

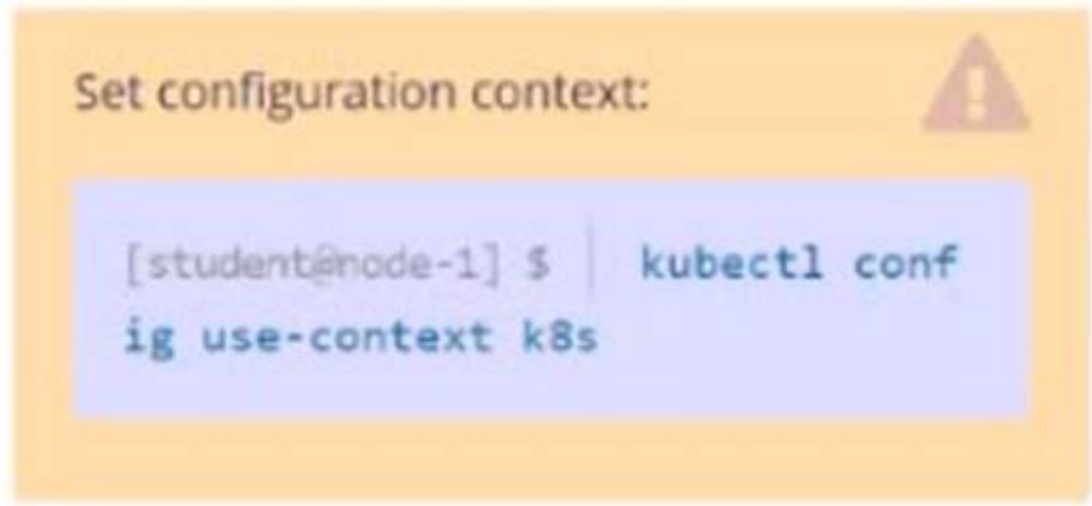


Linux-Foundation

Exam Questions CKA

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

NEW QUESTION 1
CORRECT TEXT
Task Weight: 4%



Task
Schedule a Pod as follows:
• Name: kucc1
• App Containers: 2
• Container Name/Images: o nginx
o consul

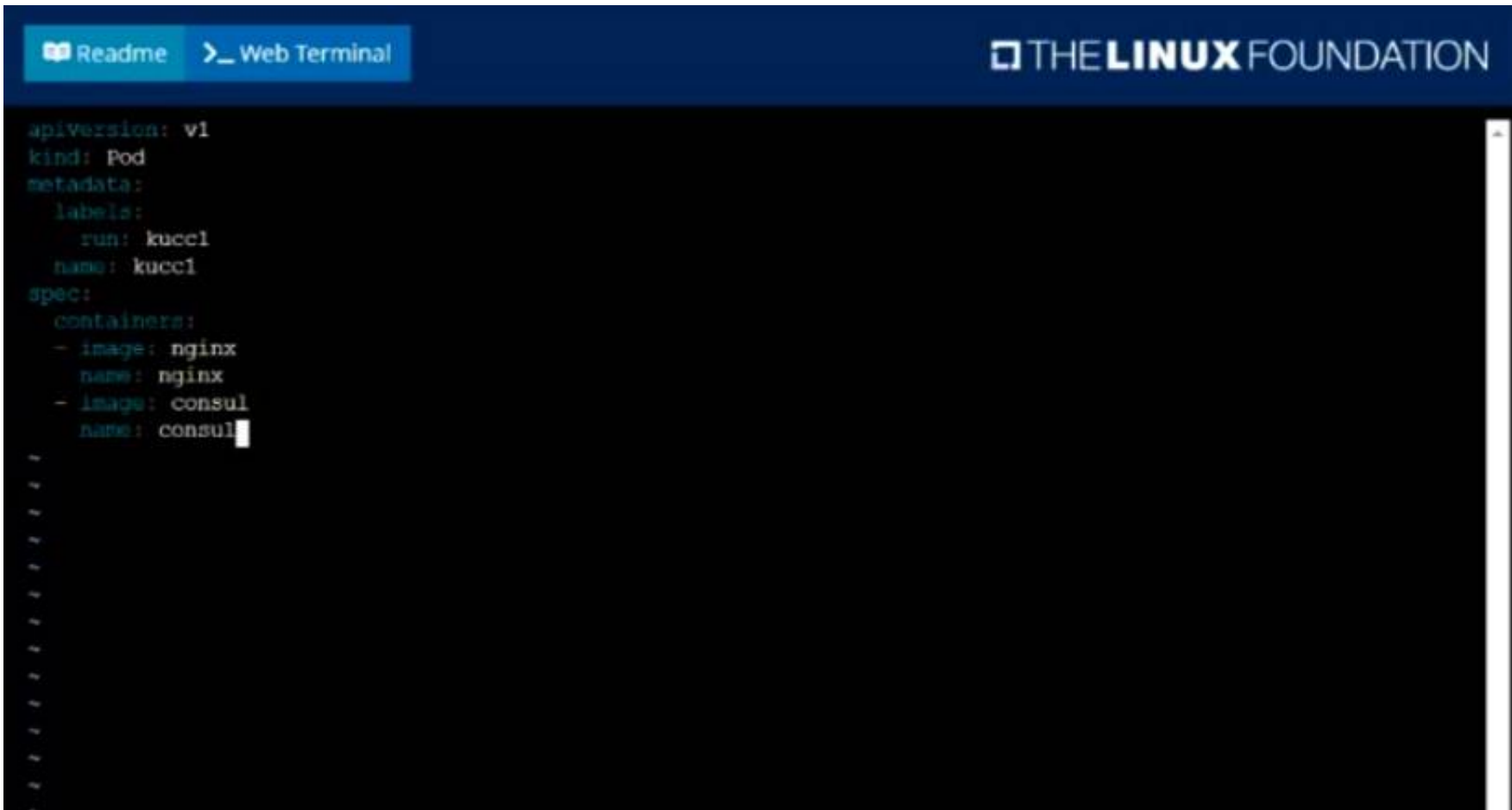
- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run kucc1 --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > aa.y
```



Graphical user interface, text, application
Description automatically generated

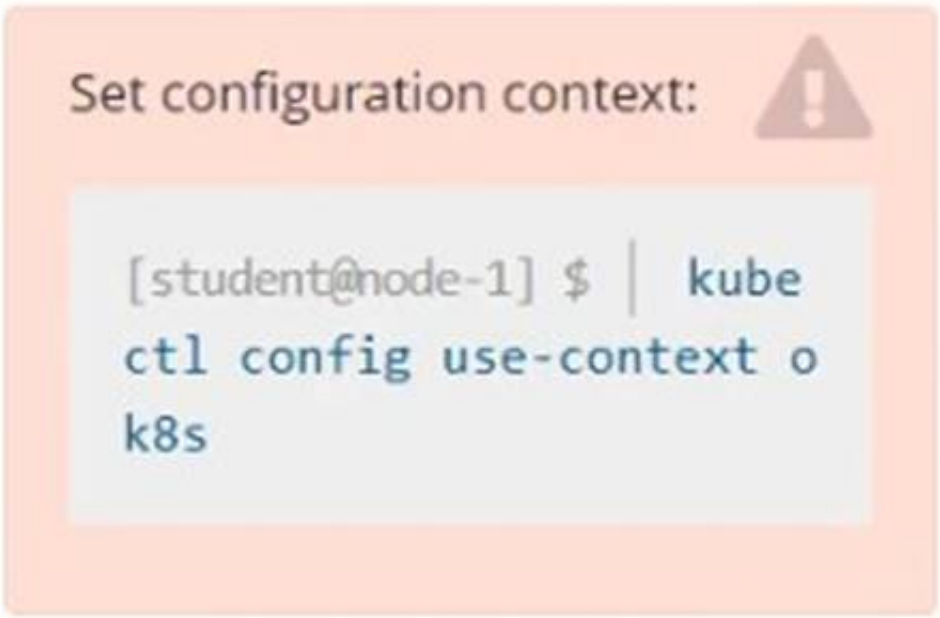
```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run kucc1 --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > aa.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim aa.yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f aa.yaml
pod/kucc1 created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
ll-factor-app                       1/1     Running             0           6h34m
cpu-loader-98b9se                   1/1     Running             0           6h33m
cpu-loader-ab2d3s                   1/1     Running             0           6h33m
cpu-loader-kipb9a                   1/1     Running             0           6h33m
foobar                              1/1     Running             0           6h34m
front-end-6bc87b9748-24rcm          1/1     Running             0           5m4s
front-end-6bc87b9748-hd5wp          1/1     Running             0           5m2s
kucc1                                0/2     ContainerCreating   0           3s
nginx-kusc00401                     1/1     Running             0           2m28s
webserver-84c89dfd75-2d1jn          1/1     Running             0           6h38m
webserver-84c89dfd75-8d8x2          1/1     Running             0           6h38m
webserver-84c89dfd75-z5zz4          1/1     Running             0           3m51s
student@node-1:~$
```

Text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 2

CORRECT TEXT

Score:7%



Task

Create a new PersistentVolumeClaim

- Name: pv-volume
- Class: csi-hostpath-sc
- Capacity: 10Mi

Create a new Pod which mounts the PersistentVolumeClaim as a volume:

- Name: web-server
- Image: nginx
- Mount path: /usr/share/nginx/html

Configure the new Pod to have ReadWriteOnce access on the volume.

Finally, using kubectl edit or kubectl patch expand the PersistentVolumeClaim to a capacity of 70Mi and record that change.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:
vi pvc.yaml
storageclass pvc
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
name: pv-volume
spec:
accessModes:
- ReadWriteOnce
volumeMode: Filesystem
resources:
requests:
storage: 10Mi
storageClassName: csi-hostpath-sc
vi pod-pvc.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: web-server

