CKA Dumps

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

https://www.certleader.com/CKA-dumps.html
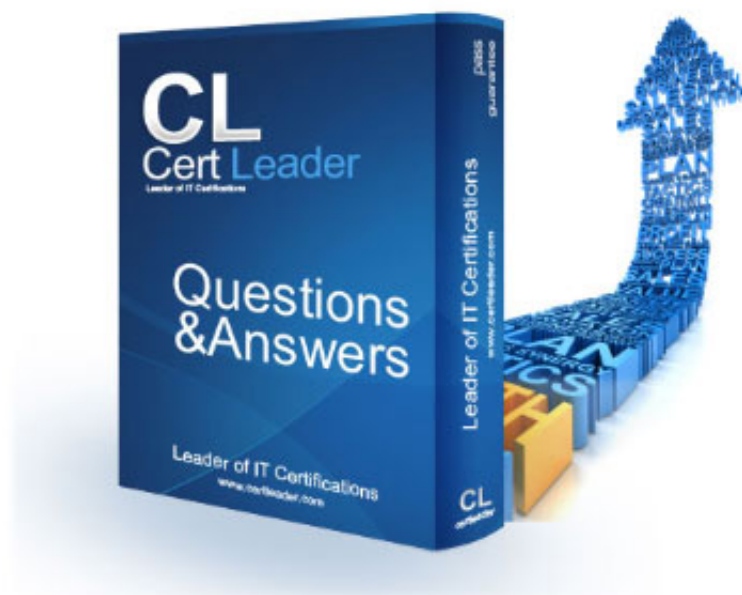
NEW QUESTION 1
Create a pod that echo ??hello world?? and then exists. Have the pod deleted automatically when it??s completed
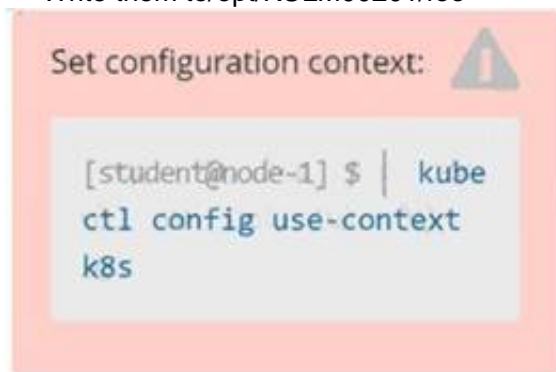
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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
Monitor the logs of pod foo and:
➢ Extract log lines correspondingto error unable-to-access-website
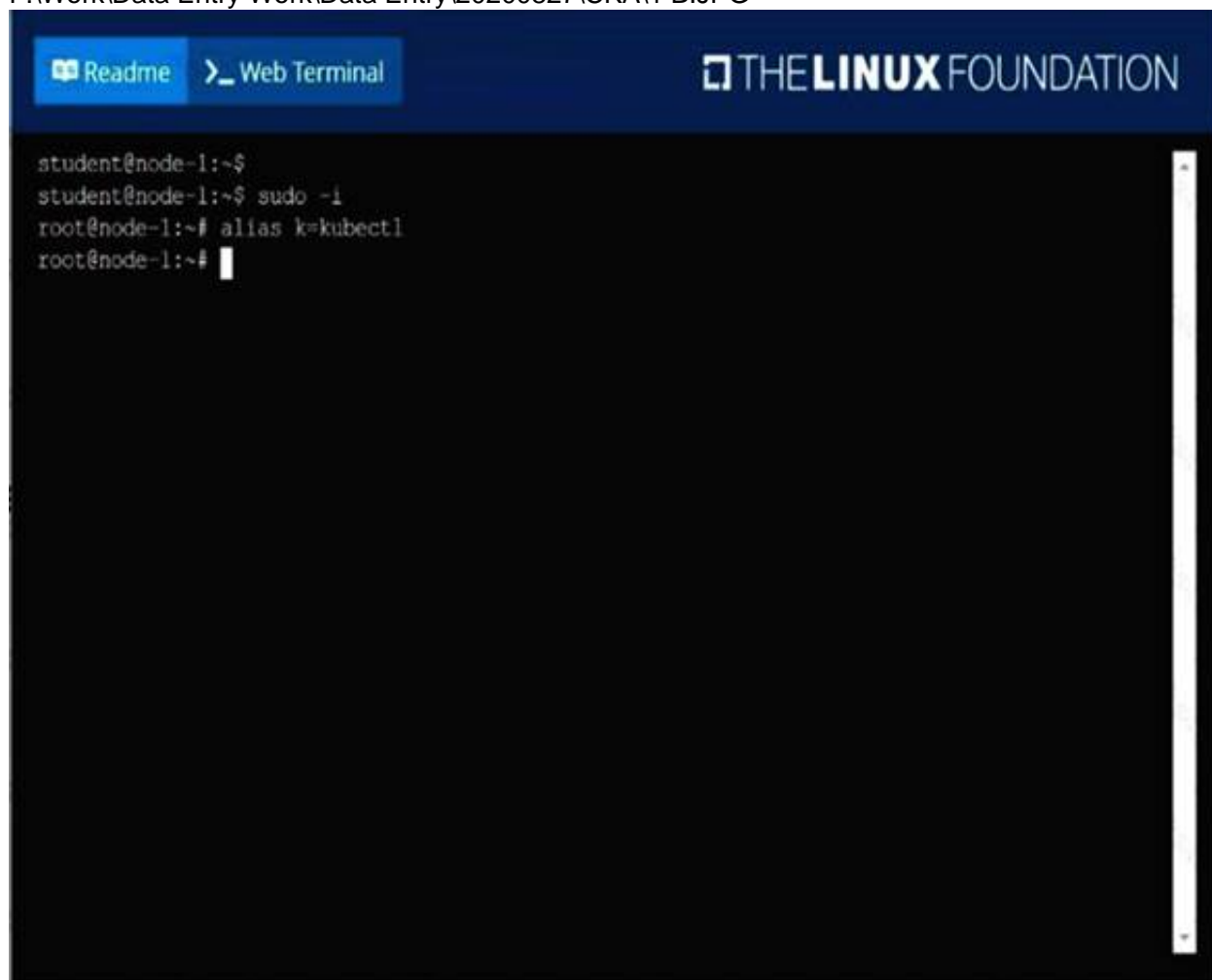➢ Write them to/opt/KULM00201/foo

Set configuration context: ⚠

```
[student@node-1] $ | kube
ctl config use-context
k8s
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
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```
student@node-1:~$
student@node-1:~$ sudo -i
root@node-1:~# alias k=kubectl
root@node-1:~#
```

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NEW QUESTION 3
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 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.

