



Free Questions for **KCNA**

Shared by **Gardner** on **22-07-2024**

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In Kubernetes, what is considered the primary cluster data source?

Options:

- A- etcd (pronounce: esty-d)
- B- api server
- C- kubelet
- D- scheduler



Answer:

A

Explanation:

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

etcd

Consistent and highly-available key value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data.

If your Kubernetes cluster uses etcd as its backing store, make sure you have a [back up](#) plan for those data.

You can find in-depth information about etcd in the official [documentation](#).



Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is scheduling in Kubernetes

Options:

- A- Determining when to execute a cron-job
- B- Assigning pods to nodes
- C- Joining a new nodes to the clusters
- D- Setting a time for automated tasks

Answer:

B

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/>

Scheduling

- Kubernetes Scheduler
- Assigning Pods to Nodes
- Pod Overhead
- Taints and Tolerations
- Scheduling Framework
- Scheduler Performance Tuning
- Resource Bin Packing for Extended Resources

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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:

C

Explanation:

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

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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:

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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

<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 can 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 not covered below.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a benefits of Kubernetes federation?

Options:

- A- Avoids scalability limits on pods and nodes
- B- Creates highly available clusters in different regions
- C- Low latency

Answer:

A, B, C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an example of vertical scaling?

Options:

- A- Using cluster autoscaler
- B- Adding more resources (memory and/or cpu) to a kubernetes node
- C- Adding more nodes to kubernetes cluster
- D- Adding more replica pods to a deployment

Answer:

B

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/run-application/horizontal-pod-autoscale/>

Horizontal scaling means that the response to increased load is to deploy more Pods. This is different from *vertical* scaling, which for Kubernetes would mean assigning more resources (for example: memory or CPU) to the Pods that are already running for the workload.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the command to list all the available objects in your Kubernetes cluster?

Options:

- A- kubectl get all
- B- kubectl get api-resources
- C- kubectl api-resources
- D- kubectl get pods

Answer:

C

Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/>

Resource types

List all supported resource types along with their shortnames, [API group](#), whether they are [namespaced](#), and [Kind](#):

```
kubectl api-resources
```



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