



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

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

## Pass Linux Foundation KCNA Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/kcna.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Linux Foundation Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

What is the most common way to scale the application in the cloud environment?

- A. Parallel Scaling
- B. Horizontal Scaling
- C. Vertical Scaling

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/run-application/horizontal-pod-autoscale/>

---

**QUESTION 3**

Which Kubernetes resource creates Kubernetes Jobs?



- A. JobFactory
- B. CronJob
- C. Task
- D. JobDeployment

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/cron-jobs/>

# CronJob

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.21 [stable]

A *CronJob* creates Jobs on a repeating schedule.

One CronJob object is like one line of a *crontab* (cron table) file. It runs a job periodically on a given schedule, written in Cron format.

---

## QUESTION 4

What are cluster-wide objects

- A. Service and Pods
- B. Volumes and Nodes
- C. ConfigMaps and Secrets

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: [https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/\\_print/](https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/_print/)



## 4 - Namespaces

In Kubernetes, *namespaces* provides a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces. Namespace-based scoping is applicable only for namespaced objects (*e.g. Deployments, Services, etc*) and not for cluster-wide objects (*e.g. StorageClass, Nodes, PersistentVolumes, etc*).

---

### QUESTION 5

What is the primary interface for Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Kubernetes Api
- B. Kubelet
- C. YAML
- D. Control Plane
- E. JSON

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#kube-apiserver>

## kube-apiserver

The API server is a component of the Kubernetes control plane that exposes the Kubernetes API. The API server is the front end for the Kubernetes control plane.

The main implementation of a Kubernetes API server is [kube-apiserver](#). kube-apiserver is designed to scale horizontally—that is, it scales by deploying more instances. You can run several instances of kube-apiserver and balance traffic between those instances.