



Linux-Foundation

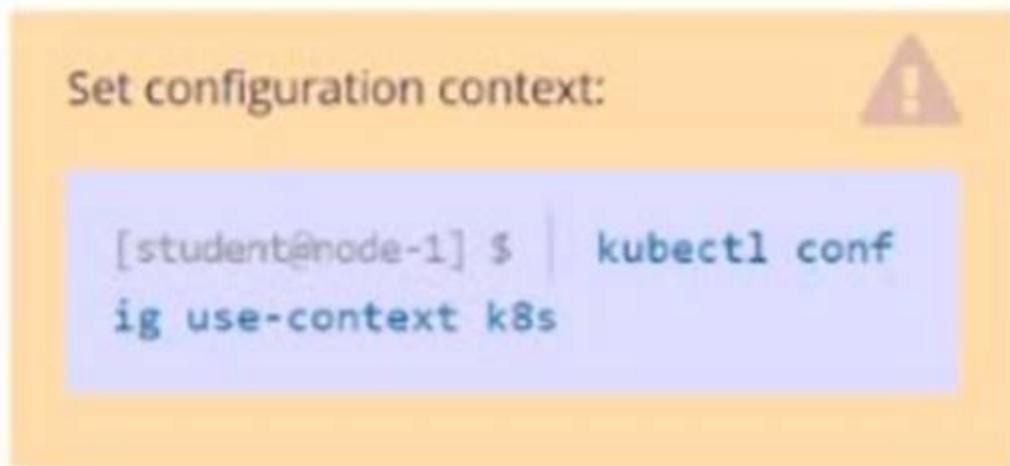
Exam Questions CKA

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

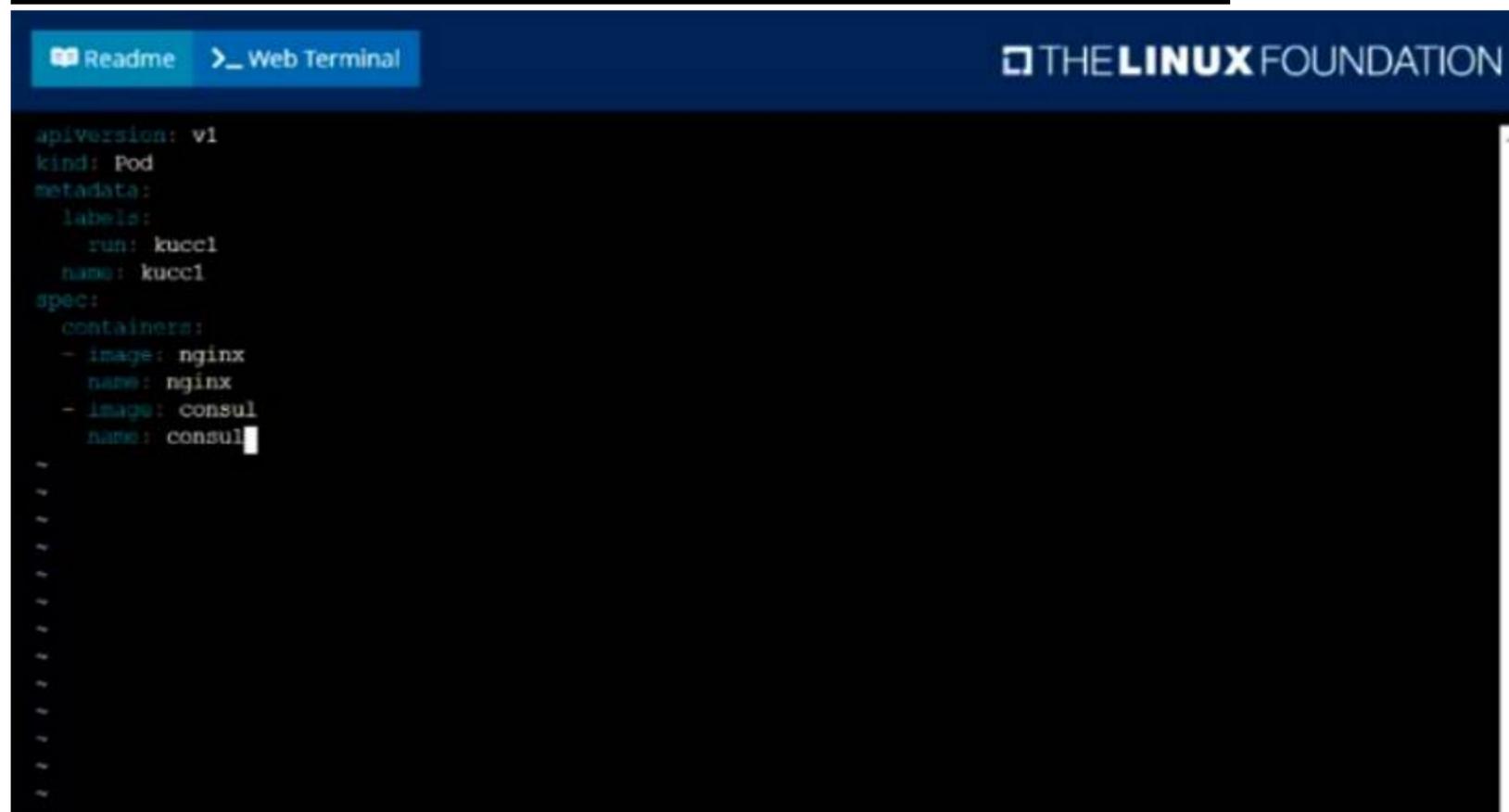
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

