

Exam Questions CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/CKA/>



NEW QUESTION 1

Given a partially-functioningKubernetes cluster, identifiesymptoms of failure on the cluster.

Determine the node, the failingservice, and take actions to bring upthe failed service and restore thehealth of the cluster. Ensure that anychanges are made permanently.

You canssh to the relevant lnodes (bk8s-master-0orbk8s-node-0) using:

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

You can assume elevatedprivileges on any node in thecluster with the followingcommand:

[student@nodename] \$ | sudo ?Ci

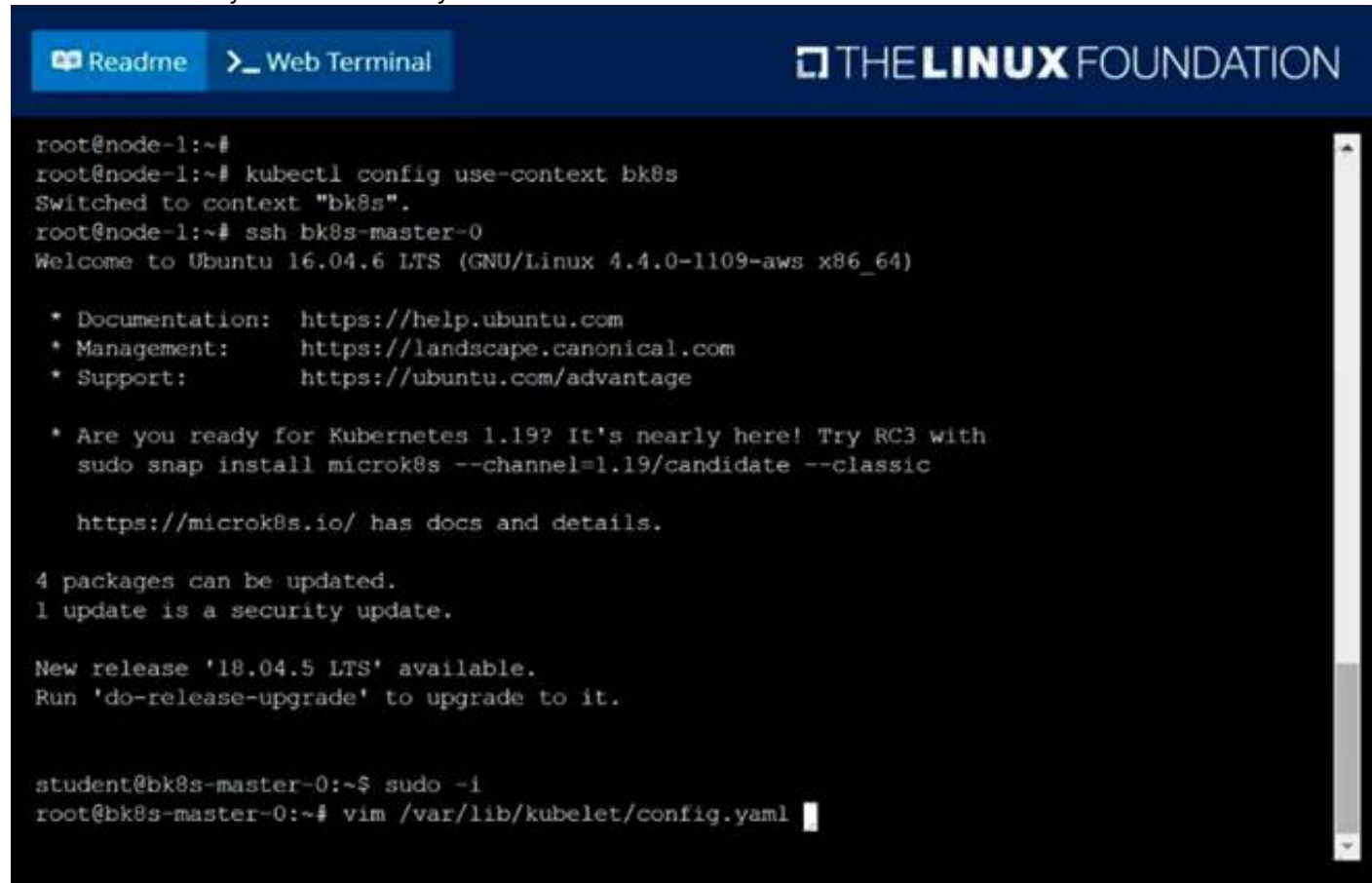
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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```

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.