```
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-2654111)$ kubect1 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: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 Kubernetes secret asfollows:
➢ Name: super-secret
➢ password: bob
Create a pod namedpod-secrets-via-file, using theredisImage, which mounts a secret namedsuper-secretat
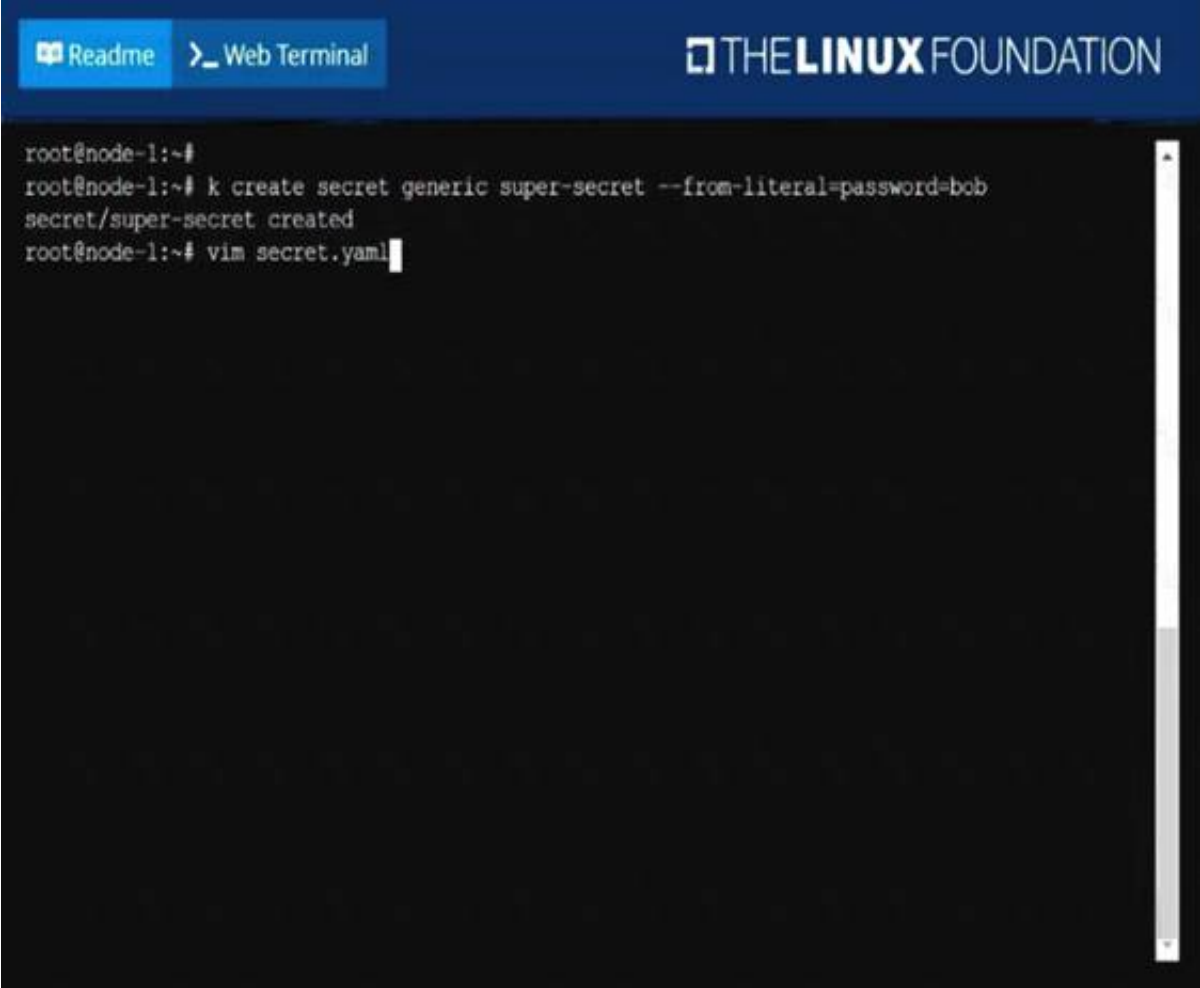/secrets.