```
spec:
containers:
- name: web-server
image: nginx
volumeMounts:
- mountPath: "/usr/share/nginx/html"
name: my-volume
volumes:
- name: my-volume
persistentVolumeClaim:
claimName: pv-volume
# craete
kubectl create -f pod-pvc.yaml
#edit
kubectl edit pvc pv-volume --record
```

NEW QUESTION 3

CORRECT TEXT

Create a Kubernetes secret as follows:

? Name: super-secret

? password: bob

Create a pod named pod-secrets-via-file, using the redis Image, which mounts a secret named super-secret at /secrets.

Create a second pod named pod-secrets-via-env, using the redis Image, which exports

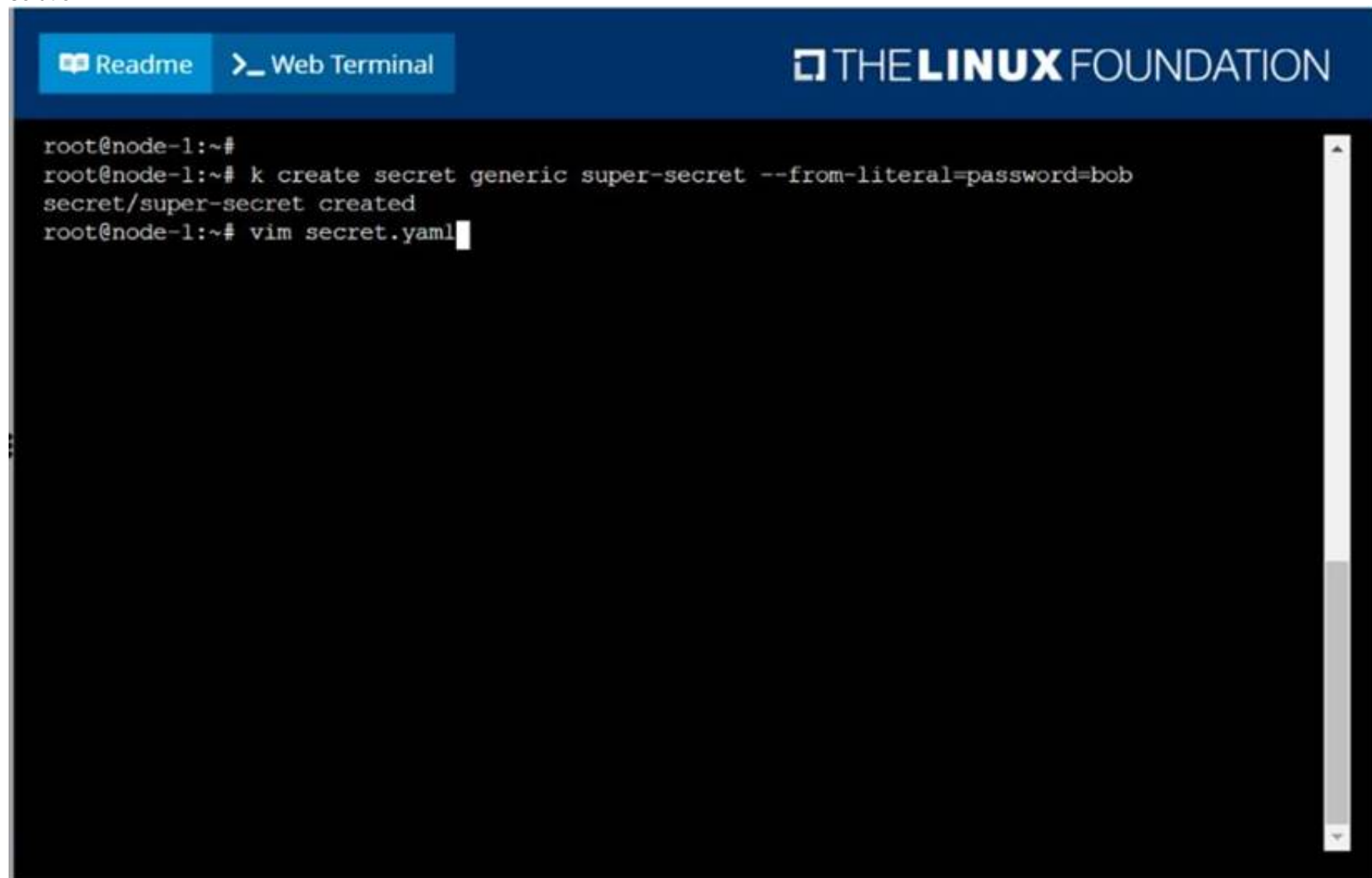
password as CONFIDENTIAL

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution



```
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# k create secret generic super-secret --from-literal=password=bob
secret/super-secret created
root@node-1:~# vim secret.yaml
```

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ReadmeWeb Terminal

THELINUXFOUNDATION

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: pod-secrets-via-file
spec:
  containers:
  - name: redis
    image: redis
    volumeMounts:
    - name: foo
      mountPath: "/secrets"
  volumes:
  - name: foo
    secret:
      secretName: super-secret
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
:w
```

F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\12 C.JPG

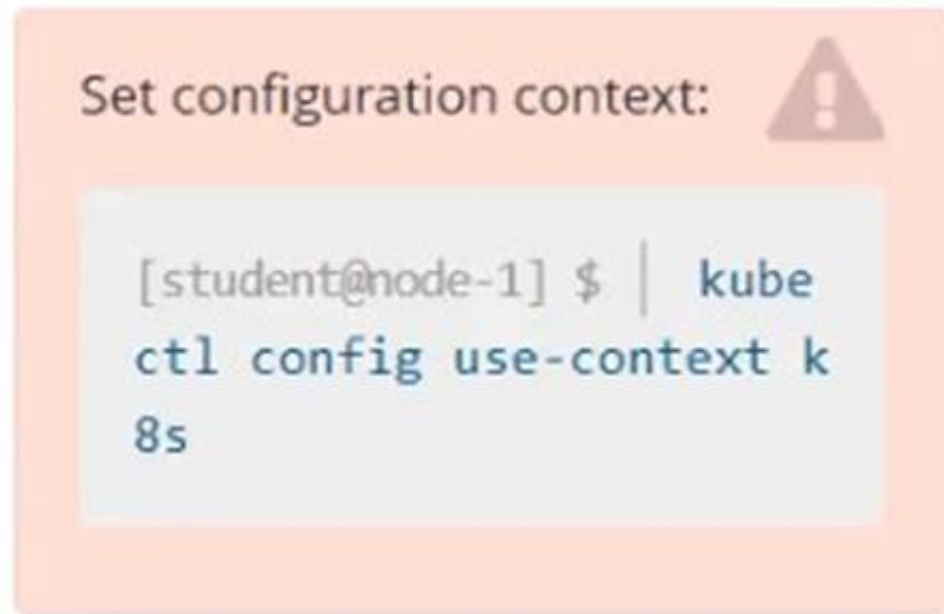
ReadmeWeb Terminal

THELINUXFOUNDATION

```
root@node-1:~# k create -f secret.yaml
pod/pod-secrets-via-file created
root@node-1:~# vim secret1.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f secret1.yaml
pod/pod-secrets-via-env created
root@node-1:~# k get po
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cpu-utilizer-98b9se                 1/1     Running   0           6h25m
cpu-utilizer-ab2d3s                 1/1     Running   0           6h25m
cpu-utilizer-kipb9a                 1/1     Running   0           6h25m
ds-kusc00201-2r2k9                  1/1     Running   0           40m
ds-kusc00201-hzm9q                  1/1     Running   0           40m
foo                                  1/1     Running   0           6h28m
front-end                           1/1     Running   0           6h27m
hungry-bear                         1/1     Running   0           36m
kucc8                                3/3     Running   0           34m
nginx-app-848cfcf495-9prjh          1/1     Running   0           19m
nginx-app-848cfcf495-gl2kh          1/1     Running   0           19m
nginx-app-848cfcf495-pg2c8          1/1     Running   0           19m
nginx-kusc00101                     1/1     Running   0           26m
pod-secrets-via-env                 1/1     Running   0           4s
pod-secrets-via-file                1/1     Running   0           106s
webserver-84c55967f4-qzjcv          1/1     Running   0           6h43m
webserver-84c55967f4-t479l         1/1     Running   0           6h43m
root@node-1:~#
```

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NEW QUESTION 4
CORRECT TEXT
Score: 5%