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

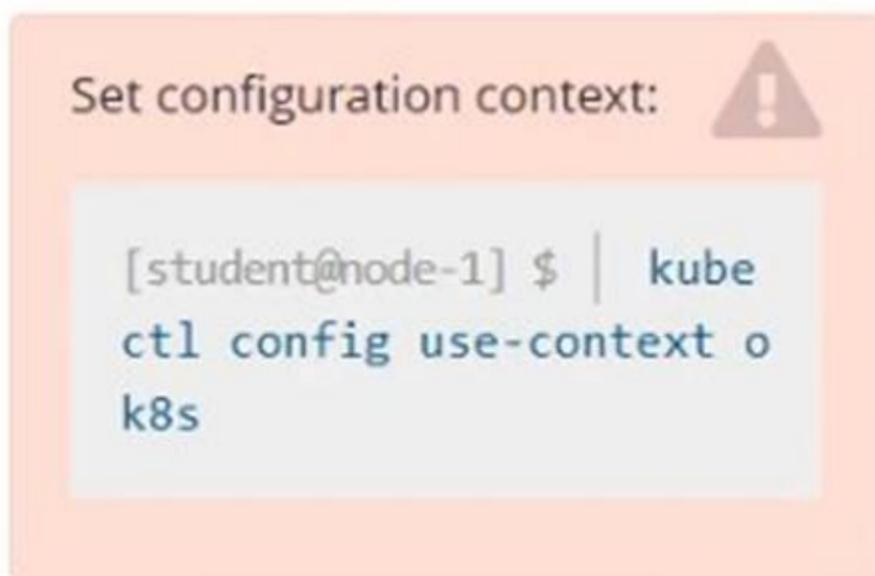
```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run kucc1 --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > aa.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim aa.yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f aa.yaml
pod/kucc1 created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME                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

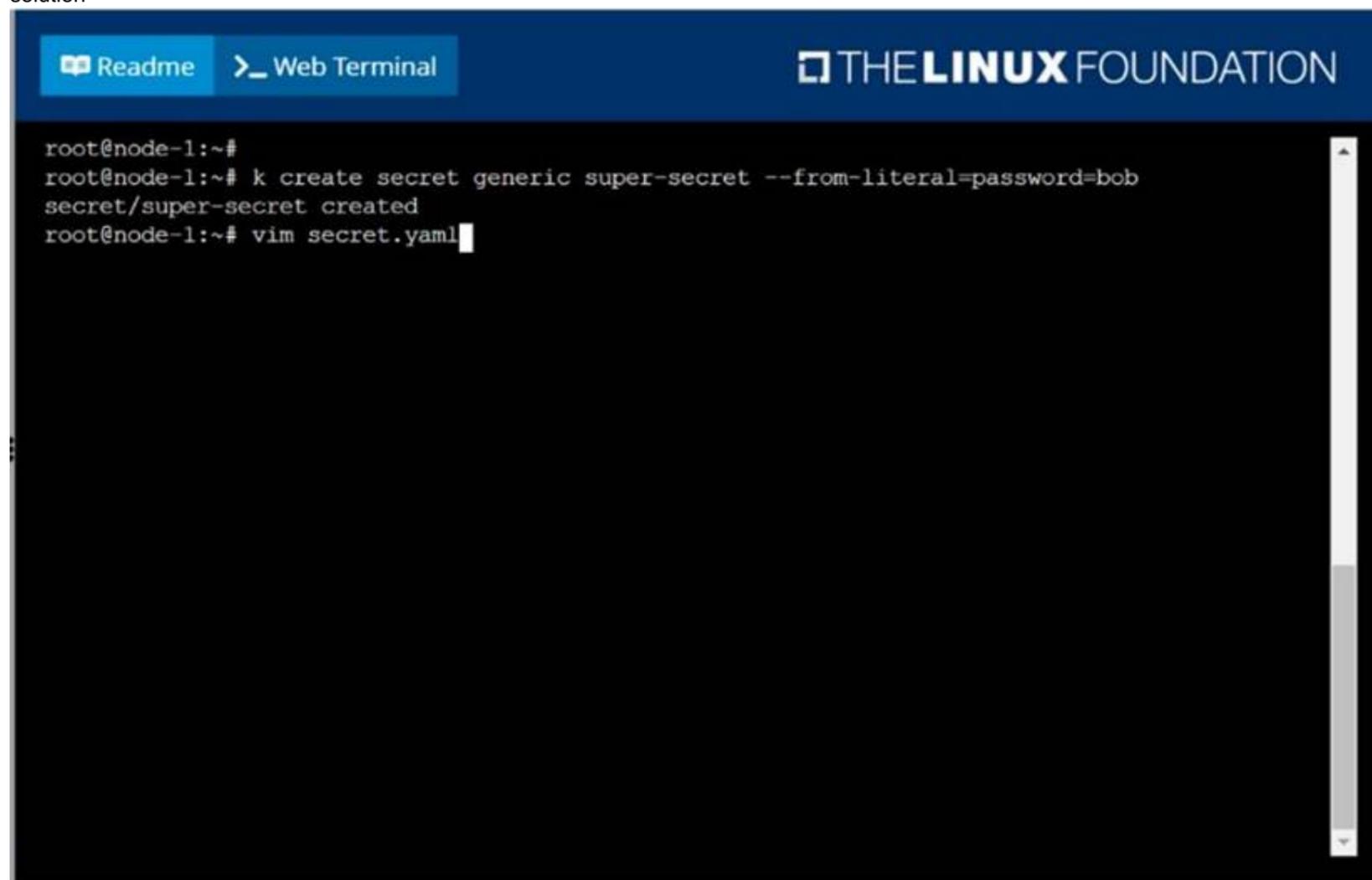
password as CONFIDENTIAL

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

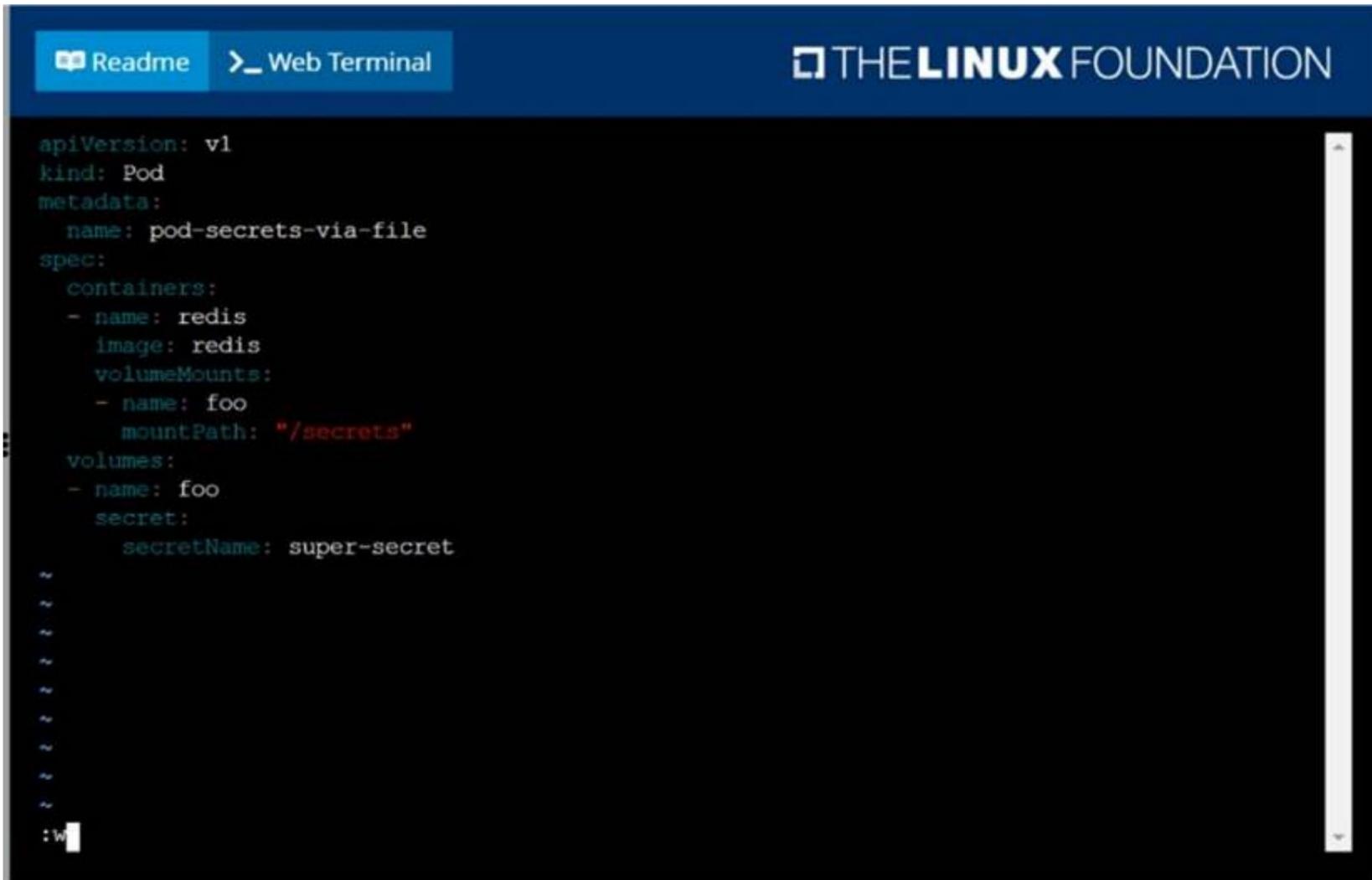
solution



