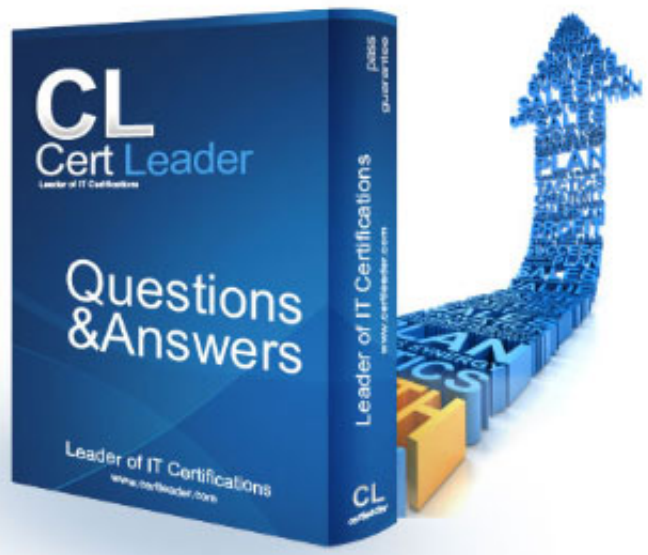
CKA Dumps

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

https://www.certleader.com/CKA-dumps.html



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
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 thenginxImage

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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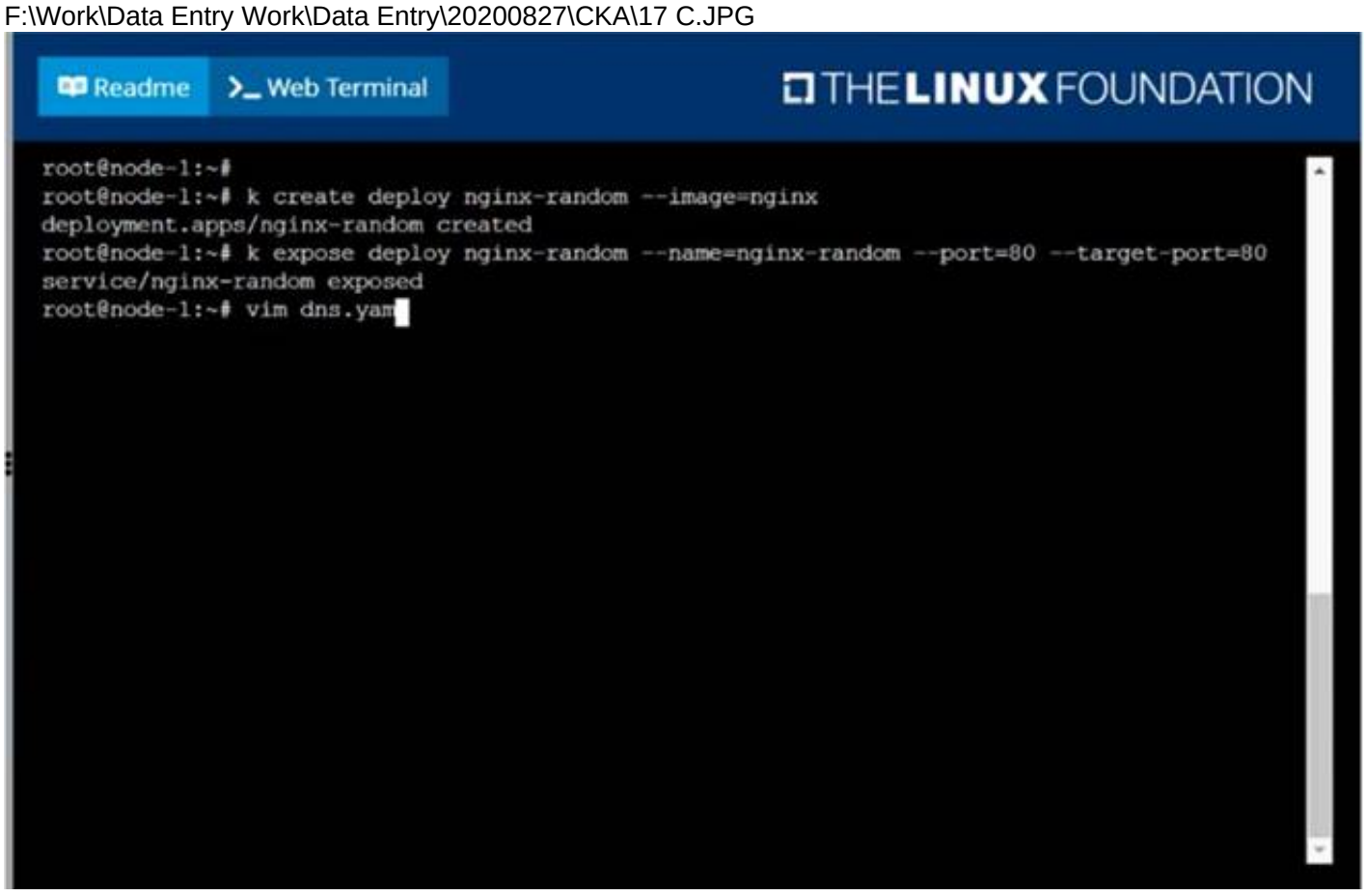