Task
From the pod label name=cpu-utilizer, find pods running high CPU workloads and write the name of the pod consuming most CPU to the file /opt/KUTR00401/KUTR00401.txt (which already exists).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:
kubectl top -l name=cpu-user -A
echo 'pod name' >> /opt/KUT00401/KUT00401.txt

NEW QUESTION 5

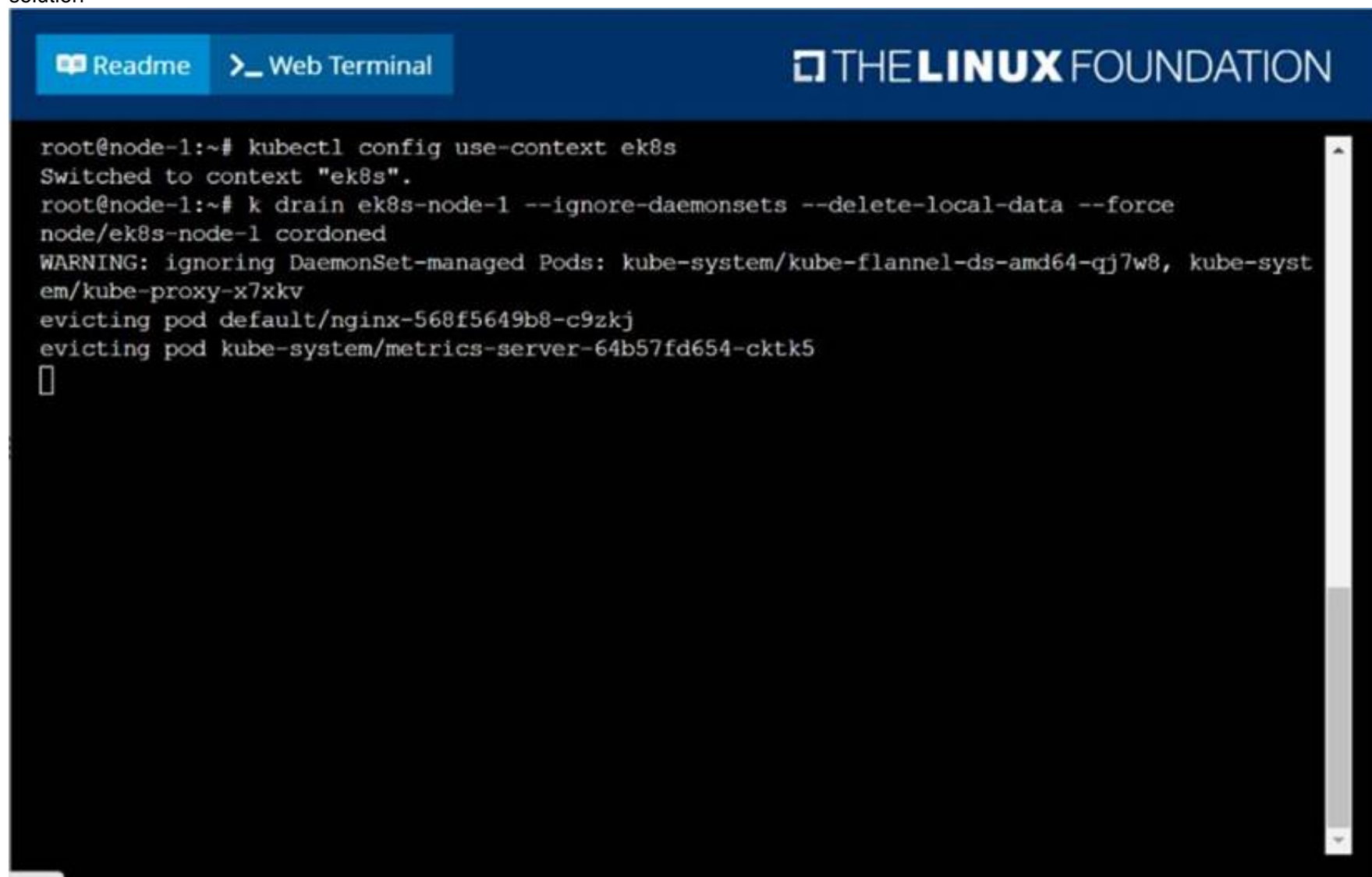
CORRECT TEXT
Set the node named ek8s-node-1 as unavailable and reschedule all the pods running on it.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution



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NEW QUESTION 6

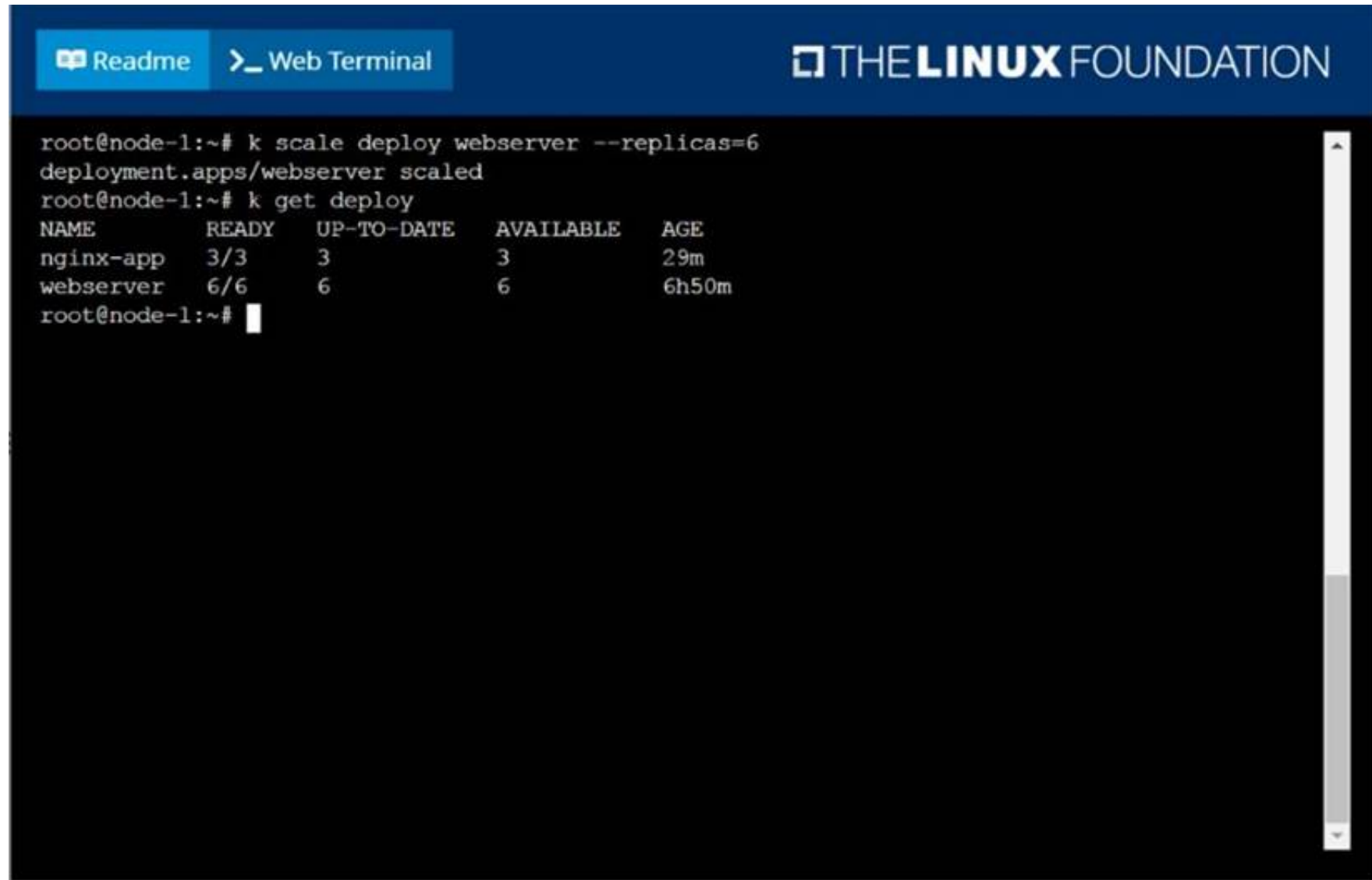
CORRECT TEXT

Scale the deployment webserver to 6 pods.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution



```
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:~#
```

