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**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following command is used to get detailed information about the pod?

- A. kubectl info
- B. kubectl get
- C. kubectl describe
- D. kubectl explain

Correct Answer: C

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

The screenshot displays three examples of the 'kubectl describe' command from the Kubernetes documentation. Each example is presented in a blue header box followed by a light gray code box containing the command.

- Describe a pod**
`kubectl describe pods/nginx`
- Describe a pod identified by type and name in "pod.json"**
`kubectl describe -f pod.json`
- Describe all pods**
`kubectl describe pods`

QUESTION 2

Which kubernetes resource type allows defining which pods are isolated when it comes to network-ing?

- A. Network policy
- B. Domain Name System '\\DNS\\'
- C. Role Binding
- D. Service

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/#the-two-sorts-ofpod-isolation>



The Two Sorts of Pod Isolation

There are two sorts of isolation for a pod: isolation for egress, and isolation for ingress. They concern what connections may be established. "Isolation" here is not absolute, rather it means "some restrictions apply". The alternative, "non-isolated for \$direction", means that no restrictions apply in the stated direction. The two sorts of isolation (or not) are declared independently, and are both relevant for a connection from one pod to another.

By default, a pod is non-isolated for egress; all outbound connections are allowed. A pod is isolated for egress if there is any NetworkPolicy that both selects the pod and has "Egress" in its `policyTypes` ; we say that such a policy applies to the pod for egress. When a pod is isolated for egress, the only allowed connections from the pod are those allowed by the `egress` list of some NetworkPolicy that applies to the pod for egress. The effects of those `egress` lists combine additively.

By default, a pod is non-isolated for ingress; all inbound connections are allowed. A pod is isolated for ingress if there is any NetworkPolicy that both selects the pod and has "Ingress" in its `policyTypes` ; we say that such a policy applies to the pod for ingress. When a pod is isolated for ingress, the only allowed connections into the pod are those from the pod's node and those allowed by the `ingress` list of some NetworkPolicy that applies to the pod for ingress. The effects of those `ingress` lists combine additively.



QUESTION 3

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/>



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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.

QUESTION 4

To specify a Kubernetes object which language is used?

- A. JSON
- B. Go
- C. YAML
- D. Node
- E. Python

Correct Answer: C



Explanation: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/kubernetes-objects/>

Understanding Kubernetes Objects

This page explains how Kubernetes objects are represented in the Kubernetes API, and how you can express them in `.yaml` format.

QUESTION 5

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.



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