Create a second pod namedpod-secrets-via-env, using theredisImage, which exportspasswordas
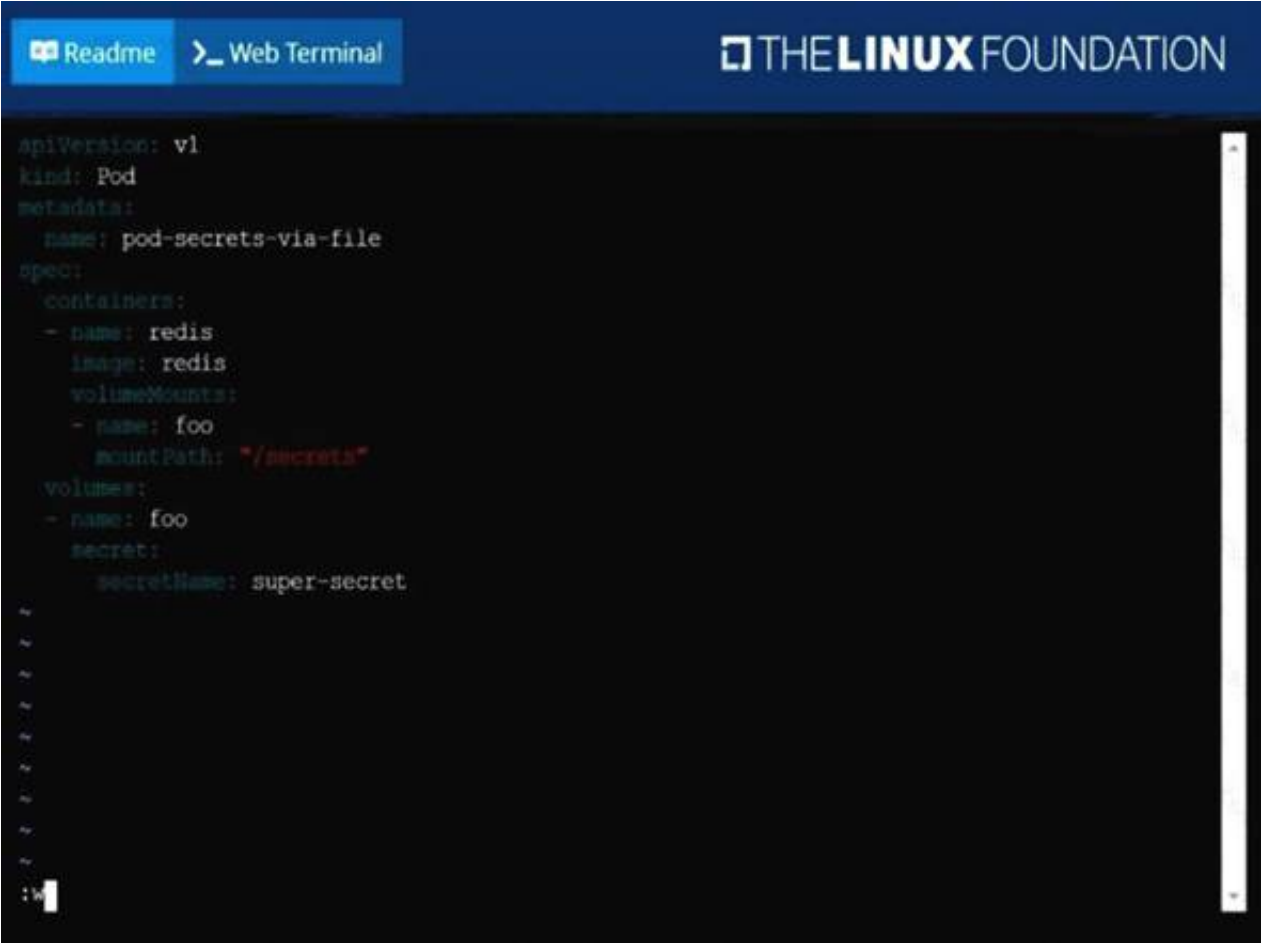CONFIDENTIAL

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 8
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
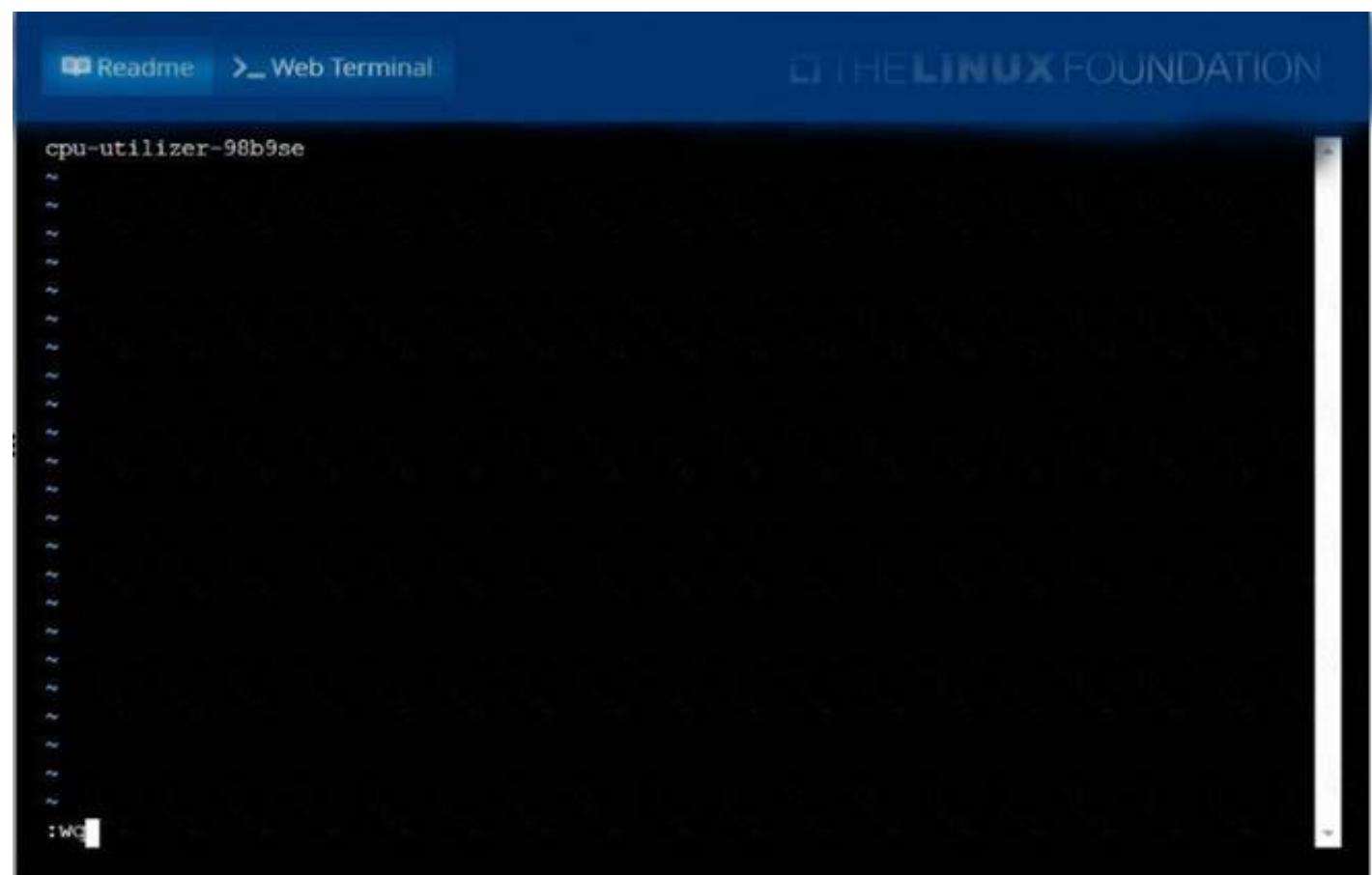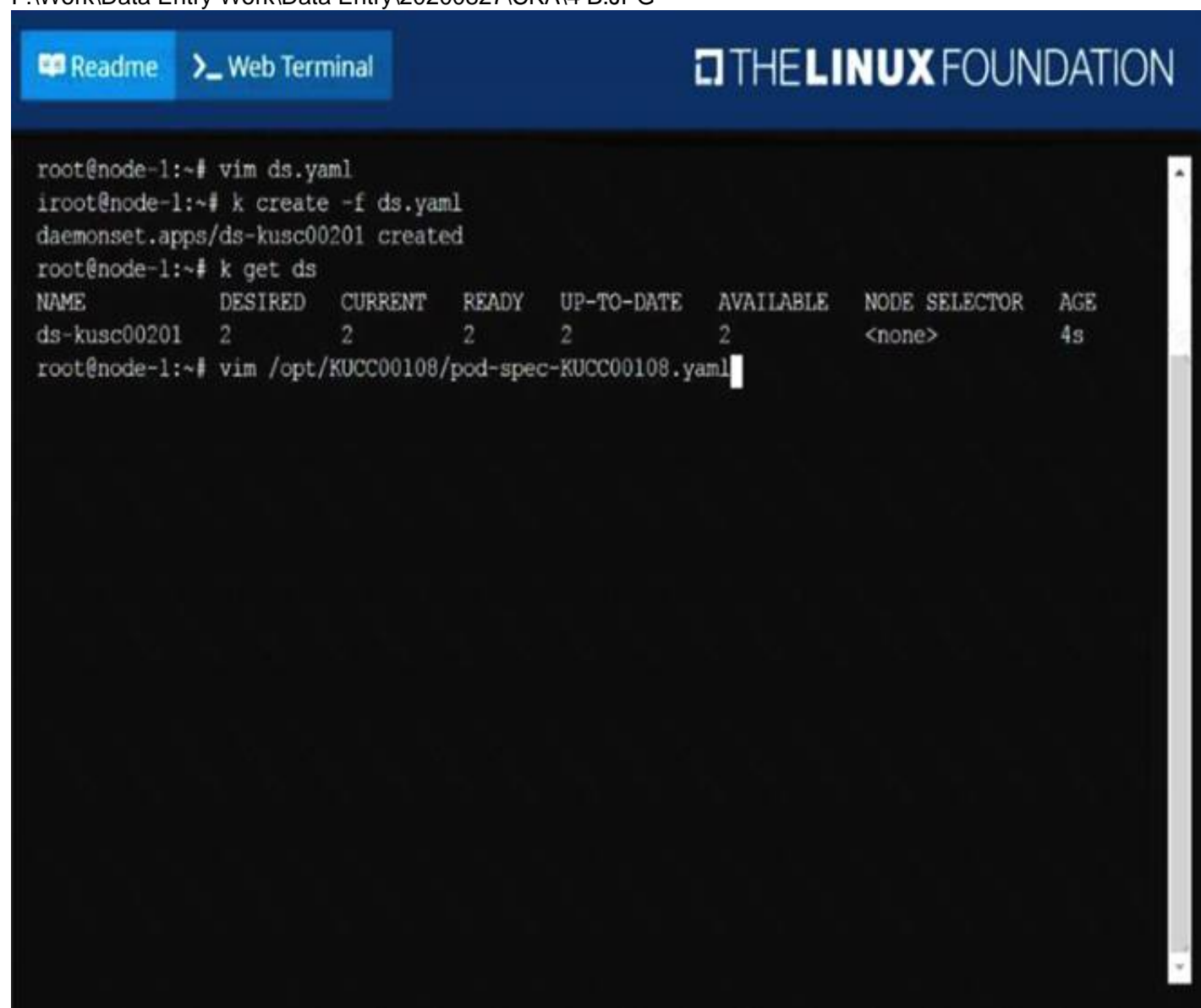F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\16 B.JPG

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NEW QUESTION 9

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 10
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}{"\n"}'

NEW QUESTION 10
Create and configure the servicefront-end-serviceso it's accessiblethroughNodePortand routes to theexisting pod namedfront-end.
