KCNA Q&As

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QUESTION 1

What can you use to add new resource types to your cluster?

A. start container

B. CustomResourceDefinitions

C. init container

D. Flux

E. CRI-O

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/extend-kubernetes/api- extension/custom-resources/

CustomResourceDefinitions

The CustomResourceDefinition API resource allows you to define custom resources. Defining a CRD object creates a new custom resource with a name and schema that you specify. The Kubernetes API serves and handles the storage of your custom resource. The name of a CRD object must be a valid DNS subdomain name.

This frees you from writing your own API server to handle the custom resource, but the generic nature of the implementation means you have less flexibility than with API server aggregation.

Refer to the custom controller example for an example of how to register a new custom resource, work with instances of your new resource type, and use a controller to handle events.

QUESTION 2

Which access control component of Kubernetes is responsible for authorization and decides what requestor is allowed to do?

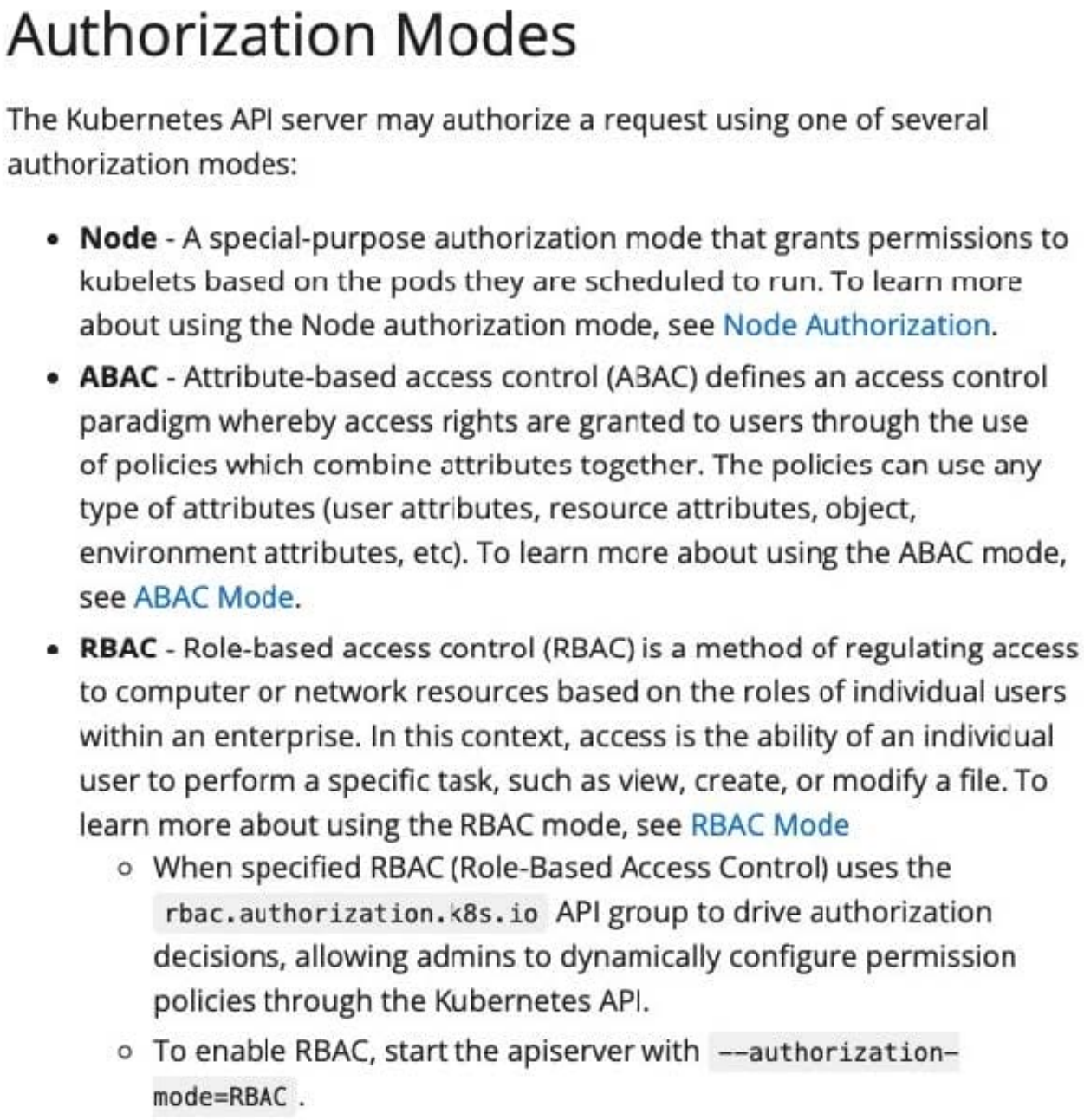
A. Service Account

B. Role-based access control \\'RBAC\\'

C. Deployment

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authorization/



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

You might need to run a stateless application in kubernetes, and you want to be able to scale easily and perform rolling updates. What kubernetes resource type can you use to do this

A. Dameon set

B. Replica set

C. Deployment

D. pod

E. service

F. Stateful set

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/deployment/

Deployments

A *Deployment* provides declarative updates for Pods and ReplicaSets.

