

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

What feature is used for selecting the container runtime configuration?

- A. RuntimeClass
- B. RuntimeContainer
- C. Runtime
- D. RuntimeConfig

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/containers/runtime-class/>

Runtime Class

FEATURE STATE: `Kubernetes v1.20 [stable]`

This page describes the RuntimeClass resource and runtime selection mechanism.

RuntimeClass is a feature for selecting the container runtime configuration. The container runtime configuration is used to run a Pod's containers.

Motivation

You can set a different RuntimeClass between different Pods to provide a balance of performance versus security. For example, if part of your workload deserves a high level of information security assurance, you might choose to schedule those Pods so that they run in a container runtime that uses hardware virtualization. You'd then benefit from the extra isolation of the alternative runtime, at the expense of some additional overhead.

You can also use RuntimeClass to run different Pods with the same container runtime but with different settings.

QUESTION 3

Which command-line tool is used to interact with the Kubernetes cluster?

- A. kube-api
- B. kubectl
- C. kube-scheduler

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/>

Command line tool (kubectl)

Kubernetes provides a command line tool for communicating with a Kubernetes cluster's control plane, using the Kubernetes API.

This tool is named `kubectl`.

For configuration, `kubectl` looks for a file named `config` in the `$HOME/.kube` directory. You can specify other `kubeconfig` files by setting the `KUBECONFIG` environment variable or by setting the `--kubeconfig` flag.

This overview covers `kubectl` syntax, describes the command operations, and provides common examples. For details about each command, including all the supported flags and subcommands, see the [kubectl](#) reference documentation.

For installation instructions, see [Installing kubectl](#); for a quick guide, see the [cheat sheet](#). If you're used to using the `docker` command-line tool, [kubectl for Docker Users](#) explains some equivalent commands for Kubernetes.

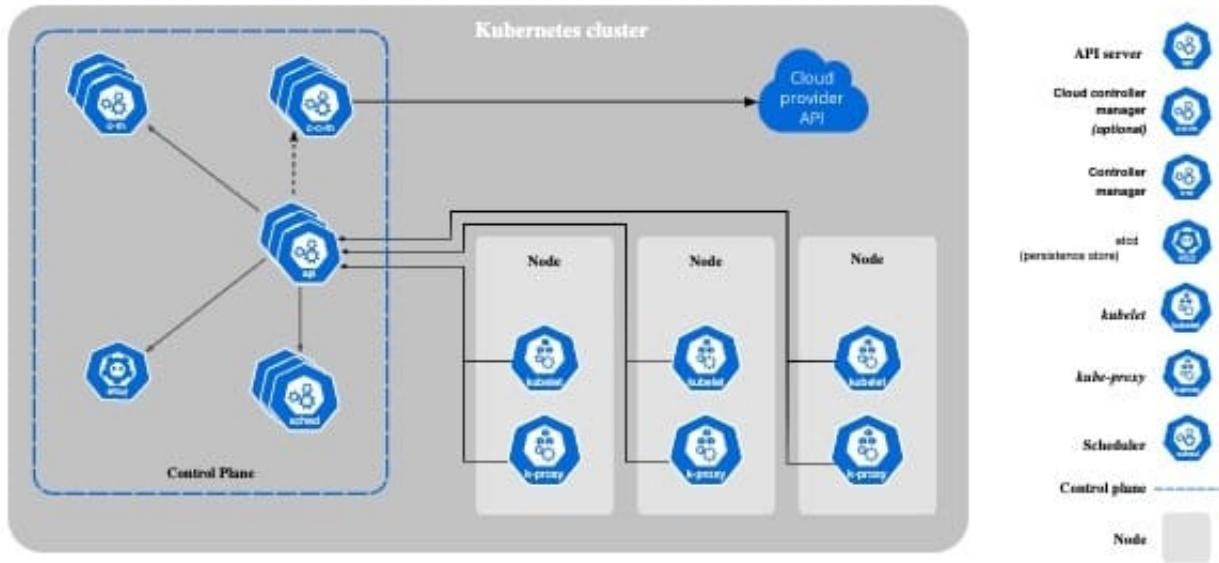
QUESTION 4

Which of the following is not the part of Kubernetes Control Plane?

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

Correct Answer: D

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



QUESTION 5

What is a benefits of Kubernetes federation?

- A. Avoids scalability limits on pods and nodes
- B. Creates highly available clusters in different regions
- C. Low latency

Correct Answer: ABC

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