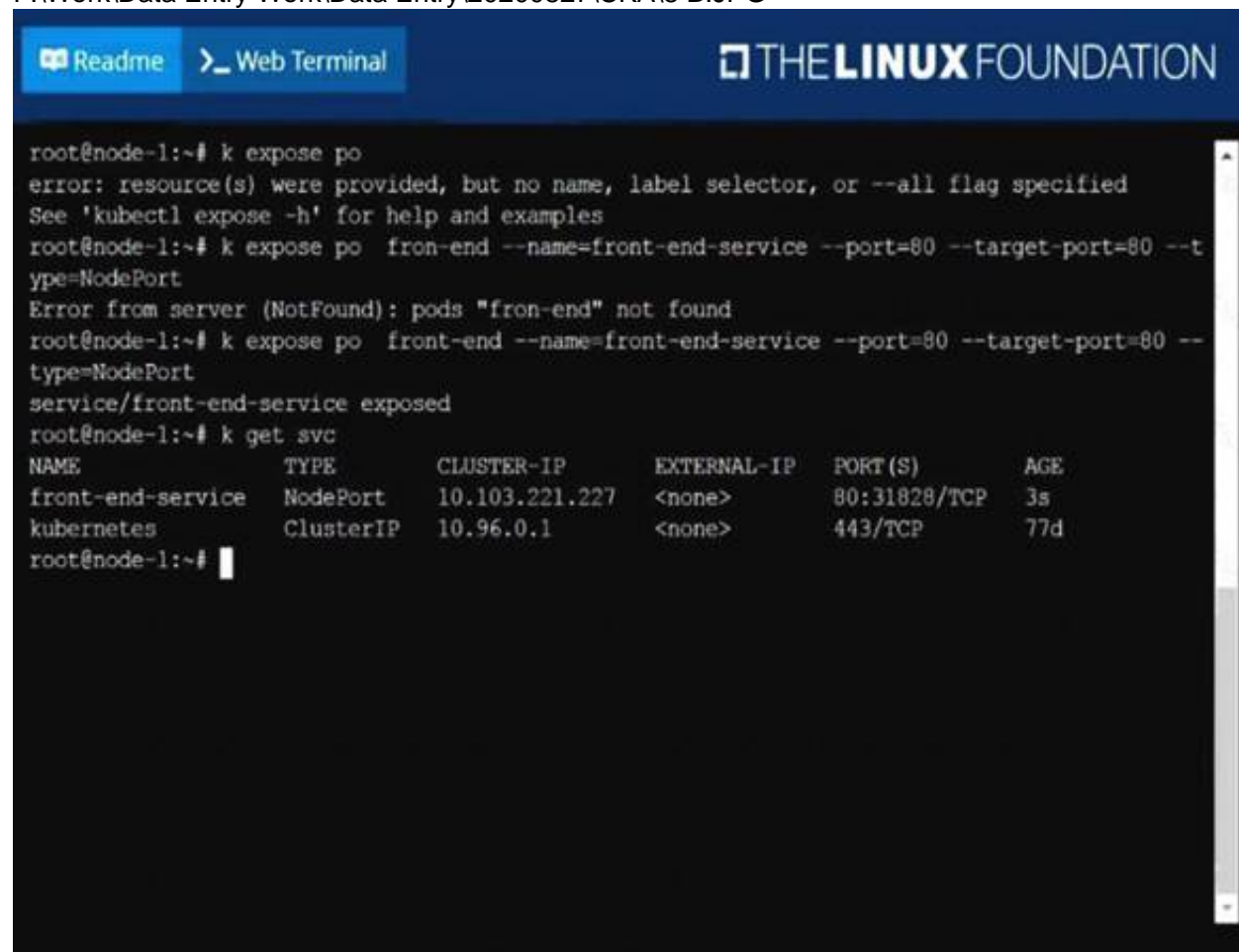
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 11
For this item, you will havetosshto the nodesik8s-master-0andik8s-node-0and complete all tasks on thesenodes. Ensure that you return tothe base node
(hostname:node-1) when you havecompleted this item.
Context
As an administrator of a smalldevelopment team, you have beenasked to set up a Kubernetes clusterto test the viability of a newapplication.
Task
You must usekubeadmto performthis task. Anykubeadminvocationswill require the use of the
--ignore-preflight-errors=alloption.
➢ Configure thenodeik8s-master-Oas a masternode. .
➢ Join the nodeik8s-node-otothe cluster.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
You must use thekubeadmconfiguration file located at/etc/kubeadm.confwhen initializingyour cluster.
You may use any CNI pluginto complete this task, but ifyou don't have your favouriteCNI plugin's manifest URL athand, Calico is one
popularoption:https://docs.projectcalico.org/v3.14/manifests/calico.yaml
Docker is already installedon both nodes andapthasbeen configured so that you caninstall the required tools.
