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在如今人才濟濟的社會中，Linux Foundation專業人士是很受歡迎的，但競爭也很大。所以很多Linux Foundation專業人士通過一些比較難的權威的KCNA認證考試來穩固自己，而我們PDFExamDumps是專門為參加KCNA認證考試的考生提供便利的。

Linux基金會的Kubernetes和Cloud Native Associate（KCNA）考試是一個證書計劃，旨在測試對Kubernetes和其他雲原生技術有興趣的個人的技能和知識。該考試旨在提供這些領域的標準化熟練度量，可供雇主用於評估職位空缺的潛在候選人或個人向同事和客戶展示其專業知識。

KCNA認證考試是為那些對使用Kubernetes和雲原生技術開發和部署應用程序感興趣的個人設計的。它涵蓋了廣泛的主題，包括Kubernetes架構和組件、Kubernetes集群的部署和管理、容器化、網絡、存儲和安全。該考試旨在測試個人使用Kubernetes和其他相關技術設計、部署和管理雲原生應用程序的能力。

Linux Foundation KCNA（Kubernetes和Cloud Native Associate）認證考試是一項行業認可的認證，可驗證與Kubernetes和Cloud-Native Technologies合作的知識和熟練程度。該考試旨在評估個人對Kubernetes和Cloud-Native Architectures的基本概念和關鍵組成部分的理解。

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最新的 Kubernetes Cloud Native Associate KCNA 免費考試真題 (Q28-Q33):

問題 #28

You are building a cloud-native application that uses a combination of Kubernetes, Istio, and Prometheus. You want to ensure that your application's logs, metrics, and traces are correlated for easy troubleshooting. What approach would you take to achieve this correlation?

- A. Configure Istio to capture logs from pods and forward them to Prometheus.
- B. Use a custom logging agent to collect logs and forward them to Prometheus.
- C. Use a centralized logging system like Fluentd to collect logs from Kubernetes and forward them to Prometheus.
- **D. Integrate Jaeger with Istio and Prometheus using the Istio Mixer to enrich tracing data with metrics and log information.**
- E. Use the `*kubectl logs*` command to retrieve logs from individual pods and manually correlate them with metrics and traces.

答案：D

解題說明：

The correct answer is B. Istio's Mixer allows you to integrate Jaeger with Istio and Prometheus. This integration enables you to enrich tracing data with relevant metrics and log information captured from Istio's traffic management capabilities. This approach provides a unified platform for correlating logs, metrics, and traces. The other options are not as effective for achieving correlation: A

: This approach focuses only on logs and does not provide a way to link logs to metrics or traces. C : While Istio can capture logs, sending them to Prometheus is not an ideal solution for correlation. D : A centralized logging system like Fluentd can collect logs, but it does not inherently provide mechanisms to correlate them with metrics or traces. E : Manually correlating logs, metrics, and traces using 'kubectl logs' is tedious and prone to errors, especially in a dynamic environment like Kubernetes.

問題 #29

Which two elements are shared between containers in the same pod?

- A. Network resources and Dockerfiles.
- **B. Storage and network resources.**
- C. Storage and container image registry.
- D. Network resources and liveness probes.

答案: B

解題說明:

The correct answer is C: Storage and network resources. In Kubernetes, a Pod is the smallest schedulable unit and acts like a "logical host" for its containers. Containers inside the same Pod share a number of namespaces and resources, most notably: Network: all containers in a Pod share the same network namespace, which means they share a single Pod IP address and the same port space. They can talk to each other via localhost and coordinate tightly without exposing separate network endpoints. Storage: containers in a Pod can share data through Pod volumes. Volumes (like emptyDir, ConfigMap/Secret volumes, or PVC-backed volumes) are defined at the Pod level and can be mounted into multiple containers within the Pod. This enables common patterns like a sidecar writing logs to a shared volume that the main container generates, or an init/sidecar container producing configuration or certificates for the main container.

Why other options are wrong: liveness probes (A) are defined per container (or per Pod template) but are not a "shared" resource between containers. A container image registry (B) is an external system and not a shared in-Pod element. Dockerfiles (D) are build-time artifacts, irrelevant at runtime, and not shared resources.

This question is a classic test of Pod fundamentals: multi-container Pods work precisely because they share networking and volumes. This is also why the sidecar pattern is feasible—sidecars can intercept traffic on localhost, export metrics, or ship logs while sharing the same lifecycle boundary and scheduling placement.

Therefore, the verified correct choice is C.

問題 #30

What function does kube-proxy provide to a cluster?

- **A. Forwarding data to the correct endpoints for Services.**
- B. Implementing the Ingress resource type for application traffic.
- C. Managing data egress from the cluster nodes to the network.
- D. Managing access to the Kubernetes API.

答案: A

解題說明:

kube-proxy is a node-level networking component that helps implement the Kubernetes Service abstraction. Services provide a stable virtual IP and DNS name that route traffic to a set of Pods (endpoints). kube-proxy watches the API for Service and EndpointSlice/Endpoints changes and then programs the node's networking rules so that traffic sent to a Service is forwarded (load-balanced) to one of the correct backend Pod IPs. This is why B is correct.

Conceptually, kube-proxy turns the declarative Service configuration into concrete dataplane behavior. Depending on the mode, it may use iptables rules, IPVS, or integrate with eBPF-capable networking stacks (sometimes kube-proxy is replaced or bypassed by CNI implementations, but the classic kube-proxy role remains the canonical answer). In iptables mode, kube-proxy creates NAT rules that rewrite traffic from the Service virtual IP to one of the Pod endpoints. In IPVS mode, it programs kernel load-balancing tables for more scalable service routing. In all cases, the job is to connect "Service IP/port" to "Pod IP/port endpoints." Option A is incorrect because Ingress is a separate API resource and requires an Ingress Controller (like NGINX Ingress, HAProxy, Traefik, etc.) to implement HTTP routing, TLS termination, and host/path rules. kube-proxy is not an Ingress controller. Option C is incorrect because general node egress management is not kube-proxy's responsibility; egress behavior typically depends on the CNI plugin, NAT configuration, and network policies. Option D is incorrect because API access control is handled by the API server's authentication/authorization layers (RBAC, webhooks, etc.), not kube-proxy.

So kube-proxy's essential function is: keep node networking rules in sync so that Service traffic reaches the right Pods. It is one of the key components that makes Services "just work" across nodes without clients needing to know individual Pod IPs.

問題 #31

What is not semantic versioning?

- A. 1.0.0
- B. 1.0.0-alpha
- C. 1.0.0-beta.2
- D. 2022-05-04

答案: D

解題說明:

<https://semver.org/>

RegEx SemVer at <https://regex101.com/r/vkijKf/1/>

問題 #32

You are working on a microservices application running on Kubernetes, using Istio for traffic management and observability. You have deployed a new version of one of your microservices, but you're experiencing performance issues. You suspect the issue is related to the network calls between services. What Istio feature would you use to troubleshoot this problem?

- A. Istio's 'fault injection' feature
- B. Istio's 'destination rule' feature
- C. Istio's 'virtual service' feature
- D. Istio's 'telemetry' feature, specifically tracing
- E. Istio's 'service entry' feature

答案: D

解題說明:

Istio's telemetry feature, particularly tracing, allows you to track the flow of requests through your microservices. By examining the trace data, you can identify bottlenecks, latency issues, and other performance problems related to network calls. Option A simulates failures for testing, not troubleshooting. Option C is for service discovery. Option D and E are for traffic management.

問題 #33

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