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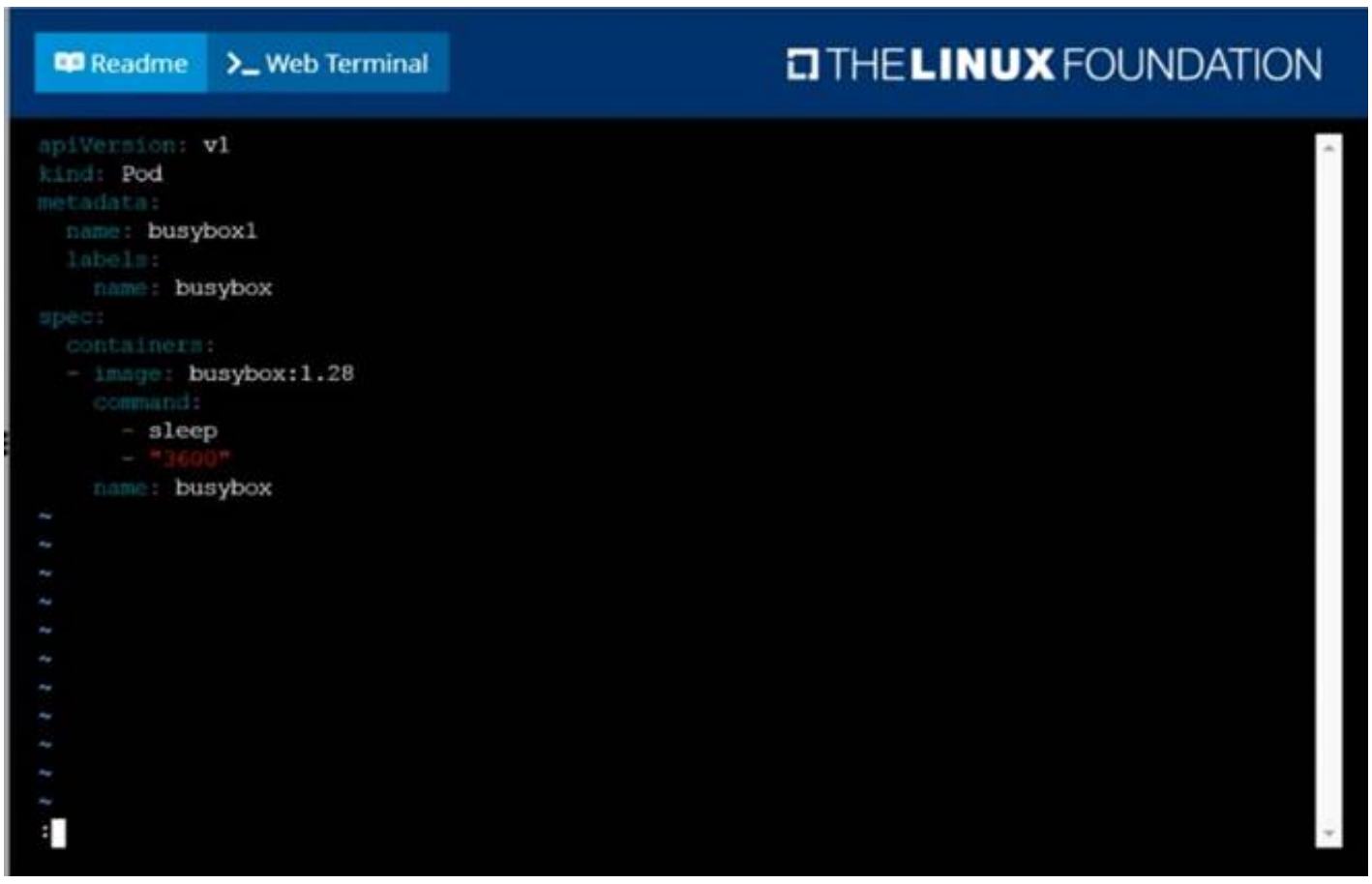

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NEW QUESTION 3
Create a persistent volume with nameapp-data, of capacity2Giandaccess modeReadWriteMany. Thetype of volume ishostPathand itslocation is/srv/app-data.