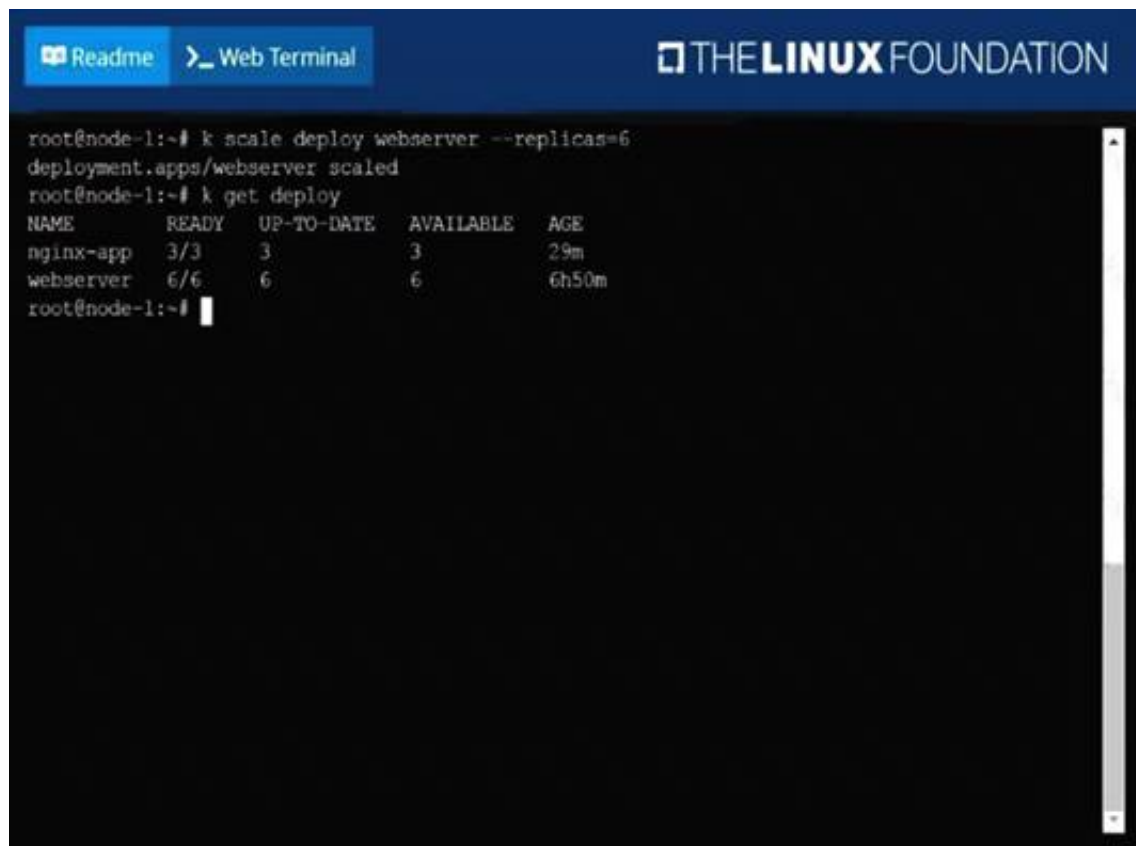
NEW QUESTION 14
Scale the deploymentwebserverto6pods.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 19
Schedule a pod as follows:
- Name: nginx-kusc00101
- Image: nginx
- Node selector: disk=ssd
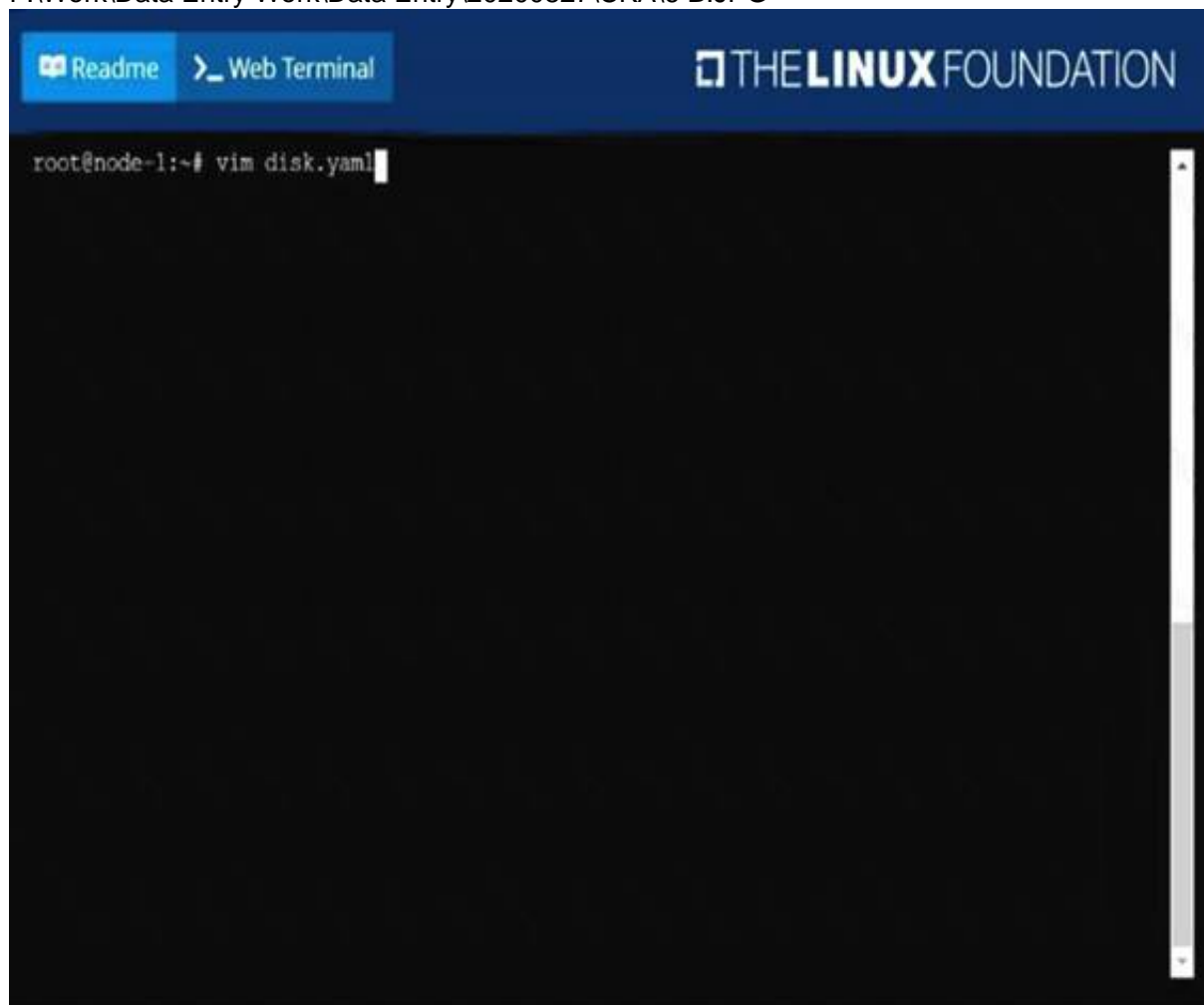
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