```

Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
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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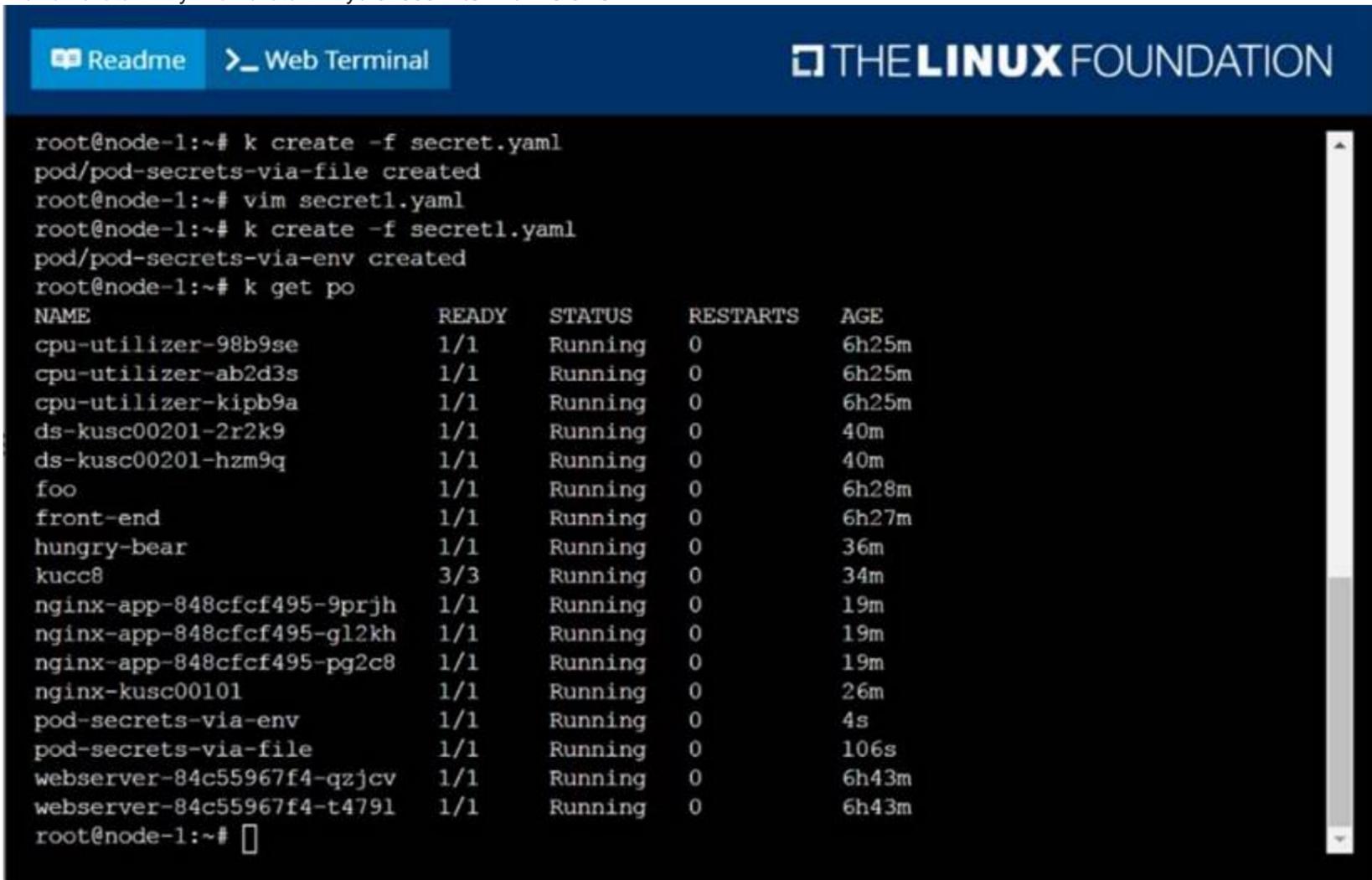
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

```

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

```

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Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

```

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-t4791         1/1     Running  0           6h43m
root@node-1:~#

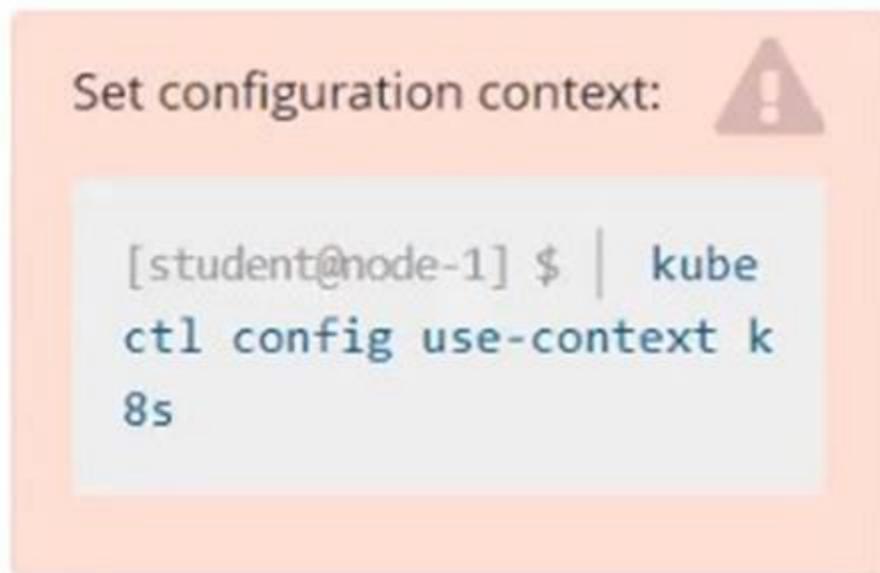
```

