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Linux Foundation KCNA Certification Exam is a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to enhance their career in the rapidly growing field of cloud computing. KCNA exam is designed to test the candidate's practical knowledge and skills, rather than just theoretical knowledge. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is recognized globally and is highly respected in the IT industry. KCNA Exam is conducted online, which makes it accessible to candidates from around the world.

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Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Exam is an industry-recognized certification that validates the skills and knowledge of professionals in cloud computing and Kubernetes. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their proficiency in cloud-native technologies and Kubernetes, the popular open-source container orchestration platform.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q220-Q225):

NEW QUESTION # 220

You are monitoring a Kubernetes cluster using Prometheus. You notice a sudden spike in the number of requests to a specific pod, followed by a corresponding increase in pod CPU utilization. Which Prometheus query can you use to identify the specific endpoint being heavily accessed?

- A. `kube_pod_status_phase{pod=""}`
- B. `kube_pod_container_status_restart_count{pod=""}`
- C. `kube_pod_container_resource_requests_cpu_cores{pod=""}`
- D. `kube_deployment_status_replicas{deployment=""}`
- E. `kube_http_server_requests_seconds_bucket{job="", method='GET', uri="/specific_endpoint"}`

Answer: E

Explanation:

The correct answer is E. The query 'kube_http_server_requests_seconds_bucket{job="", method="GET", uri="/specific_endpoint"}' targets HTTP requests made to a specific endpoint within a pod (identified by the 'job', 'method', and 'uri' labels). This query allows you to see the number of requests made to the '/specific_endpoint' and identify spikes in traffic to that endpoint. The other options are not relevant to identifying specific endpoints being heavily accessed. Option A shows CPU resource requests for a pod, option B shows the pod's phase, option C shows the number of replicas in a deployment, and option D shows the restart count for a pod's containers. These queries do not provide information about specific endpoints and traffic patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 221

Why is Cloud-Native Architecture important?

- A. Cloud Native Architecture revolves around containers, microservices and pipelines.
- B. Cloud Native Architecture is modern for application deployment and pipelines.
- **C. Cloud Native Architecture removes constraints to rapid innovation.**
- D. Cloud Native Architecture is a bleeding edge technology and service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud-native architecture is important because it enables organizations to build and run software in a way that supports rapid innovation while maintaining reliability, scalability, and efficient operations. Option B best captures this: cloud native removes constraints to rapid innovation, so B is correct.

In traditional environments, innovation is slowed by heavyweight release processes, tightly coupled systems, manual operations, and limited elasticity. Cloud-native approaches—containers, declarative APIs, automation, and microservices-friendly patterns—reduce those constraints. Kubernetes exemplifies this by offering a consistent deployment model, self-healing, automated rollouts, scaling primitives, and a large ecosystem of delivery and observability tools. This makes it easier to ship changes more frequently and safely: teams can iterate quickly, roll back confidently, and standardize operations across environments.

Option A is partly descriptive (containers/microservices/pipelines are common in cloud native), but it doesn't explain why it matters; it lists ingredients rather than the benefit. Option C is vague ("modern") and again doesn't capture the core value proposition. Option D is incorrect because cloud native is not primarily about being "bleeding edge"—it's about proven practices that improve time-to-market and operational stability.

A good way to interpret "removes constraints" is: cloud native shifts the bottleneck away from infrastructure friction. With automation (IaC/GitOps), standardized runtime packaging (containers), and platform capabilities (Kubernetes controllers), teams spend less time on repetitive manual work and more time delivering features. Combined with observability and policy automation, this results in faster delivery with better reliability—exactly the reason cloud-native architecture is emphasized across the Kubernetes ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 222

Which tools enable Kubernetes HorizontalPodAutoscalers to use custom, application-generated metrics to trigger scaling events?

- A. Grafana and Prometheus.
- B. Graylog and the kubernetes-adapter.
- **C. Prometheus and the prometheus-adapter.**
- D. Graylog and graylog-autoscaler metrics.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To scale on custom, application-generated metrics, the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) needs those metrics exposed through the Kubernetes custom metrics (or external metrics) API. A common and Kubernetes-documented approach is Prometheus + prometheus-adapter, making A correct. Prometheus scrapes application metrics (for example, request rate, queue depth, in-flight requests) from /metrics endpoints. The prometheus-adapter then translates selected Prometheus time series into the Kubernetes Custom Metrics API so the HPA controller can fetch them and make scaling decisions.

Why not the other options: Grafana is a visualization tool; it does not provide the metrics API translation layer required by HPA, so "Grafana and Prometheus" is incomplete. Graylog is primarily a log management system; it's not the standard solution for feeding custom metrics into HPA via the Kubernetes metrics APIs. The "kubernetes-adapter" term in option C is not the standard named adapter used in the common Kubernetes ecosystem for Prometheus-backed custom metrics (the recognized component is

prometheus-adapter).

This matters operationally because HPA is not limited to CPU/memory. CPU and memory use resource metrics (often from metrics-server), but modern autoscaling often needs application signals: message queue length, requests per second, latency, or business metrics. With Prometheus and prometheus-adapter, you can define HPA rules such as "scale to maintain queue depth under X" or "scale based on requests per second per pod." This can produce better scaling behavior than CPU-based scaling alone, especially for I/O-bound services or workloads with uneven CPU profiles.

So the correct tooling combination in the provided choices is Prometheus and the prometheus-adapter, option A.

NEW QUESTION # 223

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

- A. Cluster Operators
- **B. Platform Engineers**
- C. Application Users
- D. Application Developers

Answer: B

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 # 224

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 225

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