

# Real Exam Questions & Answers - Linux Foundation CKA Dump is Ready

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What is the Patient Bill of Rights? - ANSWER-Set the foundation for the understanding, respect, and assistance that patients need to make their own healthcare choices. It emphasizes patient confidentiality, dignity, and education. Patients also have their responsibilities that will assist them in reaching their healthcare goals.

The Patient Bill of Rights was replaced by the \_\_\_\_\_ - ANSWER-Patient Care Partnership.

The agency responsible for the Patient Care Partnership is the \_\_\_\_\_ (full name.) - ANSWER-American Hospital Association

What does the Patient Care Partnership include? - ANSWER-Delineates patient expectations, rights, and responsibilities.

A patient is obligated to provide \_\_\_\_\_ information to enable safe and effective care. - ANSWER-accurate

The AMA recommends full disclosure in their \_\_\_ of Medical Ethics in regards to errors made in patient care. - ANSWER-Code

Reporting unsafe working conditions is done through which agency? Acronym - ANSWER-OSHA

Retaliation against someone who reports unsafe working practices can result in the person filing a \_\_\_\_\_ complaint. It must be filed within \_\_\_ days of the appraisal. - ANSWER-whistleblower  
30

To protect the office the physician should have \_\_\_\_\_ insurance on himself and his \_\_\_\_\_. - ANSWER-malpractice employees

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The CKA exam is a rigorous, performance-based assessment that tests an individual's ability to perform various tasks related to Kubernetes administration. CKA exam consists of practical scenarios that require candidates to demonstrate their skills in managing Kubernetes clusters, deploying applications, and troubleshooting issues. CKA exam is conducted online and consists of 24 tasks that must be completed within three hours. The tasks are designed to simulate real-world scenarios that Kubernetes administrators commonly encounter, and candidates must demonstrate their proficiency in using command-line tools and Kubernetes APIs. Upon passing the exam, candidates receive the CKA Certification, which is recognized as a valuable credential in the tech industry.

## For more info read reference:

CNCF Website

## CKA Test Questions, CKA Valid Test Duration

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## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

You have a Deployment named 'worker-deployment' with 10 replicas of a worker container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of 3 pods to be unavailable at any given time during the update process. You also want to ensure that the update process is completed within a specified timeout of 10 minutes. If the update fails to complete within the timeout, the deployment should revert to the previous version. Additionally, you want to implement a pause functionality to temporarily halt the rolling update process.

### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML:

- Update the 'replicas' to 10.
- Define 'maxUnavailable: 3' and 'maxSurge: 0' in the 'strategy.rollingUpdate' section to control the rolling update process.
- Configure a 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.
- Set 'Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.
- Add a 'spec.progressDeadlineSeconds: 600' to set a timeout of 10 minutes for the update process.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: worker-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: worker
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: worker
  spec:
    containers:
      name: worker
      image: my-org/worker:latest
      imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 3
      maxSurge: 0
    progressDeadlineSeconds: 600

```

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f worker-deployment.yaml'
3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments worker-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count.
4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'my.org/worker:latest' Docker Hub repository.
5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=worker' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process.
6. Pause the Rolling Update: - To pause the rolling update process, use the following command: bash kubectl rollout pause deployment worker-deployment
7. Resume the Rolling Update: - To resume the rolling update process, use the following command: bash kubectl rollout resume deployment worker-deployment
8. Observe Rollback if Timeout Exceeds: - If the update process takes longer than 10 minutes to complete, the deployment will be rolled back to the previous version. This can be observed using 'kubectl describe deployment worker-deployment' and checking the 'updatedReplicas' and 'availableReplicas' fields.

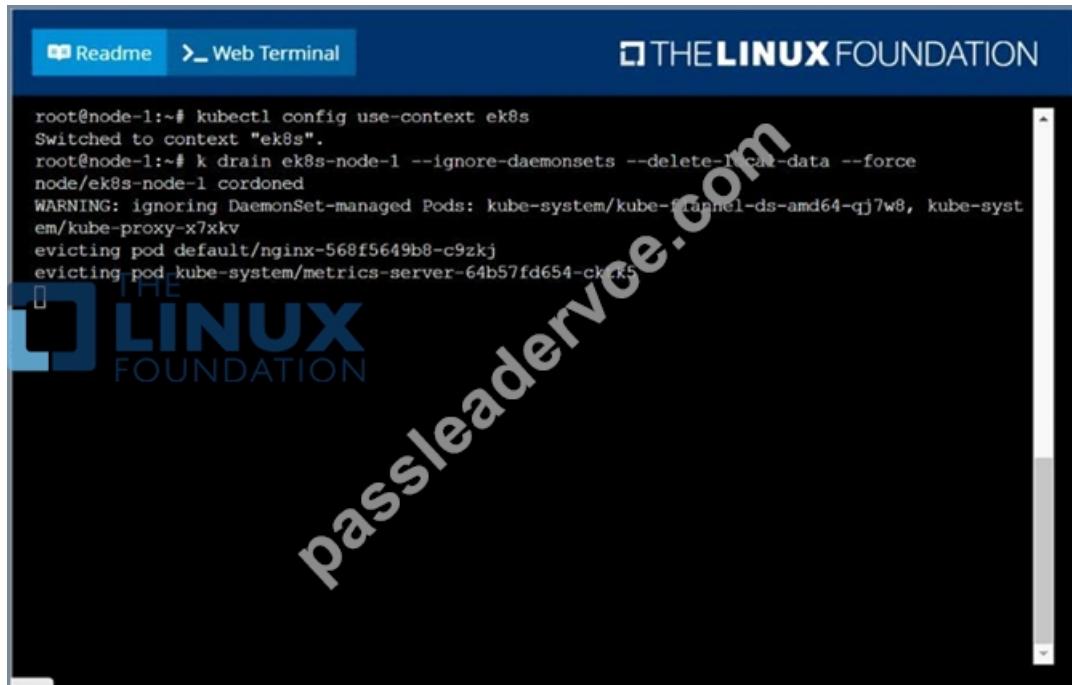
## NEW QUESTION # 56

Set the node named ek8s-node-1 as unavailable and reschedule all the pods running on it.

### Answer:

Explanation:

solution



The terminal window shows the following command being run:

```

root@node-1:~# kubectl config use-context ek8s
Switched to context "ek8s".
root@node-1:~# k drain ek8s-node-1 --ignore-daemonsets --delete-local-data --force
node/ek8s-node-1 cordoned
WARNING: ignoring DaemonSet-managed Pods: kube-system/kube-flannel-ds-amd64-qj7w8, kube-system/kube-proxy-x7xkv
evicting pod default/nginx-568f5649b8-c9zkj
evicting pod kube-system/metrics-server-64b57fd654-ckxkx

```

## NEW QUESTION # 57

You are running a stateful application on Kubernetes with a Deployment that manages five pods. Each pod has a persistent volume claim (PVC) that mounts a volume to store application data. You need to ensure that the pods are always deployed in the same order and that data is consistently accessed from the same PVC. How can you achieve this using Kubernetes features?

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Enable StatefulSet: Create a StatefulSet instead of a Deployment. StatefulSets are specifically designed to manage stateful applications.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: my-stateful-app
spec:
  serviceName: "my-stateful-app"
  replicas: 5
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-stateful-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-stateful-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-app
          image: "my-app-image:latest"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
      volumeMounts:
        - name: my-data
          mountPath: /data
  volumeClaimTemplates:
    - metadata:
        name: my-data
      spec:
        accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]
      resources:
        requests:
          storage: 1Gi
```

2. Use the 'podManagementPolicy' Field: Set the 'podManagementPolicy' field to 'OrderedReady' in the spec' section of your StatefulSet to ensure that pods are deployed in the same order and become ready before new pods are deployed. This policy guarantees that the previous pod is ready before the next one is started.

```
...
spec:
  podManagementPolicy: "OrderedReady"
...
```

3. Utilize Persistent Volumes: Ensure that your PVCs are bound to persistent volumes (PVs). PVs are the underlying storage resources that back your PVCs. They are usually provisioned using a storage class.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: my-pv-1
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 1Gi
  accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]
  hostPath:
    path: "/data/my-pv-1"
  persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: "Retain"
```

4. Set 'serviceName': The 'serviceName' field should be specified in the StatefulSet to create a service for accessing the application. This service allows you to access the application based on its name, regardless of which pod is currently serving the requests.