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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/KUTR00401/KUTR00401.txt

NEW QUESTION 5

CORRECT TEXT

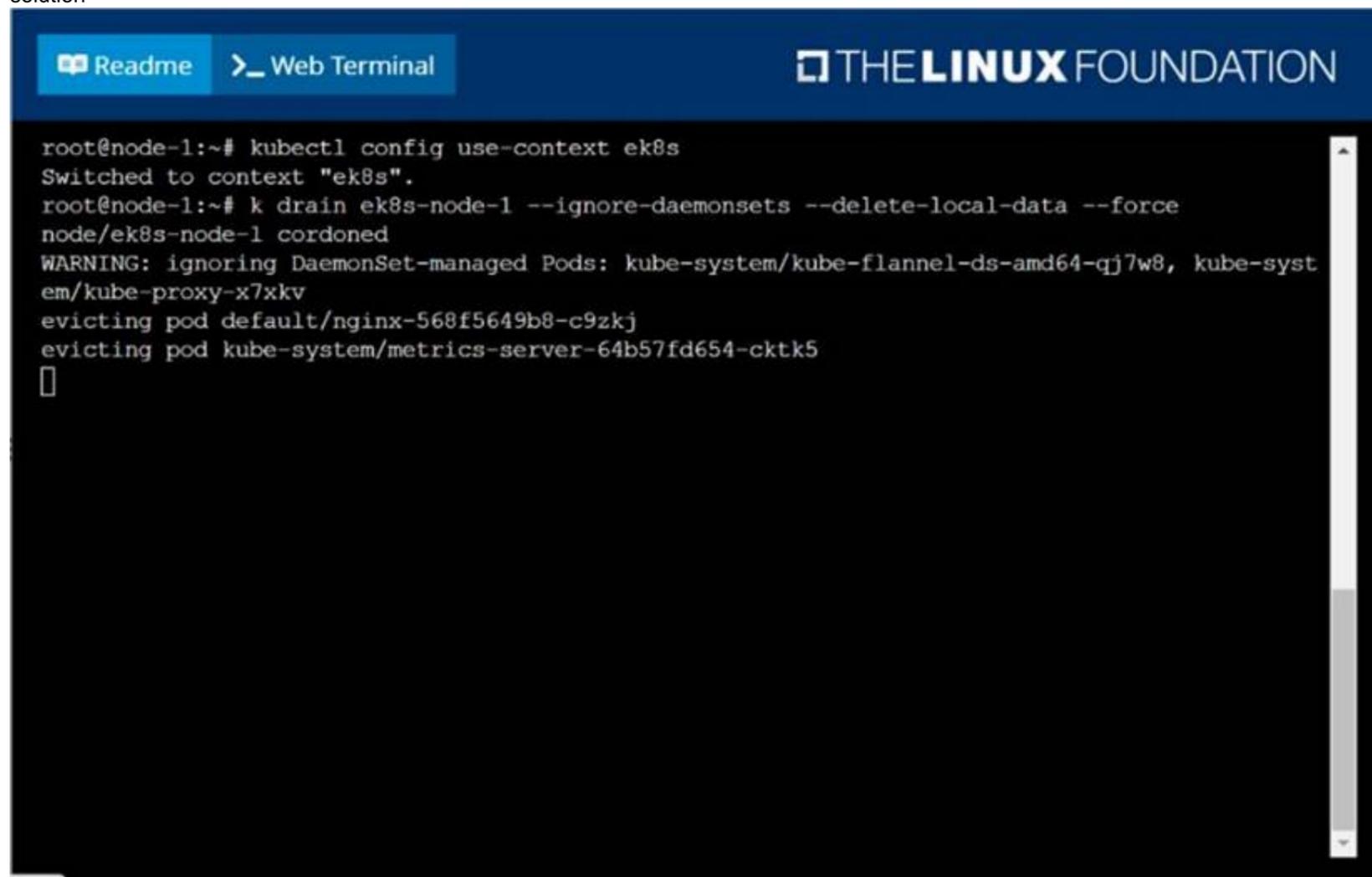
Set the node named ek8s-node-1 as unavailable and reschedule all the pods running on it.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution



