

Exam Questions CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

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



NEW QUESTION 1

Create a deployment as follows:

Name:nginx-random
Exposed via a servicenginx-random
Ensure that the service & podare accessible via theirrespective DNS records
The container(s) within anypod(s) running as a part of thisdeployment should use theenginxImage
Next, use the utilitynslookupto lookup the DNS records of the service &pod and write the output to /opt/KUNW00601/service.dnsand/opt/KUNW00601/pod.dnsrespectively.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

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F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\17 D.JPG

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NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

Create a pod as follows:

```
Name: mongo  
Using Image: mongo  
In a new Kubernetes namespace named: my-website
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
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NEW QUESTION 4

Create a deployment as follows:

```
Name: nginx-app  
Using container nginx with version 1.11.10-alpine  
The deployment should contain 3 replicas  
Next, deploy the application with new version 1.11.13-alpine, by performing a rolling update.  
Finally, rollback that update to the previous version 1.11.10-alpine.
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
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NEW QUESTION 5

Create a persistent volume with name `app-data`, of capacity `2Gi` and access mode `ReadWriteMany`. The type of volume is `hostPath` and its location is `/srv/app-data`.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution
Persistent Volume

A persistent volume is a piece of storage in a Kubernetes cluster. Persistent Volumes 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 know the 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 Persistent Volume provisioned in an easy way.

Creating Persistent Volume

```
kind: PersistentVolume
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: app-data
spec:
  capacity: # defines the capacity of PV we are creating
  storage: 2Gi # the amount of storage we are trying to claim
  accessModes: # defines the rights of the volume we are creating
  - ReadWriteMany
  hostPath:
    path: "/srv/app-data" # path to which we are creating the volume
```

Challenge

Create a Persistent Volume named `app-data`, with access mode `ReadWriteMany`, storage class name `shared`, `2Gi` of 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 will change when we mount the persistent volume to a persistent volume claim.

Persistent Volume Claim

In a real ecosystem, a system admin will create the Persistent Volume then a developer will create a Persistent Volume Claim which will be referenced in a pod. A Persistent Volume Claim is created by specifying the minimum size and the access mode they require from the persistent volume.

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

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

Image for post

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 6

A Kubernetes worker node, named wk8s-node-0 is in state NotReady. Investigate why this is the case, and perform any appropriate steps to bring the node to a Ready state, ensuring that any changes are made permanent.

You can ssh to the failed node using:

```
[student@node-1] $ | ssh wk8s-node-0
```

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

```
[student@wk8s-node-0] $ | sudo ?Ci
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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[].image}'
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Create and configure the service front-end-services so it's accessible through NodePort and routes to the existing pod named front-end.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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NEW QUESTION 10

List all the pods showing name and namespace with a json path expression

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

Schedule a pod as follows:

```
Name: nginx-kusc00101  
Image: nginx  
Node selector: disk=ssd
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
solution  
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```

NEW QUESTION 16

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 17

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