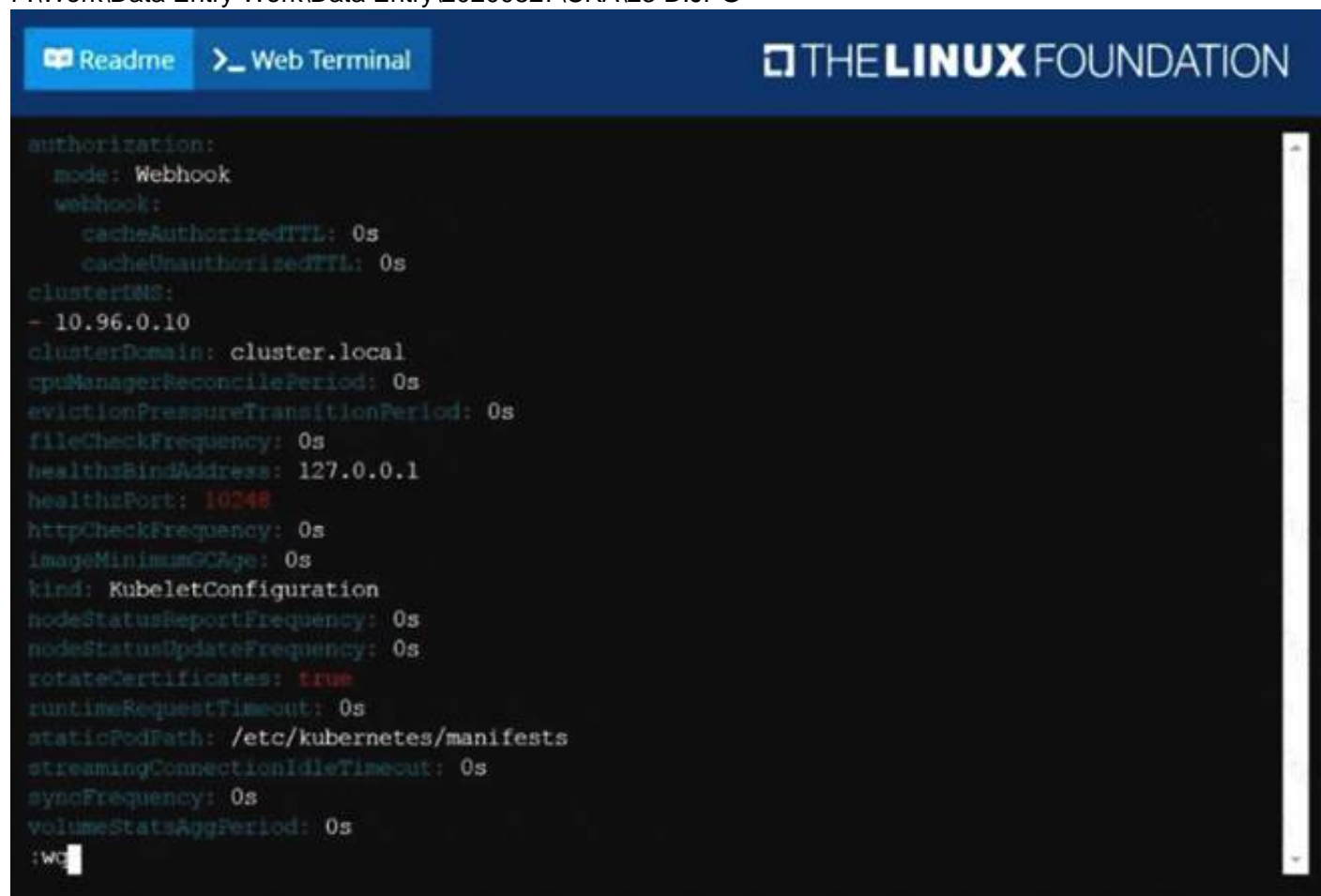
4 packages can be updated.
1 update is a security update.

