



Linux-Foundation

Exam Questions CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

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NEW QUESTION 1

Create a pod with environment variables as var1=value1. Check the environment variable in pod

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --env=var1=value1
# then
kubectl exec -it nginx -- env
# or
kubectl exec -it nginx -- sh -c 'echo $var1'
# or
kubectl describe po nginx | grep value1
```

NEW QUESTION 2

Given a partially-functioning Kubernetes cluster, identify symptoms of failure on the cluster.

Determine the node, the failing service, and take actions to bring up the failed service and restore the health of the cluster. Ensure that any changes are made permanently.

You can ssh to the relevant nodes (bk8s-master-0 or bk8s-node-0) using:

```
[student@node-1] $ ssh <nodename>
```

You can assume elevated privileges on any node in the cluster with the following command:

```
[student@nodename] $ | sudo ?Ci
```

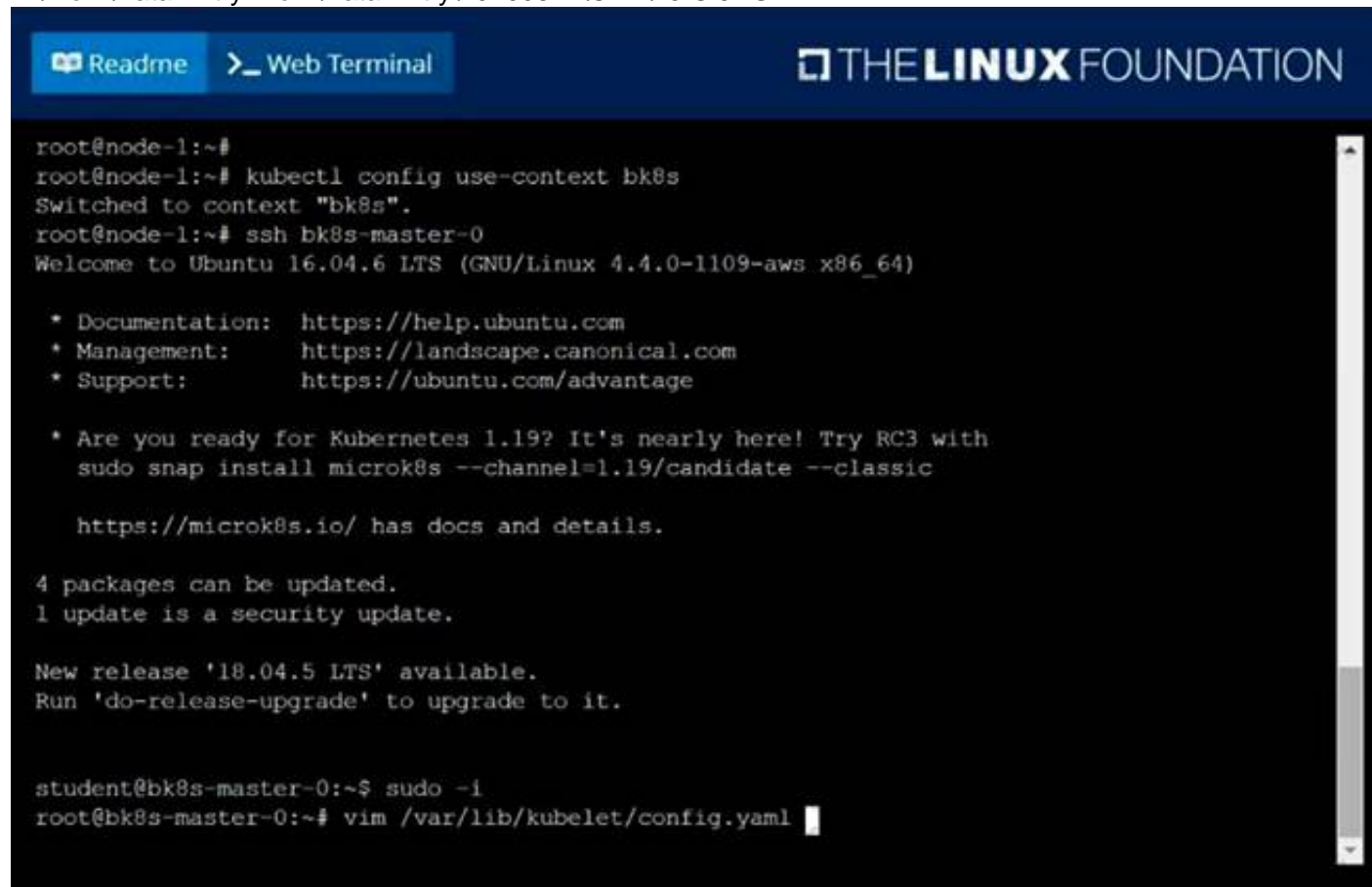
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Web Terminal' with the 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo. The terminal output is as follows:

```
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# kubectl config use-context bk8s
Switched to context "bk8s".
root@node-1:~# ssh bk8s-master-0
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-1109-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

 * Are you ready for Kubernetes 1.19? It's nearly here! Try RC3 with
   sudo snap install microk8s --channel=1.19/candidate --classic
   https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.

4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

student@bk8s-master-0:~$ sudo -i
root@bk8s-master-0:~# vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

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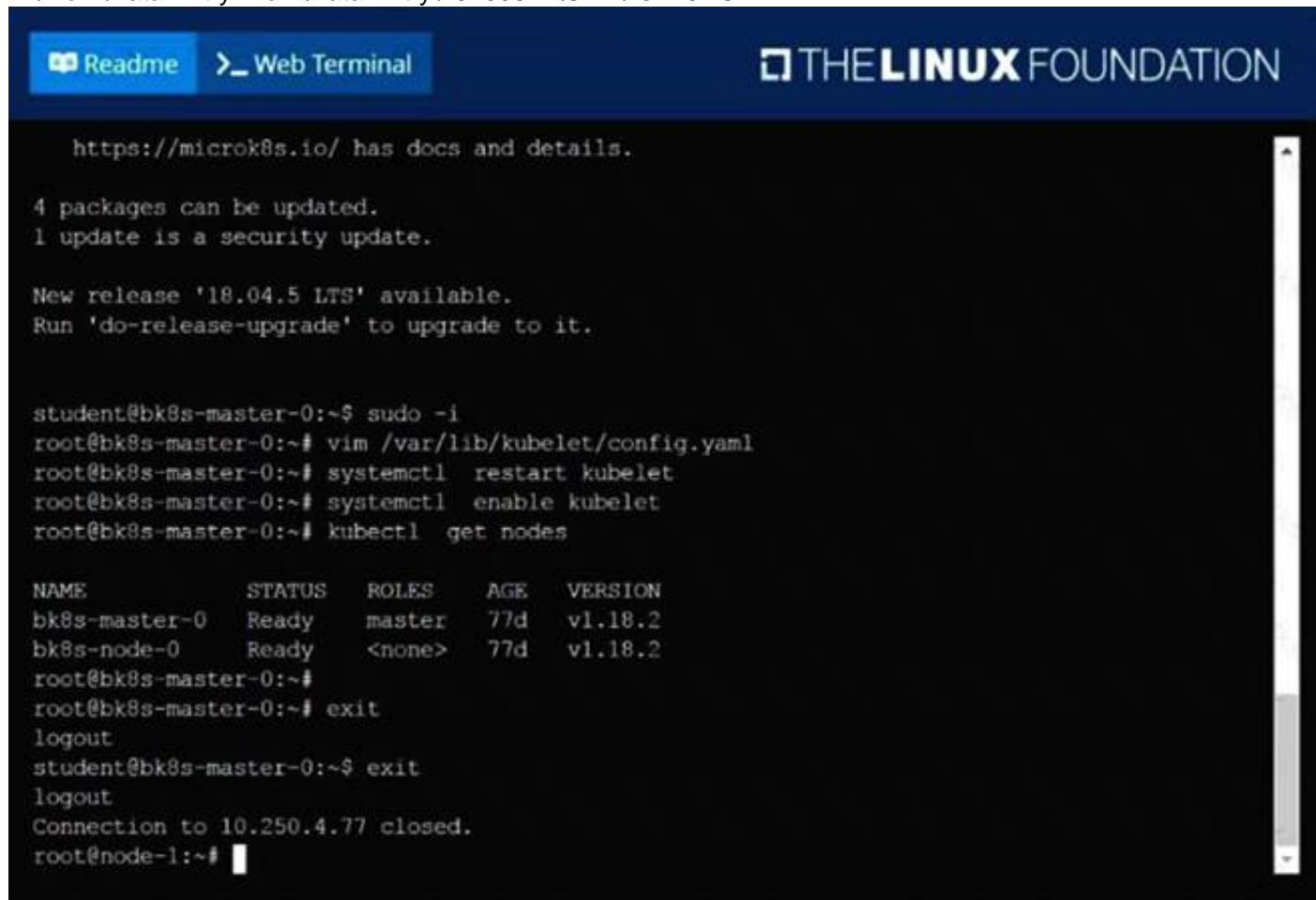


```

authorization:
  mode: Webhook
  webhook:
    cacheAuthorizedTTL: 0s
    cacheUnauthorizedTTL: 0s
clusterDNS:
- 10.96.0.10
clusterDomain: cluster.local
cpuManagerReconcilePeriod: 0s
evictionPressureTransitionPeriod: 0s
fileCheckFrequency: 0s
healthzBindAddress: 127.0.0.1
healthzPort: 10248
httpCheckFrequency: 0s
imageMinimumGCAge: 0s
kind: KubeletConfiguration
nodeStatusReportFrequency: 0s
nodeStatusUpdateFrequency: 0s
rotateCertificates: true
runtimeRequestTimeout: 0s
staticPodPath: /etc/kubernetes/manifests
streamingConnectionIdleTimeout: 0s
syncFrequency: 0s
volumeStatsAggPeriod: 0s
:wc

```

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```

https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.

