DUMPSARENA

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

Linux Foundation KCNA

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

Total Premium Questions: 126

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

QUESTION NO: 1

What kind of limitation cgroups allows?

A. Prioritization

B. Resource limiting

C. Accounting

D. None of the options

E. Control

F. Server cpu and memory

ANSWER: A B C E

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following components is part of the Kubernetes control panel

A. kubectl

B. kube-proxy

C. Service Mesh

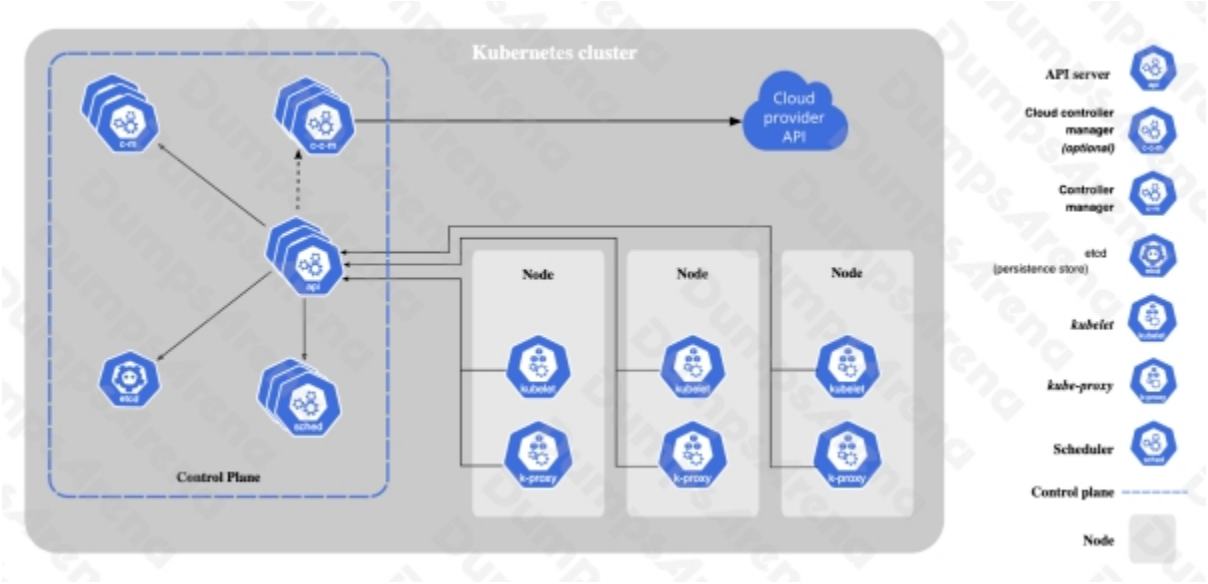
D. kubelet

E. Cloud control manager

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/



QUESTION NO: 3

What are container runtimes with Kubernetes?

