

KCNA^{Q&As}

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

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QUESTION 1

Observability and monitoring are not the same?

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

'kubectl delete -n my-ns po,svc --all' will delete pods and services including uninitialized ones in the namespace 'my-ns'

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Correct Answer: B

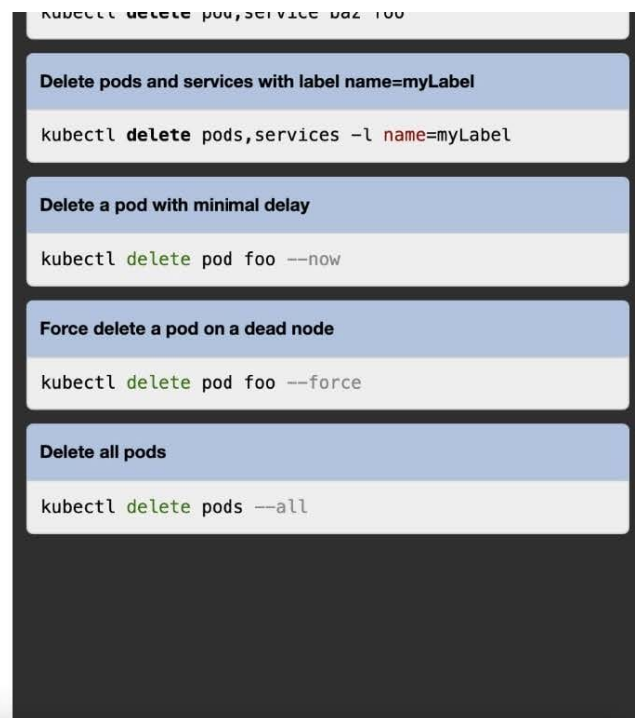
Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#delete>

IMPORTANT: Force deleting pods does not wait for confirmation that the pod's processes have been terminated, which can leave those processes running until the node detects the deletion and completes graceful deletion. If your processes use shared storage or talk to a remote API and depend on the name of the pod to identify themselves, force deleting those pods may result in multiple processes running on different machines using the same identification which may lead to data corruption or inconsistency. Only force delete pods when you are sure the pod is terminated, or if your application can tolerate multiple copies of the same pod running at once. Also, if you force delete pods, the scheduler may place new pods on those nodes before the node has released those resources and causing those pods to be evicted immediately.

Note that the delete command does NOT do resource version checks, so if someone submits an update to a resource right when you submit a delete, their update will be lost along with the rest of the resource.

Usage

```
$ kubectl delete [--f FILENAME] | [--k DIRECTORY] | TYPE [(NAME | -l label | --all)]
```



QUESTION 3

What Kubernetes resource would allow you to run one Pod on some of your Nodes?

- A. DaemonSet
- B. ClusterSet
- C. Deployment
- D. ReplicaSet

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/daemonset/>

DaemonSet

A *DaemonSet* ensures that all (or some) Nodes run a copy of a Pod. As nodes are added to the cluster, Pods are added to them. As nodes are removed from the cluster, those Pods are garbage collected. Deleting a DaemonSet will clean up the Pods it created.

Some typical uses of a DaemonSet are:

- running a cluster storage daemon on every node
- running a logs collection daemon on every node
- running a node monitoring daemon on every node

In a simple case, one DaemonSet, covering all nodes, would be used for each type of daemon. A more complex setup might use multiple DaemonSets for a single type of daemon, but with different flags and/or different memory and cpu requests for different hardware types.

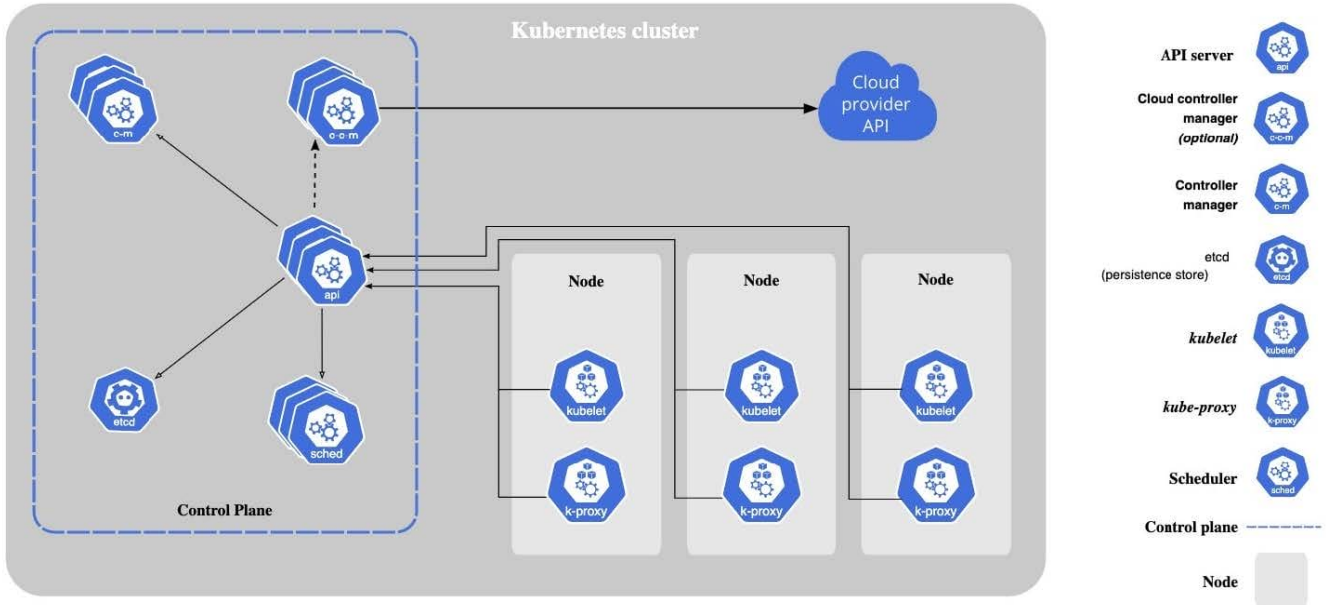
QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: E

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



QUESTION 5

Which style of operations are preferred for K8S and cloud native applications?

- A. JSON
- B. Declarative
- C. Imperative

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/manage-kubernetes-objects/declarative-config/#trade-offs>

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