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The CKA exam is highly rigorous and requires extensive preparation. Candidates must have a deep understanding of Kubernetes architecture, networking, storage, security, and troubleshooting. CKA Exam also tests the candidate's ability to work with different Kubernetes tools such as kubectl, kubeadm, etcd, and kubelet.

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Quiz 2026 Linux Foundation CKA – Valid Test Cram Review

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

Exam Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

You have a StatefulSet named 'mysql-cluster' running a MySQL database with 3 replicas. You want to add a new replica to the cluster without disrupting the existing database operations. How do you achieve this while ensuring data consistency and minimal downtime?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Scale up the StatefulSet:

- Increase the 'replicas' value in the StatefulSet definition from 3 to 4. Apply the change using 'kubectl apply -f mysql-cluster.yaml'

2. Wait for the new pod to be created: - Monitor the pod creation process using 'kubectl get pods -l app=mysql-cluster'. Wait for the new pod to be created and enter a ready state. 3. Join the new pod to the cluster: - In the new pod's shell, execute the following command to join the existing MySQL cluster: `Bash mysql -h -u -p -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER PASSWORD=", MASTER DELAY=0"` - Replace with the IP address of one of the existing MySQL replicas. - Replace , and '3306' with the appropriate values for your MySQL setup. 4. Verify the new replica is synchronized: - Use "SHOW SLAVE STATUS" command on the new replica to verify that it's successfully replicating data from the existing cluster. Ensure that the 'Slave IO Running' and 'Slave SQL Running' statuses are both set to 'Yes'. 5. Promote the new replica: - Promote the new replica to a full member of the cluster by updating the StatefulSet definition to include the new pod's hostname. This will typically involve adding a new entry to the 'volumeClaimTemplates' section of the StatefulSet. 6. Test the cluster's health: - Run a series of read and write operations on the database to verify that the new replica is fully integrated and responding correctly. 7. Remove the old pod: - You can now delete the old pod that had the lowest pod index. This will trigger the automatic cleanup of the old volume, ensuring that only the healthy and synchronized replicas remain. By following these steps, you can add a new replica to your MySQL cluster while ensuring minimal downtime and preserving data consistency.]

NEW QUESTION # 15

You need to set up a load balancer for your Nginx service with the following requirements:

- Session affinity: Preserve client sessions across multiple pods, even if the pod is restarted or rescheduled.
 - Health checks: Regularly check the health of Nginx pods and automatically remove unhealthy pods from the load balancer pool.
 - Custom header: Add a custom header with the name "X-App-Version" and value "v1.0" to all requests to your Nginx service.
- How would you configure your Kubernetes resources to meet these requirements?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Service:

- Create a Service of type "LoadBalancer" for your Nginx service.

- Include the sessionAffinity' field with a value of 'ClientIP' to enable client IP-based session affinity.

- Example:

2. Configure the Deployment: - In your Nginx Deployment, define a liveness probe and readiness probe to check the health of your Nginx containers. - Example:

3. Implement the Custom Header: - Configure an Ingress resource with the `nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/add-request-header` annotation. - Example:

4. Apply the Configurations: - Apply the updated Service, Deployment, and Ingress resources using 'kubectl apply -f service.yaml -f deployment.yaml -f ingress.yaml'. 5. Verify the Load Balancer: - Access the Nginx service using the external IP address provided by the LoadBalancer. - Verify session affinity by making multiple requests and observing that they are consistently routed to the same pod. - Check the "X-App-Version" header in the responses to confirm that it is set to "v1.0".