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NEW QUESTION 6

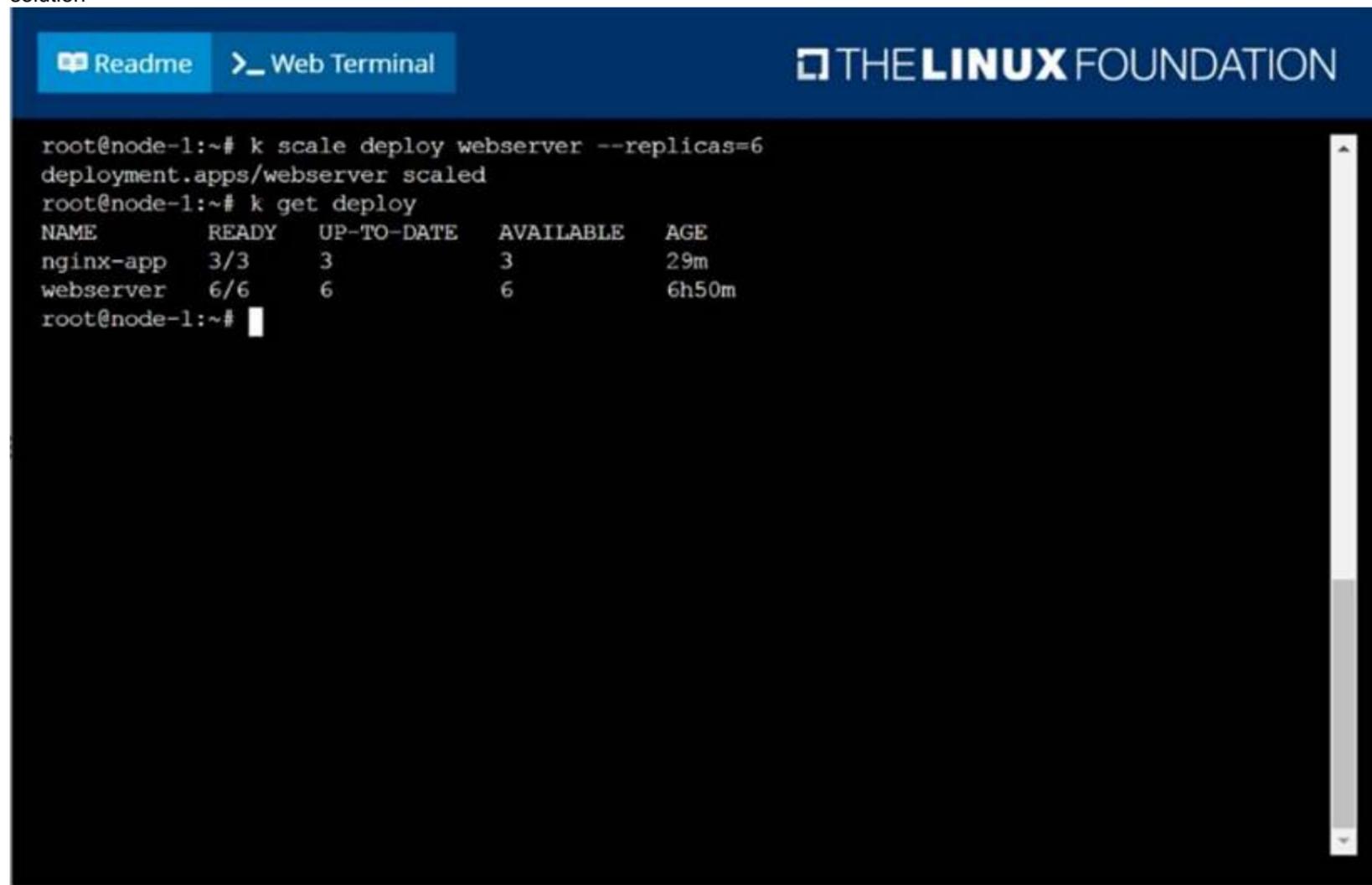
CORRECT TEXT

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:~#
    
```

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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

The screenshot shows a web terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Readme' and 'Web Terminal', and the 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo on the right. The terminal content is as follows:

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

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The screenshot shows a web terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Readme' and 'Web Terminal', and the 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo on the right. The terminal content is as follows:

```
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.us.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/KUIN00601/ca.crt --cert=/opt/KUIN00601/etcd-client.crt --key=/opt/KUIN00601/etcd-client.key snapshot save /etc/data/etcd-snapshot.db
```

#restore

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints="https://127.0.0.1:2379" --cacert=/opt/KUIN00601/ca.crt --cert=/opt/KUIN00601/etcd-client.crt --key=/opt/KUIN00601/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: /opt/KUCM00302/etcd-client.key

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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```

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":"created 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":"fetching snapshot","endpoint":"https://127.0.0.1:2379"}
{"level":"info","ts":1598530470.8570414,"caller":"snapshot/v3_snapshot.go:134","msg":"fetched 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:~#
    
```

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NEW QUESTION 10

CORRECT TEXT

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 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


```

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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

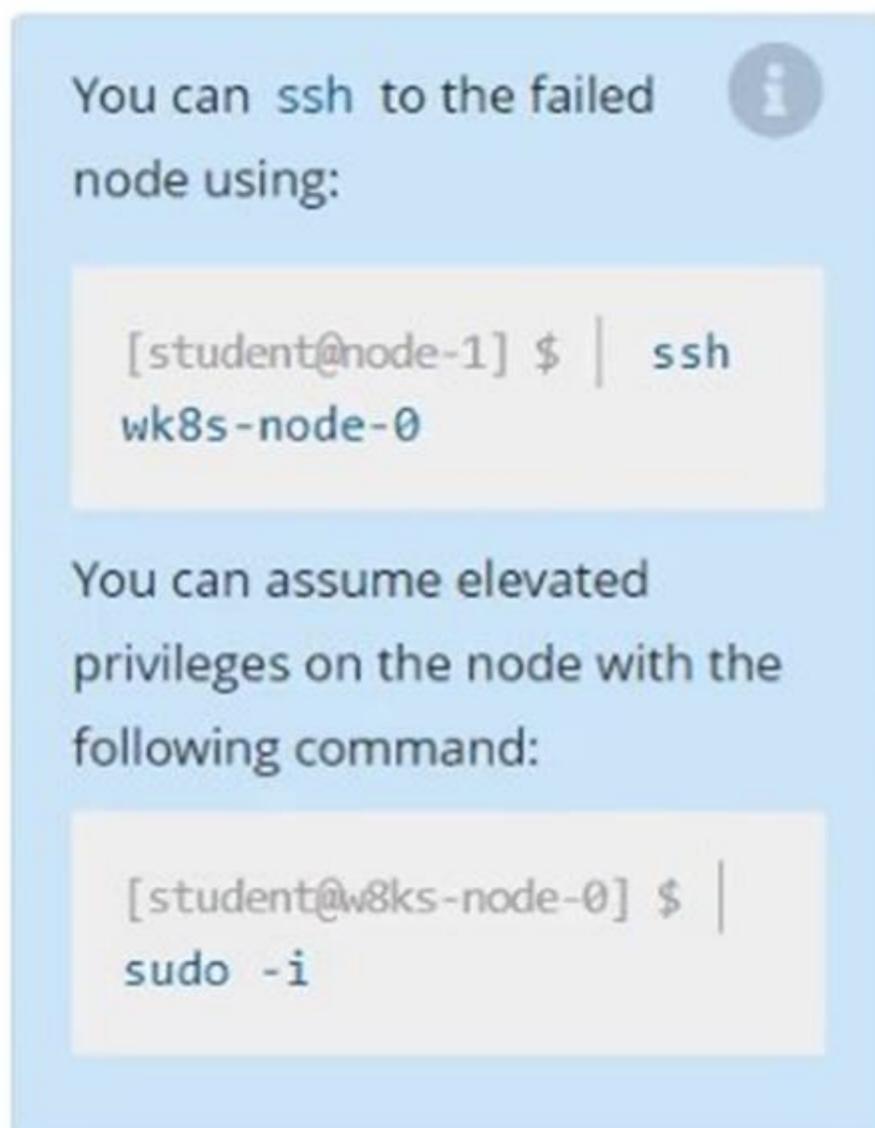
CORRECT TEXT

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

The screenshot shows a web terminal window with a dark background and a blue header. The header contains a 'Readme' button, a 'Web Terminal' button, and the 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo. The terminal content shows the following sequence of commands and output:

