



## **Free Questions for KCNA by dumpssheet**

**Shared by Booker on 15-04-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following best describes a cloud-native app?

## Options:

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- A-** An application where all logic is coded into a single large binary.
- B-** An application that publishes an HTTPS web front-end.
- C-** An application that takes advantages of cloud computing frameworks and their loosely coupled cloud services.
- D-** An application that leverages services that are native to public cloud platforms such as Azure, GCP, and/or AWS.

## Answer:

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C

## Explanation:

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Cloud-native apps leverage cloud computing frameworks and tend to be microservices based, where individual components of the app are coded as individual.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What are cluster-wide objects

### Options:

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- A- Service and Pods
- B- Volumes and Nodes
- C- ConfigMaps and Secrets

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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[https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/\\_print/](https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/_print/)

# 4 - Namespaces

In Kubernetes, *namespaces* provides a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces. Namespace-based scoping is applicable only for namespaced objects (e.g. *Deployments, Services, etc*) and not for cluster-wide objects (e.g. *StorageClass, Nodes, PersistentVolumes, etc*).

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What command to view the kube config?

**Options:**

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**A-** kubectl view config

**B-** kubectl config view

**C-** kubectl get kubeconfig

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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

# view

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Display merged kubeconfig settings or a specified kubeconfig file.

You can use `--output jsonpath={...}` to extract specific values using a jsonpath expression.

## Usage

```
$ kubectl config view
```

Show merged kubeconfig

```
kubectl config view
```

Show merged kubeconfig

```
kubectl config view
```

Get the password for the

```
kubectl config view
```

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is used to request storage in Kubernetes?

**Options:**

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- A- PersistentVolume 'PV'
- B- PersistentVolumeClaim 'PVC'
- C- Container Storage Interface 'CSI'
- D- StorageClasses

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

### Options:

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

### Answer:

---

A

### Explanation:

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

**Return snapshot of previous terminated ruby container logs from pod web-1**

```
kubectl logs -p -c ruby web-1
```



## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Continuous delivery is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Options:

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- A- Manually deploying the code
- B- Coding, Building and Testing the code
- C- Automatically deploying code to [container or server] environment

### Answer:

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C

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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How does service logical group set of pods?

**Options:**

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A- Using hostname

B- Using label and selectors

C- Using IP address

**Answer:**

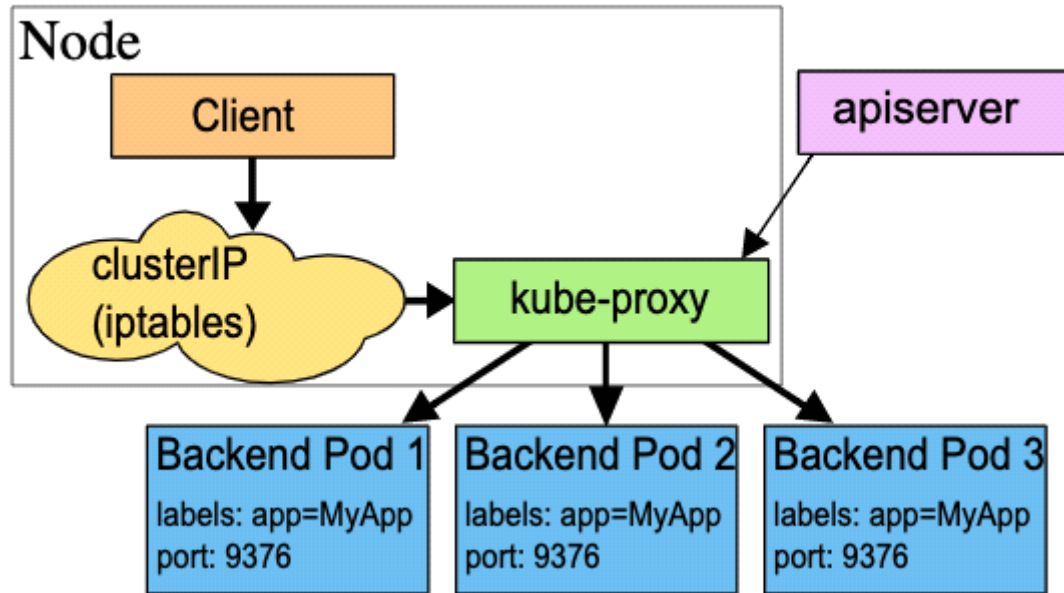
---

B

**Explanation:**

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



## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which project is not a dominant CNCF project in the storage landscape?

**Options:**

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A- Envoy

B- Vitess

C- Rook

D- TiKV

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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



# CLOUD NATIVE TRAIL MAP

The Cloud Native Landscape [/cncf.io](https://cncf.io) has a large number of options. This Cloud Native Trail Map is a recommended process for leveraging open source, cloud native technologies. At each step, you can choose a vendor-supported offering or do it yourself, and everything after step #3 is optional based on your circumstances.

## HELP ALONG THE WAY

### A. Training and Certification

Consider training offerings from CNCF and then take the exam to become a Certified Kubernetes Administrator or a Certified Kubernetes Application Developer [/cncf.io/training](https://cncf.io/training)

### B. Consulting Help

If you want assistance with Kubernetes and the surrounding ecosystem, consider leveraging a Kubernetes Certified

## 1. CONTAINERIZATION

- Commonly done with Docker containers
- Any size application and dependencies (even PDP-11 code running on an emulator) can be containerized
- Over time, you should aspire towards splitting suitable applications and writing future functionality as microservices



## 3. ORCHESTRATION & APPLICATION DEFINITION

- Kubernetes is the market-leading orchestration solution
- You should select a Certified Kubernetes Distribution, Hosted Platform, or Installer: [cncf.io/ck](https://cncf.io/ck)
- Helm Charts help you define, install, and upgrade even the most complex Kubernetes application



## 5. SERVICE PROXY, DISCOVERY, & MESH

- CoreDNS is a fast and flexible tool that

## 2. CI/CD

- Setup CI/CD that can handle container events
- Setup a CI/CD pipeline
- Argo is a declarative workflow paradigm for progressing

## 4

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