



KCNA^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about Pod Networking?

- A. All pod requires an external DNS server to get the hostname
- B. All containers in a pod get a unique IP address
- C. All containers in a pod share a single IP address
- D. All pod requires NAT to get a unique IP address.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/#pod-networking>

Pod networking

Each Pod is assigned a unique IP address for each address family. Every container in a Pod shares the network namespace, including the IP address and network ports. Inside a Pod (and **only** then), the containers that belong to the Pod can communicate with one another using `localhost`. When containers in a Pod communicate with entities *outside the Pod*, they must coordinate how they use the shared network resources (such as ports). Within a Pod, containers share an IP address and port space, and can find each other via `localhost`. The containers in a Pod can also communicate with each other using standard inter-process communications like SystemV semaphores or POSIX shared memory. Containers in different Pods have distinct IP addresses and can not communicate by OS-level IPC without special configuration. Containers that want to interact with a container running in a different Pod can use IP networking to communicate.

Containers within the Pod see the system hostname as being the same as the configured `name` for the Pod. There's more about this in the [networking](#) section.

QUESTION 2

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



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

Correct Answer: A

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 3

Which control plane component is responsible for scheduling pods?

- A. kube-proxy
- B. kube scheduler
- C. kubelet
- D. kube api-server

Correct Answer: B

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



kube-scheduler

Control plane component that watches for newly created Pods with no assigned node, and selects a node for them to run on.

Factors taken into account for scheduling decisions include: individual and collective resource requirements, hardware/software/policy constraints, affinity and anti-affinity specifications, data locality, inter-workload interference, and deadlines.

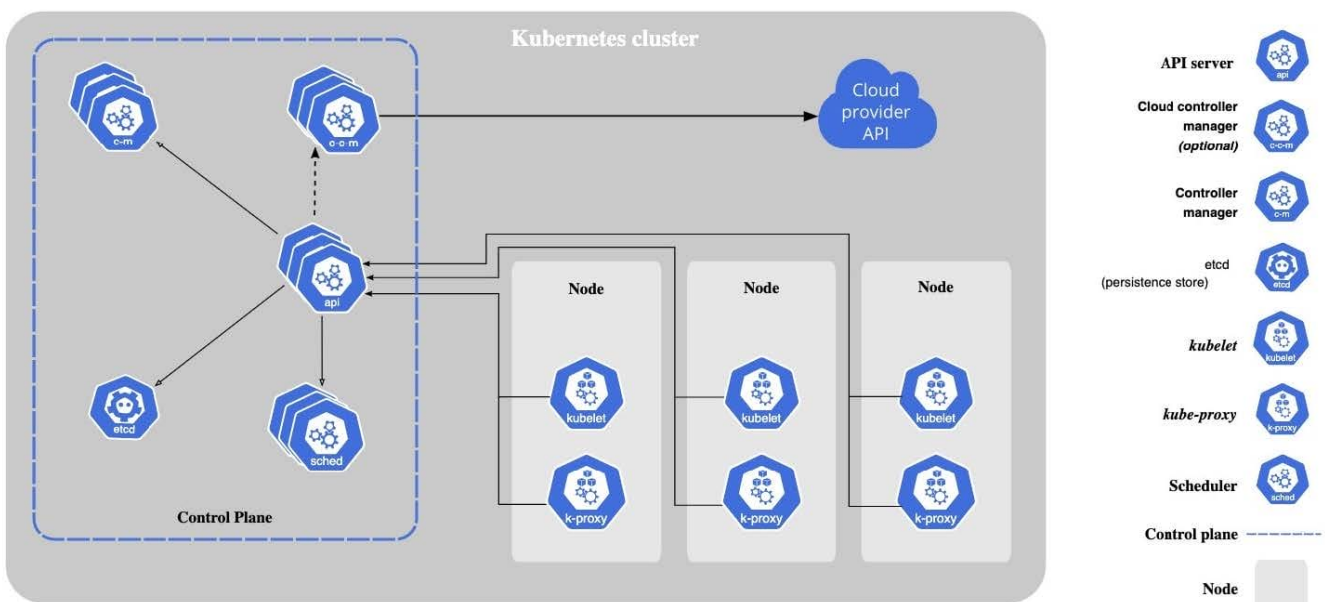
QUESTION 4

Which of the following components is part of the Kubernetes control panel

- A. kubectl
- B. kube-proxy
- C. Service Mesh
- D. kubelet
- E. Cloud control manager

Correct Answer: E

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





QUESTION 5

What Linux feature is used to provide isolation for containers?

- A. Processes
- B. Services
- C. NetworkPolicy
- D. Control groups

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Control groups provide isolation for container processes, keeping them separate from other processes on the host.

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