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Today is the best time to become competitive and updated in the market. You can do this easily. Just enroll in the KCNA exam and start KCNA exam preparation with Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate exam dumps. Download the Exams. Solutions Linux Foundation KCNA Exam Dumps after paying an affordable KCNA exam questions charge and start this journey without wasting further time.

The Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification exam is offered by the Linux Foundation, a non-profit organization that aims to promote and support open source technology. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals who are interested in working with Kubernetes and cloud native technologies. KCNA exam covers a range of topics, including containerization, Kubernetes architecture, deployment, and management.

Linux Foundation is a non-profit organization that provides support and resources for open-source software projects. One of its most popular offerings is the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification exam. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in managing and deploying cloud-native applications using Kubernetes.

The KCNA Certification Exam is a performance-based test that evaluates a candidate's ability to solve real-world problems using Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. KCNA exam consists of a series of hands-on tasks that require candidates to

demonstrate their proficiency in deploying, managing, and scaling Kubernetes clusters, as well as their knowledge of related technologies like containerization, microservices, and service meshes. KCNA exam is conducted online and can be taken from anywhere in the world. Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate certification is valid for two years, after which individuals must renew their certification by passing a recertification exam or earning a higher-level certification.

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As the labor market becomes more competitive, a lot of people, of course including students, company employees, etc., and all want to get KCNA authentication in a very short time, this has developed into an inevitable trend. Each of them is eager to have a strong proof to highlight their abilities, so they have the opportunity to change their current status, including getting a better job, have higher pay, and get a higher quality of KCNA material, etc.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q200-Q205):

NEW QUESTION # 200

Which part of a Kubernetes cluster is responsible for running container workloads?

- A. Control plane
- B. kube-proxy
- **C. Worker Node**
- D. etcd

Answer: C

Explanation:

Worker Nodes are responsible for executing containerized workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 201

Which Kubernetes resource uses immutable: true boolean field?

- A. ReplicaSet
- B. Pod
- **C. ConfigMap**
- D. Deployment

Answer: C

Explanation:

The immutable: true field is supported by ConfigMap (and also by Secrets, though Secret is not in the options), so C is correct. When a ConfigMap is marked immutable, its data can no longer be changed after creation. This is useful for protecting configuration from accidental modification and for improving cluster performance by reducing watch/update churn on frequently referenced configuration objects.

In Kubernetes, ConfigMaps store non-sensitive configuration as key-value pairs. They can be consumed by Pods as environment variables, command-line arguments, or mounted files in volumes. Without immutability, ConfigMap updates can trigger complex runtime behaviors: for example, file-mounted ConfigMap updates can eventually reflect in the volume (with some delay), but environment variables do not update automatically in running Pods. This can cause confusion and configuration drift between expected and actual behavior. Marking a ConfigMap immutable makes the configuration stable and encourages explicit rollout strategies (create a new ConfigMap with a new name and update the Pod template), which is generally more reliable for production delivery.

Why the other options are wrong: Deployments, Pods, and ReplicaSets do not use an immutable: true field as a standard top-level toggle in their API schema for the purpose described. These objects can be updated through the normal API mechanisms, and their updates are part of typical lifecycle operations (rolling updates, scaling, etc.). The immutability concept exists in Kubernetes, but the specific immutable boolean in this context is a recognized field for ConfigMap (and Secret) objects.

Operationally, immutable ConfigMaps help enforce safer practices: instead of editing live configuration in place, teams adopt

versioned configuration artifacts and controlled rollouts via Deployments. This fits cloud-native principles of repeatability and reducing accidental production changes.

NEW QUESTION # 202

How to get the logs of the previously terminated nginx container from the web pod?

- A. kubectl logs nginx
- B. kubectl logs -f -c nginx web
- C. kubectl logs -p -c nginx web
- D. kubectl logs -p -c web nginx

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 203

You are implementing a GitOps workflow for your Kubernetes cluster. Which of the following best practices should you consider?

- A. Ensure that all changes to your Kubernetes configurations are reviewed and approved before being deployed.
- B. Organize your Git repository with a clear directory structure for different namespaces and applications.
- C. Store all your Kubernetes configurations in a single Git repository, regardless of their purpose or scope.
- D. Use Git tags to mark specific releases of your Kubernetes configurations.
- E. Use a separate Git repository for each Kubernetes resource, such as deployments, services, and ingress.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Option C promotes organization and maintainability by structuring your repository, while option D enables tracking specific releases through Git tags. Option E emphasizes the importance of code reviews and approvals to ensure the integrity of your deployments. These practices collectively contribute to a robust and well-managed GitOps workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 204

Which kubernetes object do deployments use behind the scenes when they need to scale pods?

- A. kubectl
- B. Horizontal pod autoscaler
- C. Replication controller
- D. ReplicaSets

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/replicaset/>

NEW QUESTION # 205

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