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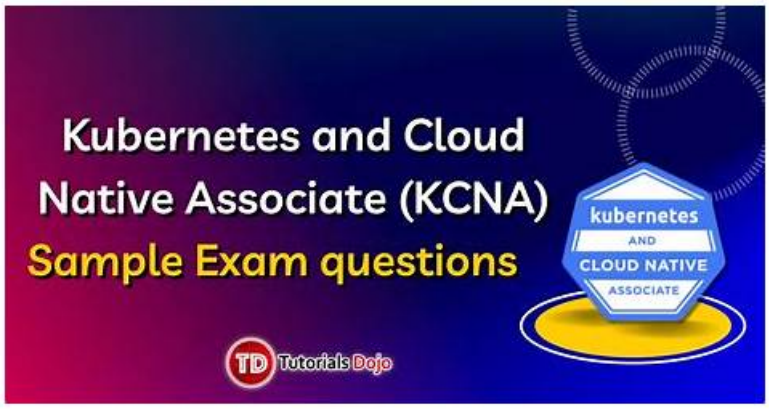

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The Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) certification verifies that you are a skilled professional. Easy4Engine product is designed by keeping all the rules and regulations in focus that Linux Foundation publishes. Our main goal is that you can memorize the actual Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) exam question to complete the Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) test in time with extraordinary grades. Linux Foundation KCNA Exam Dumps includes Linux Foundation KCNA dumps PDF format, desktop KCNA practice exam software, and web-based Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA) practice test software.

The KCNA exam tests candidates' knowledge of Kubernetes, the leading container orchestration system, and related cloud-native tools such as Prometheus, Fluentd, and Istio. KCNA exam also covers topics such as containerization, microservices architecture, and cloud-native infrastructure. Candidates who pass the exam will be certified as Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associates, demonstrating their proficiency in cloud-native technologies and their ability to work on cloud-native projects.

Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Certification Exam is a professional certification program designed for individuals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in Kubernetes and cloud native technologies. KCNA exam is developed and maintained by the Linux Foundation, a nonprofit organization that supports the growth of open-source software and promotes standardization and collaboration among software developers.

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The Linux Foundation KCNA web-based practice test software is very user-friendly and simple to use. It is accessible on all browsers. It will save your progress and give a report of your mistakes which will surely be beneficial for your overall exam preparation. A useful certification will bring you much outstanding advantage when you apply for any jobs about Linux Foundation company or products.

Linux Foundation KCNA (Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate) Exam is a certification program designed to validate the skills and knowledge of professionals who work with cloud-native technologies such as Kubernetes. The program is offered by the Linux Foundation, a non-profit organization that is dedicated to promoting the growth of Linux and open-source software.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q202-Q207):

NEW QUESTION # 202
You have a Kubernetes cluster with multiple namespaces. You are running different applications in separate namespaces and want to ensure that HPAs in each namespace are not interfering with each other. Which of the following measures should you take?

- A. Use a single HPA for all applications in all namespaces.
- B. Ensure that the •minReplicas• and •maxReplicaS values for HPAs across namespaces are aligned.
- C. Configure resource quotas for each namespace to prevent resource over-allocation by HPAs.

- D. Create a custom controller to manage HPAs across multiple namespaces and coordinate scaling decisions.
- E. There is no need for any specific measures as HPAs are isolated by default within their respective namespaces.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
You need to ensure that HPAs are not competing for resources across namespaces- Resource quotas (C) limit resource consumption within each namespace, preventing HPAs from consuming resources intended for other applications. A custom controller (D) can be used to manage HPAs across multiple namespaces, coordinating scaling decisions to avoid resource contention and optimize utilization across the cluster. While options A and B might seem relevant, they are not effective solutions for preventing interference between HPAs in different namespaces. Option E is incorrect; HPAs operate within their namespaces, but resource contention can occur if not managed properly.

