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CKA DUMPS 2022

Certified Kubernetes Administrator



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Exam Breakdown

The CKA exam covers 5 main domains: Cluster Architecture (25%), Workloads & Scheduling (15%), Services & Networking (20%), Storage (10%), and Troubleshooting (30%)

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Prep Timeline

Recommended CKA exam prep timeline is 6-8 weeks of preparation

3

Key Strategies

Key CKA exam prep strategies include taking practice exams, reviewing Kubernetes concepts, and reading exam tips from professionals

4

Career Impact

Key CKA exam prep strategies include taking practice exams, reviewing Kubernetes concepts, and reading exam tips from professionals

5

Exam Logistics

The CKA exam fee is \$375 and the certification is valid for 3 years



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The CKA Program Certification Exam is a challenging and respected certification that validates the skills and knowledge of professionals who want to work with Kubernetes. Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam certification covers a wide range of topics related to Kubernetes and requires a deep understanding of the technology. It is a valuable certification for professionals who want to advance their careers and demonstrate their commitment to open-source technologies.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

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 # 72

Task

Create a new HorizontalPodAutoscaler (HPA) named apache-server in the autoscale namespace. This HPA must target the existing Deployment called apache-server in the autoscale namespace.

Set the HPA to aim for 50% CPU usage per Pod . Configure it to have at least 1 Pod and no more than 4 Pods

. Also, set the downscale stabilization window to 30 seconds.

Answer:

Explanation:

Task Summary

* Create an HPA named apache-server in the autoscale namespace.

* Target an existing deployment also named apache-server.

* CPU target: 50%

* Pod range: min 1, max 4

* Downscale stabilization window: 30 seconds

Step-by-Step Answer

Step 1: Connect to the correct host

This is critical, as shown in the warning image.

```
ssh cka000050
```

Skipping this may result in zero for this question!

Step 2: Verify the deployment exists

```
kubectrl get deployment apache-server -n autoscale
```

Make sure it's there before creating the HPA. If it's missing, the HPA won't bind correctly.

Step 3: Create the HPA

We will use the kubectrl autoscale command for a quick setup, then patch it to add the stabilization window (since kubectrl autoscale doesn't include it).

```
kubectrl autoscale deployment apache-server \
```

```
--namespace autoscale \
```

```
--cpu-percent=50 \
```

```
--min=1 \
```

```
--max=4
```

Step 4: Add the downscale stabilization window

You'll need to patch the HPA to include the stabilization window of 30s.

Create a patch file called hpa-patch.yaml:

```
spec:
```

```
behavior:
```

```
scaleDown:
```

```
stabilizationWindowSeconds: 30
```

Apply the patch:

```
bash
```

CopyEdit

```
kubectrl patch hpa apache-server \
```

```
-n autoscale \
```

```
--patch "$(cat hpa-patch.yaml)"
```

Step 5: Confirm your work

```
bash
```

CopyEdit

```
kubectrl describe hpa apache-server -n autoscale
```

Look for:

* Min/Max Pods: 1/4

* Target CPU utilization: 50%

* Stabilization window: should appear under Behavior > ScaleDown

```
ssh cka000050
```

```
kubectrl get deployment apache-server -n autoscale
```

```
kubectrl autoscale deployment apache-server \
```

```
--namespace autoscale \
```

```
--cpu-percent=50 \
```

```
--min=1 \
```

```
--max=4
```

Patch to add stabilization window

```
cat <<EOF > hpa-patch.yaml
spec:
behavior:
scaleDown:
stabilizationWindowSeconds: 30
EOF
kubectl patch hpa apache-server -n autoscale --patch "$(cat hpa-patch.yaml)"
```

NEW QUESTION # 73

Monitor the logs of pod foo and:
Extract log lines corresponding to error
unable-to-access-website
Write them to /opt/KULM00201/foo

Answer:

Explanation:
solution

NEW QUESTION # 74

You have a pod that uses a PersistentVolumeClaim for its storage. The pod is deleted, but the data on the volume is still present. Explain why the data is not deleted and how you can change this behavior.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :

When a pod is deleted, the data on the volume is not automatically deleted by default. This is because the persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy' for the PersistentVolume is set to 'Retain' by default. This policy ensures that the volume is not deleted when the pod is deleted, preserving the data.

To delete the data when the pod is deleted, you need to modify the persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy' to 'Delete'. Here's how:

1. Update the PersistentVolume:
- Update the 'persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy' to 'Delete' in the PersistentVolume definition.
2. Apply the Changes: - Apply the updated PersistentVolume definition using 'kubectl apply -f my-pv.yaml'. Now, when the pod using this PersistentVolume is deleted, the volume and the data will also be deleted automatically.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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:
See the solution below.
Explanation
solution

NEW QUESTION # 76

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