```
...
spec:
  serviceName: "my-stateful-app"
...
```

5. Verify Deployment: After applying the YAML, check the status of your StatefulSet using 'kubectl get statefulset my-stateful-app'. Ensure that the pods are deployed in the specified order and are running. You can also verify the PVCs using 'kubectl get pvc' to make sure they are bound to the correct PVs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

Set the node namedek8s-node-1asunavailable and reschedule all thepods running on it.

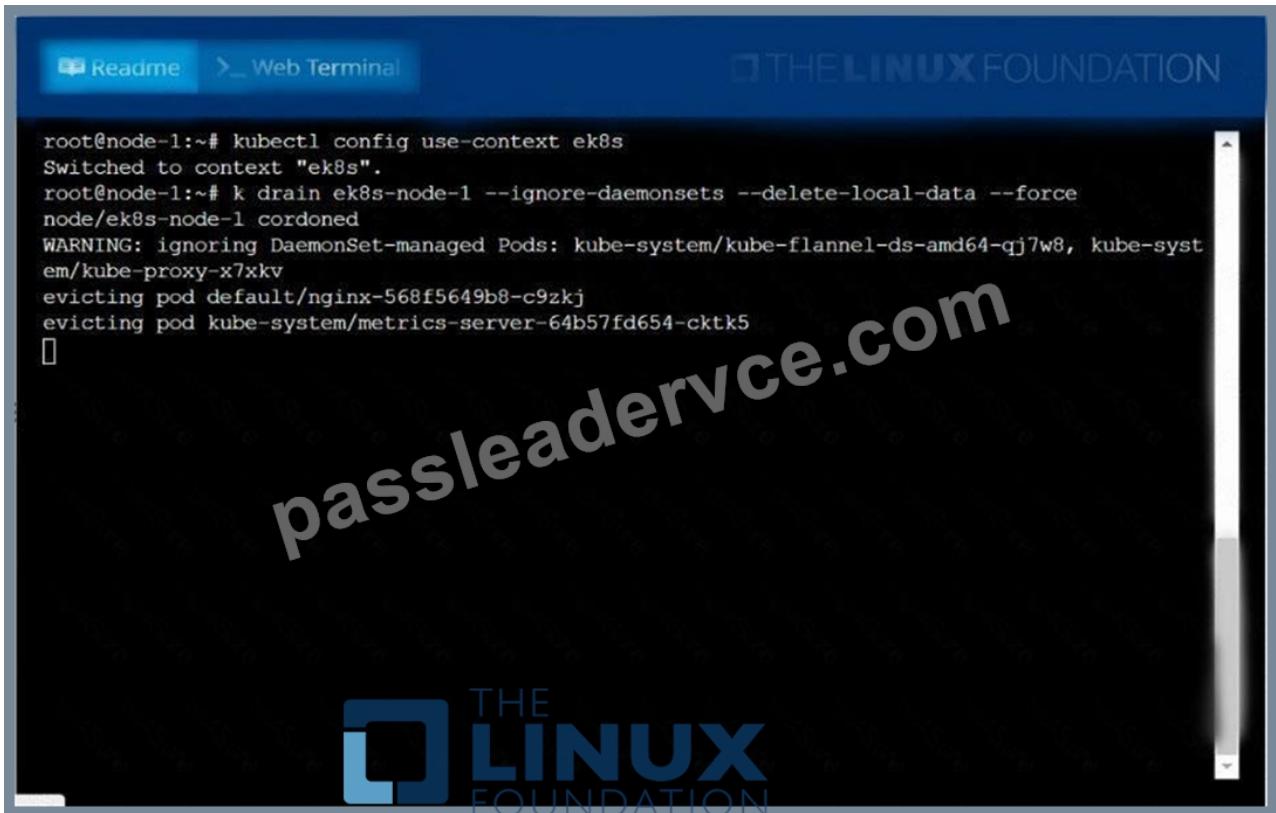
#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

solution



```
root@node-1:~# kubectl config use-context ek8s
Switched to context "ek8s".
root@node-1:~# k drain ek8s-node-1 --ignore-daemonsets --delete-local-data --force
node/ek8s-node-1 cordoned
WARNING: ignoring DaemonSet-managed Pods: kube-system/kube-flannel-ds-amd64-qj7w8, kube-syst
em/kube-proxy-x7xkv
evicting pod default/nginx-568f5649b8-c9zkj
evicting pod kube-system/metrics-server-64b57fd654-cktk5
[]
```

### NEW QUESTION # 59

Score: 4%



Task

Create a pod named kucc8 with a single app container for each of the following images running inside (there may be between 1 and 4 images specified): nginx + redis + memcached .

### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
kubectl run kucc8 --image=nginx --dry-run -o yaml > kucc8.yaml
# vi kucc8.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: kucc8
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx
```

```
- image: redis
  name: redis
- image: memcached
  name: memcached
- image: consul
  name: consul
#
kubectl create -f kucc8.yaml
#12.07
```

## NEW QUESTION # 60

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