F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\14 B.JPG

NEW QUESTION 7

CORRECT TEXT

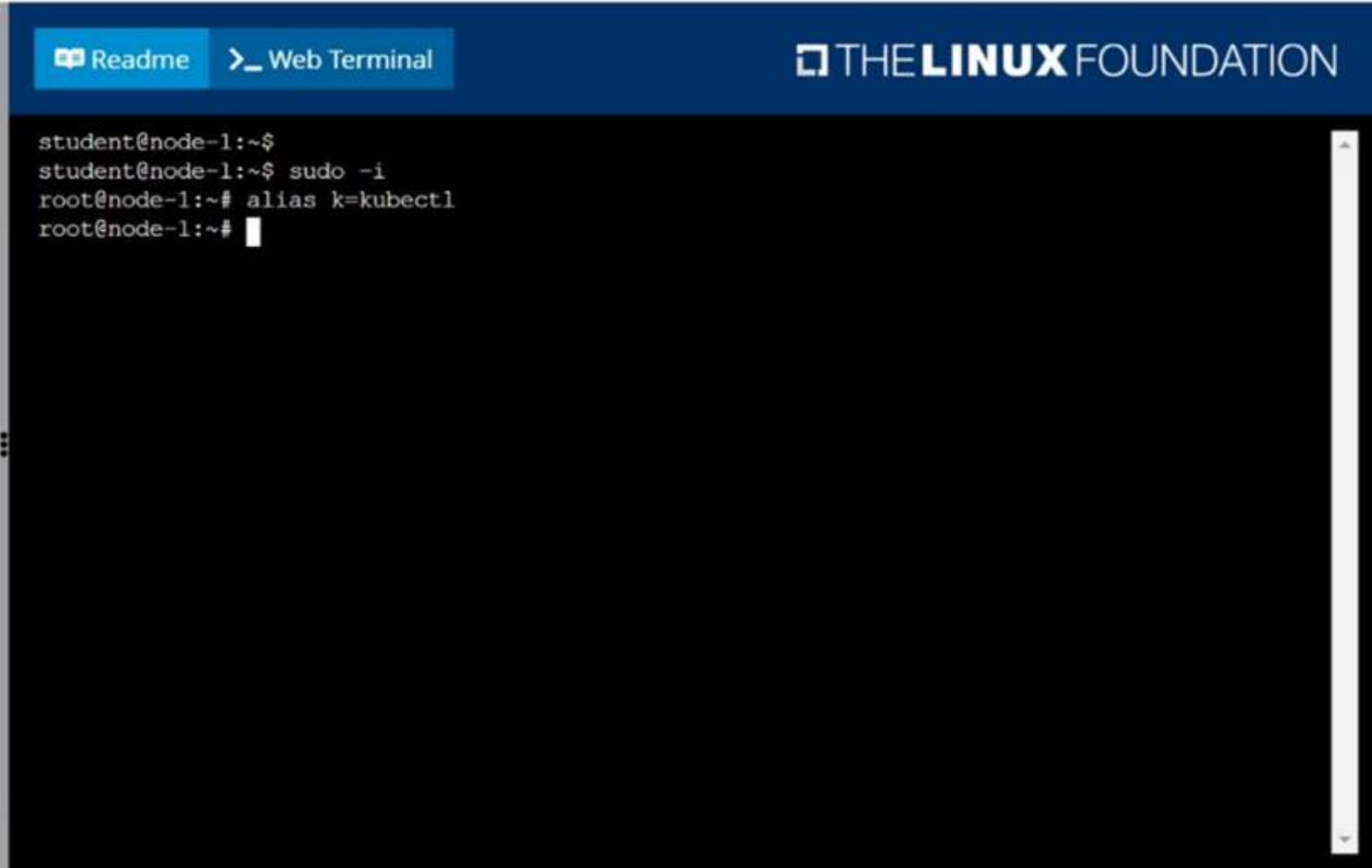
Monitor the logs of pod foo and:

- ? Extract log lines corresponding to error
unable-to-access-website
- ? Write them to /opt/KULM00201/foo

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

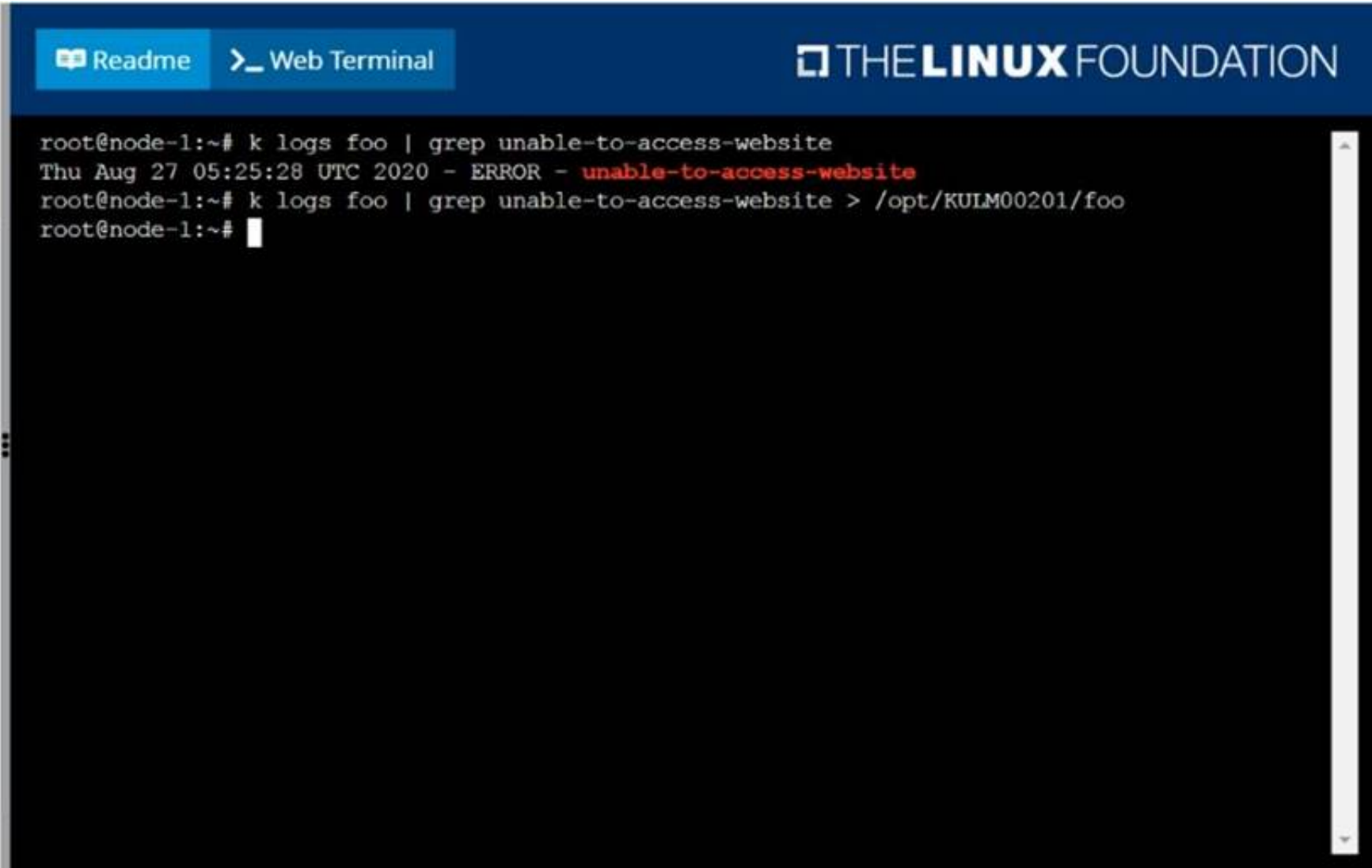
Answer: A

Explanation:
solution



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

F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\1 B.JPG




```
root@node-1:~# k logs foo | grep unable-to-access-website
Thu Aug 27 05:25:28 UTC 2020 - ERROR - unable-to-access-website
root@node-1:~# k logs foo | grep unable-to-access-website > /opt/KULM00201/foo
root@node-1:~#
```

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NEW QUESTION 8

CORRECT TEXT


Score: 7%

No configuration context change required for this task. 

Ensure, however, that you have returned to the base node before starting to work on this task:

```
[student@mk8s-master-0] |
$
exit
```

Task
 First, create a snapshot of the existing etcd instance running at <https://127.0.0.1:2379>, saving the snapshot to `/srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db`.

Creating a snapshot of the given instance is expected to complete in seconds. 

If the operation seems to hang, something's likely wrong with your command. Use **CTRL + C** to cancel the operation and try again.

Next, restore an existing, previous snapshot located at `/var/lib/backup/etcd-snapshot-previous.db`

The following TLS certificates/key are supplied for connecting to the server with etcdctl :

- CA certificate:
/opt/KUIN00601/ca.crt
- Client certificate:
/opt/KUIN00601/etcd-client.crt
- Client key:
/opt/KUIN00601/etcd-client.key

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

#backup

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints="https://127.0.0.1:2379" --
```

```
cacert=/opt/KUIN000601/ca.crt --cert=/opt/KUIN000601/etcd-client.crt -- key=/opt/KUIN000601/etcd-client.key snapshot save /etc/data/etcd-snapshot.db
```

#restore

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints="https://127.0.0.1:2379" --
```

```
cacert=/opt/KUIN000601/ca.crt --cert=/opt/KUIN000601/etcd-client.crt -- key=/opt/KUIN000601/etcd-client.key snapshot restore /var/lib/backup/etcd-snapshot-previoys.db
```

NEW QUESTION 9

CORRECT TEXT

Create a snapshot of the etcd instance running at https://127.0.0.1:2379, saving the snapshot to the file path /srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db.