A. CRI-O

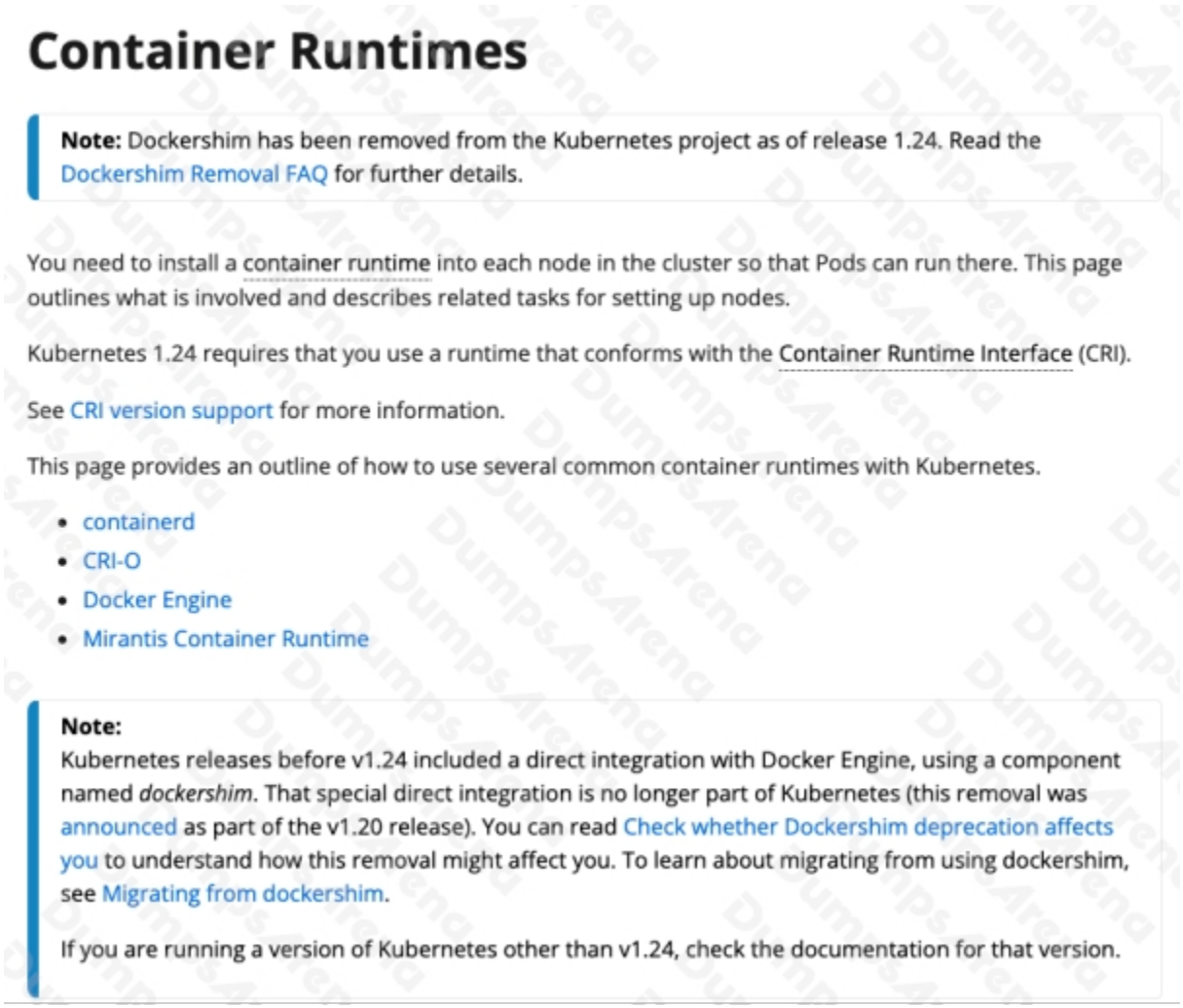
B. lxd

C. containerd

D. Dockershim

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:



Container Runtimes

Note: Dockershim has been removed from the Kubernetes project as of release 1.24. Read the Dockershim Removal FAQ for further details.

You need to install a container runtime into each node in the cluster so that Pods can run there. This page outlines what is involved and describes related tasks for setting up nodes.

Kubernetes 1.24 requires that you use a runtime that conforms with the Container Runtime Interface (CRI).

See CRI version support for more information.

This page provides an outline of how to use several common container runtimes with Kubernetes.

- containerd
- CRI-O
- Docker Engine
- Mirantis Container Runtime

Note:
Kubernetes releases before v1.24 included a direct integration with Docker Engine, using a component named *dockershim*. That special direct integration is no longer part of Kubernetes (this removal was announced as part of the v1.20 release). You can read Check whether Dockershim deprecation affects you to understand how this removal might affect you. To learn about migrating from using dockershim, see Migrating from dockershim.

If you are running a version of Kubernetes other than v1.24, check the documentation for that version.

QUESTION NO: 4

Various Container Orchestrator Systems (COS)?

A. Apache Mesos

B. None of the options

C. Docker Swarm

D. Kubernetes

ANSWER: A C D

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following provides cloud-native storage orchestration?

