



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

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

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**QUESTION 1**

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

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

Correct Answer: 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.

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**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following factors does scheduling take into account when selecting a Node?

- A. How many replicas there are in a Deployment
- B. Services
- C. Resource requirements
- D. The number of existing Pods on a Node

Correct Answer: C



Explanation: Scheduling takes resource requirements into account in the form of resource requests.

### QUESTION 3

What is the command used to scale the application?

- A. kubectl run
- B. kubectl explain
- C. kubectl scale

Correct Answer: C

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

## scale

Set a new size for a deployment, replica set, replication controller, or stateful set.

Scale also allows users to specify one or more preconditions for the scale action.

If `--current-replicas` or `--resource-version` is specified, it is validated before the scale is attempted, and it is guaranteed that the precondition holds true when the scale is sent to the server.

## Usage

```
$ kubectl scale [--resource-version=version] [--current-replicas=count] --replicas=COUNT (-f FILENAME | TYPE NAME)
```

**example**

**Scale a replica set named 'foo' to 3**

```
kubectl scale --replicas=3 rs/foo
```

**Scale a resource identified by type and name specified in "foo.yaml" to 3**

```
kubectl scale --replicas=3 -f foo.yaml
```

**If the deployment named mysql's current size is 2, scale mysql to 3**

```
kubectl scale --current-replicas=2 --replicas=3 deployment/mysql
```

**Scale multiple replication controllers**

```
kubectl scale --replicas=5 rc/foo rc/bar rc/c
```

### QUESTION 4

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 5

What is container runtime?

- A. The amount of time it takes a container to execute
- B. A container image format
- C. Another term of kubelet or kubectl
- D. Software that runs containers

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: <https://www.aquasec.com/cloud-native-academy/container-security/container-runtime/>

## What Is a Container Runtime?

A container runtime, also known as container engine, is a software component that can run containers on a host operating system. In a [containerized architecture](#), container runtimes are responsible for loading container images from a repository, monitoring local system resources, isolating system resources for use of a container, and managing container lifecycle.

Common container runtimes commonly work together with container orchestrators. The orchestrator is responsible for managing clusters of containers, taking care of concerns like container scalability, networking, and security. The container engine takes responsibility for managing the individual containers running on every compute node in the cluster.

Common examples of container runtimes are runC, containerd, Docker, and Windows Containers. There are three main types of container runtimes—low-level runtimes, high-level runtimes, and sandboxed or virtualized runtimes.

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