The following TLS certificates/key are supplied for connecting to the server with etcdctl:

? 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

Readme
Web Terminal



```

root@node-1:~# ETCDCCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints=https://127.0.0.1:2379 --cacert=/opt/KUCM00302/ca.crt --cert=/opt/KUCM00302/etcd-client.crt --key=/opt/KUCM00302/etcd-client.key snapshot save /srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db
{"level":"info","ts":1598530470.8313155,"caller":"snapshot/v3_snapshot.go:110","msg":"create d temporary db file","path":"/srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db.part"}
{"level":"warn","ts":"2020-08-27T12:14:30.838Z","caller":"clientv3/retry_interceptor.go:116","msg":"retry stream intercept"}
{"level":"info","ts":1598530470.8388612,"caller":"snapshot/v3_snapshot.go:121","msg":"fetchi ng snapshot","endpoint":"https://127.0.0.1:2379"}
{"level":"info","ts":1598530470.8570414,"caller":"snapshot/v3_snapshot.go:134","msg":"fetche d snapshot","endpoint":"https://127.0.0.1:2379","took":0.025676157}
{"level":"info","ts":1598530470.8571067,"caller":"snapshot/v3_snapshot.go:143","msg":"saved","path":"/srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db"}
Snapshot saved at /srv/data/etcd-snapshot.db
root@node-1:~#

```

F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\18 C.JPG

NEW QUESTION 10

CORRECT TEXT

Check the image version in pod without the describe command

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

kubect! get po nginx -o jsonpath='{.spec.containers[].image}{"\n"}'

NEW QUESTION 10

CORRECT TEXT

Score:7%



Context

An existing Pod needs to be integrated into the Kubernetes built-in logging architecture (e.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

```
#
kubectl get pod big-corp-app -o yaml
#
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: big-corp-app
spec:
containers:
- name: big-corp-app
image: busybox
args:
- /bin/sh
- -c
- > i=0;
while true;
do
echo "$(date) INFO $i" >> /var/log/big-corp-app.log;
i=$((i+1));
sleep 1;
done
volumeMounts:
- name: logs
mountPath: /var/log
- name: count-log-1
image: busybox
args: [/bin/sh, -c, 'tail -n+1 -f /var/log/big-corp-app.log']
volumeMounts:
- name: logs
mountPath: /var/log
volumes:
- name: logs
emptyDir: {
}
#
kubectl logs big-corp-app -c count-log-1
```

NEW QUESTION 12

CORRECT TEXT

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.

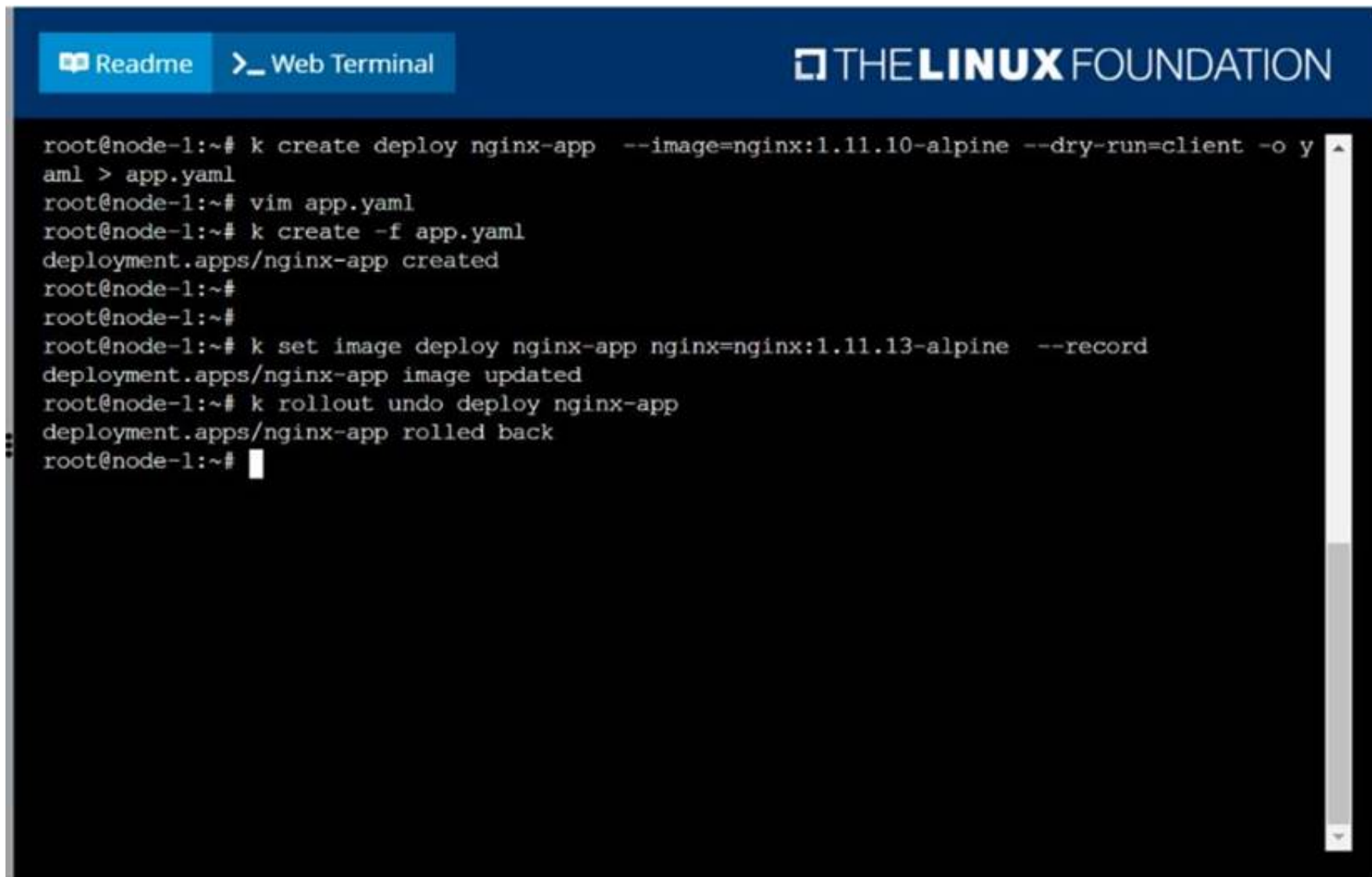
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution





The screenshot shows a web terminal interface with a dark background. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Readme' and 'Web Terminal'. The 'Web Terminal' tab is active, showing a terminal session with the following commands and output:

```

root@node-1:~# k create deploy nginx-app --image=nginx:1.11.10-alpine --dry-run=client -o y
aml > app.yaml
root@node-1:~# vim app.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f app.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-app created
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~#
root@node-1:~# k set image deploy nginx-app nginx=nginx:1.11.13-alpine --record
deployment.apps/nginx-app image updated
root@node-1:~# k rollout undo deploy nginx-app
deployment.apps/nginx-app rolled back
root@node-1:~#