4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

student@bk8s-master-0:~$ sudo -i
root@bk8s-master-0:~# vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
root@bk8s-master-0:~# systemctl restart kubelet
root@bk8s-master-0:~# systemctl enable kubelet
root@bk8s-master-0:~# kubectll get nodes

NAME           STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
bk8s-master-0  Ready    master   77d   v1.18.2
bk8s-node-0    Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
root@bk8s-master-0:~#
root@bk8s-master-0:~# exit
logout
student@bk8s-master-0:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.250.4.77 closed.
root@node-1:~#

```

NEW QUESTION 3

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.

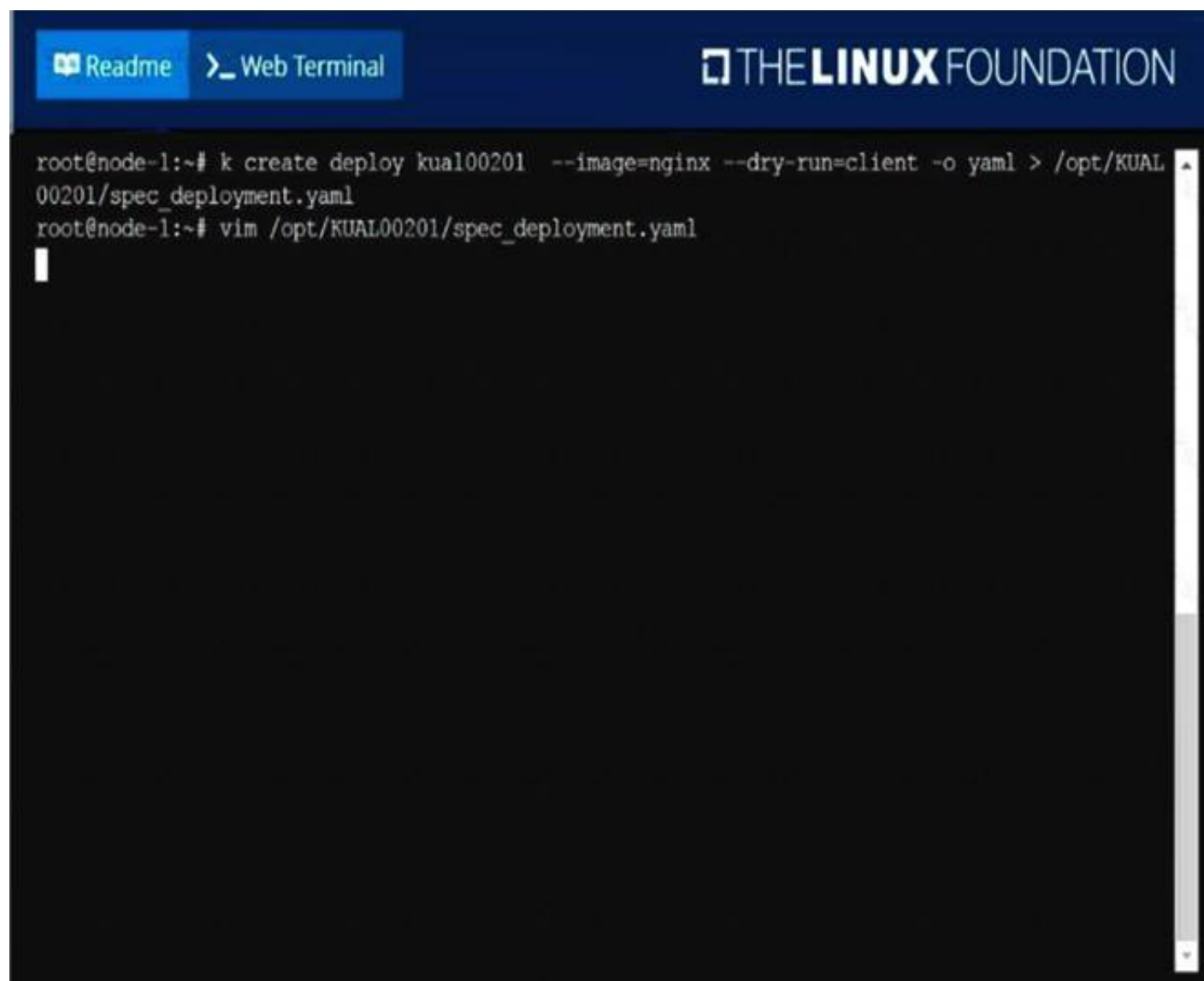
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

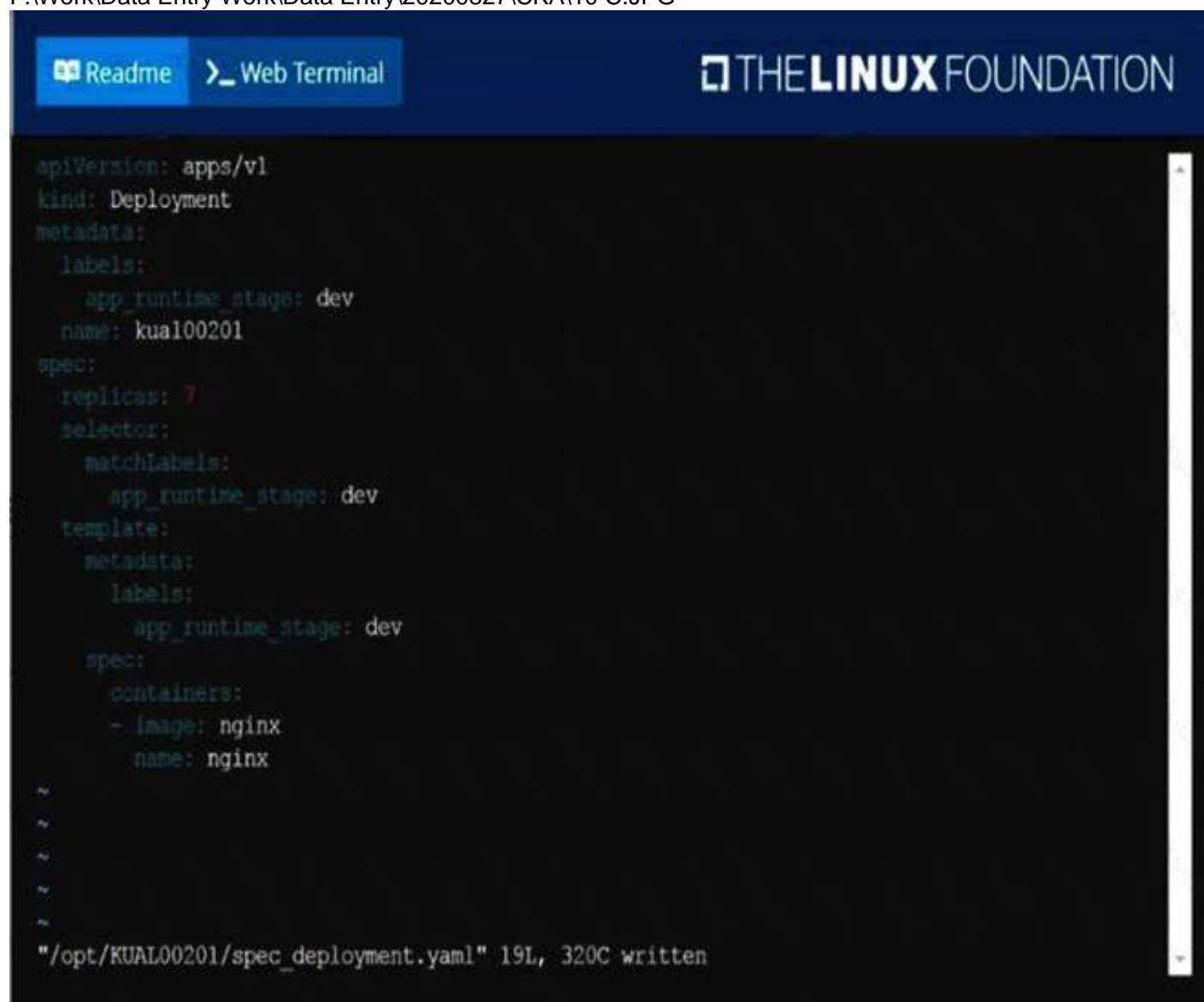
Explanation:

solution

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NEW QUESTION 4

List the nginx pod with custom columns POD_NAME and POD_STATUS

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

Create a pod as follows:

- > Name:mongo
- > Using Image:mongo
- > In anew Kubernetes namespacenamed:my-website

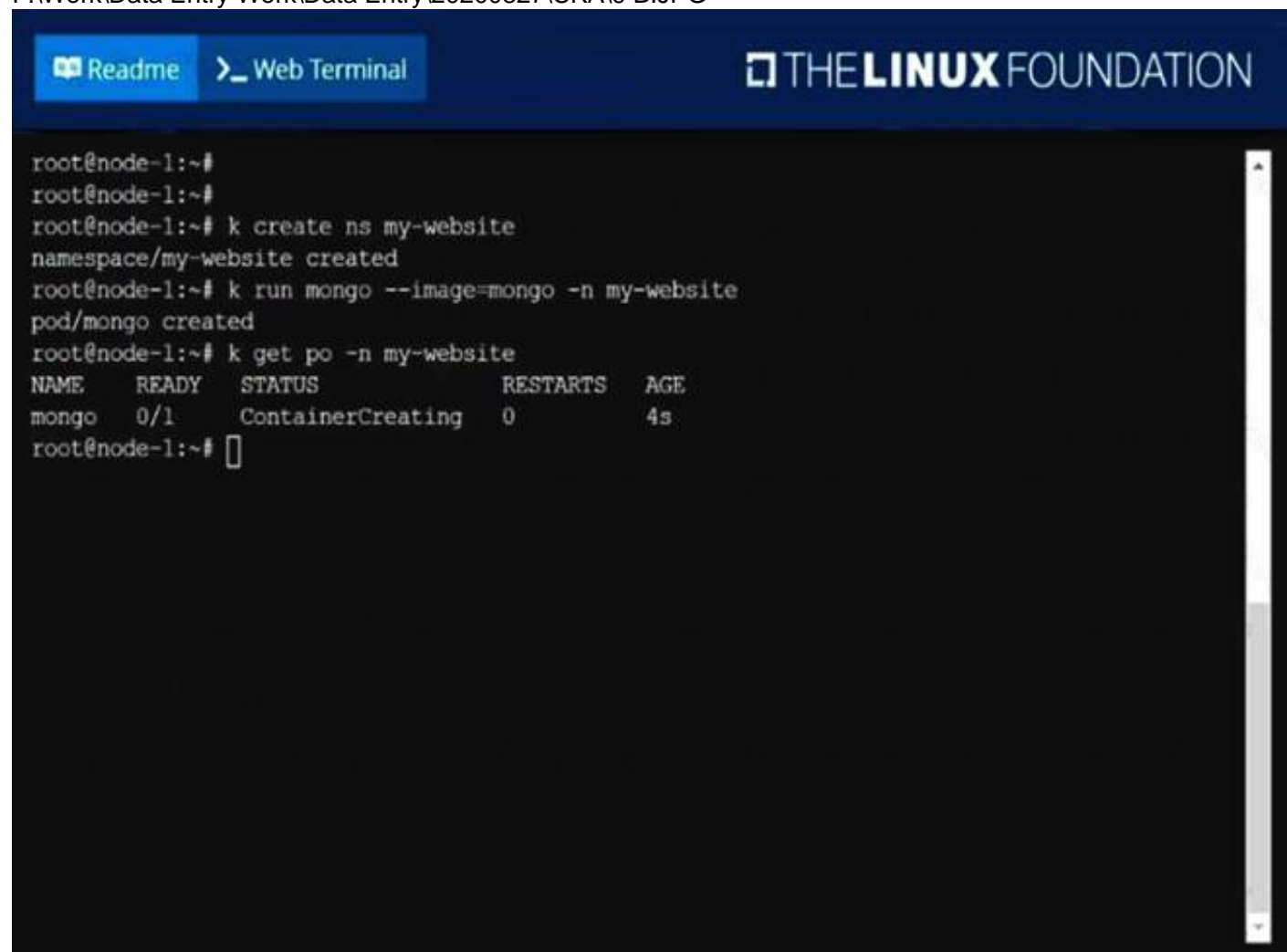
- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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```
root@node-1:~#  
