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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.

Linux Foundation KCNA certification is a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in cloud-native technologies. With a wide range of study resources available and a vendor-neutral approach, the exam is an attractive option for professionals who work with different cloud platforms and want to showcase their skills in a way that is recognized across the industry.

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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q164-Q169):

NEW QUESTION # 164

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment of a stateless application. Explain how you would ensure high availability for the application even if a node fails. What are some essential configurations to implement for this purpose?

- A. Use a custom resource definition (CRD) to manage the high availability of the application.
- B. **Configure the deployment with a high number of replicas and use a load balancer to distribute traffic.**
- C. Configure the deployment with a low number of replicas and use a service to expose the application.

- D. Configure a pod disruption budget (PDB) to prevent a large number of pods from being deleted simultaneously.
- E. Enable persistent volumes to store application data on a separate storage system.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To achieve high availability for a stateless application in a Kubernetes cluster, you need to implement the following configurations: Configure the deployment with a high number of replicas: This ensures that multiple instances of the application are running concurrently, and if one node fails, the others can take over the load. The number of replicas should be sufficient to accommodate the expected traffic and handle potential node failures. Use a load balancer to distribute traffic: A load balancer acts as a central point for incoming traffic and distributes it across the different instances of the application. This provides a single point of access and load balancing capabilities. By using a load balancer, you ensure that traffic is directed to healthy instances, even if some nodes are unavailable. Configure a pod disruption budget (PDB): A PDB is a Kubernetes resource that prevents a large number of pods from being deleted simultaneously. This is important for ensuring that the application remains available even if a node is undergoing maintenance or fails. By configuring a PDB, you specify a minimum number of pods that must be running for the deployment, preventing sudden disruptions due to node failures or updates. These configurations work together to ensure high availability for the application, even in the face of node failures. Note that using persistent volumes is not strictly necessary for high availability in a stateless application. Stateless applications do not store data persistently, so data loss on a single node does not affect the application's availability.

NEW QUESTION # 165

What kubectl command is used to retrieve the resource consumption (CPU and memory) for nodes or Pods?

- A. kubectl top
- B. kubectl cluster-info
- C. kubectl api-resources
- D. kubectl version

Answer: A

Explanation:

To retrieve CPU and memory consumption for nodes or Pods, you use kubectl top, so C is correct. kubectl top nodes shows per-node resource usage, and kubectl top pods shows per-Pod (and optionally per-container) usage. This data comes from the Kubernetes resource metrics pipeline, most commonly metrics-server, which scrapes kubelet/cAdvisor stats and exposes them via the metrics.k8s.io API.

It's important to recognize that kubectl top provides current resource usage snapshots, not long-term historical trending. For long-term metrics and alerting, clusters typically use Prometheus and related tooling. But for quick operational checks—"Is this Pod CPU-bound?" "Are nodes near memory saturation?"—kubectl top is the built-in day-to-day tool.

Option A (kubectl cluster-info) shows general cluster endpoints and info about control plane services, not resource usage. Option B (kubectl version) prints client/server version info. Option D (kubectl api-resources) lists resource types available in the cluster. None of those report CPU/memory usage.

In observability practice, kubectl top is often used during incidents to correlate symptoms with resource pressure. For example, if a node is high on memory, you might see Pods being OOMKilled or the kubelet evicting Pods under pressure. Similarly, sustained high CPU utilization might explain latency spikes or throttling if limits are set. Note that kubectl top requires metrics-server (or an equivalent provider) to be installed and functioning; otherwise it may return errors like "metrics not available." So, the correct command for retrieving node/Pod CPU and memory usage is kubectl top.

NEW QUESTION # 166

What feature is used for selecting the container runtime configuration?

- A. RuntimeConfig
- B. RuntimeContainer
- C. Runtime
- D. RuntimeClass

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/containers/runtime-class/>

□

NEW QUESTION # 167

Various Container Orchestrator Systems (COS)?

- A. Docker Swarm
- B. Kubernetes
- C. None of the options
- D. Apache Mesos

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 168

What are the advantages of adopting a GitOps approach for your deployments?

- A. Reduce failed deployments, operational costs, and fragile release processes.
- B. Reduce failed deployments, operational costs, and learn git.
- C. Reduce failed deployments, configuration drift, and fragile release processes.
- D. Reduce failed deployments, configuration drift and improve your reputation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B: GitOps helps reduce failed deployments, reduce configuration drift, and reduce fragile release processes. GitOps is an operating model where Git is the source of truth for declarative configuration (Kubernetes manifests, Helm releases, Kustomize overlays). A GitOps controller (like Flux or Argo CD) continuously reconciles the cluster's actual state to match what's declared in Git. This creates a stable, repeatable deployment pipeline and minimizes "snowflake" environments.

Reducing failed deployments: changes go through pull requests, code review, automated checks, and controlled merges.

Deployments become predictable because the controller applies known-good, versioned configuration rather than ad-hoc manual commands. Rollbacks are also simpler-reverting a Git commit returns the cluster to the prior desired state.

Reducing configuration drift: without GitOps, clusters often drift because humans apply hotfixes directly in production or because different environments diverge over time. With GitOps, the controller detects drift and either alerts or automatically corrects it, restoring alignment with Git.

Reducing fragile release processes: releases become standardized and auditable. Git history provides an immutable record of who changed what and when. Promotion between environments becomes systematic (merge/branch/tag), and the same declarative artifacts are used consistently.

The other options include items that are either not the primary GitOps promise (like "learn git") or subjective ("improve your reputation"). Operational cost reduction can happen indirectly through fewer incidents and more automation, but the most canonical and direct GitOps advantages in Kubernetes delivery are reliability and drift control-captured precisely in B.

NEW QUESTION # 169

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