

Useful CKA Dumps, CKA Real Exam Answers



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Every Linux Foundation aspirant wants to pass the Linux Foundation CKA exam to achieve high-paying jobs and promotions. The biggest issue CKA exam applicants face is that they don't find credible platforms to buy real CKA exam dumps. When candidates don't locate actual Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam (CKA) exam questions they prepare from outdated material and ultimately lose resources. If you are also facing the same problem then you are at the trusted spot.

The CKA exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam that tests an individual's ability to perform tasks related to Kubernetes administration. CKA exam consists of a set of performance-based tasks that must be completed within a three-hour time limit. CKA Exam is designed to test an individual's ability to perform real-world tasks related to Kubernetes administration.

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CKA Real Exam Answers | CKA Valid Test Sample

Every detail of our CKA exam guide is going through professional evaluation and test. Other workers are also dedicated to their jobs. Even the proofreading works of the CKA study materials are complex and difficult. They still attentively accomplish their tasks. Please have a try and give us an opportunity. Our CKA Preparation guide will totally amaze you and bring you good luck. And it deserves you to have a try!

The CKA certification exam is a hands-on test that requires candidates to perform Kubernetes administration tasks using a command line interface. CKA exam evaluates the candidate's ability to deploy and manage Kubernetes clusters, configure networking, and implement security policies. It also tests their knowledge of Kubernetes architecture, troubleshooting, and best practices. CKA exam is challenging and requires extensive preparation and practice to pass. However, passing the CKA certification exam can significantly enhance the career prospects of Kubernetes professionals, as it is a widely recognized credential in the industry.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) program is designed to help IT professionals demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes administration. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. With the increasing popularity of Kubernetes, the demand for certified Kubernetes administrators has also risen. The CKA Certification Exam validates the skills and knowledge required for the efficient

administration of Kubernetes clusters.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Create a deployment as follows:

Name: nginx-app

Using container nginx with version 1.11.10-alpine

The deployment should contain

Next, deploy the application with new version , by performing a rolling update.

Finally, rollback that update to the previous version

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

solution

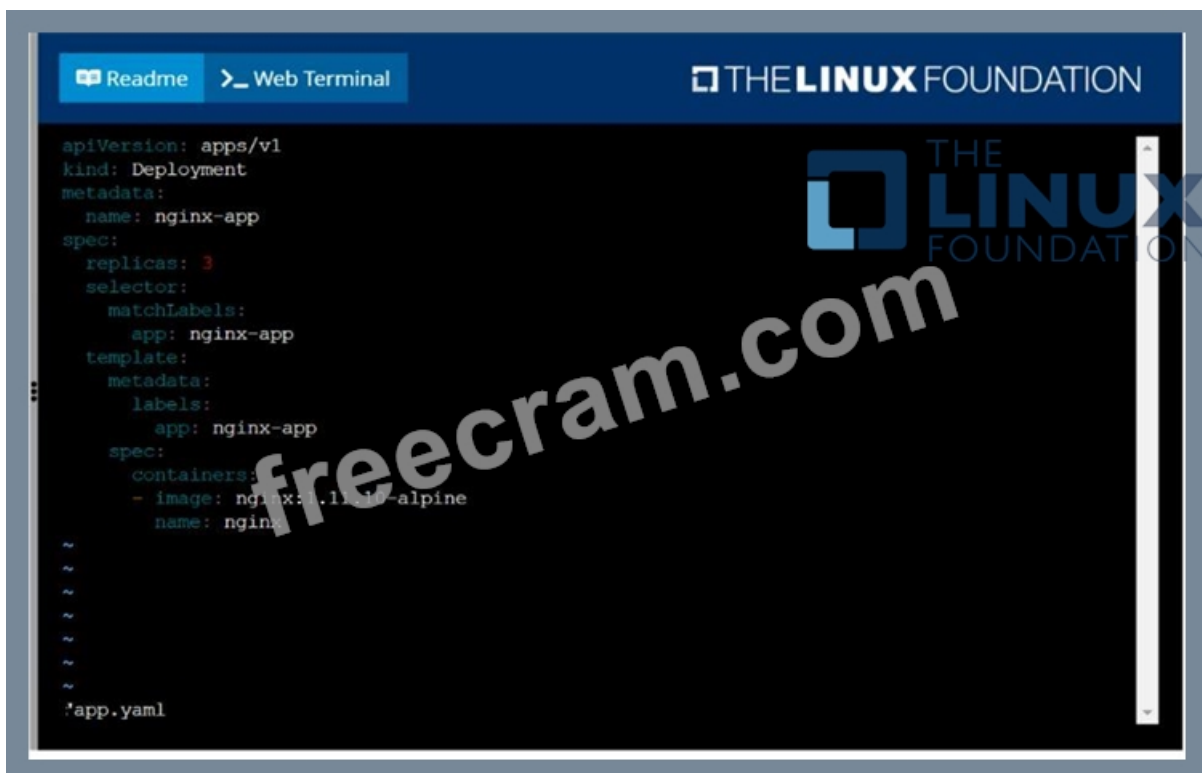
F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\7 B.JPG

The screenshot shows a web terminal window titled "THE LINUX FOUNDATION". It has two tabs: "Readme" and "Web Terminal". The terminal output shows the following commands and their results:

```
root@node-1:~# k create deploy nginx-app --image=nginx:1.11.10-alpine --dry-run=client -o y  
aml > app.yaml  
root@node-1:~# vim app.yaml
```

A large, diagonal watermark "freecram.com" is overlaid across the terminal output. At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a logo for "THE LINUX FOUNDATION".