root@node-1:~#  
root@node-1:~# k create ns my-website  
namespace/my-website created  
root@node-1:~# k run mongo --image=mongo -n my-website  
pod/mongo created  
root@node-1:~# k get po -n my-website  
NAME      READY   STATUS             RESTARTS   AGE  
mongo     0/1     ContainerCreating   0           4s  
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION 6

Create a deployment as follows:

- > Name:nginx-app
- > Using containernginxwithversion 1.11.10-alpine
- > The deployment should contain3replicas

Next, deploy the application with newversion1.11.13-alpine, byperforming a rolling update.

Finally, rollback that update to theprevious version1.11.10-alpine.

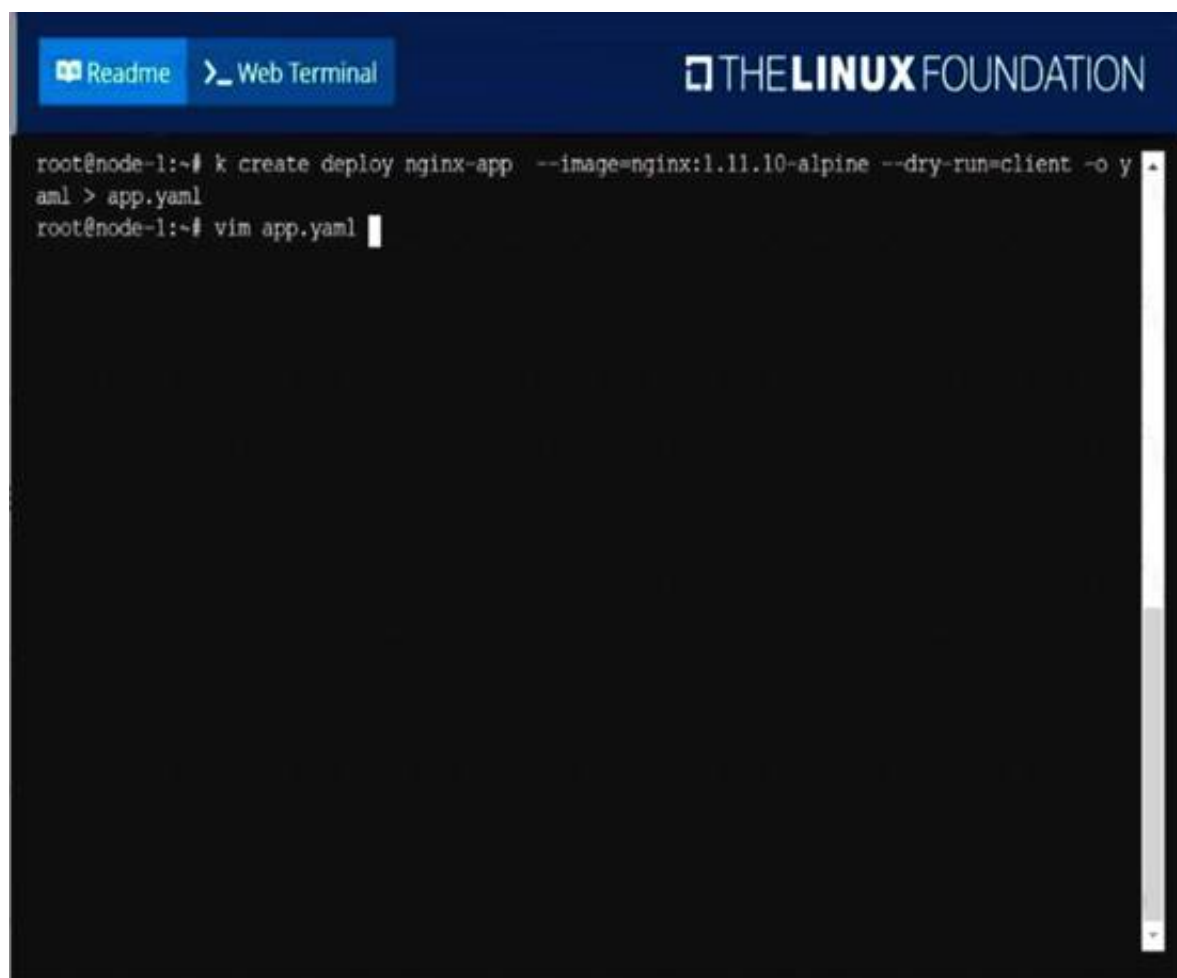
- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

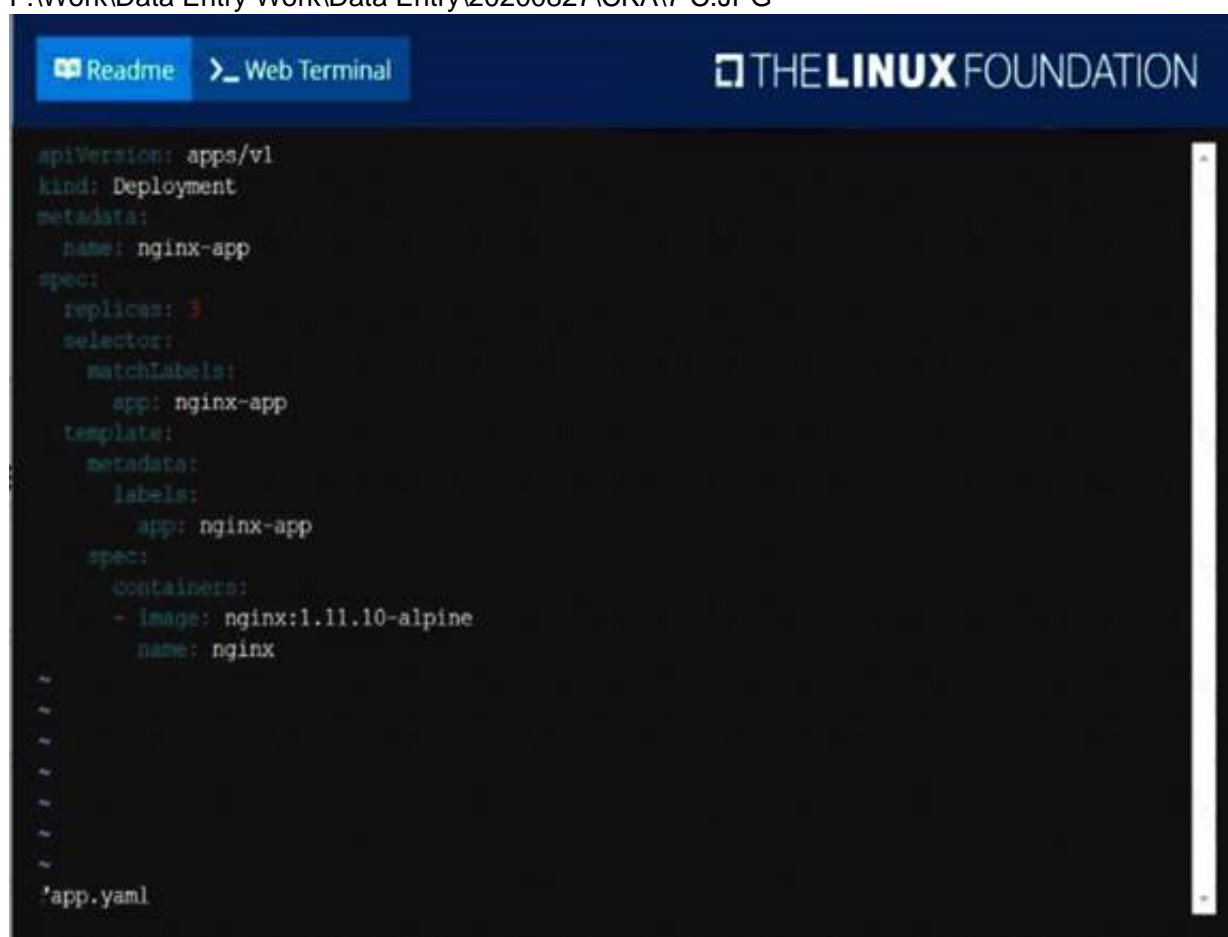
solution

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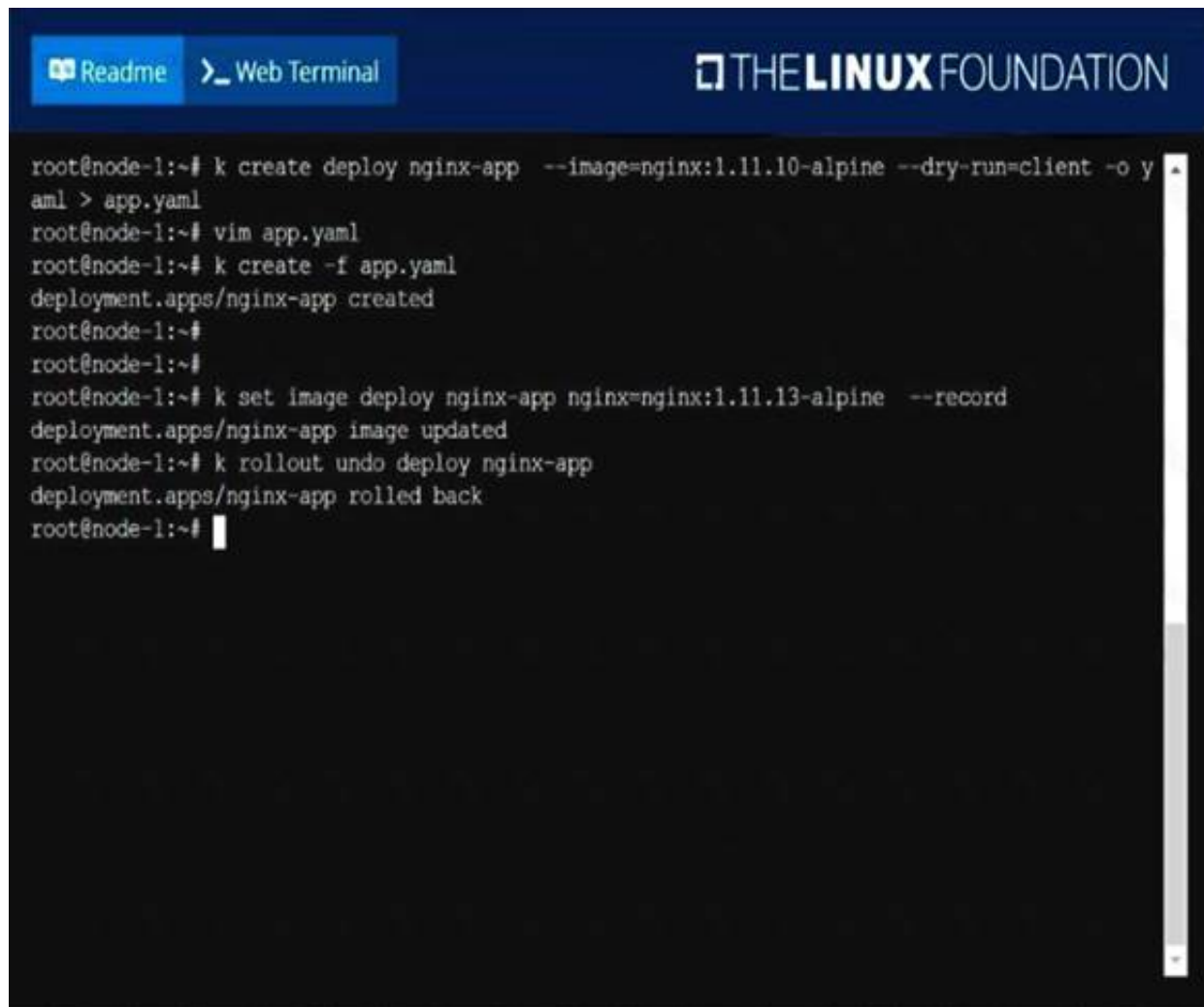
```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
root@node-1:~# k create deploy nginx-app --image=nginx:1.11.10-alpine --dry-run=client -o y
aml > app.yaml
root@node-1:~# vim app.yaml
```

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```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
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
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
/app.yaml
```

