



KCNA^{Q&As}

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

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QUESTION 1

What is Open Container Initiative \\'OCI\\'?

- 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

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <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: the Runtime Specification (runtime-spec) and the Image Specification (image-spec). The Runtime Specification outlines how to run a “filesystem bundle” that is unpacked on disk. At a high-level an OCI implementation would download an OCI Image then unpack that image into an OCI Runtime filesystem bundle. At this point the OCI Runtime Bundle would be run by an OCI Runtime.



QUESTION 2

'kubectl delete -n my-ns po,svc --all' will delete pods and services including uninitialized ones in the namespace 'my-ns'

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Correct Answer: B

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

IMPORTANT: Force deleting pods does not wait for confirmation that the pod's processes have been terminated, which can leave those processes running until the node detects the deletion and completes graceful deletion. If your processes use shared storage or talk to a remote API and depend on the name of the pod to identify themselves, force deleting those pods may result in multiple processes running on different machines using the same identification which may lead to data corruption or inconsistency. Only force delete pods when you are sure the pod is terminated, or if your application can tolerate multiple copies of the same pod running at once. Also, if you force delete pods, the scheduler may place new pods on those nodes before the node has released those resources and causing those pods to be evicted immediately.

Note that the delete command does NOT do resource version checks, so if someone submits an update to a resource right when you submit a delete, their update will be lost along with the rest of the resource.

Usage

```
$ kubectl delete [--f FILENAME] | [--k DIRECTORY] | TYPE [(NAME | -l label | --all)]
```

kubectl delete pod,service baz foo

Delete pods and services with label name=myLabel

```
kubectl delete pods,services -l name=myLabel
```

Delete a pod with minimal delay

```
kubectl delete pod foo --now
```

Force delete a pod on a dead node

```
kubectl delete pod foo --force
```

Delete all pods

```
kubectl delete pods --all
```

QUESTION 3

Fluentd is the leading project in the CNCF space for logging?

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Correct Answer: A

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



CLOUD NATIVE TRAIL MAP

The Cloud Native Landscape (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

B. Consulting Help

If you want assistance with Kubernetes and the surrounding ecosystem, consider leveraging a Kubernetes Certified Service Provider cncf.io/kcsp

C. Join CNCF's End User Community

For companies that don't offer cloud native services externally cncf.io/enduser

WHAT IS CLOUD NATIVE?

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.

The Cloud Native Computing Foundation seeks to drive adoption of this paradigm by fostering and sustaining an ecosystem of open source, vendor-neutral projects. We democratize state-of-the-art patterns to make these innovations accessible for everyone.

l.cncf.io

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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
- 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 is useful for service discovery
- Envoy and Linkerd each enable service mesh architectures
- They offer health checking, routing, and load balancing



7. DISTRIBUTED DATABASE & STORAGE

When you need more resiliency and scalability than you can get from a single database, Vitess is a good option for running MySQL at scale through sharding. Rook is a storage orchestrator that integrates a diverse set of storage solutions into Kubernetes. Serving as the "brain" of Kubernetes, etcd provides a reliable way to store data across a cluster of machines. TiKV is a high performant distributed transactional key-value store written in Rust.



9. CONTAINER REGISTRY & RUNTIME

Harbor is a registry that stores, signs, and scans content. You can use alternative container runtimes. The most common, both of which are OCI-compliant, are containerd and CRI-O.



2. CI/CD

- Setup Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) so that changes to your source code automatically result in a new container being built, tested, and deployed to staging and eventually, perhaps, to production
- Setup automated rollouts, roll backs and testing
- Argo is a set of Kubernetes-native tools for deploying and running jobs, applications, workflows, and events using GitOps paradigms such as continuous and progressive delivery and MLops



4. OBSERVABILITY & ANALYSIS

- Pick solutions for monitoring, logging and tracing
- Consider CNCF projects Prometheus for monitoring, Fluentd for logging and Jaeger for Tracing
- For tracing, look for an OpenTracing-compatible implementation like Jaeger



6. NETWORKING, POLICY, & SECURITY

To enable more flexible networking, use a CNI-compliant network project like Calico, Flannel, or Weave Net. Open Policy Agent (OPA) is a general purpose policy engine with uses ranging from authorization and admission control to data filtering. Falco is an anomaly detection engine for cloud native.



8. STREAMING & MESSAGING

When you need higher performance than JSON-REST, consider using gRPC or NATS. gRPC is a universal RPC framework. NATS is a multi-modal messaging system that includes request/reply, pub/sub and load balanced queues. CloudEvents is a specification for describing event data in common ways.



10. SOFTWARE DISTRIBUTION

If you need to do secure software distribution, evaluate Notary, an implementation of The Update Framework.



QUESTION 4

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



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

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <https://rook.io/>

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 5

How would you return all the pod data in the json format using kubectl command?

- A. `kubectl get pods -o json`
- B. `kubectl get pods --all-namespaces`



C. kubectl get pods -o wide

D. kubectl get pods -o jsonpath

Correct Answer: A

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

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