

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

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate (KCNA)

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**QUESTION 1**

What is the name for a service that has no clusterIp address?

- A. Headless
- B. NodePort
- C. ClusterIP
- D. LoadBalancer

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/service/#headless-services>

## Headless Services

Sometimes you don't need load-balancing and a single Service IP. In this case, you can create what are termed "headless" Services, by explicitly specifying "None" for the cluster IP ( `.spec.clusterIP` ).

You can use a headless Service to interface with other service discovery mechanisms, without being tied to Kubernetes' implementation.

For headless Services , a cluster IP is not allocated, kube-proxy does not handle these Services, and there is no load balancing or proxying done by the platform for them. How DNS is automatically configured depends on whether the Service has selectors defined:

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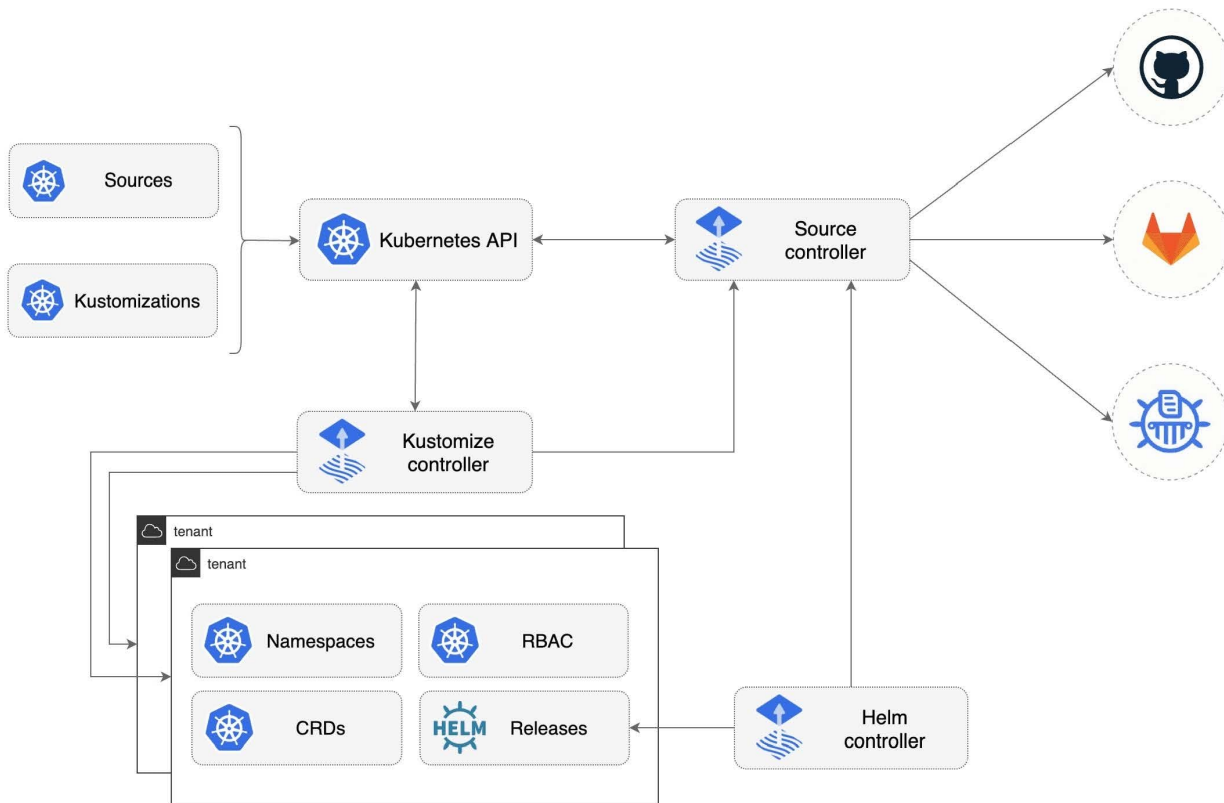
**QUESTION 2**

What do GitOps tools do in kubernetes?

- A. They allow us to make changes to a kubernetes cluster using a Git repository
- B. They manage the source code of kubernetes itself
- C. They allow us to store software code in Git
- D. They allows us to store container images in repositories

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://fluxcd.io/docs/components/>



**QUESTION 3**

How to get the logs of the previously terminated nginx container from the web pod?

- A. `kubectl logs -p -c nginx web`
- B. `kubectl logs nginx`
- C. `kubectl logs -p -c web nginx`
- D. `kubectl logs -f -c nginx web`

Correct Answer: A

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

**QUESTION 4**

You might need to run a stateless application in kubernetes, and you want to be able to scale easily and perform rolling updates. What kubernetes resource type can you use to do this

- A. Daemon set
- B. Replica set
- C. Deployment
- D. pod
- E. service
- F. Stateful set

Correct Answer: C

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

# Deployments

A *Deployment* provides declarative updates for Pods and ReplicaSets.

You describe a *desired state* in a Deployment, and the Deployment Controller changes the actual state to the desired state at a controlled rate. You can define Deployments to create new ReplicaSets, or to remove existing Deployments and adopt all their resources with new Deployments.

**Note:** Do not manage ReplicaSets owned by a Deployment. Consider opening an issue in the main Kubernetes repository if your use case is not covered below.

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## QUESTION 5

Which prometheus metric type represents a single number value that can increase and decrease over time?

- A. Gauge
- B. Histogram
- C. Summary
- D. Counter

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: [https://prometheus.io/docs/concepts/metric\\_types/#gauge](https://prometheus.io/docs/concepts/metric_types/#gauge)

### Gauge

A *gauge* is a metric that represents a single numerical value that can arbitrarily go up and down.

Gauges are typically used for measured values like temperatures or current memory usage, but also "counts" that can go up and down, like the number of concurrent requests.