

# Simulated KCNA Test & Exam KCNA Guide



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Candidates who become Linux Foundation KCNA certified demonstrate their worth in the Linux Foundation field. The Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification is proof of their competence and skills. This is a highly sought-after skill in large Linux Foundation companies and makes a career easier for the candidate. To become certified, you must pass the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification exam. For this task, you need high-quality and accurate Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam dumps.

The KCNA certification exam is an excellent opportunity for individuals who are looking to start a career in cloud computing. It is an entry-level certification that covers a wide range of topics, including Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam is designed to be accessible to everyone, and individuals can take it from anywhere in the world. With the right preparation and training, passing the KCNA certification exam can open up new career opportunities and help individuals establish themselves in the field of cloud computing.

Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Certification Exam is an industry-recognized certification that validates one's knowledge and proficiency in working with Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam is intended to assess an individual's understanding of the fundamental concepts and key components of Kubernetes and cloud-native architectures.

**>> Simulated KCNA Test <<**

## Simulated KCNA Test & Leading Offer in Certification Exams Products & Exam KCNA Guide

The study material provided to the customers is available in three different formats. The first one is PDF (Portable Document Format). It is commonly used for quick preparation. Customers can access the Linux Foundation KCNA Pdf Dumps anywhere anytime on their smartphones, tablets, and laptops to prepare for Linux Foundation KCNA certification exam in a short time.

To prepare for the KCNA Exam, candidates can take advantage of a variety of resources offered by the Linux Foundation. These include online courses, study guides, and practice exams. The Linux Foundation also offers a Kubernetes Fundamentals course that covers the basics of Kubernetes and is a good starting point for those new to the technology.

## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

### NEW QUESTION # 36

You are running a production-critical application on Kubernetes. You need to ensure that if a pod fails, a new pod is automatically created to replace it. Which Kubernetes feature accomplishes this automatic pod replacement?

- A. Namespace
- B. ReplicaSet
- C. Pod Disruption Budget (PDB)
- **D. Deployment**
- E. Service

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Deployments are Kubernetes resources designed to manage the lifecycle of pods. They provide features like rolling updates, automatic restarts, and self-healing. When a pod fails, the Deployment controller detects the failure and automatically creates a new pod to replace it, ensuring high availability.

#### NEW QUESTION # 37

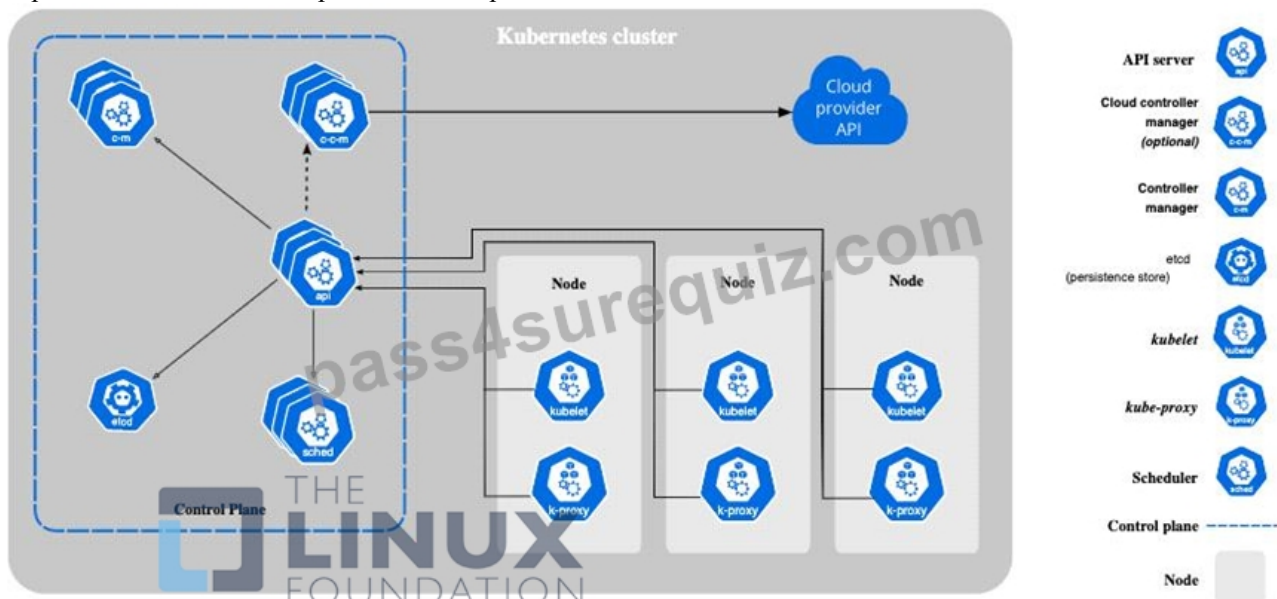
What is the name of the Kubernetes agent that runs on each worker nodes?

- A. kube-proxy
- B. systemd
- C. pod
- **D. kubelet**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/>



#### NEW QUESTION # 38

Consider a Kubernetes deployment where you have a microservice responsible for user authentication. You want to ensure that any communication to this service is encrypted and secure. What Kubernetes feature or open standard can help achieve this?

- A. Pod Security Policies (PSPs)
- B. NetworkPolicy
- C. Open Policy Agent (OPA)
- **D. TLS/SSL**
- E. Kubernetes RBAC

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

TLS/SSL is a standard protocol for encrypting communication between applications. You can configure your authentication service

and its clients to use TLS/SSL to ensure secure communication between them. While other options like PSPs, NetworkPolicy, and RBAC are related to security, they don't specifically address the encryption aspect of communication-

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

Which of the following is not the required field to describe Kubernetes objects?

- A. apiVersion
- B. Kind
- C. spec
- D. metadata
- E. Container

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/kubernetes-objects/>

### Required Fields

In the `.yaml` file for the Kubernetes object you want to create, you'll need to set values for the following fields:

- `apiVersion` - Which version of the Kubernetes API you're using to create this object
- `kind` - What kind of object you want to create
- `metadata` - Data that helps uniquely identify the object, including a `name` string, `UID`, and optional `namespace`
- `spec` - What state you desire for the object

The precise format of the object `spec` is different for every Kubernetes object, and contains nested fields specific to that object. The [Kubernetes API Reference](#) can help you find the spec format for all of the objects you can create using Kubernetes

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

Your organization is migrating a legacy web application to a serverless architecture on Azure. You want to ensure that the application's state is persisted during and after migration. Which Azure service would be most suitable for storing and managing the application's state?

- A. Azure Service Bus
- B. Azure Event Hubs
- C. Azure Storage Account
- D. Azure Cosmos DB
- E. Azure SQL Database

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Azure Cosmos DB and Azure SQL Database are the most suitable services for storing and managing application state during and after migration to a serverless architecture on Azure- Both offer persistent storage and support various data models. Cosmos DB is a fully managed, globally distributed, multi-model database service, while Azure SQL Database is a relational database service- Storage Accounts (B) are primarily for blob storage and may not be the best fit for managing application state. Service Bus (C) is for message queuing, and Event Hubs (D) are for real-time event ingestion- While these services might play a role in the serverless architecture, they are not the primary choice for persisting application state-

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