



# KCNA<sup>Q&As</sup>

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

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### QUESTION 1

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?

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

Correct 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]
```

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### QUESTION 2

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

- A. PersistentVolume `\"PV\"`
- B. PersistentVolumeClaim `\"PVC\"`
- C. Container Storage Interface `\"CSI\"`
- D. StorageClasses

Correct Answer: B

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

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following best describes the way K8S Role-based access control (RBAC) works?

- A. K8S does not do RBAC or Cluster role
- B. RBAC lists which operations are denied to users
- C. States which users can perform which actions against the resources.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>

When the kube-apiserver is run with a log level of 5 or higher for the RBAC component ( `--vmodule=rbac*=5` or `--v=5` ), you can see RBAC denials in the API server log (prefixed with `RBAC` ). You can use that information to determine which roles need to be granted to which users, groups, or service accounts.

Once you have [granted roles to service accounts](#) and workloads are running with no RBAC denial messages in the server logs, you can remove the ABAC authorizer.

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### QUESTION 4

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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### QUESTION 5

To run a startup task before a Pod's container starts up. What Kubernetes feature can help you accomplish this?

- A. Init container
- B. Sidecar container



C. Startup probe

D. DaemonSet

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/init-containers/>

A Pod can have multiple containers running apps within it, but it can also have one or more init containers, which are run before the app containers are started.

Init containers are exactly like regular containers, except:

- Init containers always run to completion.
- Each init container must complete successfully before the next one starts.

If a Pod's init container fails, the kubelet repeatedly restarts that init container until it succeeds. However, if the Pod has a `restartPolicy` of `Never`, and an init container fails during startup of that Pod, Kubernetes treats the overall Pod as failed.

To specify an init container for a Pod, add the `initContainers` field into the `Pod specification`, as an array of `container` items (similar to the app `containers` field and its contents). See [Container](#) in the API reference for more details.

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