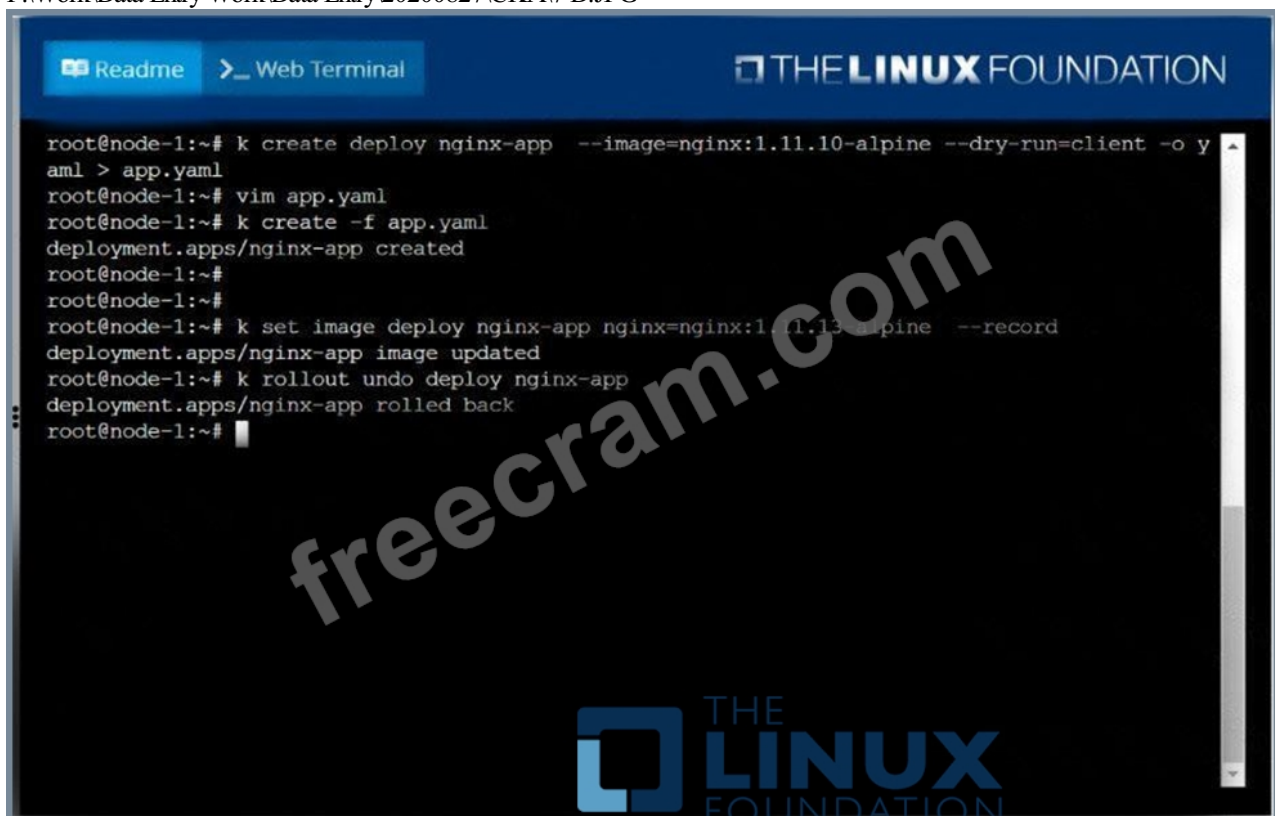
F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\7 C.JPG



The screenshot shows a web terminal interface with a dark background. At the top, there is a blue header bar with a 'Readme' button and a 'Web Terminal' button. The main area displays a YAML manifest for a Kubernetes Deployment named 'nginx-app'. The manifest specifies 3 replicas and uses the 'nginx:1.11.10-alpine' image. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'freecram.com' is overlaid diagonally across the terminal content. The Linux Foundation logo is visible in the top right corner.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: nginx:1.11.10-alpine
          name: nginx
```

F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\7 D.JPG



The screenshot shows a web terminal interface with a dark background. At the top, there is a blue header bar with a 'Readme' button and a 'Web Terminal' button. The main area displays a series of Kubernetes commands and their output. The commands include creating a deployment, setting the image, and rolling back. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'freecram.com' is overlaid diagonally across the terminal content. The Linux Foundation logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

```
root@node-1:~# k create deploy nginx-app --image=nginx:1.11.10-alpine --dry-run=client -o y
aml > app.yaml
root@node-1:~# vim app.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f app.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-app created
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# k set image deploy nginx-app nginx=nginx:1.11.13-alpine --record
deployment.apps/nginx-app image updated
root@node-1:~# k rollout undo deploy nginx-app
deployment.apps/nginx-app rolled back
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION # 35