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```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

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 7

List ??nginx-dev?? and ??nginx-prod?? pod and delete those pods

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

kubect1 get pods -o wide

kubectl delete po ??nginx-dev??kubectl delete po ??nginx-prod??

NEW QUESTION 8

Create a pod namedkucc8with asingle app container for each of the following images running inside(there may be between 1 and 4images specified): nginx + redis + memcached.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

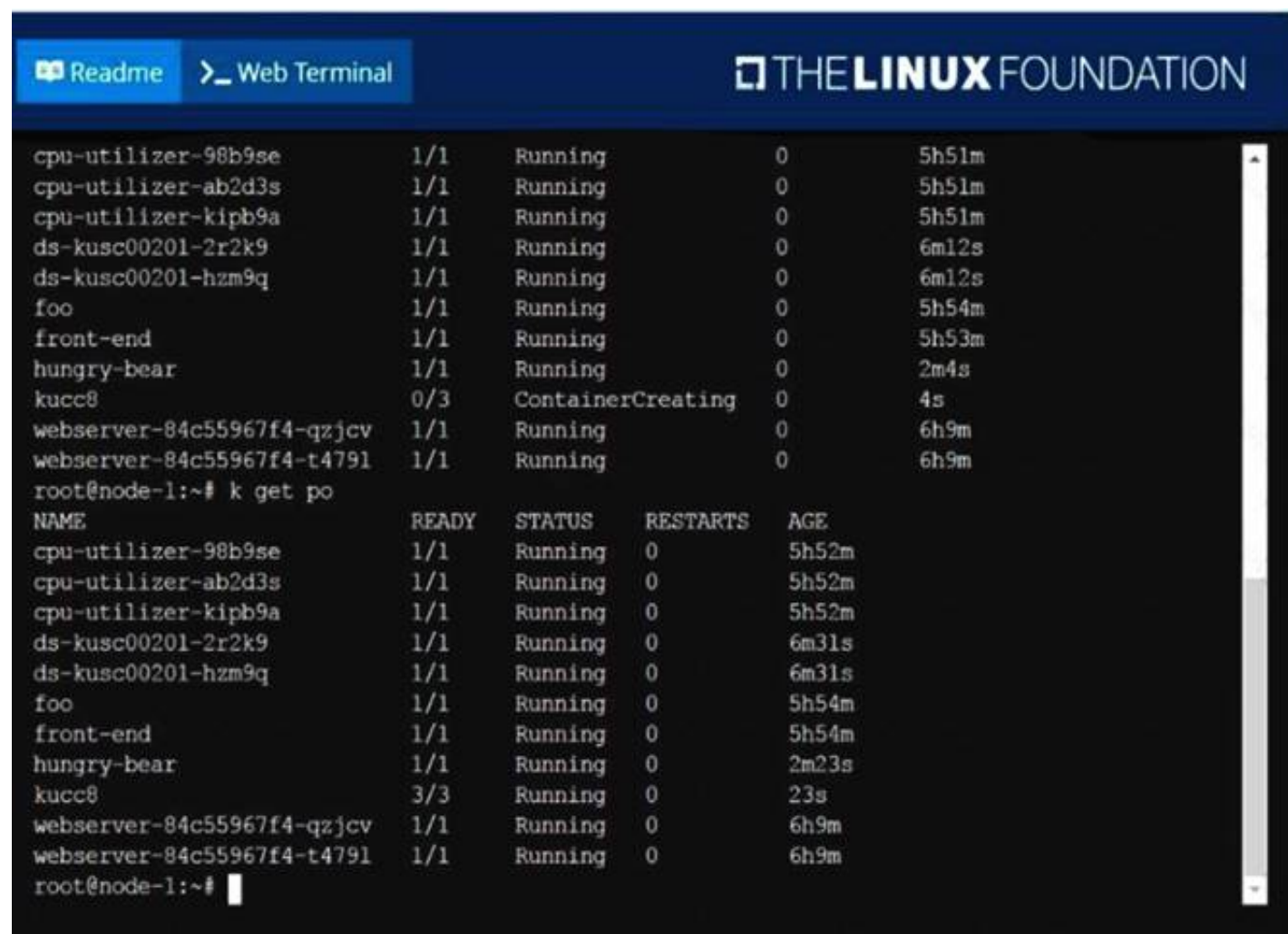
Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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NEW QUESTION 9
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.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: app-data
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 2Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  hostPath:
    path: /srv/app-data
  storageClassName: shared
```

"app-data.yaml" 12L, 194C

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

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411)$ kubectl create -f pv.yaml
persistentvolume/pv created
```

* 3. View the persistent volume.