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
:WQ

```

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Readme
Web Terminal



```

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:~# kubectl 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 2

Create a pod with image nginx called nginx and allow traffic on port 80

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

kubectlrn nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --port=80

NEW QUESTION 3

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,2Gi of 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)$ 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 4

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.

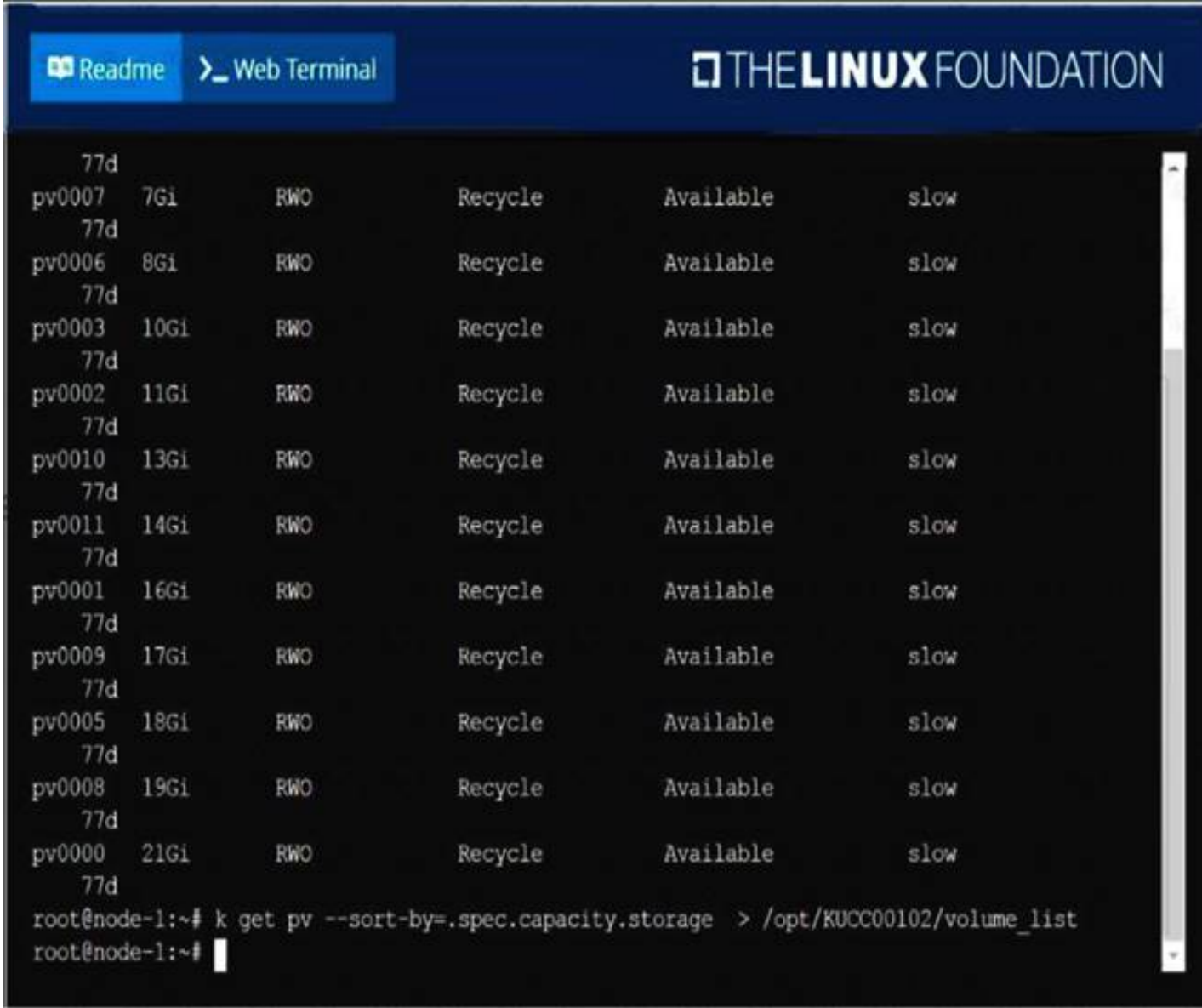
A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
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NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

For this item, you will have to ssh to the node `ik8s-master-0` and `ik8s-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 `ik8s-master-0` as a master node.
- > Join the node `ik8s-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 7

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 8

Scale the deploymentwebserverto6pods.