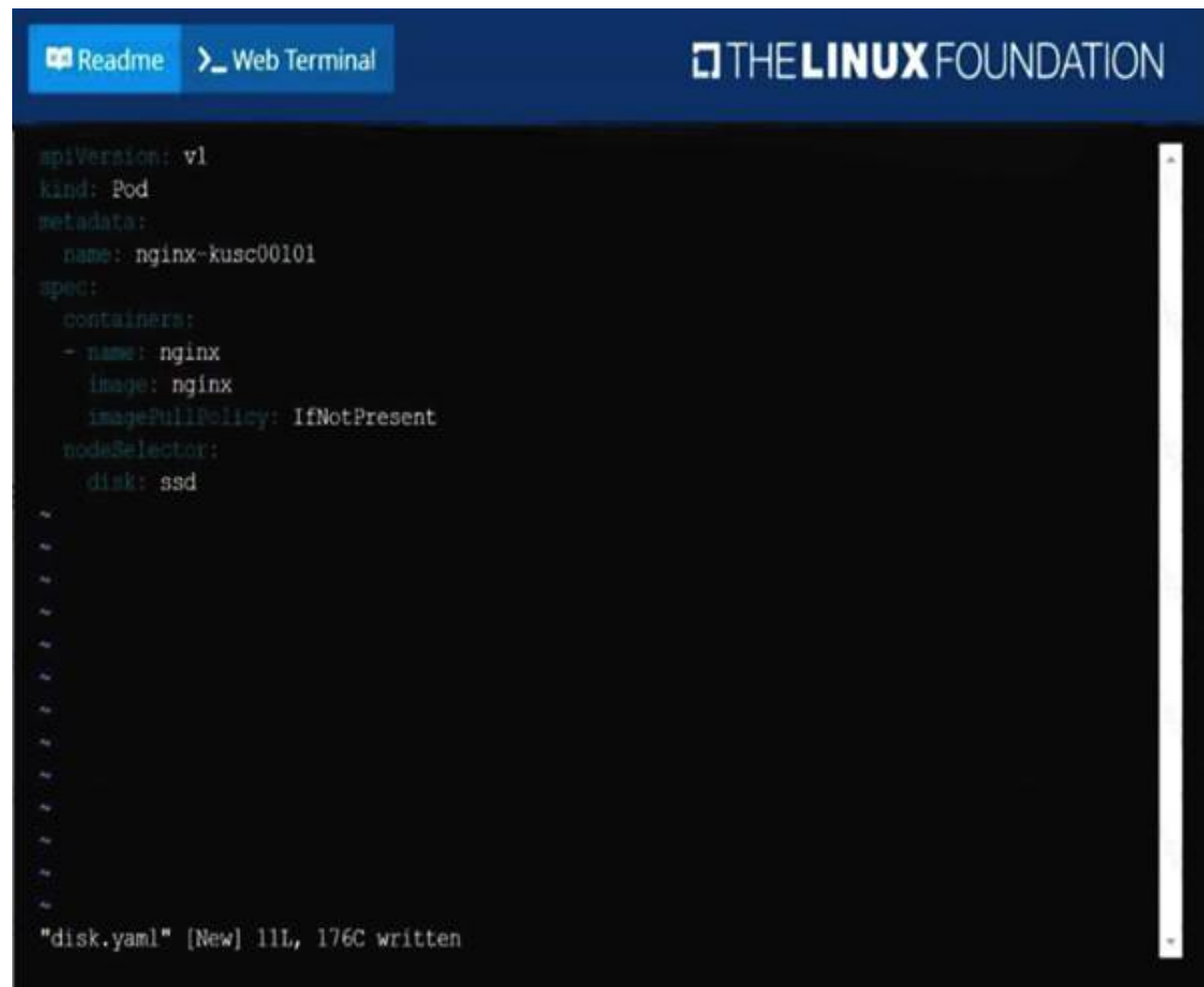F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\6 B.JPG

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NEW QUESTION 20
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 24
Check to see how many worker nodes are ready (not including nodes taintedNoSchedule) and write the number to/opt/KUCC00104/kucc00104.txt.
