

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Linux Foundation / CNCF

CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Linux Foundation / CNCF CKA, Certified Kubernetes Administrator

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10 practice questions for the Linux Foundation / CNCF CKA exam, Certified Kubernetes Administrator, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/linux-foundation-cncf/cka. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code CKA and the question number.

1. A pod stays in Pending with the event '0/3 nodes are available: 3 node(s) had intolerated taint'. What is the most likely cause?

- A The container image cannot be pulled from the registry
- B The persistent volume claim has a typo in its name
- C The pod lacks a toleration for taints on every node
- D The API server certificate has expired

Answer: C

Pending with an intolerated taint means the scheduler rejected every node because of taints. An image pull failure is a tempting distractor, because it is also a common cause, but it appears as ErrImagePull after scheduling. A PVC problem and certificate expiry produce different events.

2. Before the other control plane nodes are upgraded, kubeadm upgrade apply must run on the first control plane node.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

The first control plane node is upgraded with kubeadm upgrade apply, and the remaining control plane nodes use kubeadm upgrade node. Some assume every node uses apply, which is the tempting misconception. The answer is True.

3. Which command shows recent cluster events in time order, to find why a deployment is failing to create pods?

- A `kubectl get pods --sort-by=.status.phase`
- B `kubectl top nodes --sort-by=cpu`
- C `kubectl config view --raw`
- D `kubectl get events --sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp`

Answer: D

Events record scheduling, image, and probe problems, and sorting by creation time shows the sequence. Sorting pods by phase is a tempting distractor because it orders output, but it does not show why pods failed. The top and config view subcommands report resource usage and kubeconfig contents.

4. The kubeadm command that lists the versions a cluster can upgrade to is kubeadm _____ plan.

Answer: upgrade

The kubeadm upgrade plan command reports the available target versions and the component changes. The version subcommand is a tempting alternative because the tool reports its version, but that output does not list upgrade targets. The accepted answer is upgrade.

5. Which two statements about PersistentVolume access modes are correct? (Choose two.)

- A ReadWriteOnce forbids a second pod on the same node from mounting the volume
- B ReadWriteOnce allows one node to mount the volume read and write
- C ReadWriteMany is supported by every storage backend in every cluster
- D ReadWriteOncePod is the same as ReadWriteMany
- E ReadOnlyMany allows many nodes to mount the volume read only

Answer: B, E

ReadWriteOnce limits mounts to one node, and ReadOnlyMany allows many nodes read only. The tempting distractor claims RWO blocks multiple pods on one node, which is wrong because RWO is per node. The universal support claim and the equivalence claim are both incorrect.

6. Which component programs the iptables or IPVS rules that route Service traffic on each node?

- A kube-proxy
- B kube-scheduler
- C kubelet
- D etcd

Answer: A

The kube-proxy component implements Service virtual IPs by programming node networking rules. The kubelet is a tempting distractor because it runs on every node, but it manages pods and containers rather than Service routing. The scheduler places pods and etcd stores cluster state.

7. Which CoreDNS deployment namespace holds the cluster DNS component in a standard kubeadm cluster?

- A default
- B kube-system
- C kube-public
- D coredns

Answer: B

CoreDNS runs in kube-system in standard kubeadm installs, and its Service provides cluster DNS. The default namespace is a tempting distractor because user workloads are often placed there, but it is not the system namespace. The kube-public namespace and a namespace named coredns are not the standard location.

8. A DaemonSet runs one pod on each eligible node.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

DaemonSets place one pod on every node that matches their selectors and tolerations. Some assume they run a fixed number of replicas, which is the tempting misconception. The answer is True.

9. A bad deployment rollout must be reverted to the previous revision. Which command does this?

- A `kubectl rollout restart deployment/web --to-revision=0`
- B `kubectl delete replicaset --previous web`
- C `kubectl rollout undo deployment/web`
- D `kubectl scale deployment/web --replicas=0`

Answer: C

The rollout undo subcommand switches the deployment back to the previous ReplicaSet revision. The rollout restart subcommand is a tempting distractor because it appears in the same command group, but it only triggers a new rollout of the current spec. Deleting replica sets and scaling to zero do not restore the earlier template.

10. A pod must share a configuration file that another pod writes, and both pods run on different nodes. Which volume approach fits?

- A An emptyDir volume in each pod
- B A PVC with an access mode that supports multiple nodes, such as ReadWriteMany, from a backend that offers it
- C A hostPath volume on one node only
- D A ConfigMap mounted with write access

Answer: B

A shared volume across nodes needs ReadWriteMany from a supporting backend, so both pods can mount it. An emptyDir is a tempting distractor because it is simple, but it is local to one pod's node and lifetime. HostPath is tied to one node, and ConfigMaps are read-only in pods.