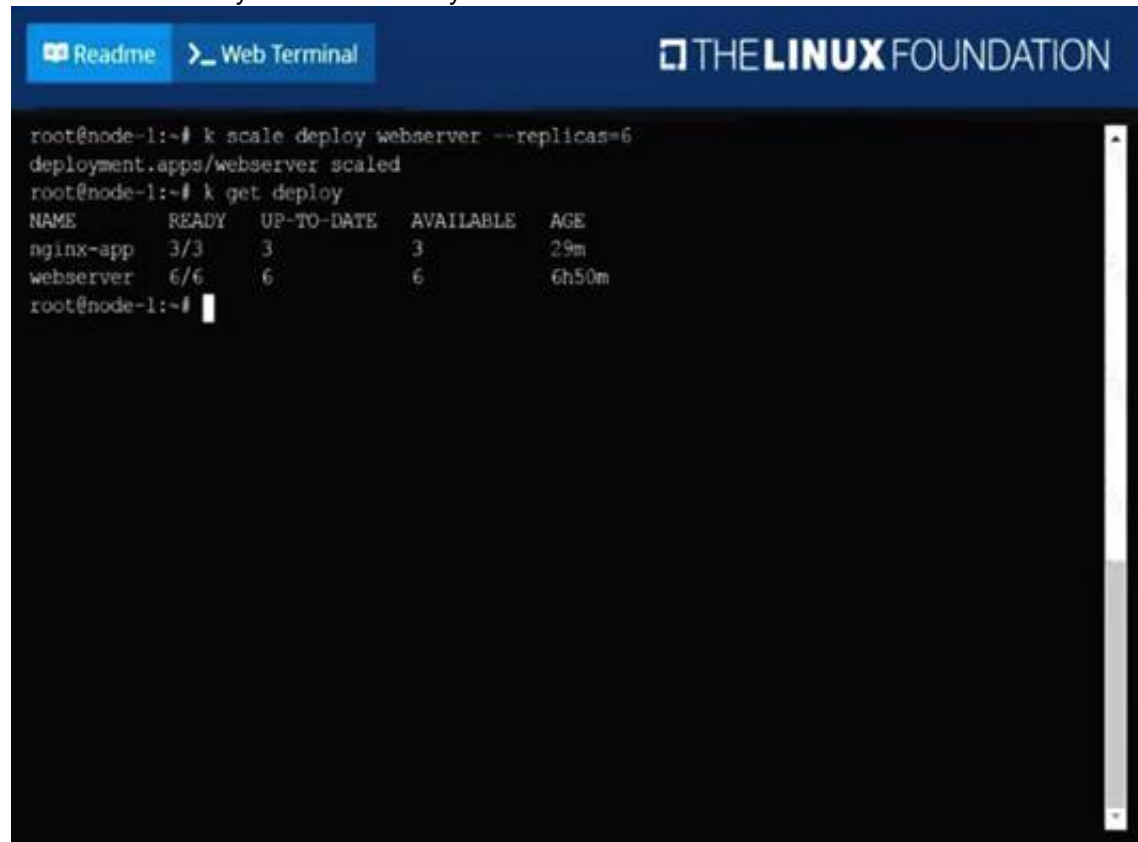
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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```
root@node-1:~# k scale deploy webserver --replicas=6
deployment.apps/webserver scaled
root@node-1:~# k get deploy
NAME      READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nginx-app  3/3     3            3           29m
webserver  6/6     6            6           6h50m
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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 12