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411)$ kubectl get pv
```

NAME	CAPACITY	ACCESS MODES	RECLAIM POLICY	STATUS	CLAIM	STORAGECLASS	REASON	AGE
app-data	2Gi	RWX	Retain	Available		shared		31s

> Our persistent volume status is available meaning it is available and it has not been mounted yet. This status will change 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. Ensure that 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-265411)$ kubectl create -f app-data.yaml persistentvolumeclaim/app-data created
```

* 3. View the pvc Image for post

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411)$ kubectl get pvc
```

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY	ACCESS MODES	STORAGECLASS
pv	Bound	pv	512m	RWX	shared

* 4. Let's see what has changed in the pv we had initially created.

Image for post

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411)$ kubectl get pv
```

NAME	CAPACITY	ACCESS MODES	RECLAIM POLICY	STATUS	CLAIM	STORAGECLASS	REASON	AGE
pv	512m	RWX	Retain	Bound	default/pv	shared		16m

Our status has now changed from available to bound.

* 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: configpvcpersistentVolumeClaim:claimName: app-datacontainers:- image: nginxname: appvolumeMounts:- mountPath: "/srv/app-data"name: configpvc

NEW QUESTION 10

List pod logs named ??frontend?? and search for the pattern ??started?? and write it to a file ??/opt/error-logs??

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kubectl logs frontend | grep -i ??started?? > /opt/error-logs

NEW QUESTION 10

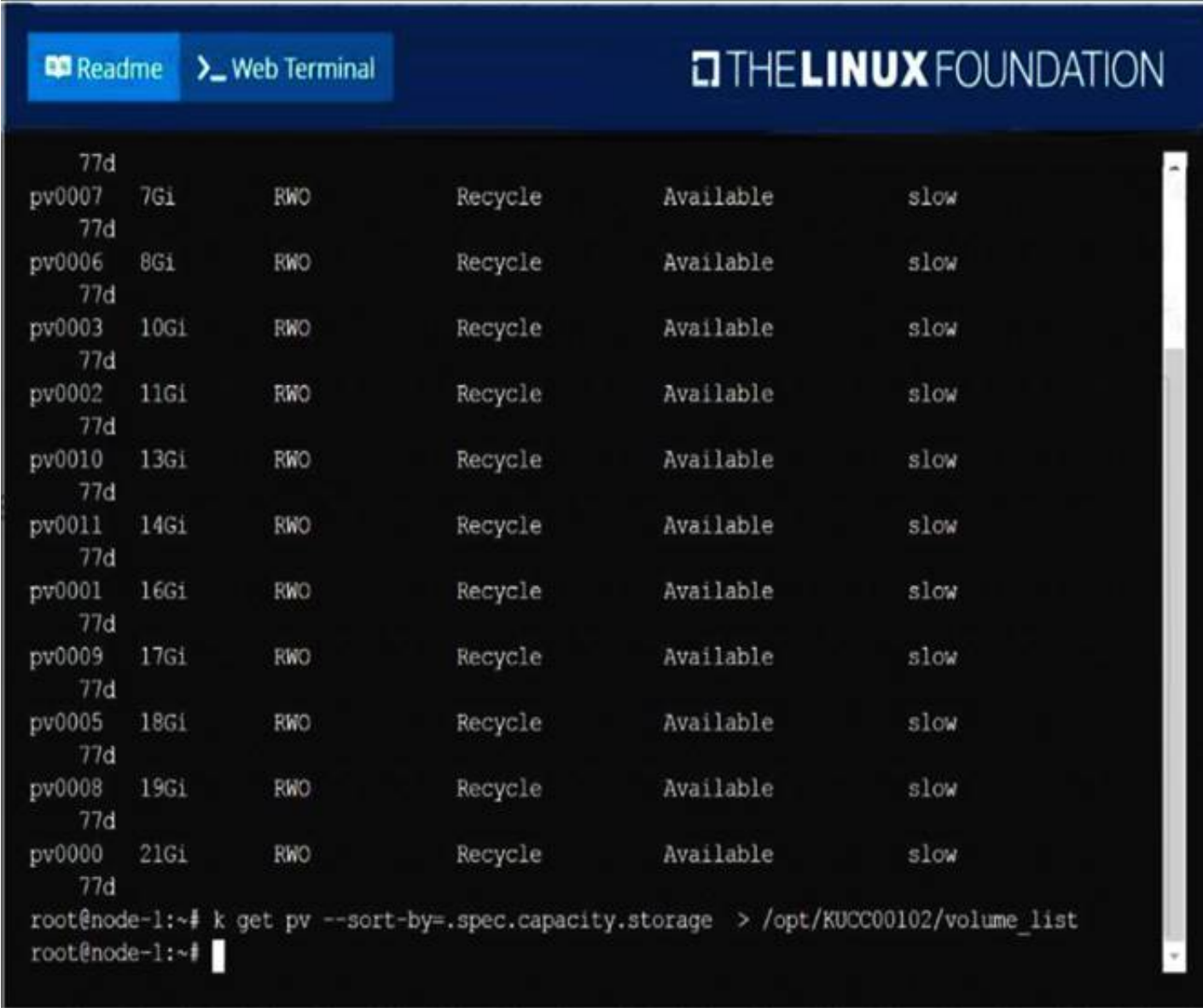
List all persistent volumes sorted by capacity, saving the full kubectl output to /opt/KUCC00102/volume_list. Use kubectl 's own functionality for sorting the output, and do not manipulate it any further.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
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NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

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 the staging namespace and the volume must not be persistent.

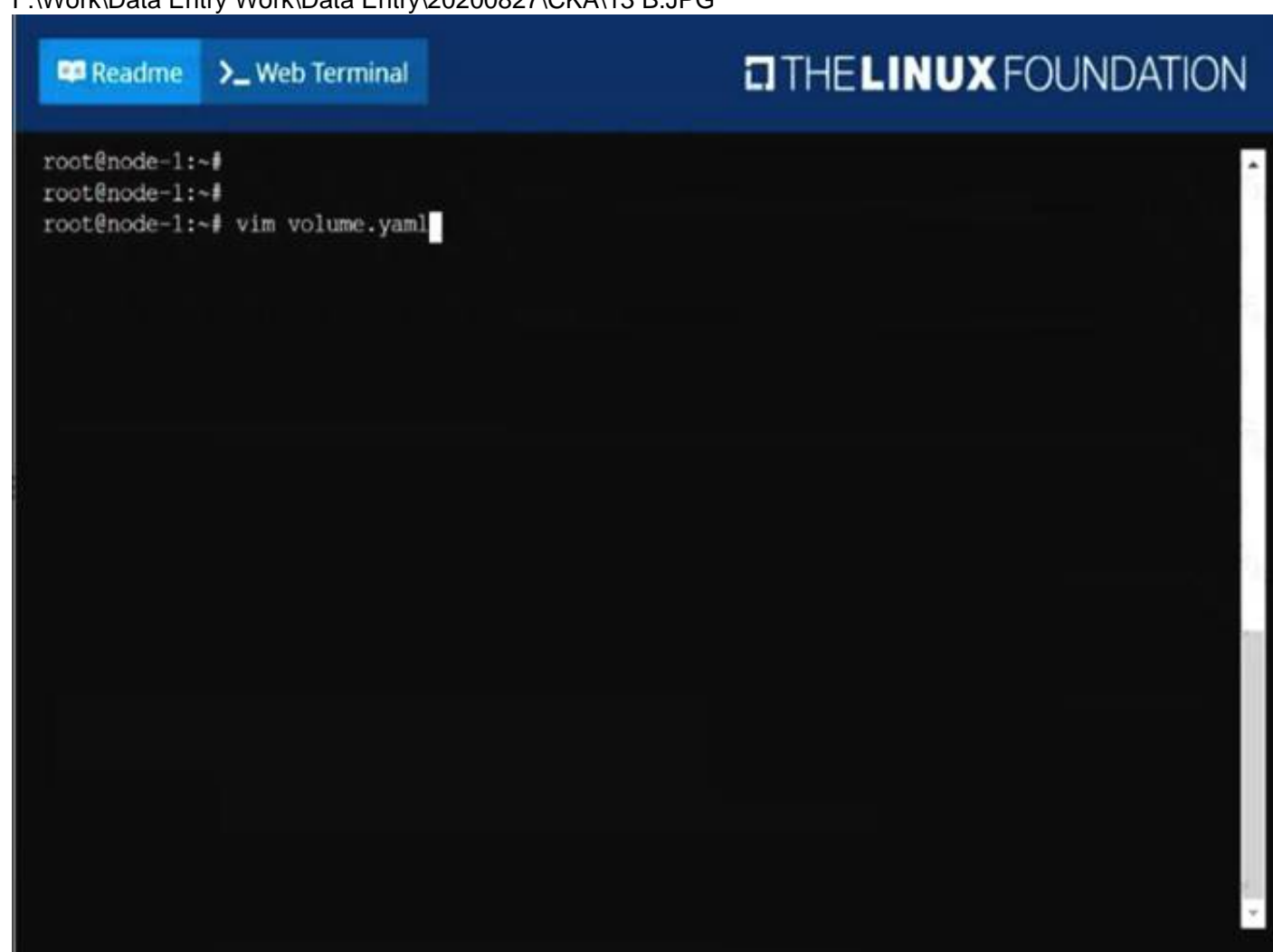
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

