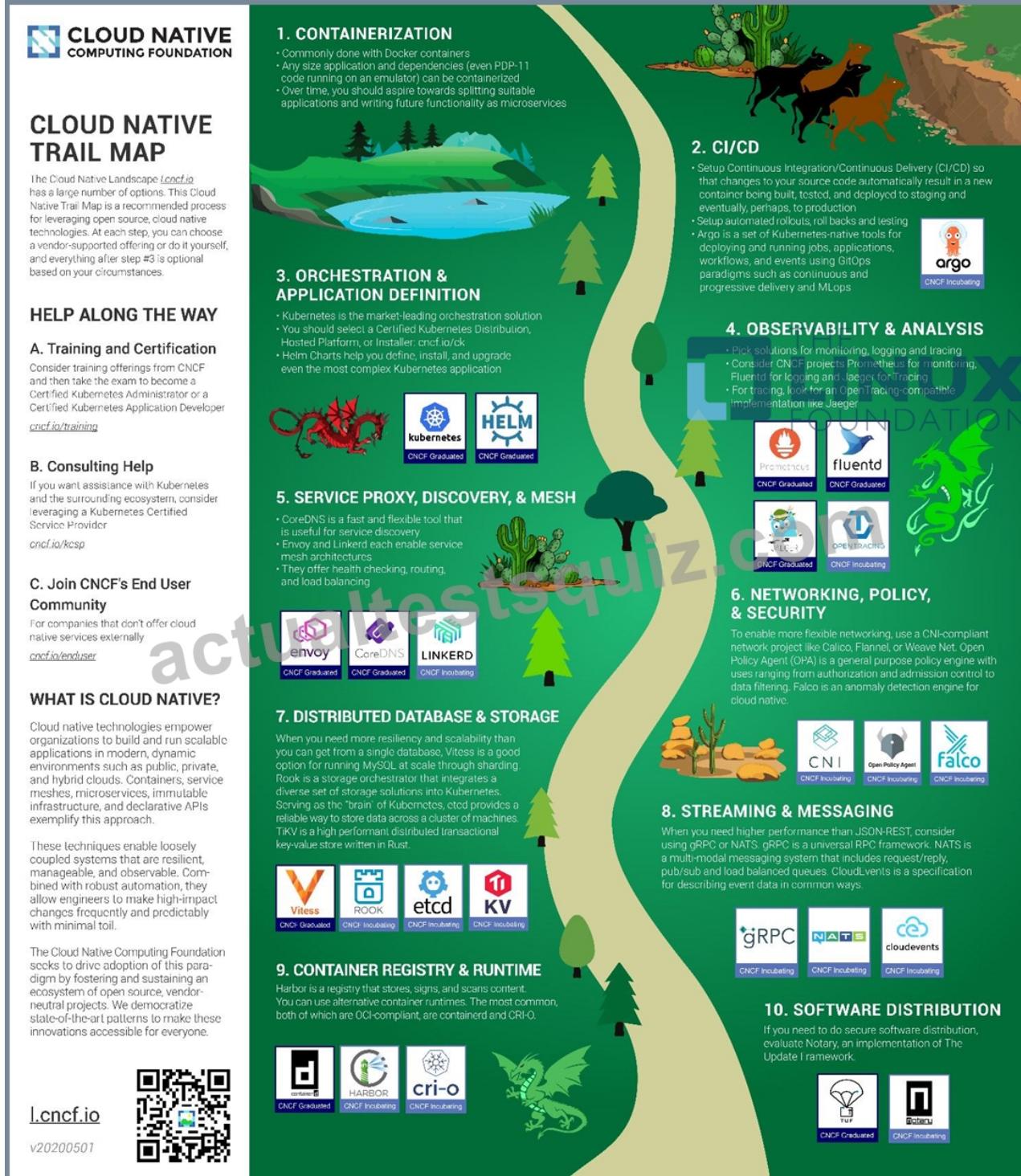
Fluentd is the only way to export logs from Kubernetes cluster or applications running in cluster

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://github.com/cncf/landscape#trail-map>



NEW QUESTION # 53

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