A. Cloud Provider Specific storage (EBS, EFS, Cloud Storage)

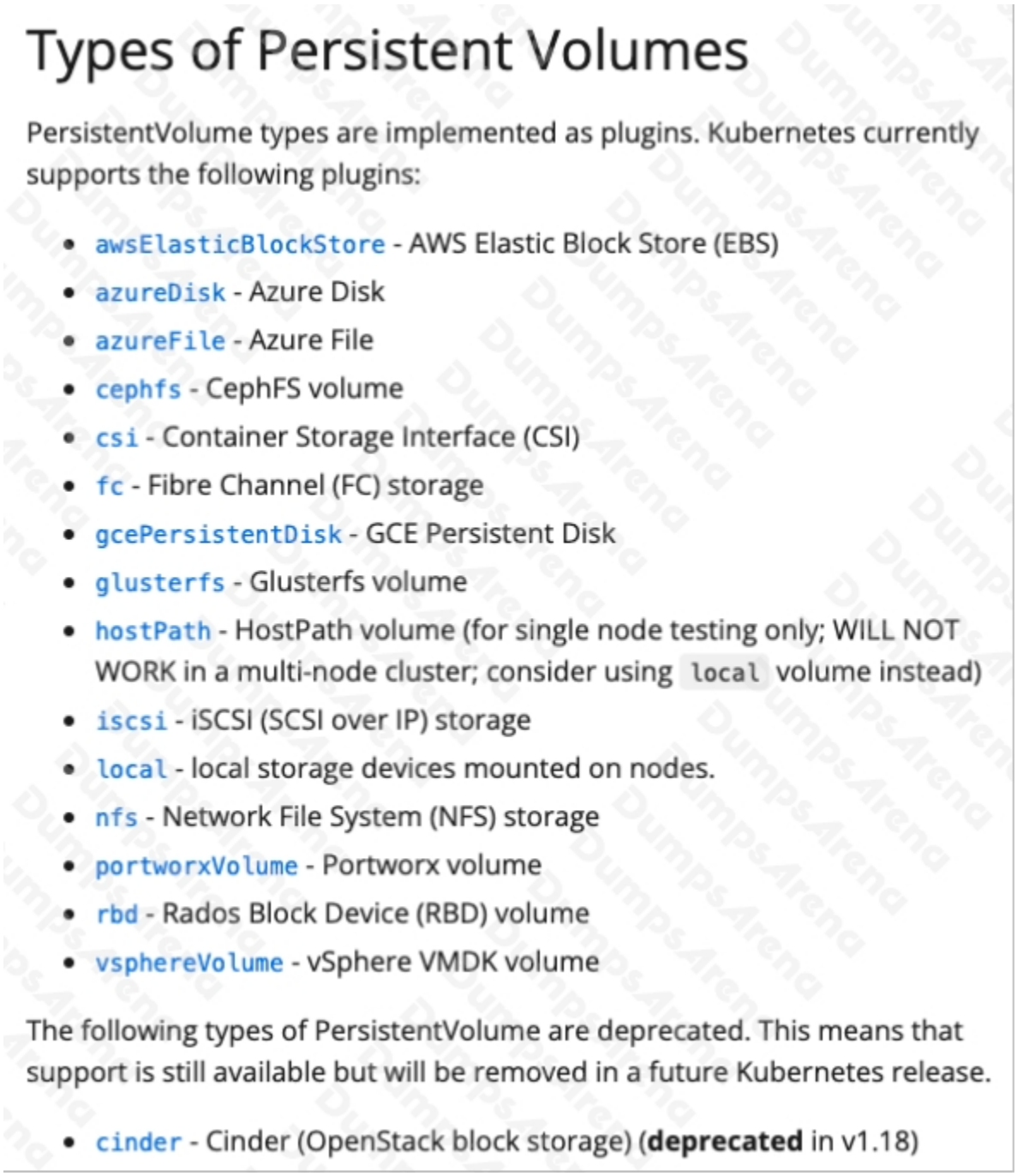
B. Cloud Storage

C. Storage IO

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/#types-of-persistent-volumes



Types of Persistent Volumes

PersistentVolume types are implemented as plugins. Kubernetes currently supports the following plugins:

- `awsElasticBlockStore` - AWS Elastic Block Store (EBS)
- `azureDisk` - Azure Disk
- `azureFile` - Azure File
- `cephfs` - CephFS volume
- `csi` - Container Storage Interface (CSI)
- `fc` - Fibre Channel (FC) storage
- `gcePersistentDisk` - GCE Persistent Disk
- `glusterfs` - Glusterfs volume
- `hostPath` - HostPath volume (for single node testing only; WILL NOT WORK in a multi-node cluster; consider using `local` volume instead)
- `iscsi` - iSCSI (SCSI over IP) storage
- `local` - local storage devices mounted on nodes.
- `nfs` - Network File System (NFS) storage
- `portworxVolume` - Portworx volume
- `rbd` - Rados Block Device (RBD) volume
- `vsphereVolume` - vSphere VMDK volume

The following types of PersistentVolume are deprecated. This means that support is still available but will be removed in a future Kubernetes release.

- `cinder` - Cinder (OpenStack block storage) (**deprecated** in v1.18)

QUESTION NO: 6

Have a pod 'hello' and a container in that pod 'green'. Which of the following commands would get the logs for that container?

