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Linux Foundation CKA: Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program is a certification program that tests the skills and knowledge of individuals in managing and administering Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that is widely used in the industry for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The CKA program is designed to validate an individual's ability to design, configure, and manage Kubernetes clusters.

The Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Certification Exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the IT industry. It is a highly respected certification that validates the skills and knowledge of professionals who want to work with Kubernetes. Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam certification is offered by the Linux Foundation, a non-profit organization that supports the development of open-source software.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
Describe the difference between 'ReadWriteOnce' and access modes for PersistentVolumeClaims. In what scenarios would you choose each?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
ReadWriteOnce:
- Description: This mode allows only one pod to mount the volume at a time.
- Scenarios: Ideal for applications requiring exclusive access to the storage, such as databases where data integrity is crucial.
Examples include:
- Single-instance databases (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL)
- Applications that modify files concurrently and need to ensure consistency.
ReadWriteMany:
- Description: This mode allows multiple pods to mount the volume simultaneously.
- Scenarios: Suitable for applications that need shared access to data, such as shared storage for applications, I configuration files, or log files. Examples include:
- Shared file systems (e.g., NFS, GlusterFS)
- Applications where multiple pods need to access the same data simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 57
You must connect to the correct host.
Failure to do so may result in a zero score.
[candidate@base] $ ssh Cka000059
Context
A kubeadm provisioned cluster was migrated to a new machine. It needs configuration changes to run successfully.
Task
Fix a single-node cluster that got broken during machine migration.
First, identify the broken cluster components and investigate what breaks them.
The decommissioned cluster used an external etcd server.
Next, fix the configuration of all broken cluster

Answer:

Explanation:
Task Summary
* SSH into node: cka000059
* Cluster was migrated to a new machine
* It uses an external etcd server
* Identify and fix misconfigured components
* Bring the cluster back to a healthy state
Step-by-Step Solution
Step 1: SSH into the correct host
ssh cka000059
Step 2: Check the cluster status
Run:
kubectl get nodes
If it fails, the kubelet or kube-apiserver is likely broken.
Check kubelet status:
sudo systemctl status kubelet
Also, check pod statuses in the control plane:
sudo crictl ps -a | grep kube
or:
docker ps -a | grep kube
Look especially for failures in kube-apiserver or kube-controller-manager.
Step 3: Inspect the kube-apiserver manifest
Since this is a kubeadm-based cluster, manifests are in:

ls /etc/kubernetes/manifests
Open kube-apiserver.yaml:
bash
CopyEdit
sudo nano /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
Look for the --etcd-servers= flag. If the external etcd endpoint has changed (likely, due to migration), this needs to be fixed.
Example of incorrect configuration:
--etcd-servers=https://192.168.1.100:2379
If the IP has changed, update it to the correct IP or hostname of the external etcd server.
Also ensure the correct client certificate and key paths are still valid:
--etcd-cafile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
--etcd-certfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.crt
--etcd-keyfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.key
If the files are missing or the path is wrong due to migration, correct those as well.
Step 4: Save and exit, and let static pod restart
Static pod changes will be picked up automatically by the kubelet (watch for /etc/kubernetes/manifests changes).
Check again:
docker ps | grep kube-apiserver
or
crictl ps | grep kube-apiserver
Step 5: Confirm API is healthy
Once kube-apiserver is up, try:
kubectl get componentstatuses
kubectl get nodes
If these commands work and return valid statuses, the control plane is functional again.
Step 6: Check controller-manager and scheduler (optional)
If still broken, check the other static pods in /etc/kubernetes/manifests/ and correct paths if necessary.
Also verify that /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf and /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf are present and valid.
Command Summary
ssh cka000059
# Check system and kubelet
sudo systemctl status kubelet
docker ps -a | grep kube # or crictl ps -a | grep kube
Check manifests
ls /etc/kubernetes/manifests
sudo nano /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
# Fix --etcd-servers and certificate paths if needed
# Watch pods restart and confirm:
kubectl get nodes
kubectl get componentstatuses

NEW QUESTION # 58
Watch the job that runs 10 times one by one and verify 10 pods are created and delete those after it's completed

Answer:

Explanation:
kubectl get job -w kubectl get po kubectl delete job hello-job

NEW QUESTION # 59
Create an nginx pod and set an env value as 'var1=val1'. Check the env value existence within the pod

- A. kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --env=var1=val1
  # then
  kubectl exec -it nginx -- env
  # or
  kubectl exec -it nginx -- sh -c 'echo $var1'
  # or

kubectl describe po nginx | grep val1
or
kubectl run nginx --restart=Never --image=nginx --env=var1=val1
-it --rm - env

- B. kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --env=var1=val1
then
kubectl exec -it nginx -- env
or
kubectl run nginx --restart=Never --image=nginx --env=var1=val1
-it --rm -- env

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 60
List pod logs named "frontend" and search for the pattern "started" and write it to a file "/opt/error-logs" See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:
Kubectl logs frontend | grep -i "started" > /opt/error-logs

NEW QUESTION # 61
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