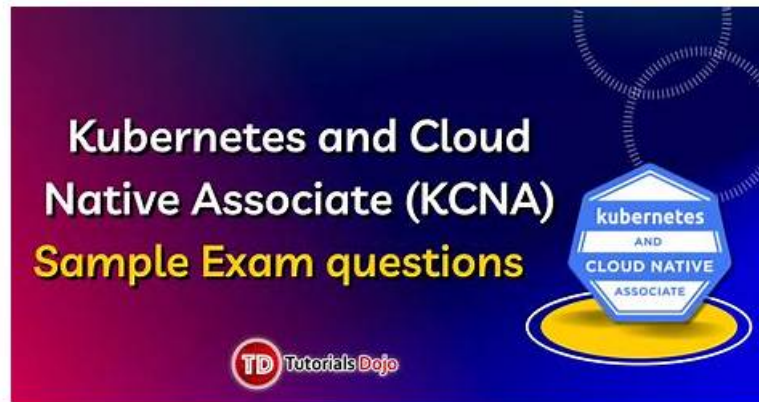


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) Certification Exam is a highly regarded certification that demonstrates an individual's understanding of Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. The KCNA Certification Exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge of Kubernetes architecture, deployment, and maintenance, as well as the fundamental concepts of cloud-native computing. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is valuable for individuals who want to validate their skills in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies, such as cloud engineers, DevOps engineers, software developers, and system administrators.

The Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification is an entry-level certification that is ideal for individuals who want to start their careers in the field of cloud-native technologies. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification offers a solid foundation in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies, which are essential for building and managing modern applications in the cloud.

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No doubt the Linux Foundation KCNA certification is a valuable credential that helps you to put your career on the right track and assist you to achieve your professional career goals. To achieve this goal you need to pass the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam. To pass the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam you need to start this journey with valid, updated, and real Linux Foundation KCNA PDF QUESTIONS. The TrainingQuiz KCNA exam practice test questions are essential study material for quick Linux Foundation KCNA exam preparation.

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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions

## (Q51-Q56):

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Your application is deployed in a Kubernetes cluster and is experiencing performance issues. You need to monitor the health of the cluster and identify potential bottlenecks. Which Kubernetes features would be most helpful for diagnosing and resolving these issues?

- A. Prometheus and Grafana for metrics collection and visualization
- B. kubectl logs and kubectl describe
- C. Kubernetes Dashboard for visual overview of cluster status
- D. Jaeger for tracing distributed requests
- E. All of the above

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

All of the mentioned features contribute to effective cluster monitoring and debugging: 'kubectl logs' and 'kubectl describe' provide valuable information about specific Pods and their resources. Prometheus and Grafana allow you to collect and analyze metrics from various components of the cluster, helping you identify performance bottlenecks. Kubernetes Dashboard offers a visual overview of the cluster's state and resources. Jaeger is a powerful tool for tracing distributed requests across different microservices within your application, helping you diagnose issues that involve communication between services.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

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

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

What is the purpose of the 'nodeSelector' field in a Pod's YAML definition?

- A. To define the pod's restart policy (Always, OnFailure, Never).
- B. To specify the exact number of replicas for the pod.
- C. To restrict the pod's scheduling to nodes with specific labels.
- D. To specify the pod's termination grace period.
- E. To define the pod's image pull policy (Always, IfNotPresent, Never).

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The 'nodeSelector' field allows you to specify labels that the node must have in order for the pod to be scheduled on it. This provides a way to control where pods are placed based on node characteristics or roles.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Have a pod 'hello' and a container in that pod 'green'. Which of the following commands would get the logs for that container?

- A. alias k='kubectl'  
k get logs -p hello -c green
- B. alias k='kubectl'  
k logs -p hello green
- C. alias k='kubectl'  
k logs hello -c green
- D. alias k='kubectl'  
k logs -p hello -c green

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

## logs

Print the logs for a container in a pod or specified resource. If the pod has only one container, the container name is optional.

### Usage

```
$ kubectl logs [-f] [-p] (POD | TYPE/NAME) [-c CONTAINER]
```

### Flags

Name	Shorthand	Default	Usage
all-containers		false	Get all containers' logs in the pod(s).
container	c		Print the logs of this container
follow	f	false	Specify if the logs should be streamed.

**Return snapshot logs from pod nginx with only one container**

```
kubectl logs nginx
```

**Return snapshot logs from pod nginx with multi containers**

```
kubectl logs nginx --all-containers=true
```

**Return snapshot logs from all containers in pods defined by label app=nginx**

```
kubectl logs -l app=nginx --all-containers=true
```

**Return snapshot of previous terminated ruby container logs from pod web-1**

```
kubectl logs -p -c ruby web-1
```

**Begin streaming the logs of the ruby container in pod web-1**

```
kubectl logs -f -c ruby web-1
```

## NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following best describes the concept of 'cold starts' in serverless computing?

- A. The latency introduced by network communication between a serverless function and its dependencies.
- B. The time it takes for a serverless function to be initialized and ready to execute after a period of inactivity.
- C. The overhead associated with invoking a serverless function from an external client.
- D. The time required for a serverless function to scale up to handle increased workload.
- E. The time taken for a serverless function to access and process data from a database.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Cold starts refer to the time it takes for a serverless function to be provisioned, loaded into memory, and ready for execution after a period of inactivity. This latency is a characteristic of serverless environments and can affect performance, especially for infrequent function invocations. Options B, C, D, and E describe other factors that can contribute to latency in serverless applications but are not the defining characteristic of cold starts

## NEW QUESTION # 56

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