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
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 3
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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NEW QUESTION 4
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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NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
List all persistent volumes sorted bycapacity, saving the fullkubectloutput to
/opt/KUCC00102/volume_list. Usekubectl 's own functionality forsorting the output, and do not manipulate it any further.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Create a file:
/opt/KUCC00302/kucc00302.txtthatlists all pods that implement servicebazin namespacedevelopment.
The format of the file should be onepod name per line.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
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NEW QUESTION 10
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}{"\n"}'

NEW QUESTION 13
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 16
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 17
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 22
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