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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which kubernetes resource type allows defining which pods are isolated when it comes to network-ing?

## Options:

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- A- Network policy
- B- Domain Name System 'DNS'
- C- Role Binding
- D- Service

## Answer:

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A

## Explanation:

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<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/#the-two-sorts-of-pod-isolation>

# The Two Sorts of Pod Isolation

There are two sorts of isolation for a pod: isolation for egress, and isolation for ingress. They concern what connections may be established. "Isolation for egress" is not absolute, rather it means "some restrictions apply". The alternative, "isolation for ingress", means that no restrictions apply in the state of ingress. The two sorts of isolation (or not) are declared independently. Both are both relevant for a connection from one pod to another.

By default, a pod is non-isolated for egress; all outbound connections are allowed. A pod is isolated for egress if there is any NetworkPolicy that selects the pod and has "Egress" in its `policyTypes`; we say that such a policy applies to the pod for egress. When a pod is isolated for egress, the allowed connections from the pod are those allowed by the `egress` rules of some NetworkPolicy that applies to the pod for egress. The effects of all `egress` rules combine additively.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is container orchestration?

### Options:

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- A- Packaging code and all of its dependencies into a single executable
- B- Adding code to a container image so it can run as a container
- C- Using automation to manage containers
- D- Spinning a new containers to replace old ones

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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<https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/containers/what-is-container-orchestration>

Container orchestration automates the deployment, management, scaling, and networking of containers. Enterprises that need to deploy and manage hundreds or thousands of [Linux® containers](#) on multiple hosts can benefit from container orchestration.

Container orchestration can be used in any environment where you use containers. It can help you to deploy the same application in different environments without needing to redesign it. And [microservices](#) in containers make it easier to orchestrate services, including storage, networking, and security.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is Open Container Initiative 'OCI'?

### Options:

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- A- A protocol for communicating with the kubernetes api
- B- The governing body of the Cloud Native Computing Foundation 'CNCF'
- C- An open standard for managing service mesh in kubernetes
- D- An organization that creates open standards for containers

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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<https://opencontainers.org/>



# Open Container Initiative

The **Open Container Initiative** is an open governance structure for the express purpose of creating open industry standards around container formats and runtimes.

Established in June 2015 by Docker and other leaders in the container industry, the OCI currently contains two specifications: th

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is FinOps?

### Options:

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- A- The first step in any cloud transformation
- B- Stage beyond DevOps or DevSecOps, where organization transition to serverless technologies
- C- Using data to make cost savings decisions about cloud usage
- D- Specialized cloud features used by financial industries (example: banks, insurance, etc)

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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<https://www.servicenow.com/products/it-asset-management/what-is-finops.html>

# What is the origin of FinOps?

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Unlike many modern tech movements, FinOps is not a single advancement specific to a specific company or organization; it's a natural evolution of technology and cloud resources.

With the rise and proliferation of cloud computing in the new millennium, the standard shifted from traditional pricing to usage-based pricing models. And, while a more effective approach to technology—paying only for the time and resources used—was created, it also created a crisis for CFOs. After all, it's next to impossible to predict total costs, which can make budgeting an exercise in futility.

To address this issue, prevent runaway expenses, and promote business

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You might need to run a stateless application in kubernetes, and you want to be able to scale easily and perform rolling updates. What kubernetes resource type can you use to do this

### Options:

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- A- Dameon set
- B- Replica set
- C- Deployment
- D- pod
- E- service
- F- Stateful set

### Answer:

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C

**Explanation:**

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

# Deployments

A *Deployment* provides declarative updates for Pods and ReplicaSets.

You describe a *desired state* in a Deployment, and the Deployment Controller changes the actual state to the desired state at a controlled rate. You define Deployments to create new ReplicaSets, or to remove existing Deployments and adopt all their resources with new Deployments.

**Note:** Do not manage ReplicaSets owned by a Deployment. Consider opening an issue in the main Kubernetes repository if your use case is covered below.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which authentication method allows JWTs to authenticate?

### Options:

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- A- OpenId connect
- B- Client 'TLS' certificates
- C- OPA gatekeeper
- D- Anonymous

### Answer:

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A



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