A. alias k='kubectl'
k logs -p hello -c green

B. alias k='kubectl'
k logs hello -c green

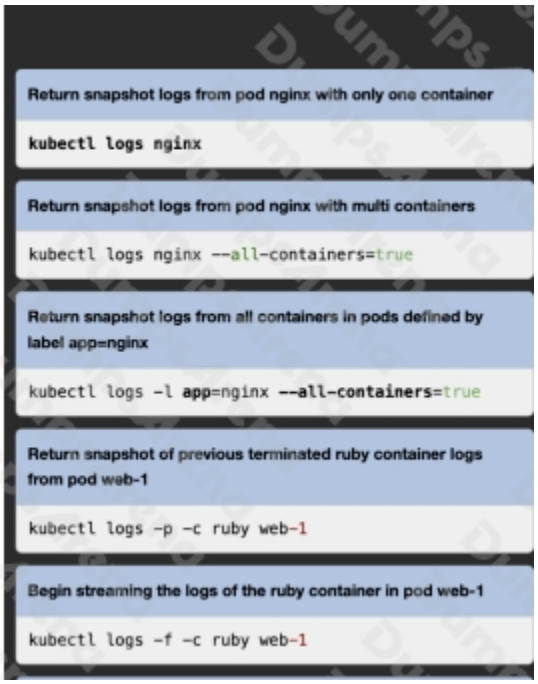
C. alias k='kubectl'
k get logs -p hello -c green

D. alias k='kubectl'
k logs -p hello green

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#logs



QUESTION NO: 7

What does the 'kops' acronym means?

A. Kubernetes Open Platform Specification

B. Kubernetes Operations

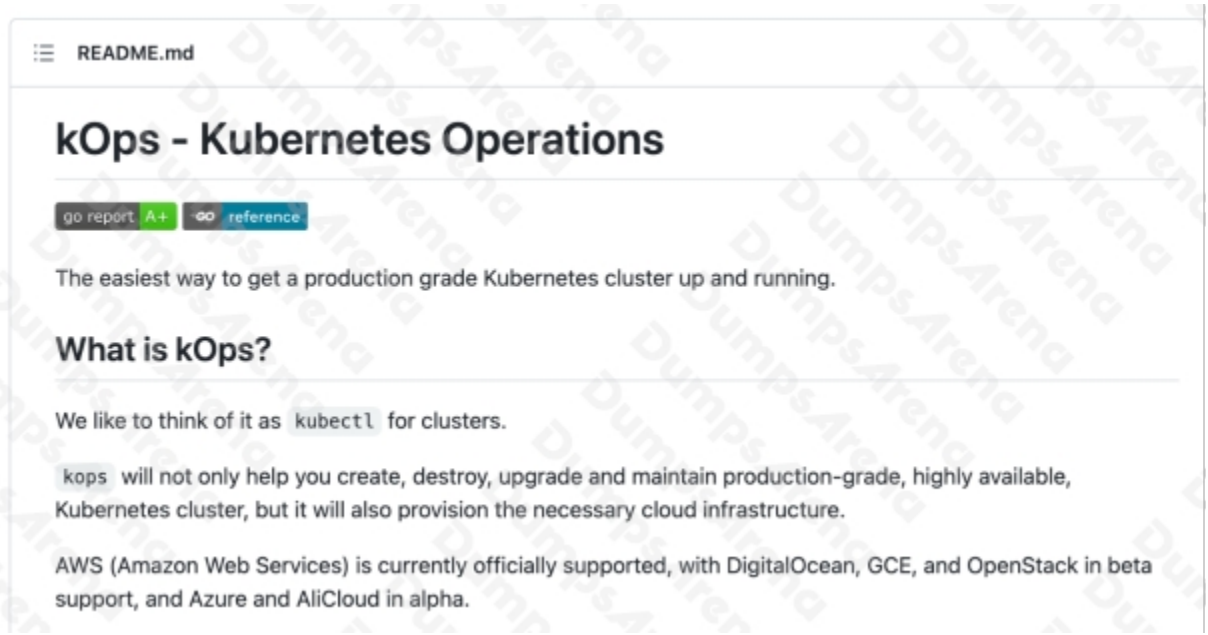
C. Kubernetes Operators

D. Kubernetes Operation Policy Specification

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

https://github.com/kubernetes/kops



QUESTION NO: 8

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

ANSWER: A B C

QUESTION NO: 9

What is the default service type in Kubernetes?

A. CusterIP

B. NodePort

C. serviceType

D. loadBalancer

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#publishing-services-service-types