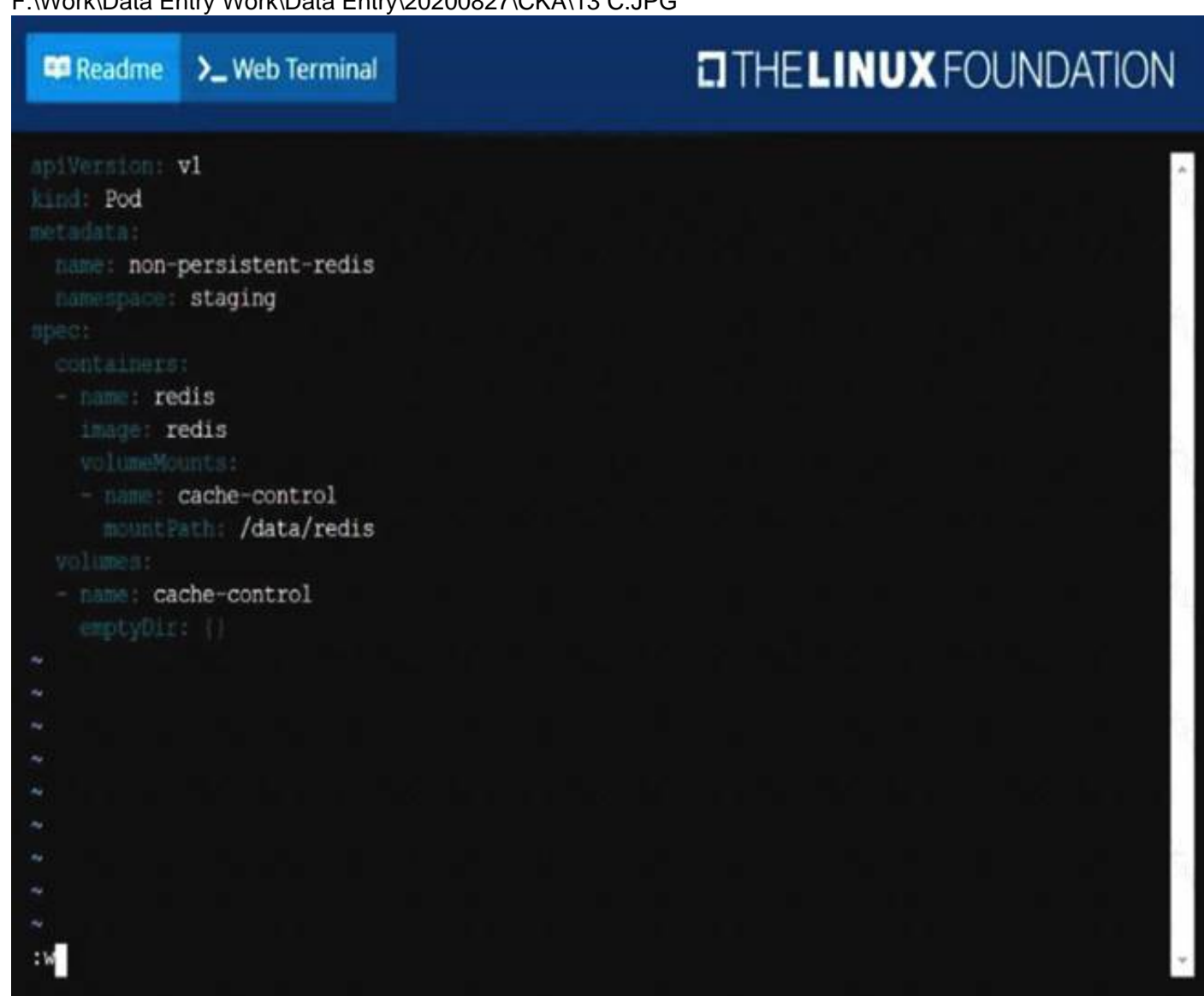
Explanation:

solution

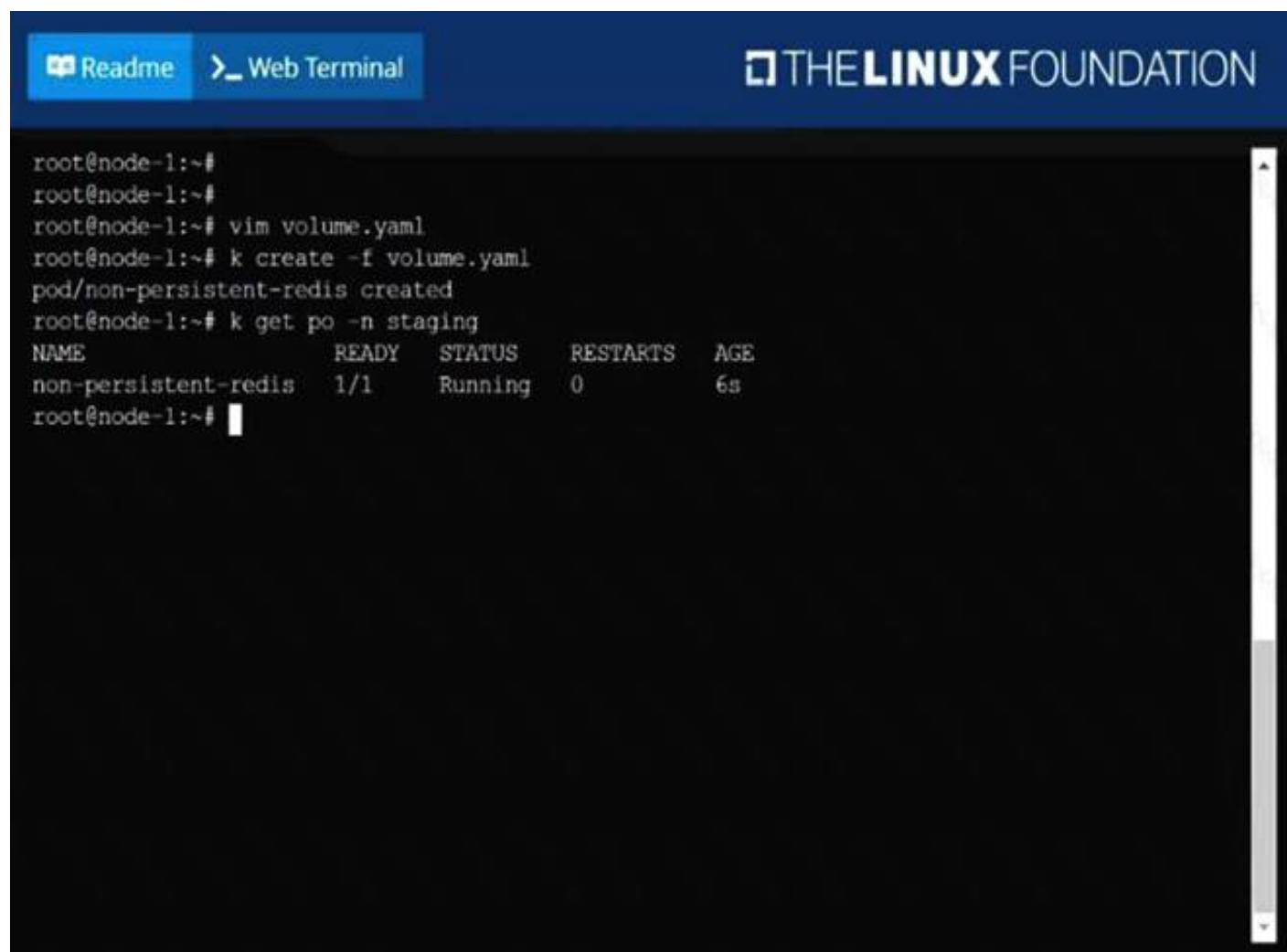
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```
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root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# vim volume.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f volume.yaml
pod/non-persistent-redis created
root@node-1:~# k get po -n staging
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
non-persistent-redis 1/1     Running   0           6s
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION 23

Check the image version in pod without the describe command

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

kubectl get po nginx -o jsonpath='{.spec.containers[0].image}'

NEW QUESTION 25

Configure the kubelet systemd-managed service, on the node labelled with name=wk8s-node-1, to launch a pod containing a single container of Image http://nginx.org/images/nginx-1.19.0-1.0. Any spec files required should be placed in the /etc/kubernetes/manifests directory on the node.

You can ssh to the appropriate node using:

[student@node-1] \$ ssh wk8s-node-1

You can assume elevated privileges on the node with the following command:

[student@wk8s-node-1] \$ |sudo ?Ci

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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```
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root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# kubectl config use-context wk8s
Switched to context "wk8s".
root@node-1:~# ssh wk8s-node-1
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-1109-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

 * Are you ready for Kubernetes 1.19? It's nearly here! Try RC3 with
   sudo snap install microk8s --channel=1.19/candidate --classic