```

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NEW QUESTION 16

CORRECT TEXT

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 18

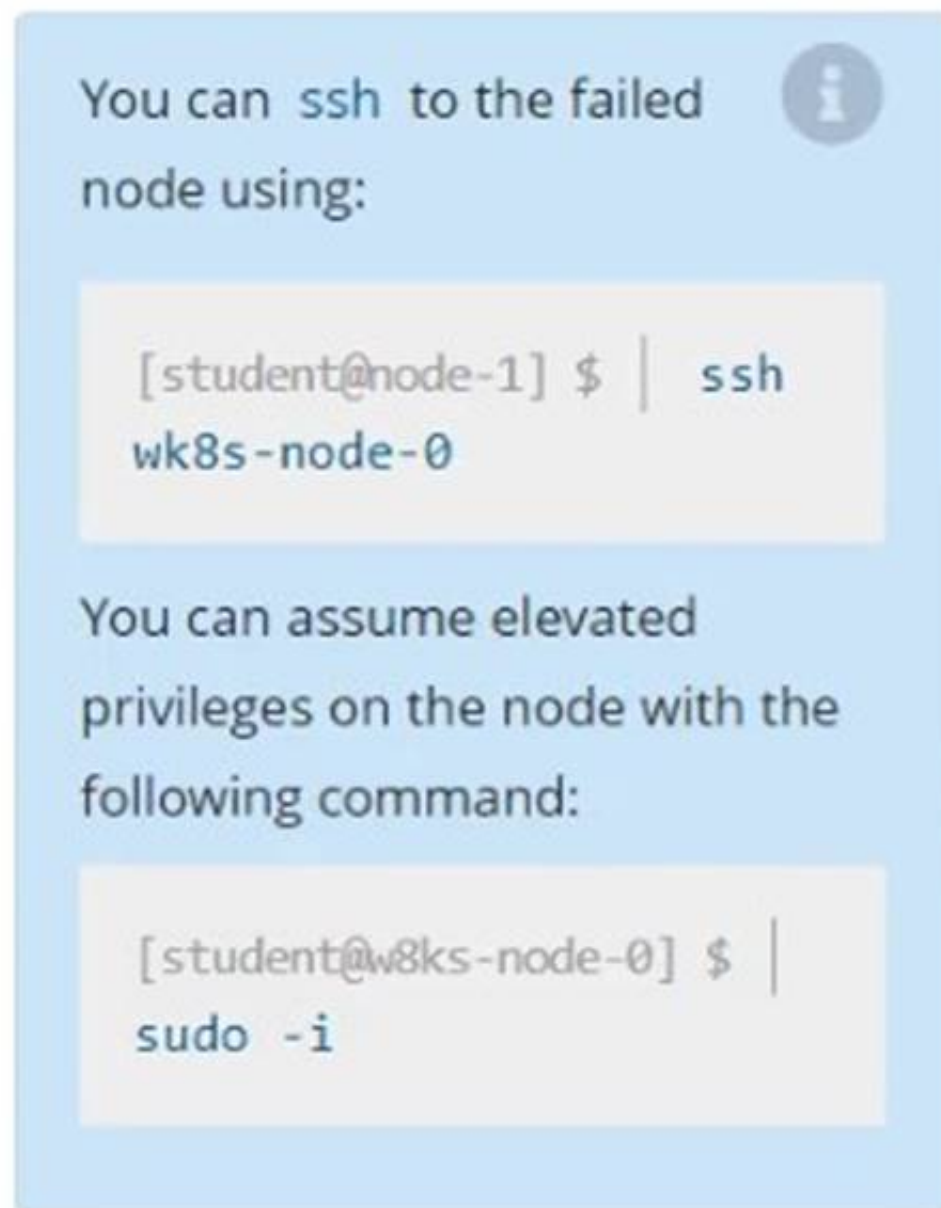
CORRECT TEXT

Score: 13%



Task

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.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:
sudo -i
systemctl status kubelet
systemctl start kubelet
systemctl enable kubelet

NEW QUESTION 20

CORRECT TEXT

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 22

CORRECT TEXT

Perform the following tasks:

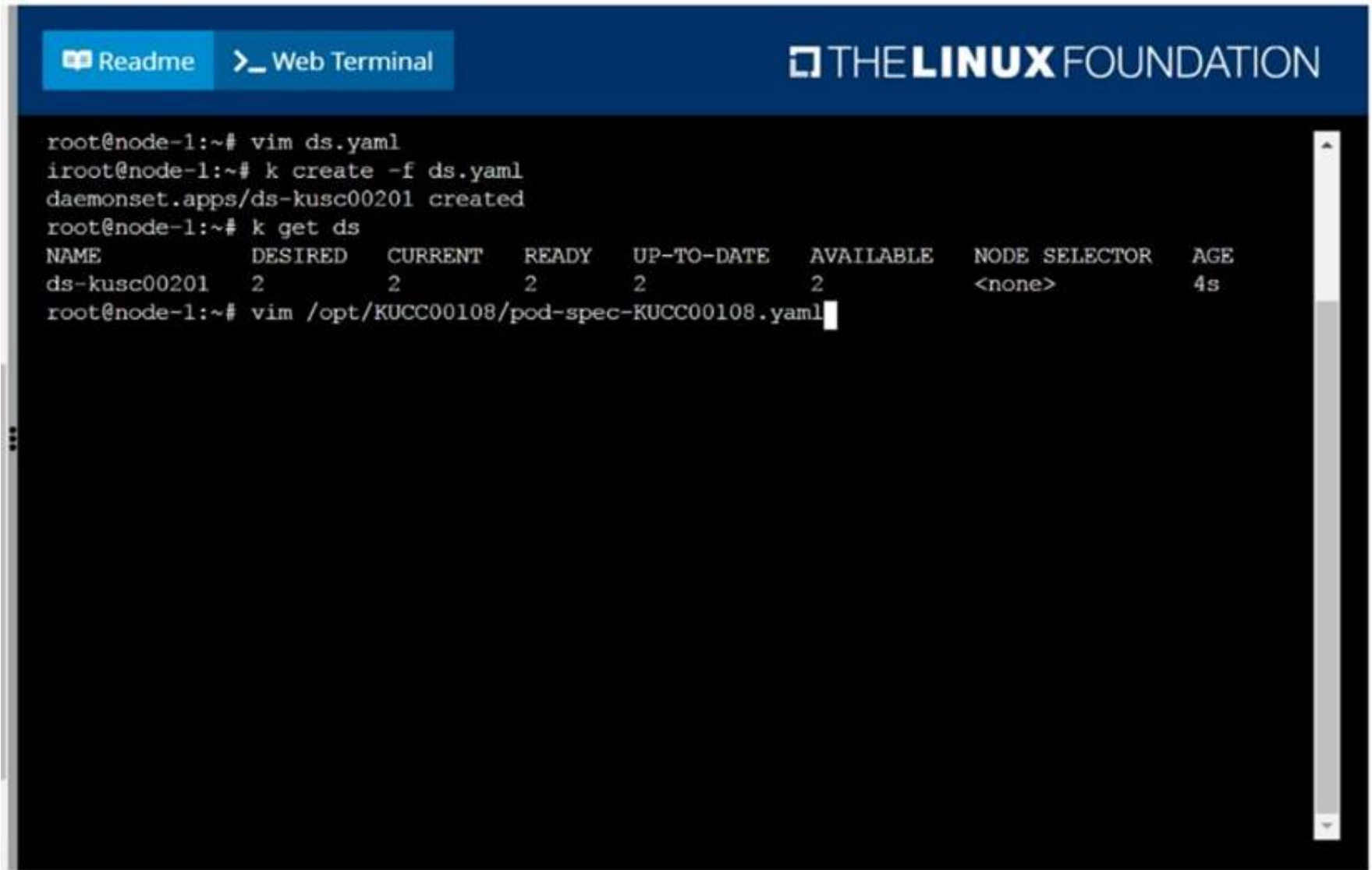
- ? Add an init container to hungry-bear (which has been defined in spec file /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml)
- ? The init container should create an empty file named/workdir/calm.txt
- ? If /workdir/calm.txt is not detected, the pod should exit
- ? Once the spec file has been updated with the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

A.

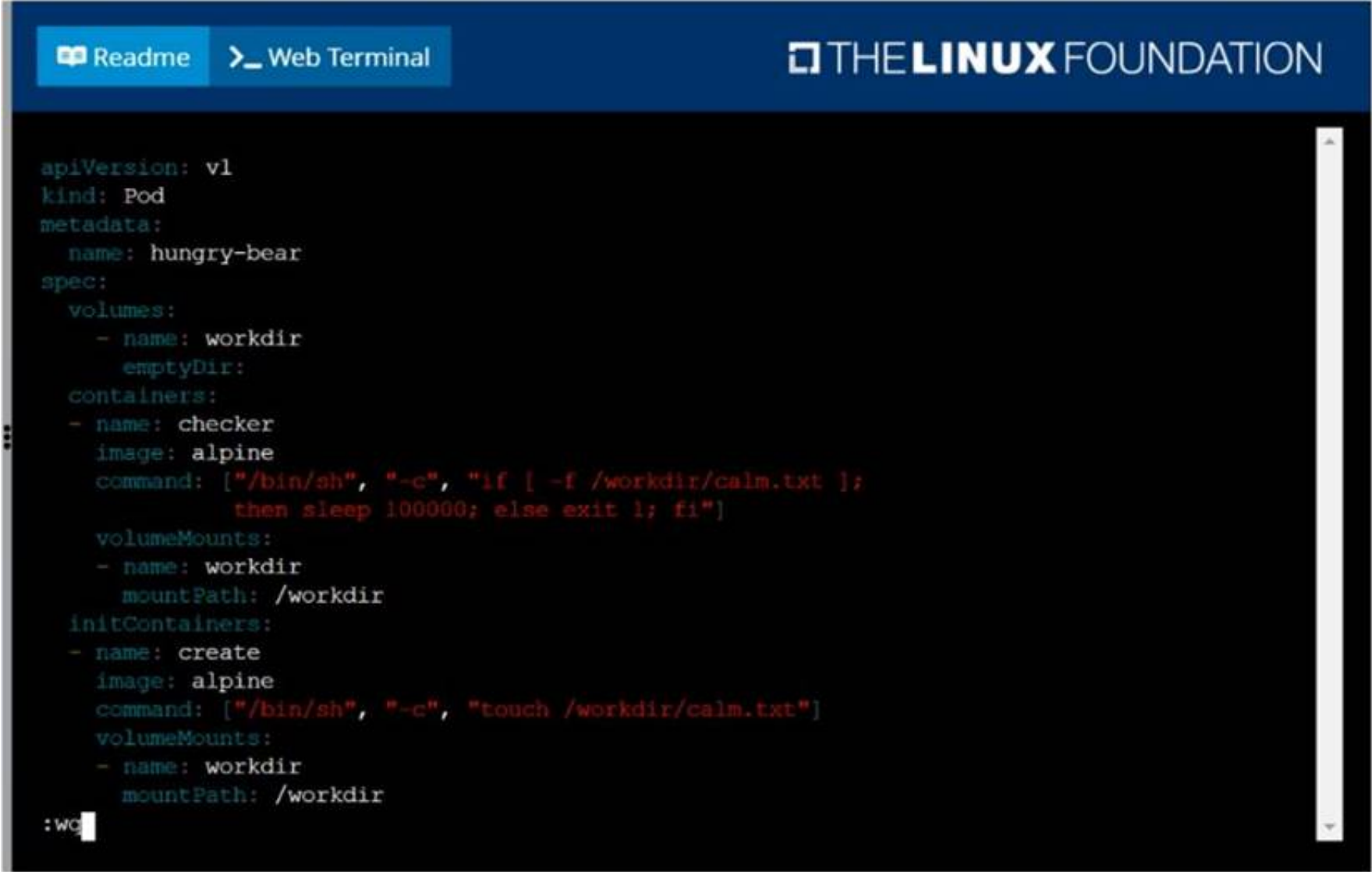
Answer: Seethesolutionbelow.