You describe a *desired state* in a Deployment, and the Deployment Controller changes the actual state to the desired state at a controlled rate. You can define Deployments to create new ReplicaSets, or to remove existing Deployments and adopt all their resources with new Deployments.

> **Note:** Do not manage ReplicaSets owned by a Deployment. Consider opening an issue in the main Kubernetes repository if your use case is not covered below.

QUESTION 5

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

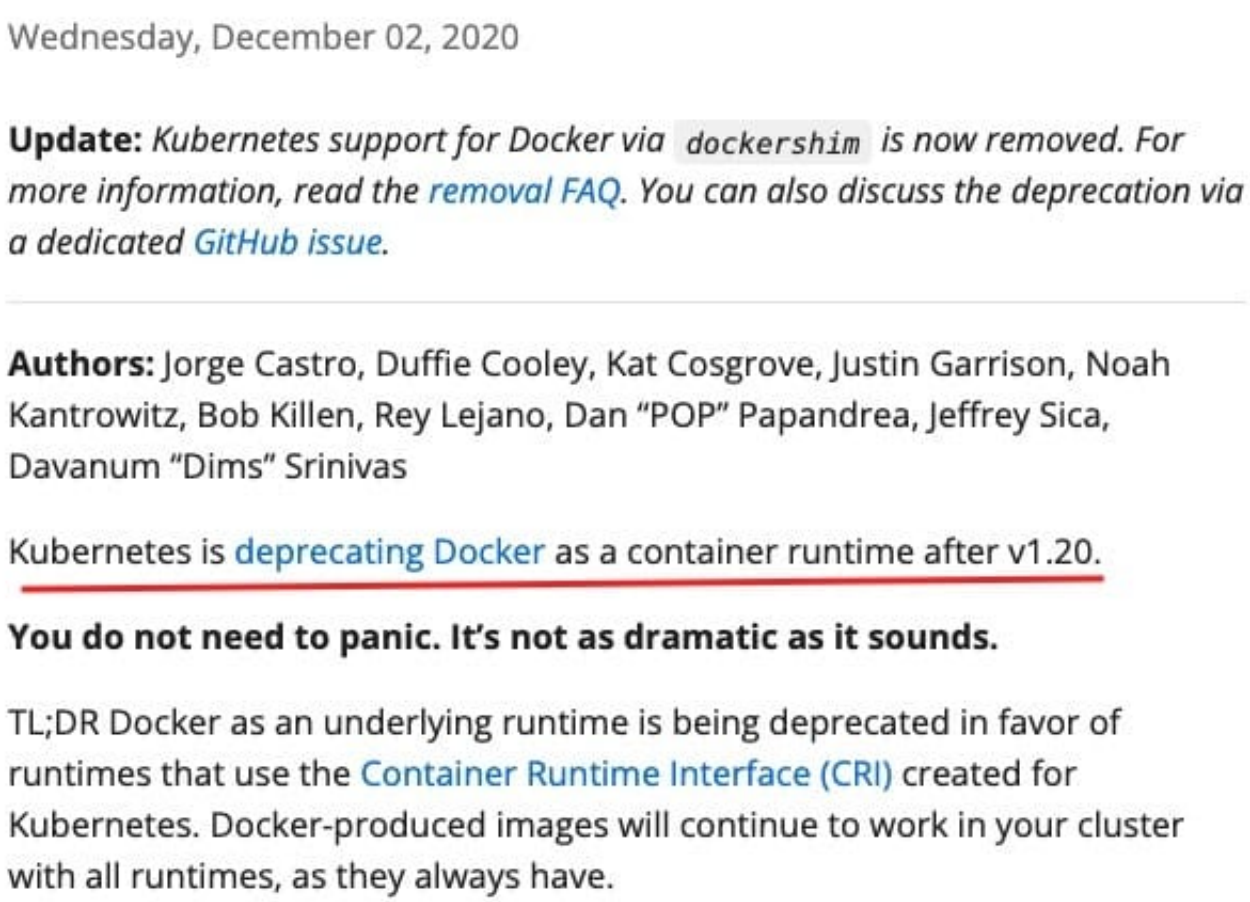
C. docker

D. podman

E. containerd

Correct Answer: C

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



Wednesday, December 02, 2020

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.*

Authors: Jorge Castro, Duffie Cooley, Kat Cosgrove, Justin Garrison, Noah Kantrowitz, Bob Killen, Rey Lejano, Dan "POP" Papandrea, Jeffrey Sica, Davanum "Dims" Srinivas

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.