

# Linux-Foundation

## Exam Questions CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program



### NEW QUESTION 1

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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### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

Set the node named ek8s-node-1as unavailable and reschedule all the pods running on it.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

solution

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### 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:

```
kubectcl create namespace development
```

```
kubectcl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never -n development
```

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Create a busybox pod that runs the command ??env?? and save the output to ??envpod?? file

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
kubectcl run busybox --image=busybox --restart=Never ?C-rm -it -- env > envpod.yaml
```

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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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```

```
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```

```
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```

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Get list of all pods in all namespaces and write it to file ??/opt/pods-list.yaml??

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
kubectcl get po ?Call-namespaces > /opt/pods-list.yaml
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Perform the following tasks:

Add an init container to hungry-bear (which has been defined in spec file /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml)  
The init container should create an empty file named /workdir/calm.txt  
If /workdir/calm.txt is not detected, the pod should exit  
Once the spec file has been updated with the init container definition, the pod should be created

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

solution

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#### NEW QUESTION 10

List all the pods sorted by name

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 13**

Get IP address of the pod ?C ??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 14**

Create a snapshot of theetcdinstance running athttps://127.0.0.1:2379, saving thesnapshot to the file path /srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db.  
The following TLScertificates/key are suppliedfor connecting to the server withetcdctl:

CA certificate:/opt/KUCM00302/ca.crt  
Client certificate:/opt/KUCM00302/etcd-client.crt  
Client key:Topt/KUCM00302/etcd-client.key

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

solution  
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**NEW QUESTION 17**

Scale the deploymentwebserverto6pods.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

solution  
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#### NEW QUESTION 21

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 25

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 26

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 29

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