Explanation:

solution



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ReadmeWeb Terminal

THE **LINUX** FOUNDATION

```
root@node-1:~# vim ds.yaml
iroot@node-1:~# k create -f ds.yaml
daemonset.apps/ds-kusc00201 created
root@node-1:~# k get ds
NAME          DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   NODE SELECTOR   AGE
ds-kusc00201   2         2         2       2            2           <none>         4s
root@node-1:~# vim /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f /opt/KUCC00108/pod-spec-KUCC00108.yaml
pod/hungry-bear created
root@node-1:~#
```

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NEW QUESTION 24

CORRECT TEXT

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@w8ks-node-0] \$ | sudo -i

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

Readme

Web Terminal

THE **LINUX** FOUNDATION

```
root@node-1:~# kubectl config use-context wk8s
Switched to context "wk8s".
root@node-1:~# k get nodes
NAME             STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
wk8s-master-0    Ready     master   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-0      NotReady  <none>    77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-1      Ready     <none>    77d   v1.18.2
root@node-1:~# ssh wk8s-node-0
█
```

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Readme

Web Terminal

THE **LINUX** FOUNDATION

```
wk8s-node-0    NotReady  <none>    77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-1    Ready     <none>    77d   v1.18.2
root@node-1:~# ssh wk8s-node-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@wk8s-node-0:~$ sudo -i
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl restart kubelet
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl enable kubelet
█
```

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Readme

Web Terminal

THE LINUX FOUNDATION

```
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@wk8s-node-0:~$ sudo -i
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl restart kubelet
root@wk8s-node-0:~# systemctl enable kubelet
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/kubelet.service to /lib/sy
temd/system/kubelet.service.
root@wk8s-node-0:~# exit
logout
student@wk8s-node-0:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.250.5.34 closed.
root@node-1:~# k get nodes
NAME             STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
wk8s-master-0    Ready    master   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-0      Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
wk8s-node-1      Ready    <none>   77d   v1.18.2
root@node-1:~#
```

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NEW QUESTION 28

CORRECT TEXT

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 30

CORRECT TEXT

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. 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 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 PersistentVolume provisioned in an easy way.

Creating Persistent Volume

```
kind: PersistentVolumeapiVersion: v1metadata: name:app-dataspec: 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 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
```

* 2. Save the file and create the persistent volume.

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411)$ kubectl create -f pv.yaml
persistentvolume/pv created
```

Image for post

* 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: - ReadWriteMany resources:

```
requests: storage: 2Gi
```

```
storageClassName: shared
```

* 2. Save and create the pvc

```
nierry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-2654111)$ kubectl create -f app-data.yaml persistentvolumeclaim/app-data created
```

* 3. View the pvc

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411) $ kubectl get pvc
NAME      STATUS    VOLUME    CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS
pv        Bound     pv         512m       RWX             shared
```

Image for post

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

```
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	

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: v1 kind: Pod metadata: creationTimestamp: null name: app-dataspec: volumes: - name: conigppvc persistenVolumeClaim: claimName: app-data
```

```
containers: - image: nginx name: app volumeMounts: - mountPath: "/srv/app-data " name: configpvc
```

NEW QUESTION 32

NEW QUESTION
CORRECT TEXT

Schedule a pod as follows:

? Name: nginx-kusc00101

? Image: nginx

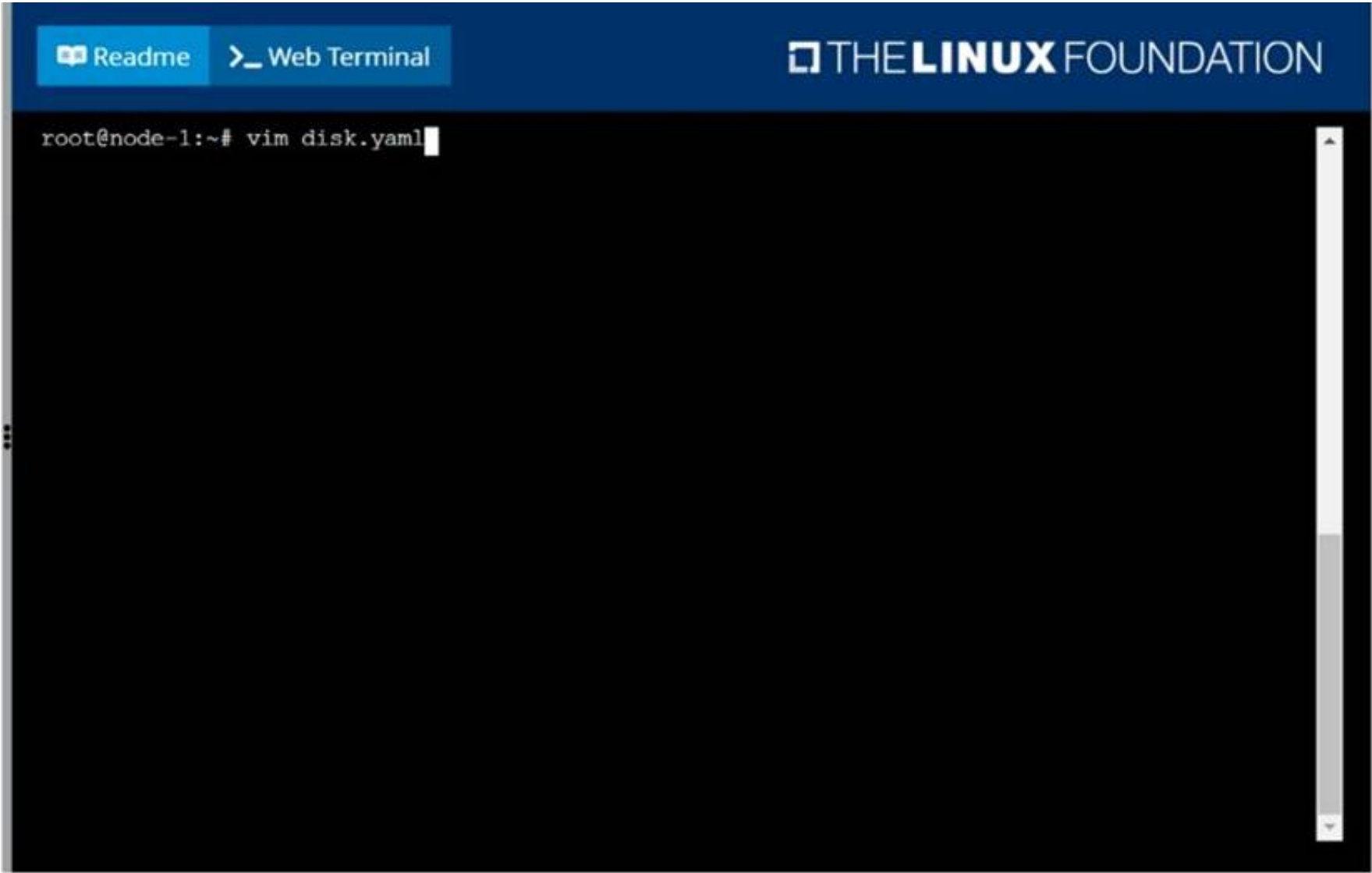
? Node selector: disk=ssd

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

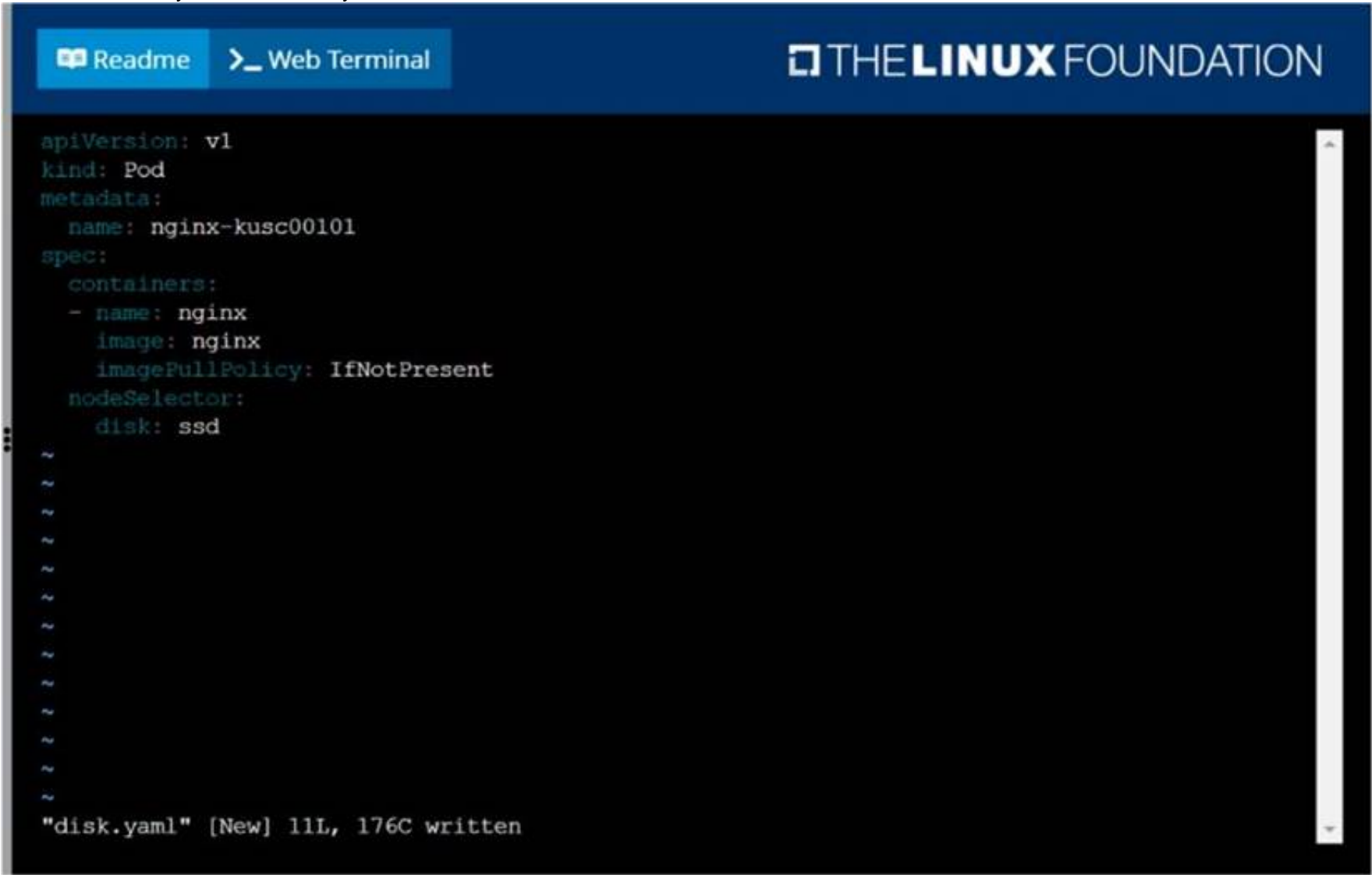
Answer: A

Explanation:

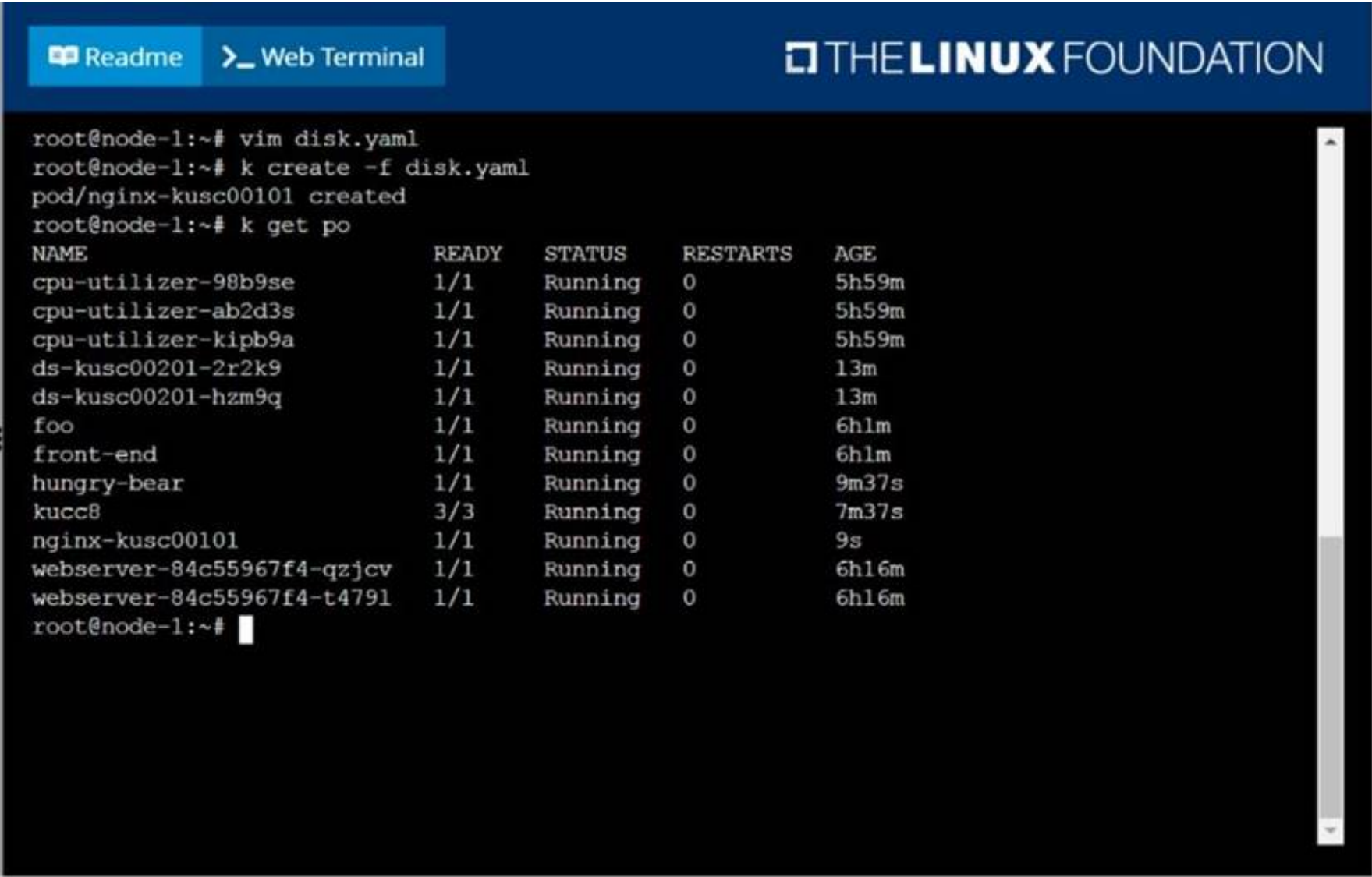
Explain a solution



F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\6 B.JPGF:\Work\Data

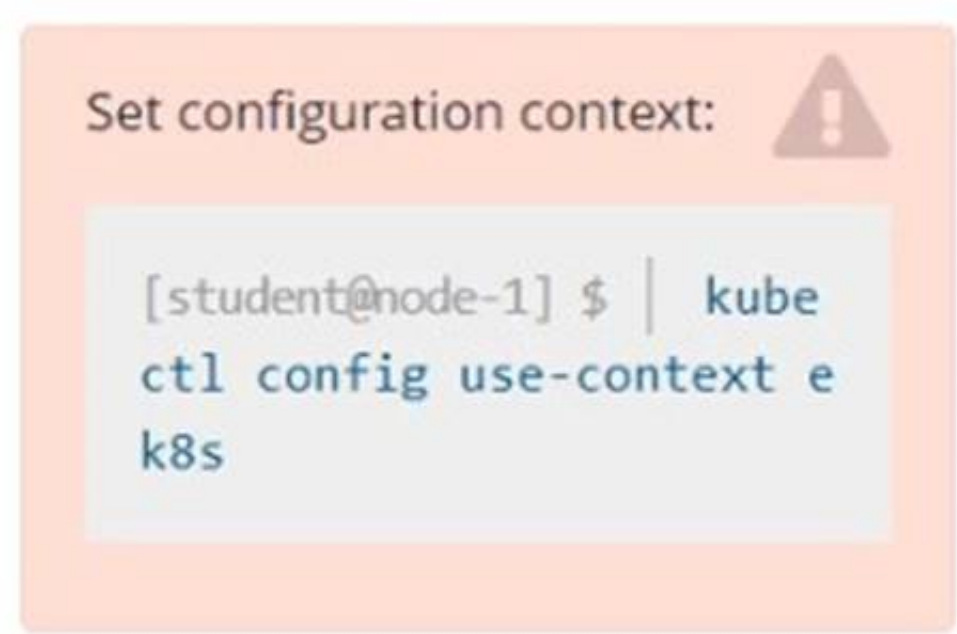


F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\6 C.JPG



F:\Work\Data Entry Work\Data Entry\20200827\CKA\6 D.JPG

NEW QUESTION 36
CORRECT TEXT
Score: 4%



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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
SOLUTION:
[student@node-1] > ssh ek8s
kubectl cordon ek8s-node-1
kubectl drain ek8s-node-1 --delete-local-data --ignore-daemonsets --force

NEW QUESTION 41
.....

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