



Free Questions for **KCNA**

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## Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What makes cloud native technology so important?

Options:

- A- It makes data centric
- B- It strengthens team
- C- It removes roadblocks to innovation
- D- It helps gather software requirements
- E- It makes operational centric



Answer:

C

Explanation:

<https://github.com/cncf/foundation/blob/main/charter.md>

Cloud native technologies empower organizations to build and run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments such as public, private, and hybrid clouds. Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs exemplify this approach.

These techniques enable loosely coupled systems that are resilient, manageable, and observable. Combined with robust automation, they allow engineers to make high-impact changes frequently and predictably with minimal toil.



## Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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How can persistent volume be provisioned?

Options:

- A- Automatically
- B- Bootstrap
- C- Dynamically

Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/>

A *PersistentVolume* (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator or dynamically provisioned using **Storage Classes**. It is a resource in the cluster just like a node is a cluster resource. PVs are volume plugins like Volumes, but have a lifecycle independent of any individual Pod that uses the PV. This API object captures the details of the implementation of the storage, be that NFS, iSCSI, or a cloud-provider-specific storage system.

## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the name of the Kubernetes agent that runs on each worker nodes?

Options:

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- A- kubelet
- B- systemd
- C- kube-proxy
- D- pod



Answer:

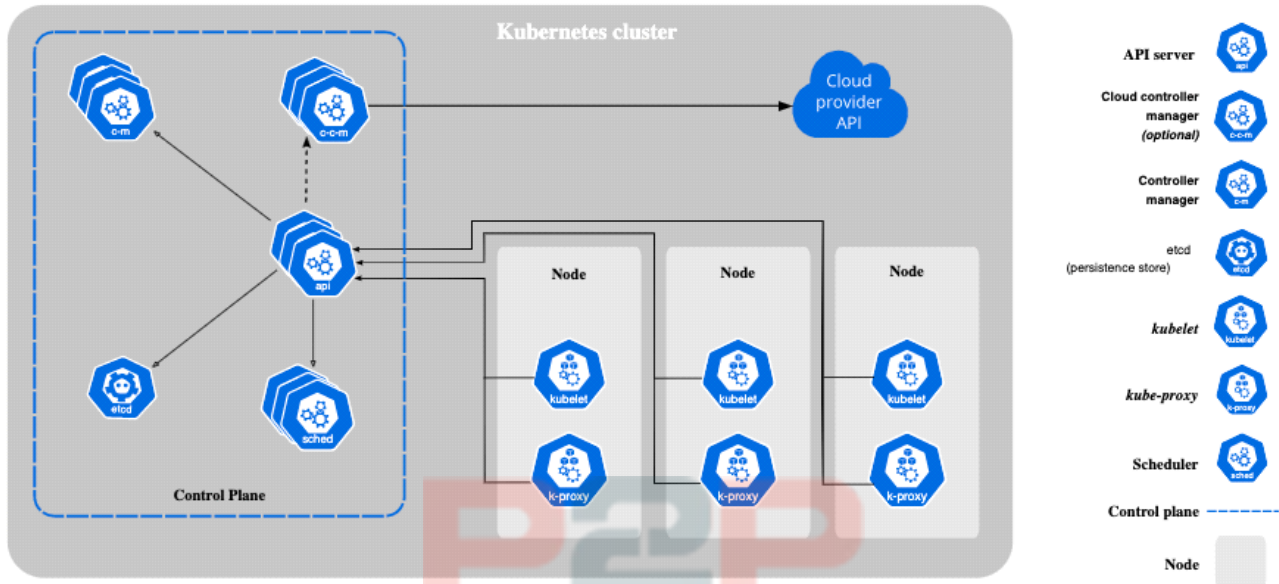
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A

Explanation:

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<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/>



## Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the default service type in Kubernetes?

Options:

- A- ClusterIP
- B- NodePort
- C- serviceType
- D- loadBalancer

Answer:

A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#publishing-services-service-types>

Kubernetes `ServiceTypes` allow you to specify what kind of Service you want. The default is `ClusterIP`.

Type values and their behaviors are:

- `ClusterIP`: Exposes the Service on a cluster-internal IP. Choosing this value makes the Service only reachable from within the cluster. This is the default `ServiceType`.
- `NodePort`: Exposes the Service on each Node's IP at a static port (the `NodePort`). A `ClusterIP` Service, to which the `NodePort` Service routes, is automatically created. You'll be able to contact the `NodePort` Service, from outside the cluster, by requesting `<NodeIP>:<NodePort>`.
- `LoadBalancer`: Exposes the Service externally using a cloud provider's load balancer. `NodePort` and `ClusterIP` Services, to which the external load balancer routes, are automatically created.
- `ExternalName`: Maps the Service to the contents of the `externalName` field (e.g. `foo.bar.example.com`), by returning a `CNAME` record with its value. No proxying of any kind is set up.

## Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A new Pod is created. Then, the Pod is assigned to a Node. Which Kubernetes component was responsible for determining which Node to assign the Pod to?

Options:

- A- kubelet
- B- Scheduler
- C- API Server
- D- Controller manager

Answer:

B

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube-scheduler/>

The Kubernetes scheduler is a control plane process which assigns Pods to Nodes. The scheduler determines which Nodes are valid placements for each Pod in the scheduling queue according to constraints and available resources. The scheduler then ranks each valid Node and binds the Pod to a suitable Node. Multiple different schedulers may be used within a cluster; kube-scheduler is the reference implementation. See [scheduling](#) for more information about scheduling and the kube-scheduler component.

kube-scheduler [flags]



## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the primary interface for Kubernetes cluster?

Options:

- A- Kubernetes Api
- B- Kubelet
- C- YAML
- D- Control Plane
- E- JSON



Answer:

A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#kube-apiserver>

## kube-apiserver

The API server is a component of the Kubernetes control plane that exposes the Kubernetes API. The API server is the front end for the Kubernetes control plane.

The main implementation of a Kubernetes API server is [kube-apiserver](#). kube-apiserver is designed to scale horizontally—that is, it scales by deploying more instances. You can run several instances of kube-apiserver and balance traffic between those instances.



## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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kubeadm is an administrative dashboard for kubernetes

Options:

- A- False
- B- True

Answer:

A

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/setup-tools/kubeadm/>

# Kubeadm

Kubeadm is a tool built to provide `kubeadm init` and `kubeadm join` as best-practice "fast paths" for creating Kubernetes clusters.

kubeadm performs the actions necessary to get a minimum viable cluster up and running. By design, it cares only about bootstrapping, not about provisioning machines. Likewise, installing various nice-to-have addons, like the Kubernetes Dashboard, monitoring solutions, and cloud-specific addons, is not in scope.

Instead, we expect higher-level and more tailored tooling to be built on top of kubeadm, and ideally, using kubeadm as the basis of all deployments will make it easier to create conformant clusters.



## Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following components is part of the Kubernetes control panel

Options:

- A- kubectl
- B- kube-proxy
- C- Service Mesh
- D- kubelet
- E- Cloud control manager

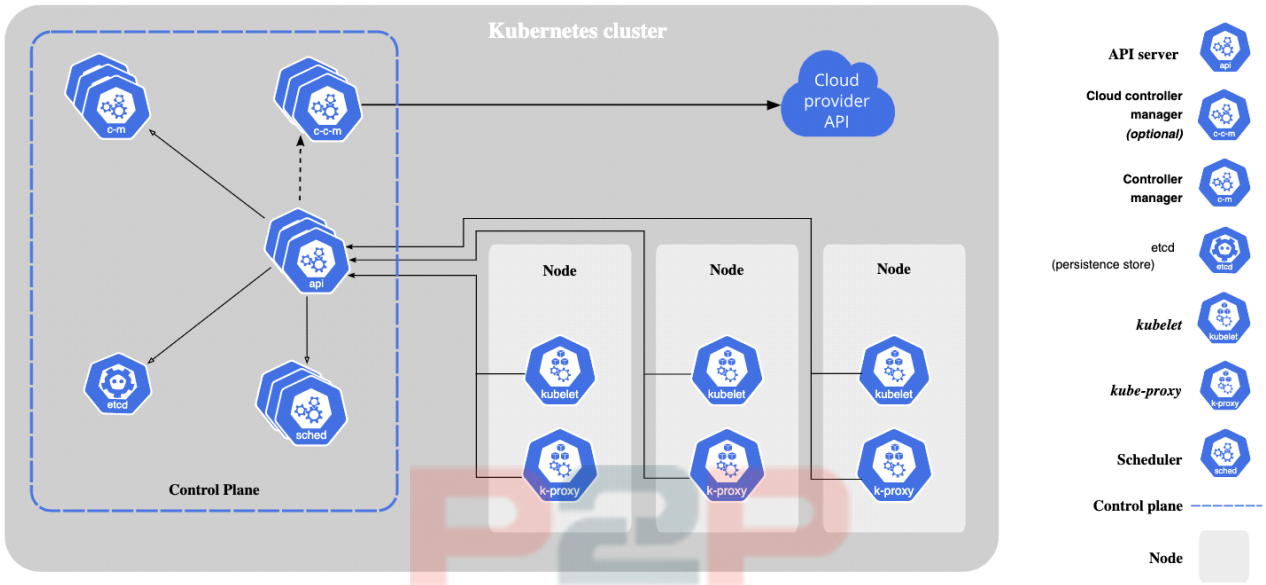
Answer:

E

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/>





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