

KCNA^{Q&As}

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.leads4pass.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

Which of the following best describes a cloud-native app?

- A. An application where all logic is coded into a single large binary.
- B. An application that publishes an HTTPS web front-end.
- C. An application that takes advantages of cloud computing frameworks and their loosely coupled cloud services.
- D. An application that leverages services that are native to public cloud platforms such as Azure, GCP, and/or AWS.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Cloud-native apps leverage cloud computing frameworks and tend to be microservices based, where individual components of the app are coded as individual.

QUESTION 2

What is the functionality of the daemon set?

- A. To run a copy of the pod in all the nodes of the cluster
- B. To initialize the pod before starting the main pod
- C. To run a copy of the pod in a single node of the cluster

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
-

QUESTION 3

Open Container Initiative set container standards for

- A. Code, Build, Distribute, Deploy containers
- B. Run, build, and image
- C. Code, Build, Distribute containers
- D. Run, Build, Distribute containers

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which of the following are not the metrics for Site Reliability Engineering?

- A. Service Level Objectives \\'SLO\\'
- B. Service Level Agreements \\'SLA\\'
- C. Service Level Indicators \\'SLI\\'
- D. Service Level Definition \\'SLD\\'

Correct Answer: D

SLI defined quantitative measure of some aspect of the level of service that is provided. SLOs are key to making data-driven decisions about reliability, they\\re at the core of SRE practic-es.

SLAs an explicit or implicit contract with your users that includes consequences of meeting (or missing) the SLOs they contain.

QUESTION 5

What is OPA?

- A. Open Permission Agent
- B. Online Policy Audit
- C. Open Policy Agent
- D. Offline Policy Accessor

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: <https://www.cncf.io/projects/open-policy-agent-opa/>

PROJECTS

Open Policy Agent (OPA)



Open Policy Agent

An open source, general-purpose policy engine.

Open Policy Agent (OPA) was accepted to CNCF on **March 29, 2018** and is at the **Graduated** project maturity level.

[KCNA PDF Dumps](#)

[KCNA Practice Test](#)

[KCNA Exam Questions](#)