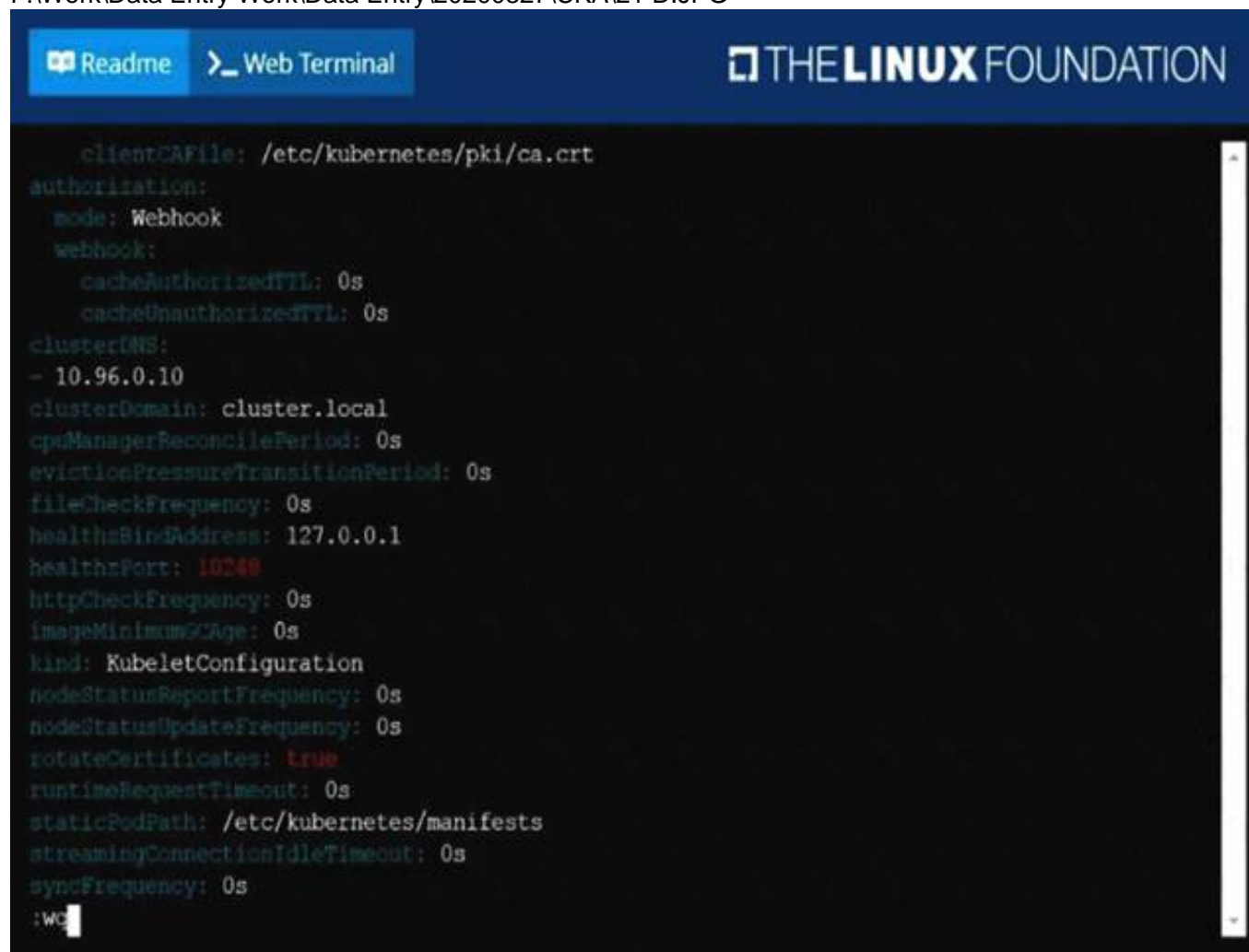
   https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.

4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

student@wk8s-node-1:~$ sudo -i
root@wk8s-node-1:~# vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

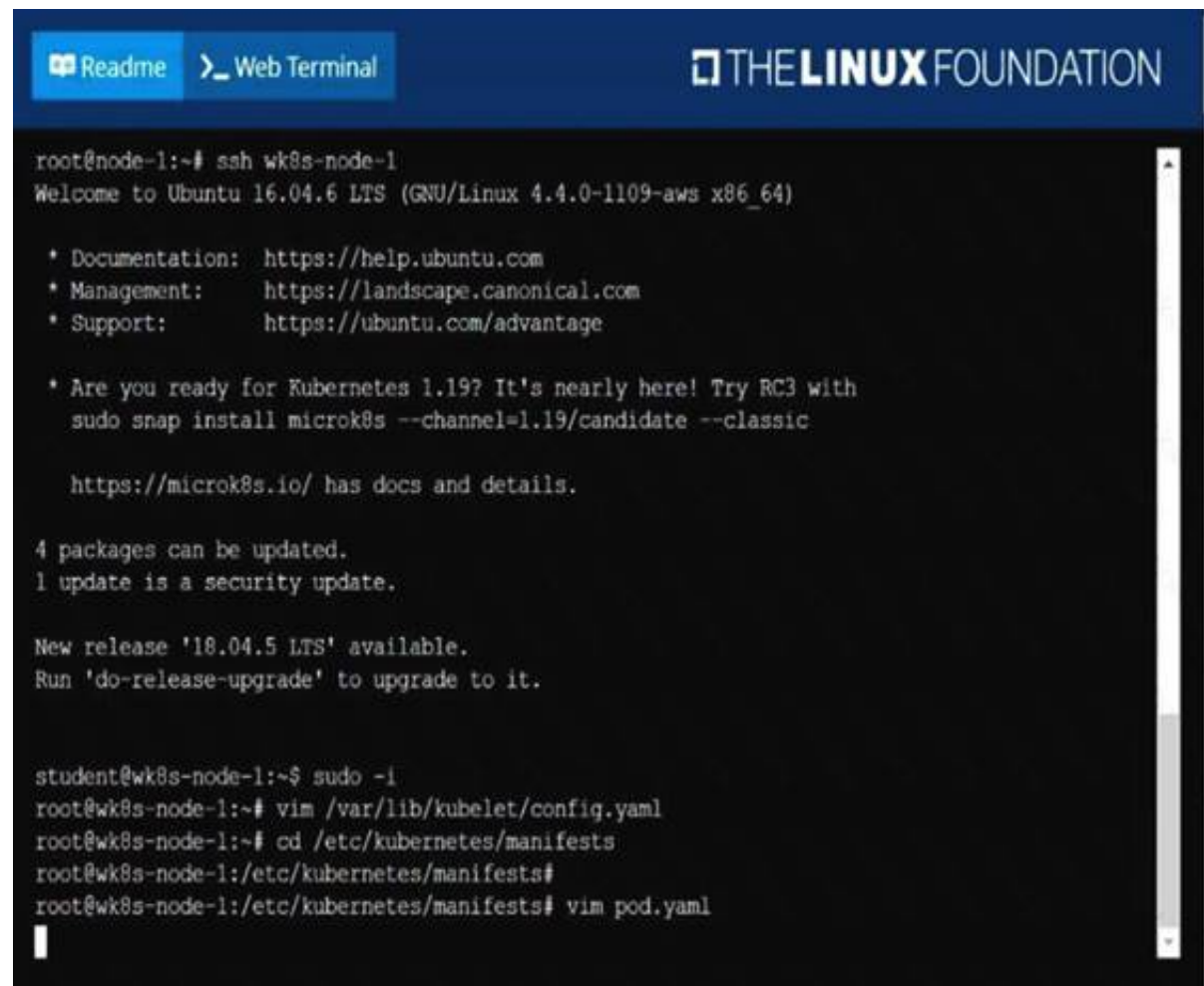
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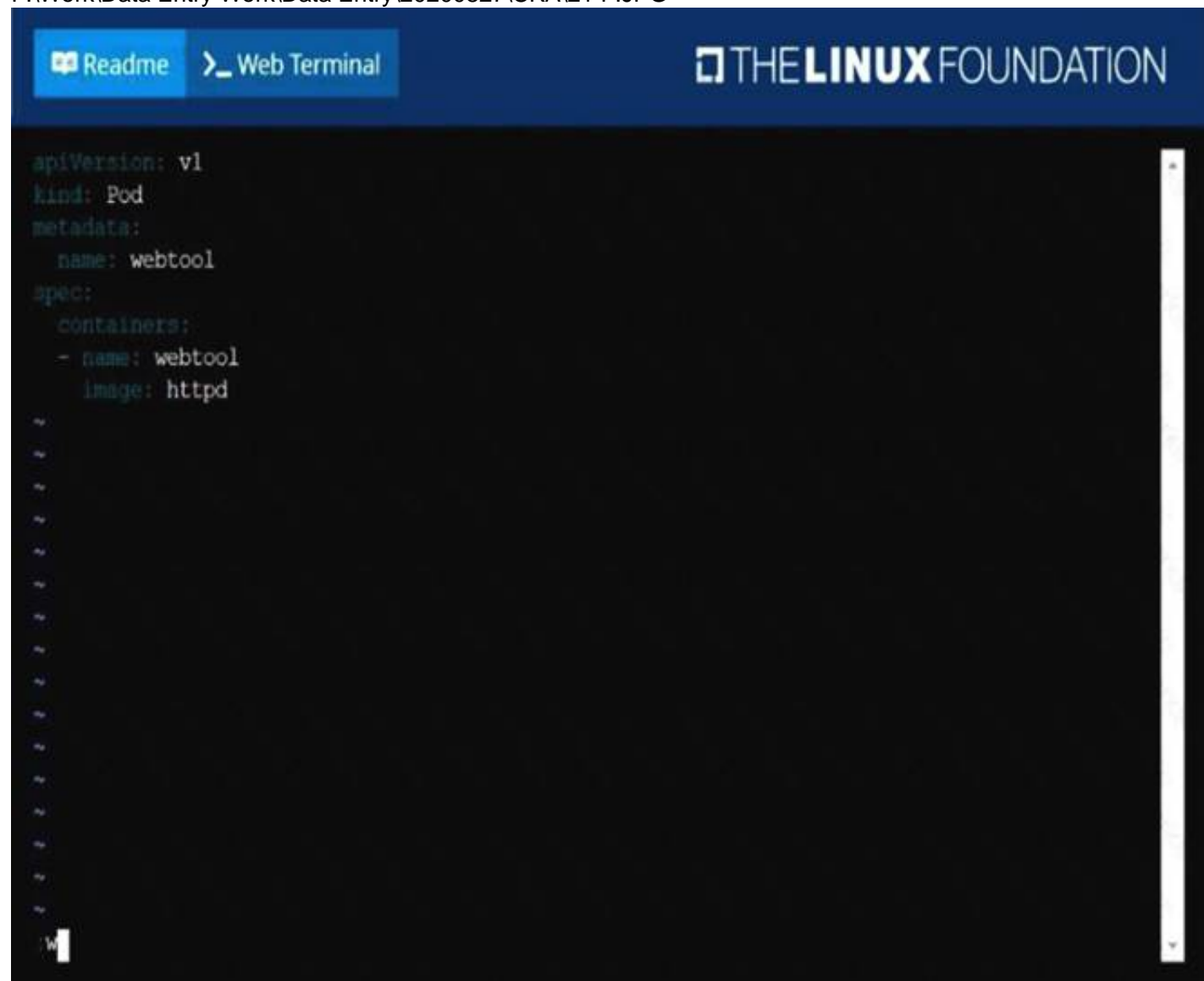
```
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  clientCAFile: /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
authorization:
  mode: Webhook
  webhook:
    cacheAuthorizedTTL: 0s
    cacheUnauthorizedTTL: 0s
clusterDNS:
- 10.96.0.10
clusterDomain: cluster.local
cpuManagerReconcilePeriod: 0s
evictionPressureTransitionPeriod: 0s
fileCheckFrequency: 0s
healthzBindAddress: 127.0.0.1
healthzPort: 10248
httpCheckFrequency: 0s
imageMinimumGCAge: 0s
kind: KubeletConfiguration
nodeStatusReportFrequency: 0s
nodeStatusUpdateFrequency: 0s
rotateCertificates: true
runtimeRequestTimeout: 0s
staticPodPath: /etc/kubernetes/manifests
streamingConnectionIdleTimeout: 0s
syncFrequency: 0s
:WC
```

