Linux-Foundation

Exam Questions CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

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NEW QUESTION 1
Create a pod that echo ??hello world?? and then exists. Have the pod deleted automatically when it??s completed

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl run busybox --image=busybox -it --rm --restart=Never -
/bin/sh -c 'echo hello world'
kubectl get po # You shouldn't see pod with the name "busybox"

NEW QUESTION 2
Create a deployment spec file thatwill:
 Launch 7 replicas of thenginxImage with the labelapp_runtime_stage=dev
 deployment name:kual00201
Save a copy of this spec file to/opt/KUAL00201/spec_deployment.yaml (or/opt/KUAL00201/spec_deployment.json).
When you are done, clean up (delete)any new Kubernetes API object thatyou produced during this task.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 3
Create a pod as follows:
 Name:mongo
 Using Image:mongo
 In anew Kubernetes namespacenamed:my-website

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 4
Create a pod with image nginx called nginx and allow traffic on port 80

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectlrun nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --port=80

NEW QUESTION 5
Create a persistent volume with nameapp-data, of capacity2Giandaccess modeReadWriteMany. Thetype of volume ishostPathand itslocation is/srv/app-data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 solution
Persistent Volume
A persistent volume is a piece of storage in aKubernetes cluster. PersistentVolumes are a cluster-level resource like nodes, which don??t belong to any namespace. It is provisioned by the administrator and has a particular file size. This way, a developer deploying their app on Kubernetes need not knowthe underlying infrastructure. When the developer needs a certain amount of persistent storage for their application, the system administrator configures the cluster so that they consume the PersistentVolume provisioned in an easy way.
Creating PersistentVolume
kind: PersistentVolumeapiVersion: v1metadata:name:app-dataspec:capacity: # defines the capacity of PV we are creatingstorage:2Gi#the amount of storage we are tying to claimaccessModes: # defines the rights of the volumewe are creating-ReadWriteManyhostPath:path: "/srv/app-data" # path to which we are creating the volume
Challenge
 Create a Persistent Volume namedapp-data, with access modeReadWriteMany, storage classname
shared,2Giof storage capacity and the host path/srv/app-data.

* 2. Save the file and create the persistent volume. Image for post

* 3. View the persistent volume.

 Our persistent volume status is available meaning it is available and it has not been mounted yet. This status willchange when we mount the persistentVolume to a persistentVolumeClaim.
PersistentVolumeClaim
In a real ecosystem, a system admin will create the PersistentVolume then a developer will create a PersistentVolumeClaim which will be referenced in a pod. A PersistentVolumeClaim is created by specifying the minimum size and the access mode they require from the persistentVolume.
Challenge
 Create a Persistent Volume Claim that requests the Persistent Volume we had created above. The claim should request 2Gi. Ensurethat the Persistent Volume Claim has the same storageClassName as the persistentVolume you had previously created.
kind: PersistentVolumeapiVersion: v1metadata:name:app-data spec:
accessModes:-ReadWriteManyresources:
requests:storage:2Gi storageClassName:shared
* 2. Save and create the pvc
njerry191@cloudshell:~(extreme-clone-2654111)$ kubect1 create -f app-data.yaml persistentvolumeclaim/app-data created
* 3. View the pvc Image for post

* 4. Let??s see what has changed in the pv we had initially created.
Image for post

Our status has now changed fromavailabletobound.
* 5. Create a new pod named myapp with image nginx that will be used to Mount the Persistent Volume Claim with the path /var/app/config.
Mounting a Claim
apiVersion: v1kind: Podmetadata:creationTimestamp: nullname: app-dataspec:volumes:- name:congigpvcpersistenVolumeClaim:claimName: app-datacontainers:-image: nginxname: appvolumeMounts:- mountPath: "/srv/app-data"name: configpvc

NEW QUESTION 6

Create a namespace called 'development' and a pod with image nginx called nginx on this namespace.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl create namespace development
kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never -n development

NEW QUESTION 7
Create a pod as follows:
 Name:non-persistent-redis
 container Image:redis
 Volume with name:cache-control
 Mount path:/data/redis
The pod should launch in thestagingnamespace and the volumemust notbe persistent.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 solution
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NEW QUESTION 8
Create a busybox pod that runs the command ??env?? and save the output to ??envpod?? file

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl run busybox --image=busybox --restart=Never ?C-rm -it -- env > envpod.yaml

NEW QUESTION 9
Ensure a single instance of podnginxis running on each node of theKubernetes cluster wherenginxalso represents the Image name whichhas to be used. Do not override anytaints currently in place.
UseDaemonSetto complete thistask and useds-kusc00201asDaemonSet name.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 solution
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NEW QUESTION 10
Get list of all the pods showing name and namespace with a jsonpath expression.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl get pods -o=jsonpath="{.items[*]['metadata.name'
, 'metadata.namespace']}"

NEW QUESTION 10
Create a Kubernetes secret asfollows:
 Name: super-secret
 password: bob
Create a pod namedpod-secrets-via-file, using theredisImage, which mounts a secret namedsuper-secretat /secrets.
Create a second pod namedpod-secrets-via-env, using theredisImage, which exportspasswordas CONFIDENTIAL

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 14
Create 2 nginx image pods in which one of them is labelled with env=prod and another one labelled with
env=dev and verify the same.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=nginx -- labels=env=prod nginx-prod --dry-run -o yaml > nginx-prodpod.yaml Now, edit nginx-prod-pod.yaml file and remove entries like ??creationTimestamp: null?? ??dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst??
vim nginx-prod-pod.yaml apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod metadata: labels: env: prod
name: nginx-prod spec:
containers:
- image: nginx name: nginx-prod
restartPolicy: Always
kubectl create -f nginx-prod-pod.yaml
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=nginx -- labels=env=dev nginx-dev --dry-run -o yaml > nginx-dev-pod.yaml apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod metadata: labels: env: dev
name: nginx-dev
spec: containers:
- image: nginx name: nginx-dev
restartPolicy: Always
kubectl create -f nginx-prod-dev.yaml Verify :
kubectl get po --show-labels kubectl get po -l env=prod kubectl get po -l env=dev

NEW QUESTION 19
From the pod labelname=cpu-utilizer, find podsrunning high CPU workloads and
write the name of the pod consumingmost CPU to thefile/opt/KUTR00102/KUTR00102.txt(which already exists).

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 solution
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NEW QUESTION 20
Perform the following tasks:
 Add an init container tohungry-bear(which has beendefined in spec file
/opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml)
 The init container should createan empty file named/workdir/calm.txt
 If/workdir/calm.txtis notdetected, the pod should exit

Once the spec file has beenupdatedwith the init containerdefinition, the pod should becreated

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 25
Create a busybox pod and add ??sleep 3600?? command

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl run busybox --image=busybox --restart=Never -- /bin/sh -c "sleep 3600"

NEW QUESTION 30
Create and configure the servicefront-end-serviceso it's accessiblethroughNodePortand routes to theexisting pod namedfront-end.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 solution
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NEW QUESTION 31
List all the pods sorted by name

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubectl get pods --sort-by=.metadata.name

NEW QUESTION 35
Print pod name and start time to ??/opt/pod-status?? file

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubect1 get pods -o=jsonpath='{range items[*]}{.metadata.name}{"\t"}{.status.podIP}{"\n"}{end}'

NEW QUESTION 40
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