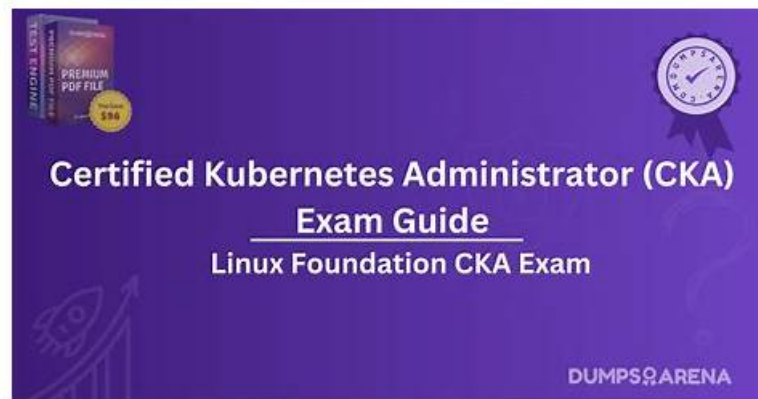


# Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam 100% pass dumps & CKA latest valid exam torrent



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The CKA certification is a valuable credential for IT professionals who work with Kubernetes and want to demonstrate their expertise in the field. Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam certification is vendor-neutral, widely recognized by employers, and can help candidates stand out in a competitive job market. CKA exam is challenging but fair, testing candidates' skills in a real-world environment. With the growing adoption of Kubernetes in the industry, the CKA certification is becoming increasingly relevant and valuable for IT professionals and organizations alike.

The CKA Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics, including Kubernetes architecture and design principles, cluster installation and configuration, networking, security, storage, and troubleshooting. Candidates who pass the exam demonstrate that they have a deep understanding of Kubernetes and are able to administer and manage Kubernetes clusters efficiently and effectively.

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## Linux Foundation CKA PDF Questions Exam Preparation and Study Guide

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) program is an industry-recognized certification that validates the skills and expertise of professionals in managing and deploying Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. As Kubernetes adoption continues to grow, the demand for certified professionals with the necessary skills and knowledge to manage Kubernetes clusters has also increased.

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

### NEW QUESTION # 72

Ensure a single instance of pod nginx is running on each node of the Kubernetes cluster where nginx also represents the Image name which has to be used. Do not override any taints currently in place.

Use DaemonSet to complete this task and use ds-kusc00201 as DaemonSet name.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

□

### NEW QUESTION # 73

Create 5 nginx pods in which two of them is labeled env=prod and three of them is labeled env=dev

- A. `kubectl run nginx-dev1 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=dev`  
`kubectl run nginx-dev2 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=dev`  
`kubectl run nginx-dev3 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=dev`  
`kubectl run nginx-prod1 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=prod`  
`kubectl run nginx-prod2 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=prod`
- B. `kubectl run nginx-dev1 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=dev`  
`kubectl run nginx-dev2 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=dev`  
`kubectl run nginx-prod1 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=prod`  
`kubectl run nginx-prod2 --image=nginx --restart=Never --labels=env=prod`

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 74

Your Kubernetes cluster is experiencing a high number of pod restarts in the 'database-service' Deployment. The logs show errors related to "connection refused" from the database service. You need to diagnose the issue and resolve it.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Check the Database Service:

- Verify the database service is running and healthy:
- Use 'kubectl get services database-service' to check the service status.
- If the service is not running, try restarting it with 'kubectl delete service database-service' followed by 'kubectl apply -f database-service.yaml'

2. Investigate Network Connectivity:

- Check if pods in the 'database-service' Deployment can connect to the database service:
- Use 'kubectl exec -it -n bash' to enter a pod in the Deployment.
- Run 'ping database-service' or 'telnet database-service' to test network connectivity.
- If ping or telnet fails, there might be a network issue between the pods and the database service.

3. Examine Service Configuration:

- Inspect the database service YAML:
- Verify the port mapping in the service definition matches the port that the database service listens on.
- Ensure the service selector matches the labels of the database pods.

- Example:

4. Check for Network Policies: - Determine if any network policies are blocking traffic between the database service and the pods:

- Use 'kubectl get networkpolicies -n' to list network policies.
- Examine the policies to see if they are blocking traffic based on labels, ports, or other criteria.
- 5. Troubleshoot Database Service: - Verify the database service itself is running and accessible: - If you can access the database service directly from outside the cluster, but the pods cannot connect, there may be an issue with the database service itself.
- Run tests to ensure the database is functioning correctly.
- 6. Test and Redeploy: - After making changes to

the service definition, apply the update: - 'kubectl apply -f database-service.yaml' - Monitor the pod restarts. If the issue persists, consider further troubleshooting steps, such as inspecting firewall rules or DNS resolution.

### NEW QUESTION # 75

Get IP address of the pod - "nginx-dev"

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Kubectl get po -o wide

Using JsonPath

```
kubectl get pods -o=jsonpath='{range
```

```
.items[*]} {.metadata.name} {"t"} {.status.podIP} {"\n"} {end}'
```

### NEW QUESTION # 76

A recent deployment of a new version of your application caused a large number of pods to enter a 'CrashLoopBackOff' state. You need to identify the root cause of the issue and resolve it.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify the Failing Pods:

- Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=' to list the pods in the Deployment.
- Identify the pods that are in the 'CrashLoopBackOff' state.

2. Examine Pod Logs:

- Use 'kubectl logs -f' to view the logs of the failing pods.
- Look for error messages, stack traces, or other clues that can point to the root cause of the crash.
- For example, errors related to:
  - Missing dependencies or configuration: Check if the application is missing required configuration files or dependencies.
  - Incorrect resource usage: Look for errors related to memory or CPU limitations.
  - Network connectivity issues: Check for errors related to communication failures.

3. Check for Recent Changes:

- Review the changes made during the deployment:
- Analyze the updated deployment YAML file to identify any configuration changes that might have introduced the crash.
- Check for changes in container images, resource requests, or other settings.

4. Inspect Deployment Events:

- Use 'kubectl describe pod ' to view the pod's events:
- Look for events related to the crash, such as "Back-off restarting failed container" or "Container restarting".
- The events might provide insights into the timing of the crashes and the potential reasons.

5. Verify Network Connectivity:

- Test network connectivity from within the failing pods:
- Use 'kubectl exec -it -n bash' to enter a pod.
- Run 'ping' or 'curl' to test network connectivity to external resources.

6. Troubleshoot the Application Code:

- If the logs suggest a problem with the application code:
- Debug the application code: Analyze the code to find the source of the crashes.
- Consider rolling back the deployment to the previous version: Use 'kubectl rollout undo deployment ' to revert to the previous working version.

7. Address the Root Cause:

- Once you identify the root cause:
- Fix the underlying issue in the application code or deployment configuration.
- Apply the fixes: Update the deployment YAML file with the corrected configuration.
- Redeploy the application: Use 'kubectl apply -f' to redeploy the application with the fix.

