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The Linux Foundation KCNA exam covers a wide range of topics related to cloud native computing, such as containerization, microservices, and orchestration. It also tests candidates on their understanding of Kubernetes architecture, deployment, and management. KCNA exam is comprised of 50 multiple choice questions and candidates have 90 minutes to complete it.

The KCNA certification exam is a valuable credential for professionals who work with Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies. It is recognized by industry leaders and can help individuals advance their careers in the rapidly growing field of cloud-native computing. Passing KCNA Exam not only demonstrates one's proficiency in Kubernetes and cloud-native technologies, but also proves one's commitment to continuous learning and professional development.

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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

### NEW QUESTION # 38

You have a Kubernetes cluster running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Your application requires persistent storage for its data. Which GKE feature would you use to provision persistent volumes for your pods?

- A. PersistentVolumeClaim
- B. StatefulSet
- C. NodePort
- D. PersistentDisk
- E. PodDisruptionBudget

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is the primary mechanism for requesting persistent storage in Kubernetes. It allows pods to request a specific amount of storage with desired access modes (Read-Only, ReadWriteOnce, ReadWriteMany). GKE integrates with PVCs to provision persistent volumes from underlying storage solutions like Google Cloud Persistent Disks.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

What does CNCF stand for?

- A. Cloud Native Container Foundation
- B. Cloud Native Cloud Foundation
- C. Cloud Native Computing Foundation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://www.cncf.io/about/who-we-are/>

The Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) hosts critical components of the global technology infrastructure. CNCF brings together the world's top developers, end users, and vendors and runs the largest open source developer conferences. CNCF is part of the nonprofit Linux Foundation.



### NEW QUESTION # 40

You are running a containerized application that requires access to a persistent storage volume. Which of the following Kubernetes objects is primarily used to define the storage request and access modes?

- A. PersistentVolumeClaim
- B. Service
- C. pod
- D. Deployment
- E. ConfigMap

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A 'PersistentVolumeClaim' (PVC) is the mechanism used to request and manage persistent storage within Kubernetes. It defines the storage requirements (size, access mode, etc.) for a Pod. While the 'Pod' uses the PVC, the PVC itself describes the storage request, not the Pod.

### NEW QUESTION # 41

You are building a distributed system with microservices deployed in a Kubernetes cluster. Each microservice has its own database.

How would you manage the consistency and reliability of data across these microservices?

- A. Use a combination of event sourcing and CQRS (Command Query Responsibility Segregation)
- B. Implement a distributed database system
- C. Use a message broker to ensure data synchronization
- D. Implement a distributed transaction manager
- E. Use a shared database for all microservices

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:

Managing data consistency and reliability in a distributed system with microservices is a complex challenge. There are various approaches to achieve this, including: Distributed Database System: Using a distributed database system like Cassandra or MongoDB allows for data replication and fault tolerance across different nodes. This ensures data availability and consistency. Message Broker: A message broker can facilitate data synchronization between microservices. Messages are used to communicate data changes and ensure that all services are aware of the latest state. Distributed Transaction Manager: A distributed transaction manager ensures that multiple transactions across different microservices are completed as a single atomic operation. This helps maintain data consistency and integrity. Event Sourcing and CQRS: Event sourcing involves storing a sequence of events that represent changes to the system. CQRS (Command Query Responsibility Segregation) separates commands (which modify data) from queries (which retrieve data). This approach can help manage data consistency and provide a more robust architecture. The best approach depends on the specific requirements of your application, such as data consistency levels, performance needs, and scalability requirements.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following are components of the Kubernetes runtime environment?

- A. CRI-O
- B. Docker
- C. Kubelet
- D. kubectl
- E. Containerd

**Answer: A,B,C,E**

Explanation:

The Kubernetes runtime environment consists of several components that work together to manage containers. These include: Kubelet: This is the agent that runs on each node and is responsible for managing pods and ensuring that containers within pods are running as specified in their YAML files. Containerd: This is a container runtime that provides a low-level interface for running containers. It is often used by Kubernetes as a Container Runtime Interface (CRI) implementation. CRI-O: Similar to containerd, this is another popular container runtime that also implements the Container Runtime Interface (CRI) for Kubernetes. Docker: Docker is a popular container runtime that can be used with Kubernetes. However, it's not the only option and is often replaced by containerd or CRI-O for better Kubernetes integration. kubectl is a command-line tool for interacting with Kubernetes. It is not part of the runtime environment but is used to manage and interact with the cluster.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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