List all the pods that are serviced by the service "webservice" and copy the output in /opt/\$USER/webservice.targets Note: You need to list the endpoints

Answer:

Explanation:

kubectl describe svc webservice | grep -i "Endpoints" > /opt/\$USER/webservice.targets kubectl get endpoints webservice >

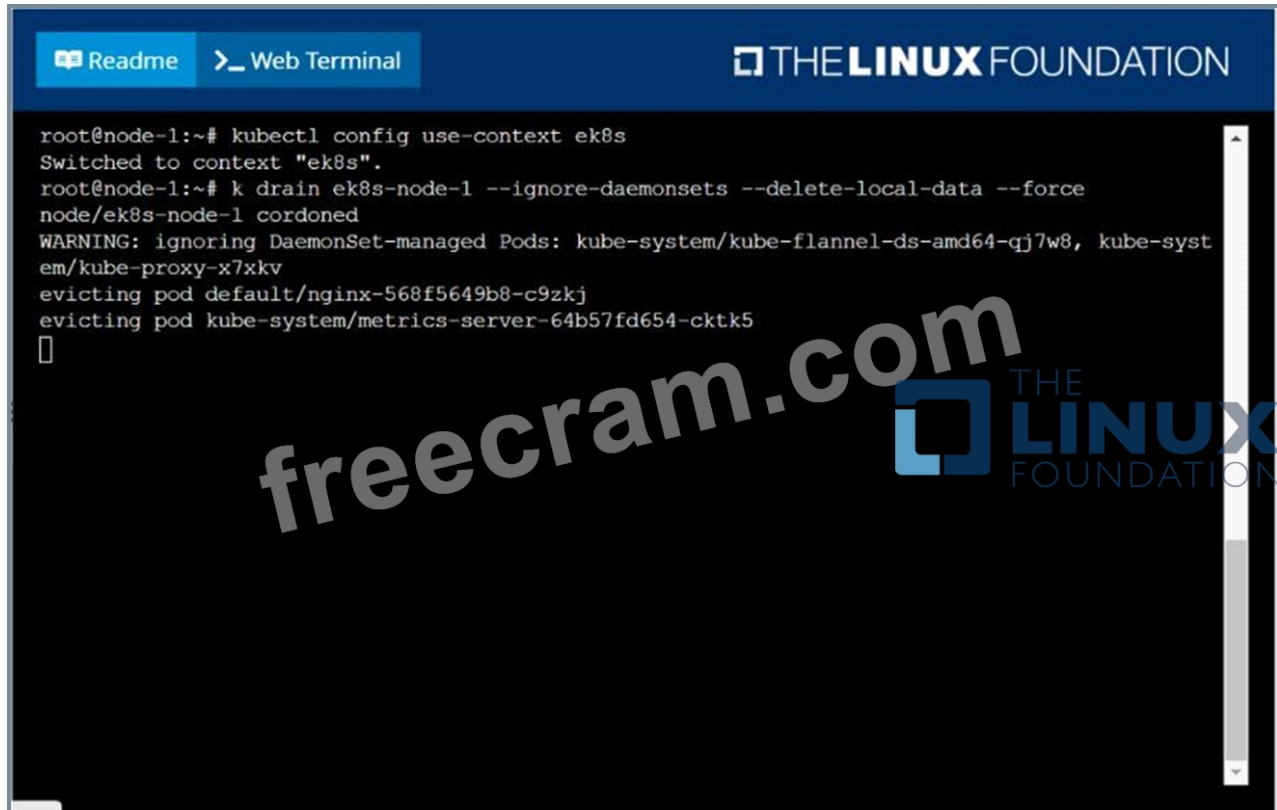
/opt/\$USER/webservice.targets

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

Answer:

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-system/kube-proxy-x7xkv
evicting pod default/nginx-568f5649b8-c9zkj
evicting pod kube-system/metrics-server-64b57fd654-cktk5
[]
```

NEW QUESTION # 37

List the nginx pod with custom columns POD_NAME and POD_STATUS

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

```
kubectl get po -o=custom-columns="POD_NAME:.metadata.name,
POD_STATUS:.status.containerStatuses[].state"
```

NEW QUESTION # 38

A bootstrap USB flash drive has been prepared using a Windows workstation to load the initial configuration of a Palo Alto Networks firewall that was previously being used in a lab. The USB flash drive was formatted using file system FAT32 and the initial configuration is stored in a file named init-cfg.txt. The firewall is currently running PAN-OS 10.0 and using a lab config. The contents of init-cfg.txt in the USB flash drive are as follows:

```
type=dhcp-client
Ip-address=
default-gateway=
netmask=
Ipv6-address=
```

The USB flash drive has been inserted in the firewalls' USB port, and the firewall has been restarted using command `> request restart system`. Upon restart, the firewall fails to begin the bootstrapping process. The failure is caused because:

- Answer: E**

• • • • •

[illegible]

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