NEW QUESTION # 16

A bootstrap USB flash drive has been prepared using a Linux workstation to load the initial configuration of a Palo Alto Networks firewall. The USB flash drive was formatted using file system ntfs and the initial configuration is stored in a file named init-cfg.txt. The contents of Init-cfg.txt in the USB flash drive are as follows:

```
type=static
ip-address=10.5.107.19
default-gateway=10.5.107.1
netmask=255.255.255.0
Ipv6-address=2001:400:100::1/64
ipv6-default-gateway=2001:400:100::2
hostname=Ca-FW-DC1
panorama-server=10.5.107.20
panorama-server-2=10.5.107.21
tplname=FINANCE TG4
dname=finance_dg
dns-primary=10.5.6.6
op-command-modes multi-vsyst.jumbo-frame
dhcp-send-hostname=no
dhcp-send-client-id=no
dhcp-accept-server-hostname=no
dhcp-accept-server-domain=no
```

The USB flash drive has been inserted in the firewalls' USB port, and the firewall has been powered on. Upon boot, the firewall fails to begin the bootstrapping process. The failure is caused because:

- A. The USB must be formatted using the ext4 file system
- B. There must be commas between the parameter names and their values instead of the equal symbols
- C. The USB drive has been formatted with an unsupported file system
- D. nit-cfg bit is an incorrect filename the correct filename should be init-ofg.xml
- E. The bootstrap.xml file is a required file, but it is missing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 17

You must connect to the correct host.

Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

```
[candidate@base] $ ssh Cka000051
```

Context

You manage a WordPress application. Some Pods are not starting because resource requests are too high.

Your task is to prepare a Linux system for Kubernetes . Docker is already installed, but you need to configure it for kubeadm .

Task

Complete these tasks to prepare the system for Kubernetes :

Set up cri-dockerd :

. Install the Debian package

```
~/cri-dockerd_0.3.9.3-0.ubuntu-jammy_am
```

```
d64.deb
```

Debian packages are installed using

dpkg .

. Enable and start the cri-docker service

Configure these system parameters:

. Set net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables to 1

Answer:

Explanation:

Task Summary

You are given a host to prepare for Kubernetes:

- * Use dpkg to install cri-dockerd
- * Enable and start the cri-docker service
- * Set net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables to 1 via systemctl

Step-by-Step Instructions

1## SSH into the correct node

```

bash
CopyEdit
ssh cka000051
### Required - failure to connect to the correct host = zero score.
2### Install cri-dockerd
You are told the .deb file is already located at:
bash
CopyEdit
~/cri-dockerd_0.3.9.3-0.ubuntu-jammy_amd64.deb
Install it with dpkg:
bash
CopyEdit
sudo dpkg -i ~/cri-dockerd_0.3.9.3-0.ubuntu-jammy_amd64.deb
# If any dependencies are missing (e.g., golang or containerd), you might need:
bash
CopyEdit
sudo apt-get install -f -y
But usually, the exam system provides a pre-validated .deb environment.
3### Enable and start cri-docker service
Start and enable both services:
bash
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sudo systemctl enable cri-docker.service
sudo systemctl enable --now cri-docker.socket
sudo systemctl start cri-docker.service
Check status (optional but smart):
bash
CopyEdit
sudo systemctl status cri-docker.service
You should see it active (running).
4### Configure the sysctl parameter
Set net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1 immediately and persistently.
Step A: Apply immediately:
sudo sysctl net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1
Step B: Persist it in /etc/sysctl.d:
Create or modify a file:
echo "net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1" | sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
Reload sysctl:
sudo sysctl --system
Verify:
sysctl net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables
Should return:
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
# Now the system is ready for kubeadm with Docker (via cri-dockerd)!
ssh cka000051
sudo dpkg -i ~/cri-dockerd_0.3.9.3-0.ubuntu-jammy_amd64.deb
sudo systemctl enable cri-docker.service
sudo systemctl enable --now cri-docker.socket
sudo systemctl start cri-docker.service
sudo sysctl net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1
echo "net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1" | sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
sudo sysctl --system

```

NEW QUESTION # 18

Create a file called "config.txt" with two values key1=value1 and key2=value2. Then create a configmap named "keyvalcfigmap" and read data from the file "config.txt" and verify that configmap is created correctly

- A. cat >> config.txt << EOF
key1=value1
key2=value2

```
kubectl create cm keyvalcfgmap --from-file=config.txt
//Verify
kubectl get cm keyvalcfgmap -o yaml
```

- Answer: B**

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