```

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

```

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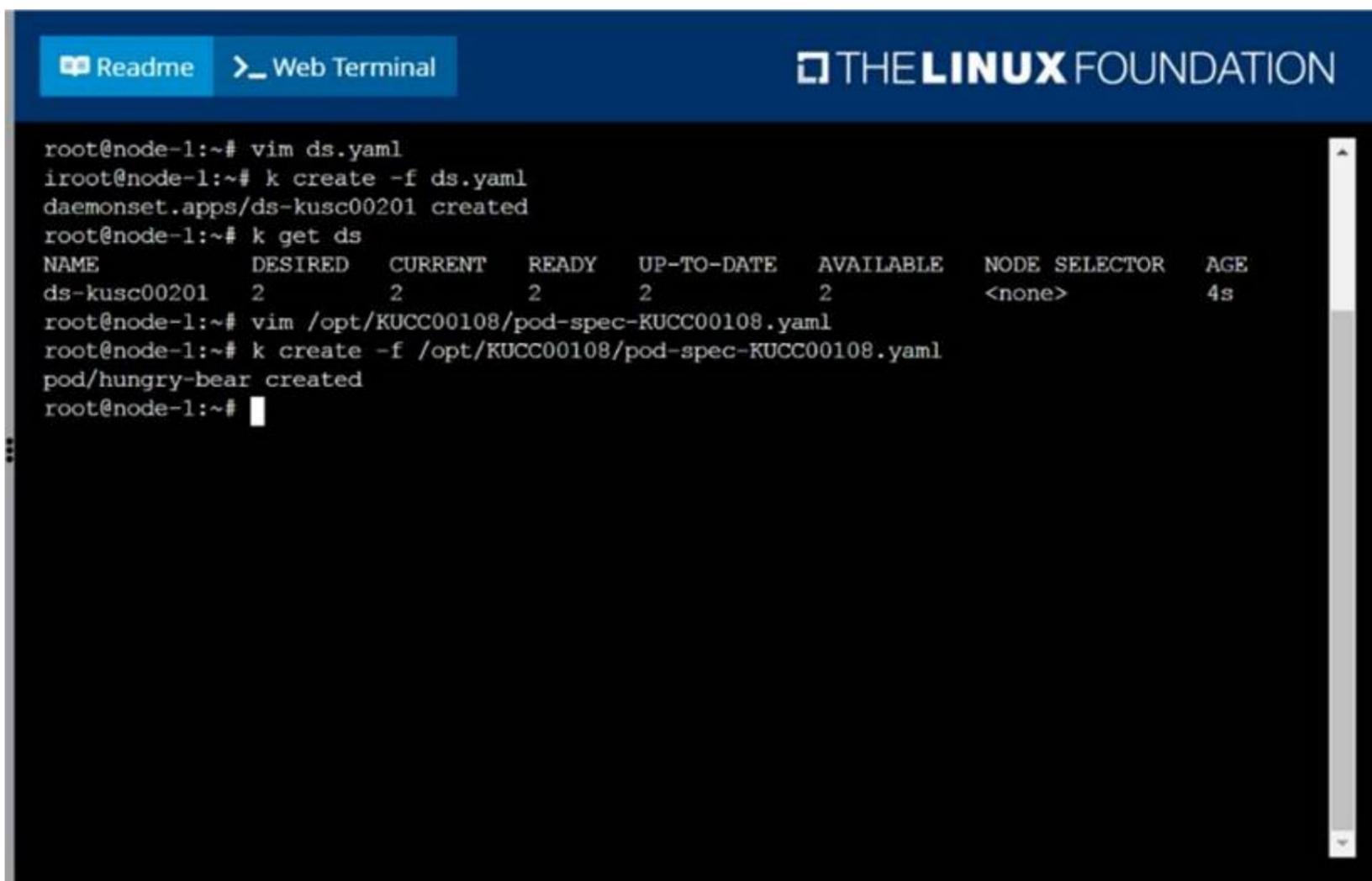
The screenshot shows a web terminal window with a dark background and a blue header. The header contains a 'Readme' button, a 'Web Terminal' button, and the 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo. The terminal content shows the following YAML configuration for a pod:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: hungry-bear
spec:
  volumes:
  - name: workdir
    emptyDir: {}
  containers:
  - name: checker
    image: alpine
    command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "if [ -f /workdir/calm.txt ];
              then sleep 100000; else exit 1; fi"]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: workdir
      mountPath: /workdir
  initContainers:
  - name: create
    image: alpine
    command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "touch /workdir/calm.txt"]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: workdir
      mountPath: /workdir
:wc

```

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```

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:

