



KCNA^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following container runtime is planned to be deprecated in Kubernetes 1.20 and high-er?

- A. cri-o
- B. None of the options
- C. docker
- D. podman
- E. containerd

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/blog/2020/12/02/dont-panic-kubernetes-and-docker/>

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Update: *Kubernetes support for Docker via `dockershim` is now removed. For more information, read the [removal FAQ](#). You can also discuss the deprecation via a dedicated [GitHub issue](#).*

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Kubernetes is deprecating Docker as a container runtime after v1.20.

You do not need to panic. It's not as dramatic as it sounds.

TL;DR Docker as an underlying runtime is being deprecated in favor of runtimes that use the [Container Runtime Interface \(CRI\)](#) created for Kubernetes. Docker-produced images will continue to work in your cluster with all runtimes, as they always have.

QUESTION 2

The Kubernetes rolling update is used for ___.

- A. Updating a service



- B. Scaling an application
- C. Updating a deployment

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/kubernetes-basics/update/update-intro/>

Performing a Rolling Update

Objectives

- Perform a rolling update using kubectl.

Updating an application

Users expect applications to be available all the time and developers are expected to deploy new versions of them several times a day. In Kubernetes this is done with rolling updates. **Rolling updates** allow Deployments' update to take place with zero downtime by incrementally updating Pods instances with new ones. The new Pods will be scheduled on Nodes with available resources.

In the previous module we scaled our application to run multiple instances. This is a requirement for performing updates without affecting application availability. By default, the maximum number of Pods that can be unavailable during the update and the maximum number of new Pods that can be created, is one. Both options can be configured to either numbers or percentages (of Pods). In Kubernetes, updates are versioned and any Deployment update can be reverted to a previous (stable) version.

Summary:

- Updating an app

Rolling updates allow Deployments' update to take place with zero downtime by incrementally updating Pods instances with new ones.

QUESTION 3

What is the name for the tool that manages communication between pods, injects a sidecar proxy container into each



pod and directs network traffic through the proxy container?

- A. namespace
- B. Deployment
- C. Network policy
- D. Service mesh
- E. Service

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which style of operations are preferred for kubernetes and cloud-native applications?

- A. Imperative
- B. None of the above
- C. Declarative

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/manage-kubernetes-objects/declarative-config/#trade-offs>

QUESTION 5

What is container orchestration?

- 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

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <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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