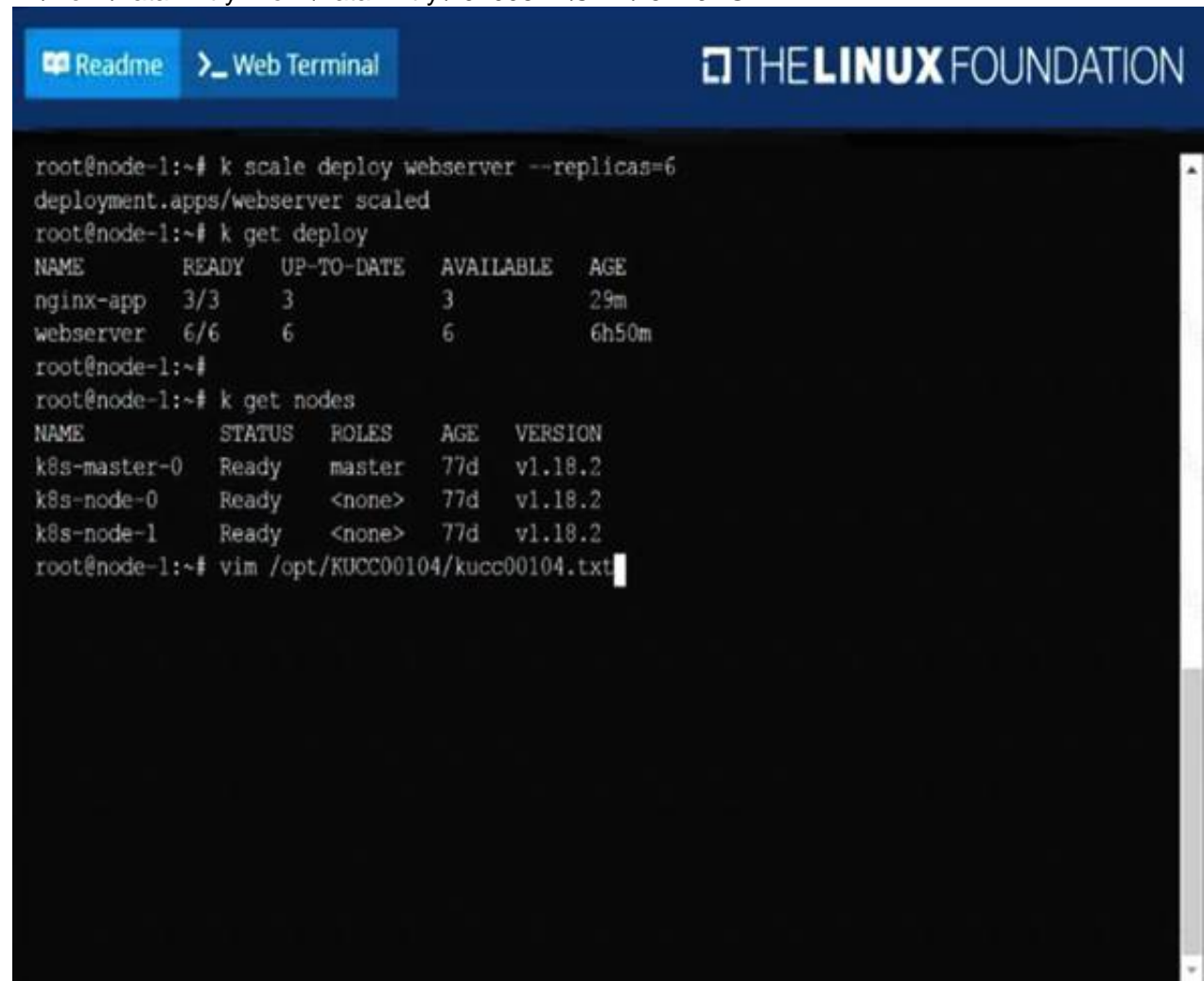
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered
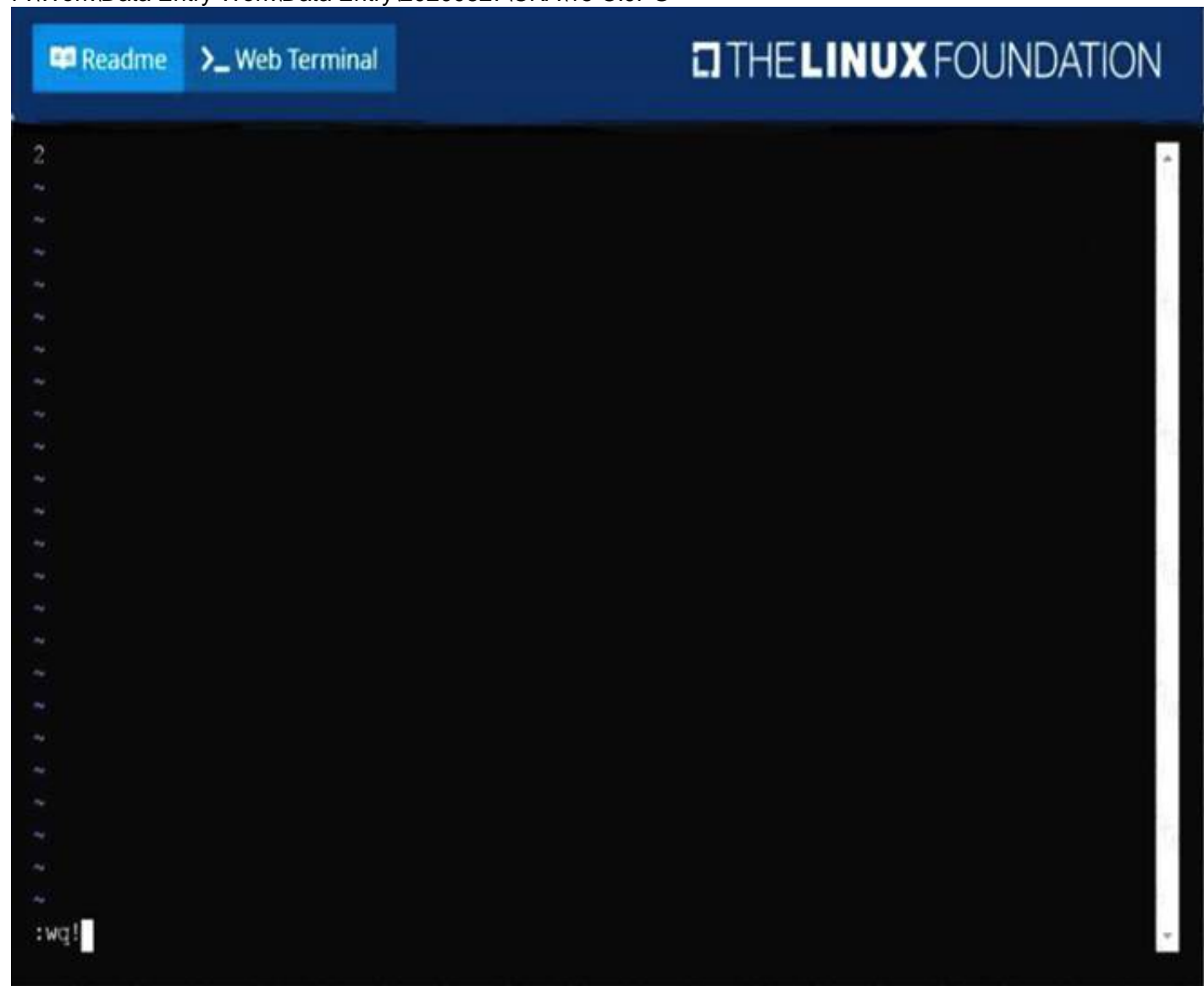
Answer: A

Explanation:
 solution
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NEW QUESTION 28
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