NEW QUESTION # 203
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_container_status_restart_count{pod=""}
- B. kube_pod_container_resource_requests_cpu_cores{pod=""}
- C. kube_http_server_requests_seconds_bucket{job="", method="GET", uri="/specific_endpoint"}
- D. kube_pod_status_phase{pod=""}
- E. kube_deployment_status_replicas{deployment=""}

Answer: C

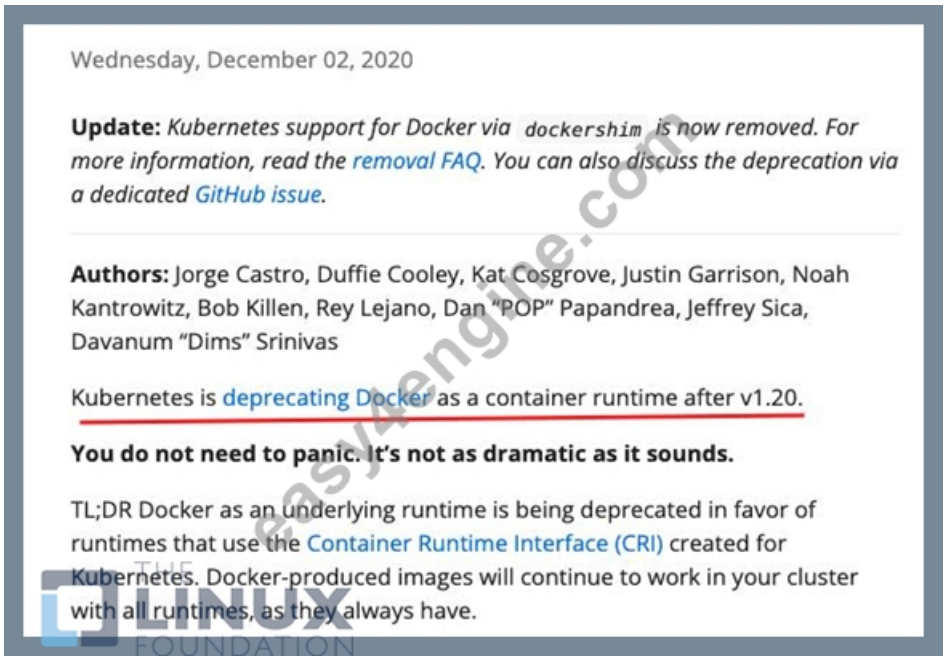
Explanation:
The correct answer is E . The query 'kube_http_server_requests_seconds_bucket{job="", method="GET", uri="/specific_endpoint"}" targets HTTP requests made to a specific endpoint within a pod (identified by the •job', •method', and 'uri' labels). This query allows you to see the number of 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 # 204
Which of the following container runtime is planned to be deprecated in Kubernetes 1.20 and high-er?

- A. docker
- B. containerd
- C. cri-o
- D. podman
- E. None of the options

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/blog/2020/12/02/dont-panic-kubernetes-and-docker/

