



# ExamsNest

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**Vendor: Linux Foundation**

**Code: KCNA**

**Exam: Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate**

<https://www.examsnest.com/exam/kcna/>

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**DEMO VERSION**

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS  
**DEMO VERSION**  
(LIMITED CONTENT)

# Version: 4.0

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**Question: 1**

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Which is not a service type in Kubernetes?

- A. ClusterIP
- B. NodePort
- C. Ingress
- D. LoadBalancer
- E. ExternalName

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/kubernetes-basics/expose/expose-intro/>

without a Service. Services allow your applications to receive traffic. Services can be exposed in different ways by specifying a `type` in the `ServiceSpec`:

- *ClusterIP* (default) - Exposes the Service on an internal IP in the cluster. This type makes the Service only reachable from within the cluster.
- *NodePort* - Exposes the Service on the same port of each selected Node in the cluster using NAT. Makes a Service accessible from outside the cluster using `<NodeIP>:<NodePort>` . Superset of ClusterIP.
- *LoadBalancer* - Creates an external load balancer in the current cloud (if supported) and assigns a fixed, external IP to the Service. Superset of NodePort.
- *ExternalName* - Maps the Service to the contents of the `externalName` field (e.g. `foo.bar.example.com` ), by returning a `CNAME` record with its value. No proxying of any kind is set up. This type requires v1.7 or higher of `kube-dns` , or CoreDNS version 0.0.8 or higher.

More information about the different types of Services can be found in the [Using Source IP](#) tutorial. Also see [Connecting Applications with Services](#).

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## Question: 2

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What standard does kubelet use to communicate with the container runtime?

- A. Service Mesh Interface (SMI)
- B. CRI-O
- C. ContainerD

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D. Container Runtime Interface (CRI)

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**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

kubelet can communicate with any runtime that supports the CRI standard.

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**Question: 3**

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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

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**Answer: A, B, C, E**

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Explanation:

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**Question: 4**

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What is the most common way to scale the application in the cloud environment?

- A. Parallel Scaling
- B. Horizontal Scaling
- C. Vertical Scaling

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/run-application/horizontal-pod-autoscale/>

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**Question: 5**

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Which of the following is an advantage a cloud-native microservices application has over monolithic applications?

- A. Cloud-native microservices applications tend to be faster and more responsive than monolithic applications.
- B. Cloud-native microservice applications tend to be easier to troubleshoot.
- C. Cloud-native microservice applications tend to be easier to scale and perform updates on.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

Cloud-native applications tend to be microservice base, they have individual services that can be independently scaled, updated and rolled back. This makes scaling and update operations simpler and less risky.



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