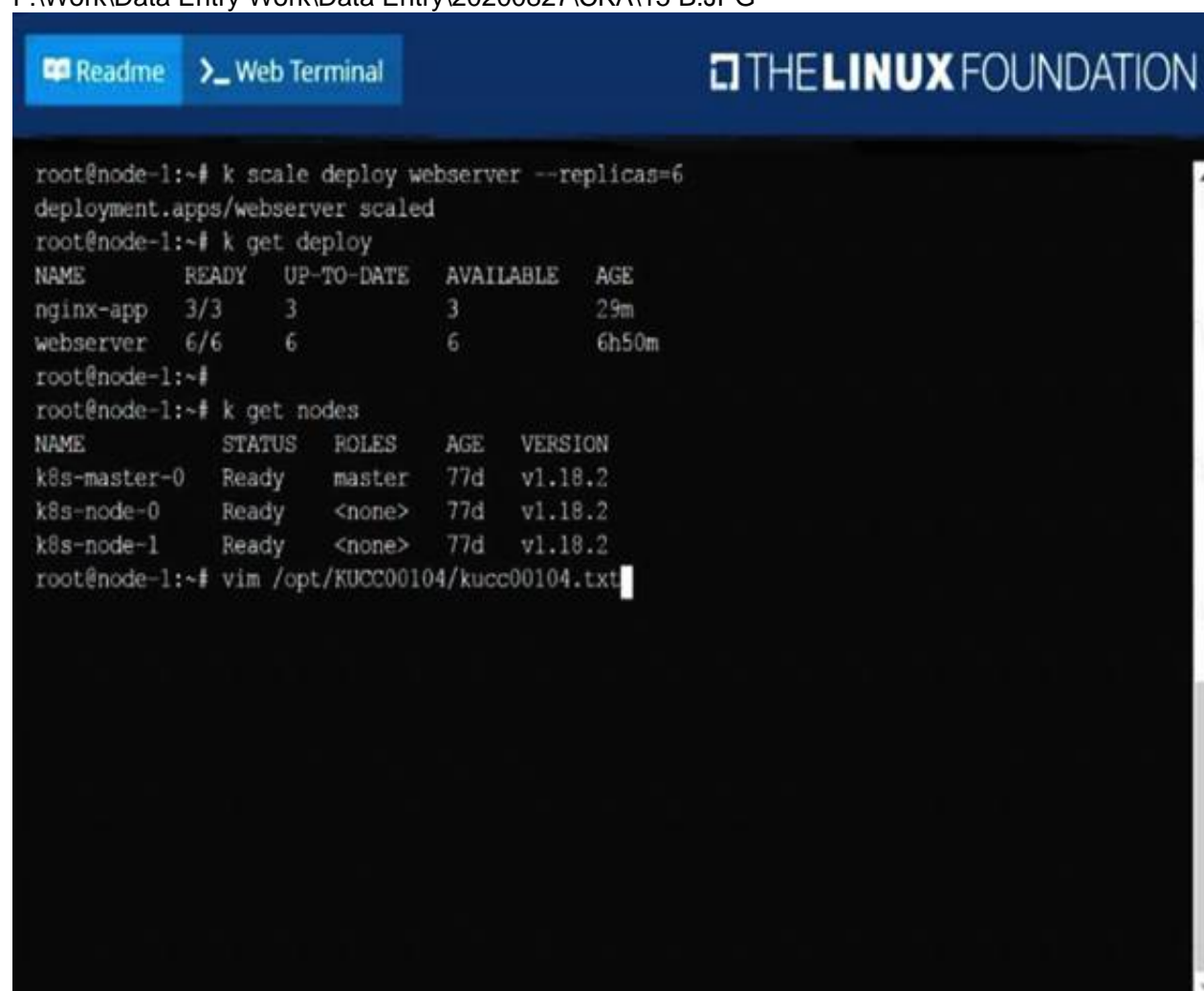
Check to see how many worker nodes are ready (not including nodes taintedNoSchedule) and write the number to/opt/KUCC00104/kucc00104.txt.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
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```
root@node-1:~# k scale deploy webserver --replicas=6
deployment.apps/webserver scaled
root@node-1:~# k get deploy
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nginx-app     3/3     3            3           29m
webserver     6/6     6            6           6h50m
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# k get nodes
NAME          STATUS   ROLES    AGE   VERSION
k8s-master-0 Ready    master   77d   v1.18.2
k8s-node-0    Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
k8s-node-1    Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
root@node-1:~# vim /opt/KUCC00104/kucc00104.txt
```

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