



Free Questions for **KCNA**

Shared by **Gutierrez** on **24-05-2024**

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## Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which CNCF project is the dominant project with respect to container registries

Options:

- A- Envoy
- B- Harbor
- C- Kubernetes
- D- Rook



Answer:

B

Explanation:

<https://goharbor.io/>

## Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is NOT a Kubernetes component?

Options:

- A- Scheduler
- B- Docker
- C- Cloud Controller manager
- D- Kube-proxy

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Docker is not a Kubernetes component.

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What are the two goals of Cloud-Native?

Options:

- A- Rapid innovation and automation
- B- Slow innovation and stable applications
- C- Frequent deployments and well-defined organizational silos
- D- Rapid innovation and reliability

Answer:

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D

Explanation:

<https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/cloud-native-apps>

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## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What tool allows you to create self-managing, self-scaling, self-healing storage?



Options:

- A- Persistent Volume
- B- Persistent Volume Claim
- C- Storage Class
- D- Rook
- E- Volume

Answer:

D

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Explanation:

<https://rook.io/>

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# Storage Operators for Kubernetes

Rook turns distributed storage systems into self-managing, self-scaling, self-healing storage services. It automates the tasks of a storage administrator: deployment, bootstrapping, configuration, provisioning, scaling, upgrading, migration, disaster recovery, monitoring, and resource management.

- ▶ Rook uses the power of the Kubernetes platform to deliver its services via a Kubernetes Operator for each storage provider.

## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A \_\_\_\_\_ is an application running on kubernetes.

Options:

- A- node
- B- pod
- C- workload
- D- container

Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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

# Workloads

A workload is an application running on Kubernetes. Whether your workload is a single component or several that work together, on Kubernetes you run it inside a set of *Pods*. In Kubernetes, a `Pod` represents a set of running containers on your cluster.

Kubernetes pods have a *defined lifecycle*. For example, once a pod is running in your cluster then a critical fault on the node where that pod is running means that all the pods on that node fail. Kubernetes treats that level of failure as final: you would need to create a new `Pod` to recover, even if the node later becomes healthy.

## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which kubernetes object do deployments use behind the scenes when they need to scale pods?

Options:

- A- Horizontal pod autoscaler
- B- ReplicaSets
- C- kubectI
- D- Replication controller

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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



# ReplicaSet

A ReplicaSet's purpose is to maintain a stable set of replica Pods running at any given time. As such, it is often used to guarantee the availability of a specified number of identical Pods.

## Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

## Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What tool allows us to build useful visual representations of prometheus data?

Options:

- A- Grafana
- B- kubectl
- C- Distributed system tracing
- D- Rook
- E- Kibana

Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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<https://prometheus.io/>



Great visualization

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Prometheus has multiple modes for visualizing data: a built-in expression browser, Grafana integration, and a console template language.

## Question 11

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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 and 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 across different environments without needing to redesign it. And microservices in containers make it easier to orchestrate services, including storage, networking, and security.



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