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Web Terminal

THE LINUX FOUNDATION

```
https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.

4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

New release '18.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

student@wk8s-node-1:~$ sudo -i
root@wk8s-node-1:~# vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
root@wk8s-node-1:~# cd /etc/kubernetes/manifests
root@wk8s-node-1:/etc/kubernetes/manifests#
root@wk8s-node-1:/etc/kubernetes/manifests# vim pod.yaml
root@wk8s-node-1:/etc/kubernetes/manifests# systemctl restart kubelet
root@wk8s-node-1:/etc/kubernetes/manifests# systemctl enable kubelet
root@wk8s-node-1:/etc/kubernetes/manifests# exit
logout
student@wk8s-node-1:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.250.5.39 closed.
root@node-1:~# k get po
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
webtool-wk8s-node-1  1/1     Running   0           11s
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION 26

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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```
root@node-1:~# vim ds.yaml
iroot@node-1:~# k create -f ds.yaml
daemonset.apps/ds-kusc00201 created
root@node-1:~# k get ds
NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   NODE SELECTOR   AGE
ds-kusc00201    2         2         2       2            2           <none>          4s
root@node-1:~# vim /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml
```

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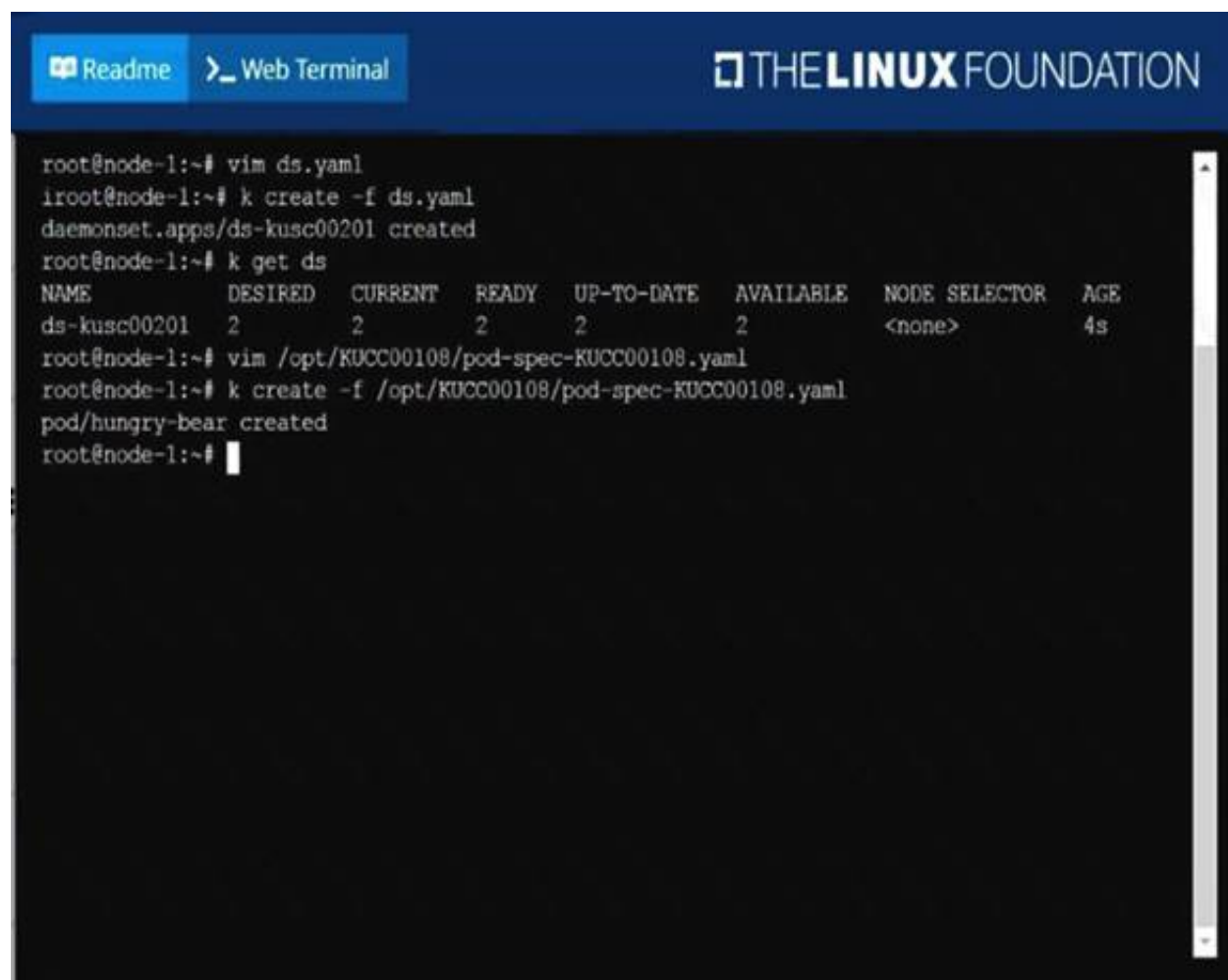
Readme

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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: hungry-bear
spec:
  volumes:
  - name: workdir
    emptyDir: {}
  containers:
  - name: checker
    image: alpine
    command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "if [ -f /workdir/calm.txt ]; then sleep 100000; else exit 1; fi"]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: workdir
      mountPath: /workdir
  initContainers:
  - name: create
    image: alpine
    command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "touch /workdir/calm.txt"]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: workdir
      mountPath: /workdir
:~
```

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```
root@node-1:~# vim ds.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f ds.yaml
daemonset.apps/ds-kusc00201 created
root@node-1:~# k get ds
NAME          DESIRED  CURRENT  READY  UP-TO-DATE  AVAILABLE  NODE SELECTOR  AGE
ds-kusc00201   2        2        2      2           2          <none>         4s
root@node-1:~# vim /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml
pod/hungry-bear created
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION 31

Check the Image version of nginx-dev pod using jsonpath

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

kubect1 get po nginx-dev -o jsonpath='{.spec.containers[].image}'

NEW QUESTION 35

For this item, you will have to ssh to the nodes `8s-master-0` and `8s-node-0` and complete all tasks on these nodes. Ensure that you return to the base node (hostname: node-1) when you have completed this item.

Context

As an administrator of a small development team, you have been asked to set up a Kubernetes cluster to test the viability of a new application.

Task

You must use `kubeadm` to perform this task. Any `kubeadm` invocations will require the use of the `--ignore-preflight-errors=alloption`.

- > Configure the node `8s-master-0` as a master node.
- > Join the node `8s-node-0` to the cluster.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

You must use the `kubeadm` configuration file located at `/etc/kubeadm.conf` when initializing your cluster.

You may use any CNI plugin to complete this task, but if you don't have your favourite CNI plugin's manifest URL at hand, Calico is one popular option: <https://docs.projectcalico.org/v3.14/manifests/calico.yaml>

Docker is already installed on both nodes and `apt` has been configured so that you can install the required tools.

NEW QUESTION 39

Get IP address of the pod `nginx-dev`

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kubect1 get po -o wide Using JsonPath

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

NEW QUESTION 42

List all the pods sorted by created timestamp

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

kubect1 get pods--sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp

NEW QUESTION 47

Create a pod that having 3 containers in it? (Multi-Container)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

image=nginx, image=redis, image=consul Name nginx container as ??nginx-container?? Name redis container as ??redis-container?? Name consul container as ??consul-container??

Create a pod manifest file for a container and append container section for rest of the images

kubectl run multi-container --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=nginx -- dry-run -o yaml > multi-container.yaml

then

vim multi-container.yaml apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod metadata: labels:

run: multi-container name: multi-container spec:

containers:

- image: nginx

name: nginx-container

- image: redis

name: redis-container

- image: consul

name: consul-container

restartPolicy: Always

NEW QUESTION 48

Create an nginx pod and list the pod with different levels of verbosity

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

// create a pod

kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --port=80

// List the pod with different verbosity kubectl get po nginx --v=7

kubectl get po nginx --v=8 kubectl get po nginx --v=9

NEW QUESTION 52

Check to see how many worker nodes are ready (not including nodes taintedNoSchedule) and write the number to/opt/KUCC00104/kucc00104.txt.

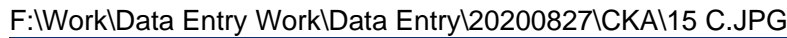
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\15 B.JPG



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