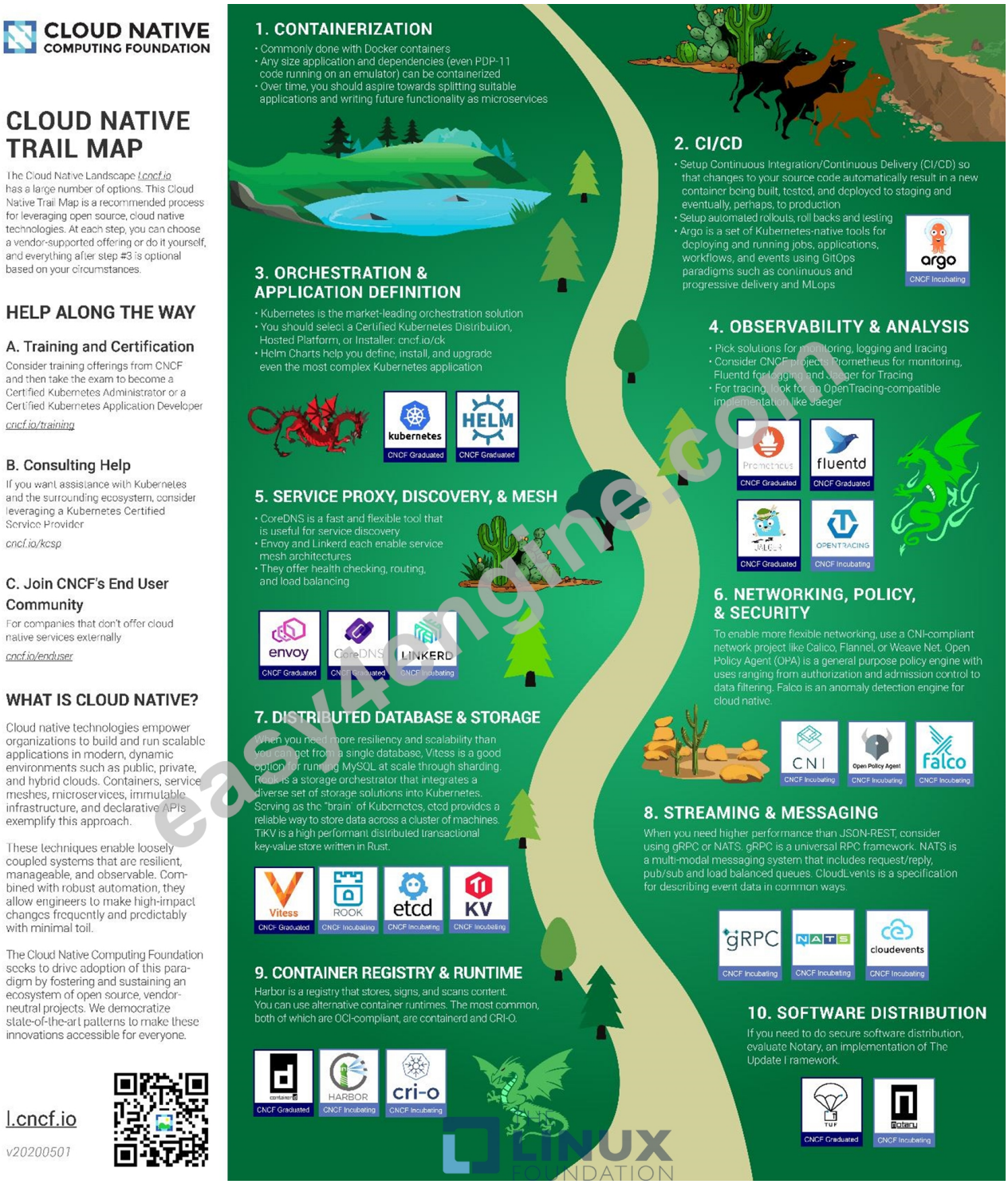


NEW QUESTION # 205
What CNCF project is the leading DNS project in the CNCF landscape?

- A. CoreDNS
- B. gRPC
- C. Kubernetes
- D. KubeDNS

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://github.com/cncf/landscape#trail-map



NEW QUESTION # 206
Your organization is migrating a monolithic application to a serverless architecture on Google Cloud Platform. Which Google Cloud service would be the most suitable for running your application's backend logic?

- A. Google Cloud Functions
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- C. Google Cloud SQL
- D. Google Cloud Storage
- E. Google App Engine

Answer: A

Explanation:

Google Cloud Functions is the ideal choice for running backend logic in a serverless environment on Google Cloud. It offers a fully managed serverless execution environment for event-driven code. App Engine (A) is more suited for web applications. GKE (B) is a container orchestration service. Cloud Storage (D) is for data storage, and Cloud SQL (E) is for relational databases.

NEW QUESTION # 207

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