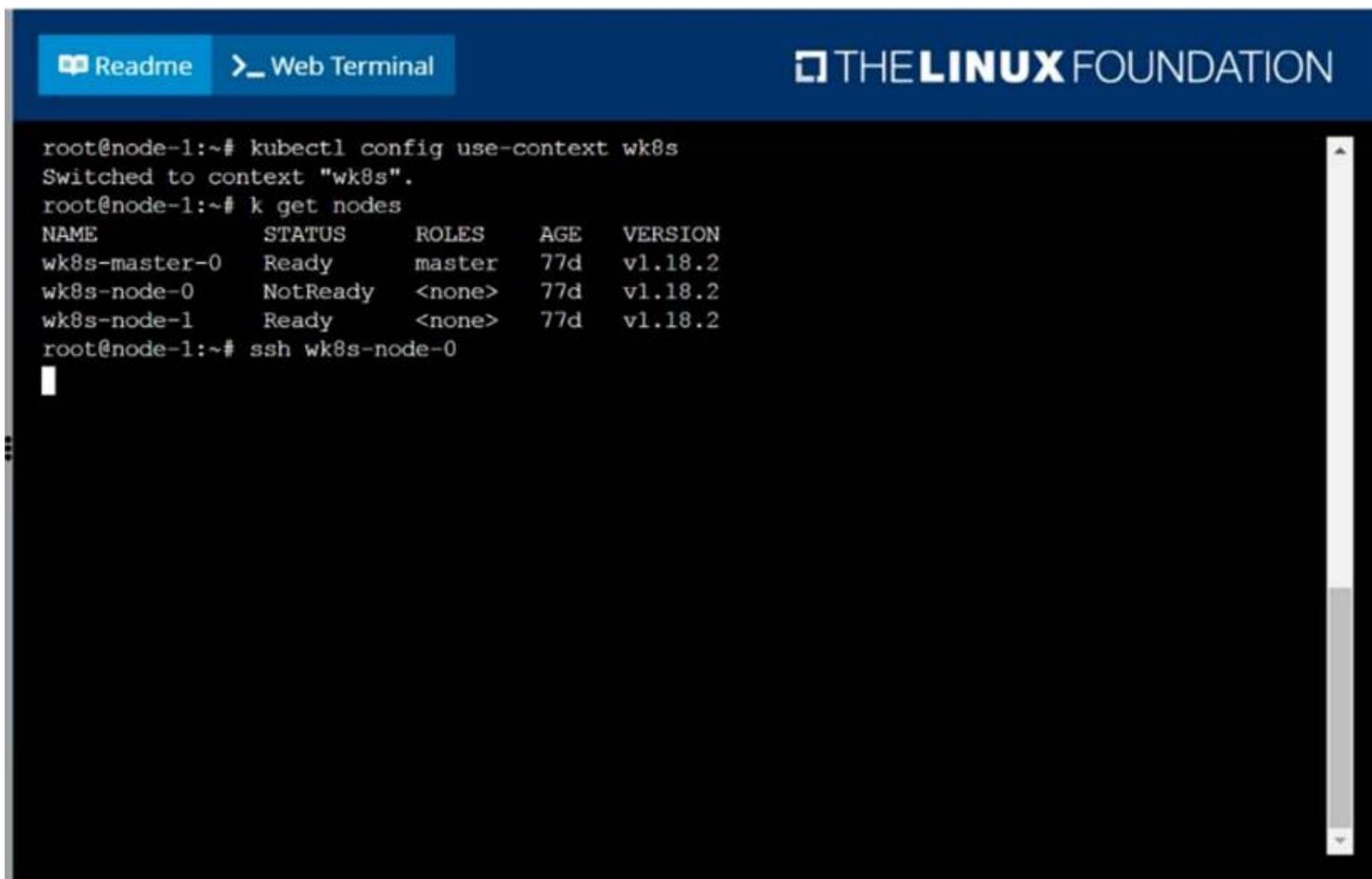
```
[student@w8ks-node-0] $ | sudo -i
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution



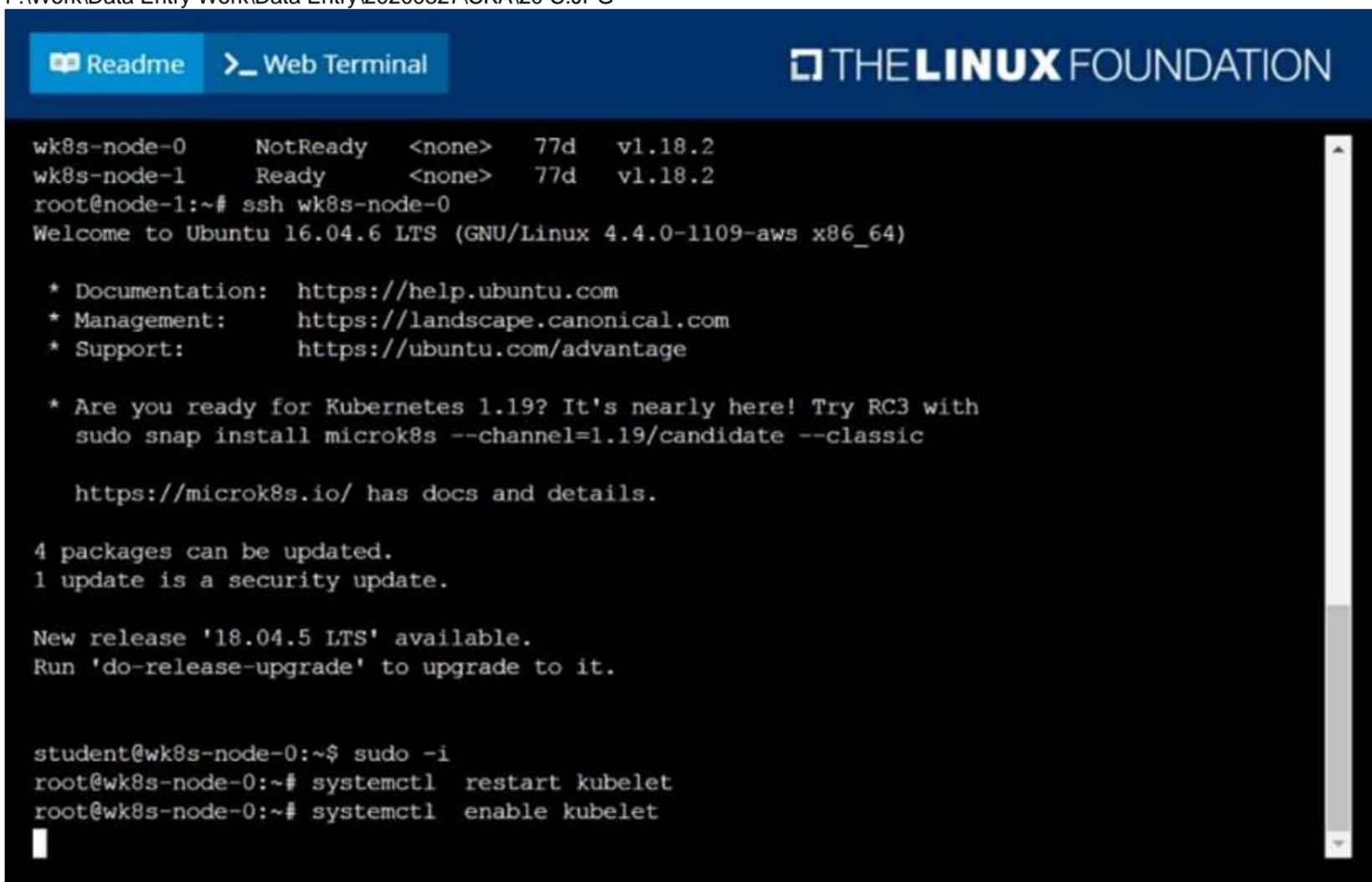
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```

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/systemd/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

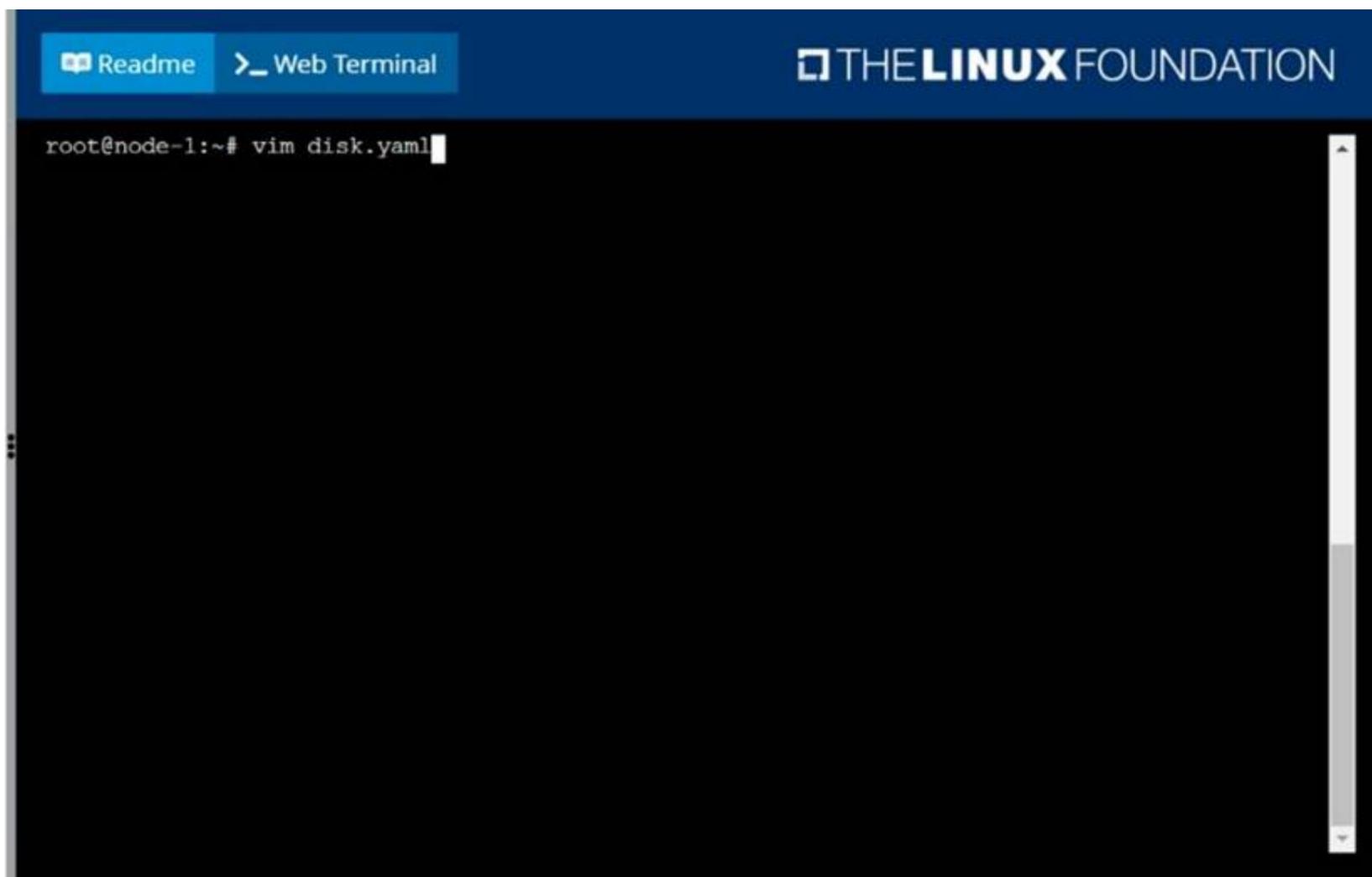
Create a persistent volume with name app-data, of capacity 2Gi and access mode ReadWriteMany. The type of volume is hostPath and its location is /srv/app-data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

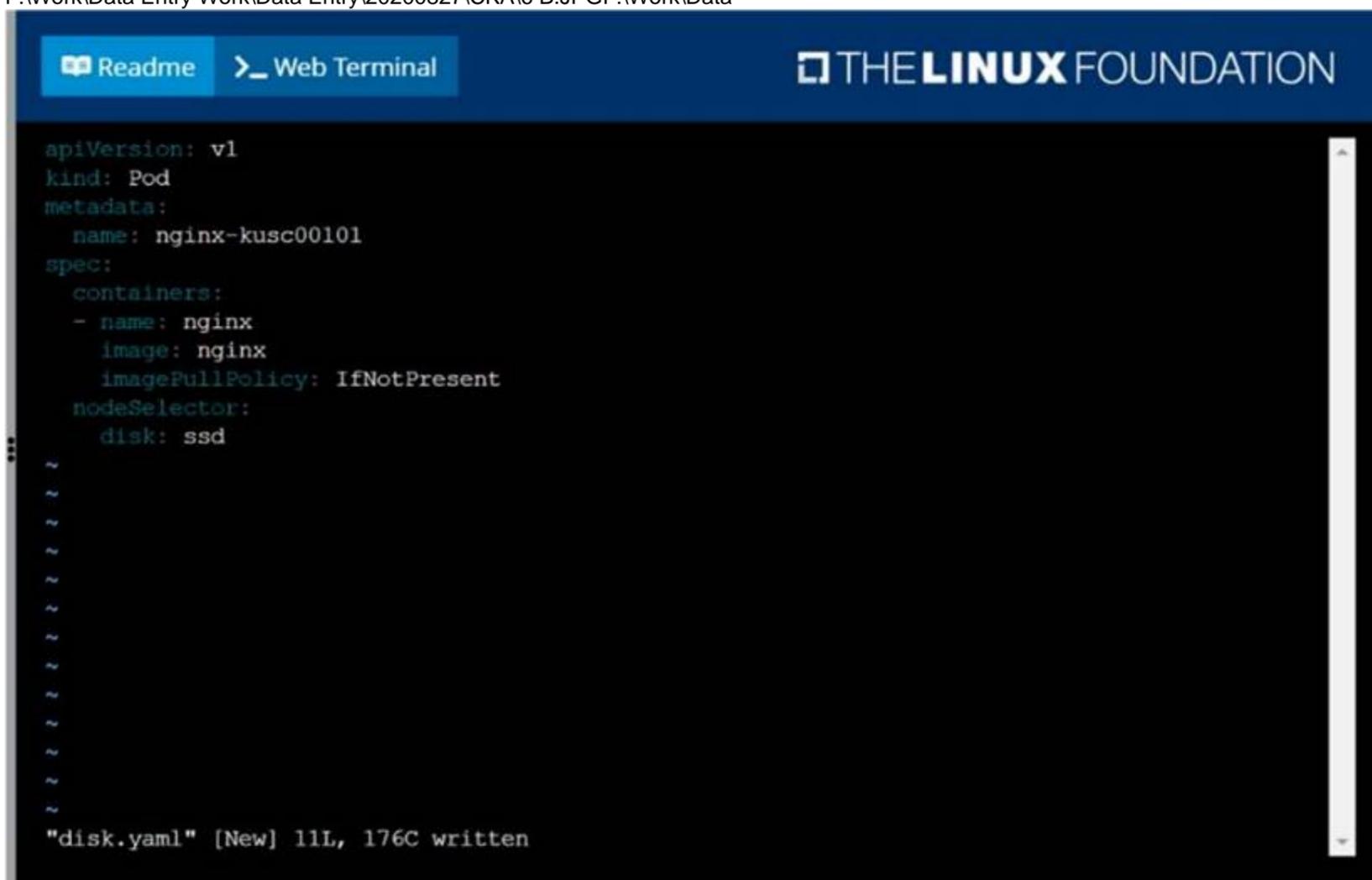
Answer: A

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.



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```

root@node-1:~# vim disk.yaml
root@node-1:~# k create -f disk.yaml
pod/nginx-kusc00101 created
root@node-1:~# k get po
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cpu-utilizer-98b9se  1/1     Running   0           5h59m
cpu-utilizer-ab2d3s  1/1     Running   0           5h59m
cpu-utilizer-kipb9a  1/1     Running   0           5h59m
ds-kusc00201-2r2k9   1/1     Running   0           13m
ds-kusc00201-hzm9q   1/1     Running   0           13m
foo                  1/1     Running   0           6h1m
front-end            1/1     Running   0           6h1m
hungry-bear          1/1     Running   0           9m37s
kucc8                3/3     Running   0           7m37s
nginx-kusc00101      1/1     Running   0           9s
webserver-84c55967f4-qzjcv  1/1     Running   0           6h16m
webserver-84c55967f4-t4791  1/1     Running   0           6h16m
root@node-1:~#

```

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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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