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.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: app-data
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 2Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  hostPath:
      path: /srv/app-data
  storageClassName: shared
~
~
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~
~
~
~
"app-data.yaml" 12L, 194C
```

* 2. Save the file and create the persistent volume. Image for post

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

* 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 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

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

* 4. Let??s see what has changed in the pv we had initially created.
Image for post

```
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
```

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 4
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 5
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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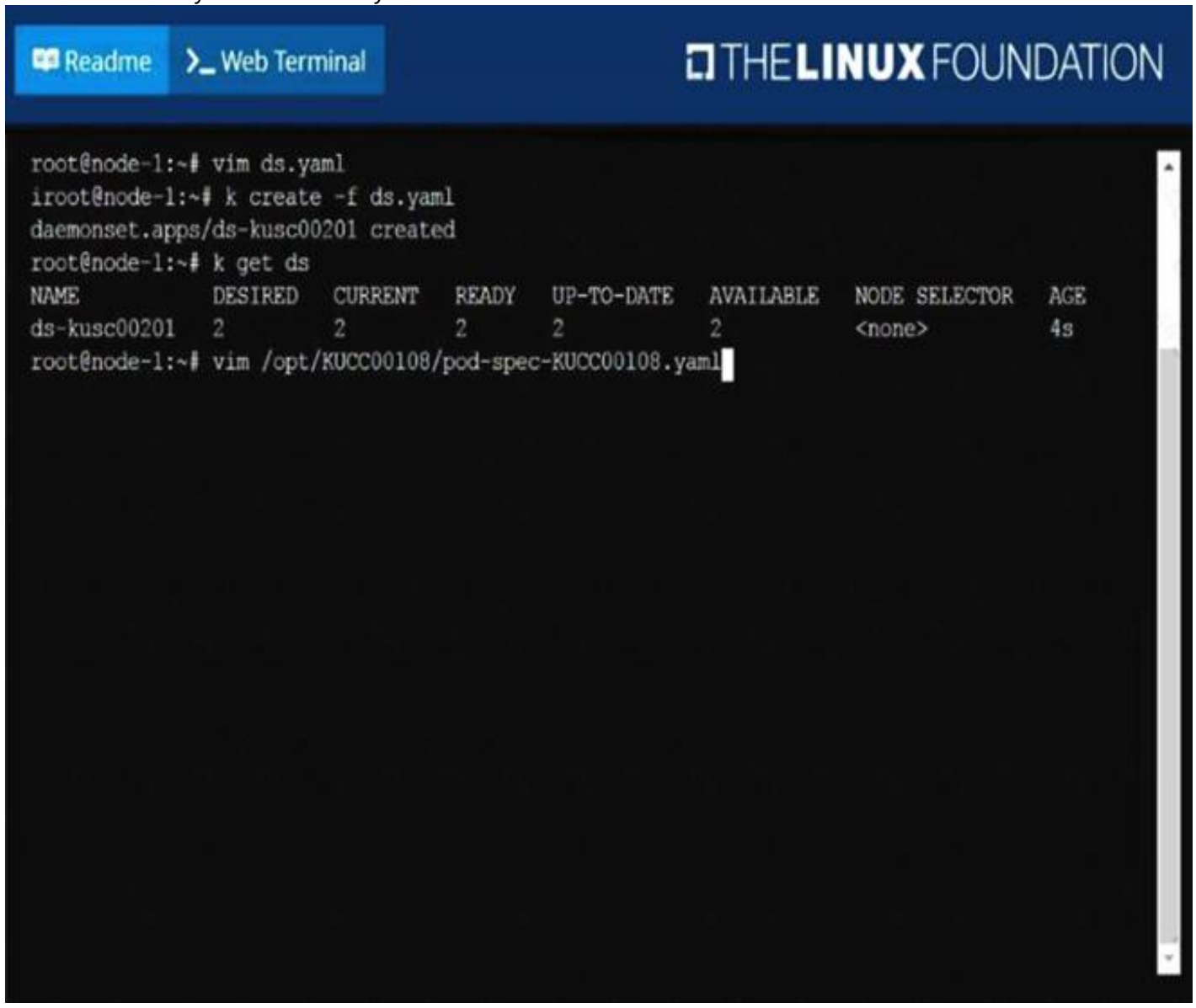

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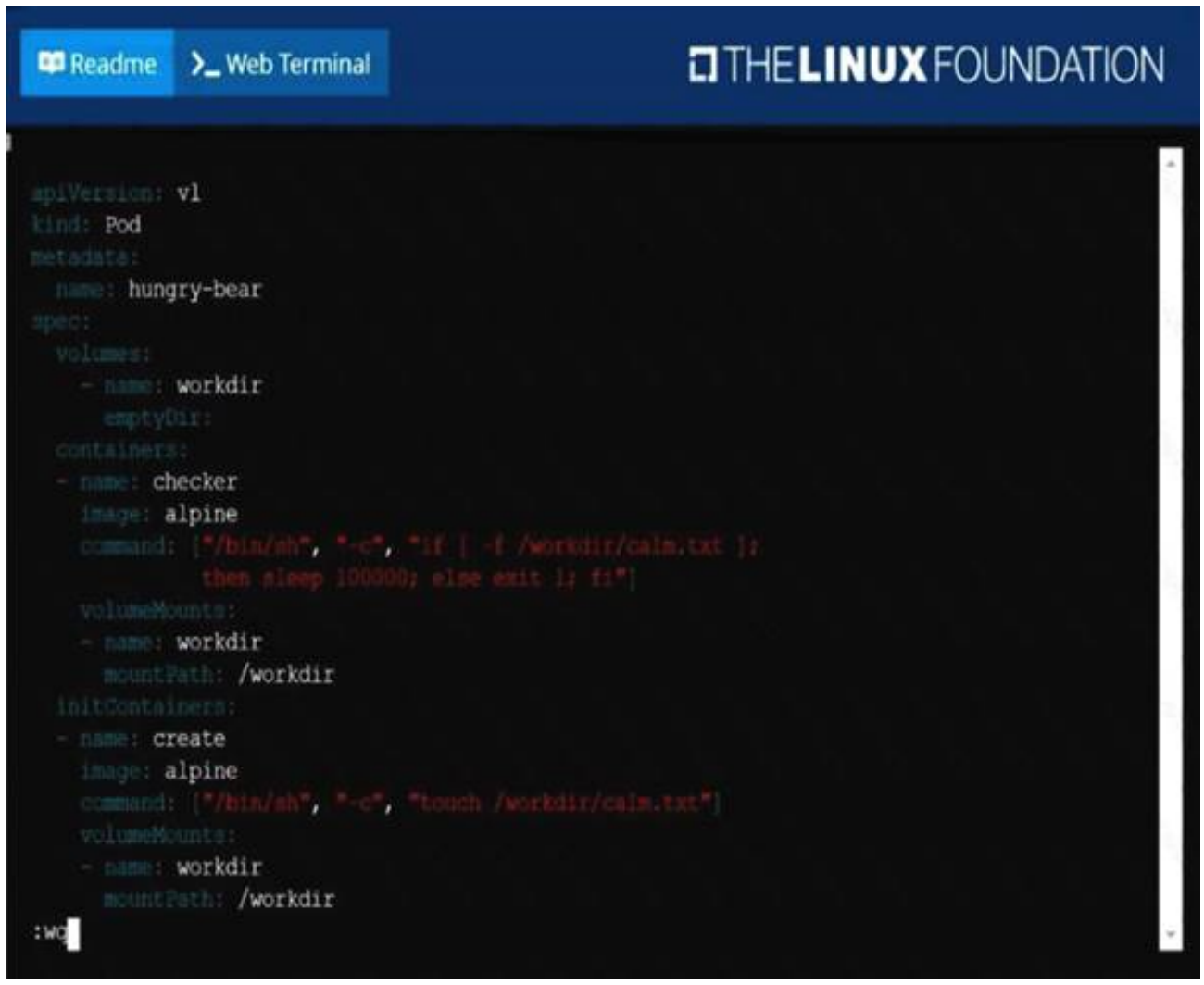

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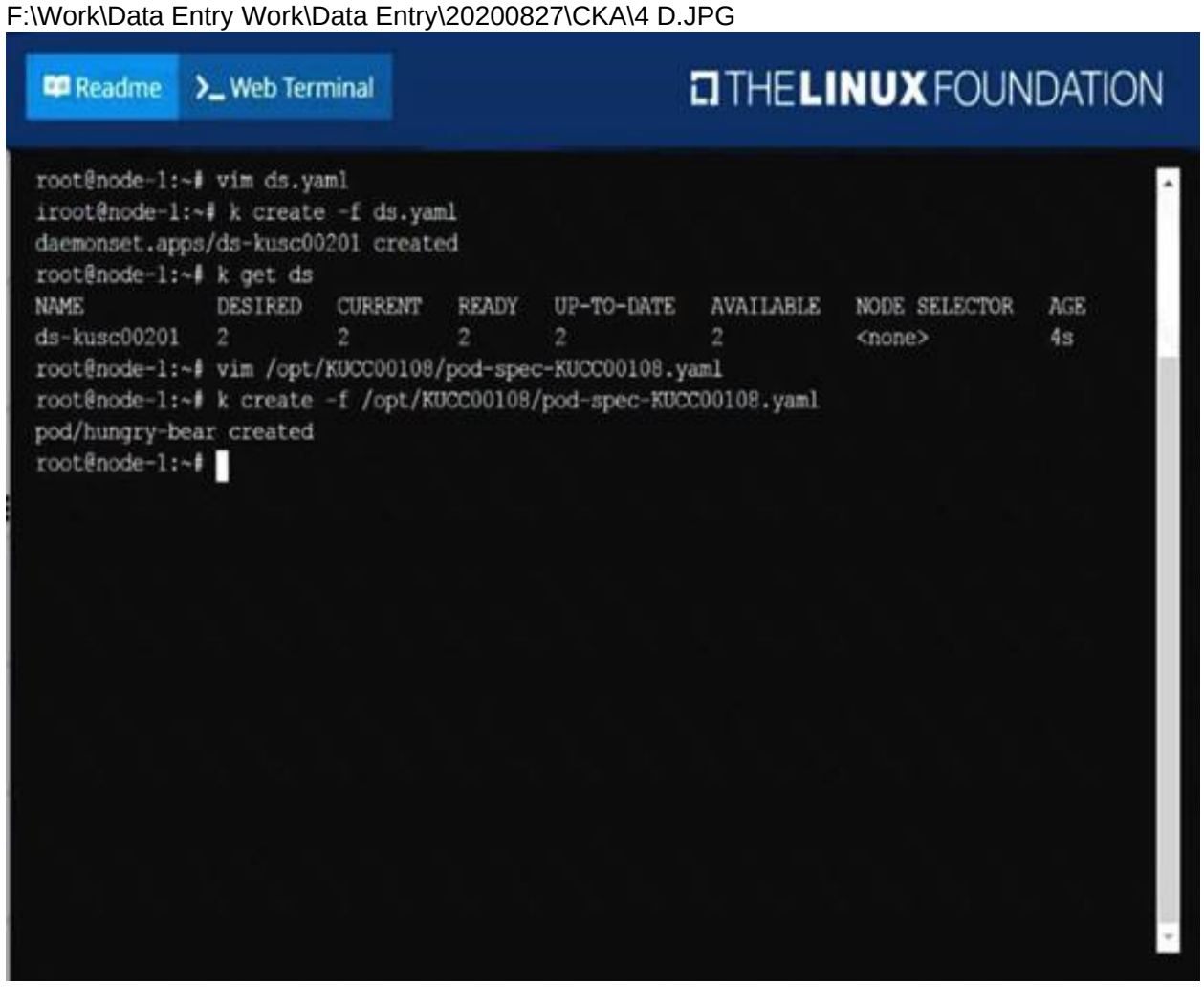

NEW QUESTION 6
Check the Image version of nginx-dev pod using jsonpath

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
kubect1 get po nginx-dev -o jsonpath='{.spec.containers[].image}{"\n"}'

NEW QUESTION 7
List all the pods sorted by name

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 8
For this item, you will havetosshto the nodesik8s-master-0andik8s-node-0and complete all tasks on thesenodes. Ensure that you return tothe base node (hostname:node-1) when you havecompleted this item.
Context
As an administrator of a smalldevelopment team, you have beenasked to set up a Kubernetes clusterto test the viability of a newapplication.
Task
You must usekubeadmto performthis task. Anykubeadminvocationswill require the use of the
--ignore-preflight-errors=alloption.
- Configure thenodeik8s-master-Oas a masternode. .
- Join the nodeik8s-node-otothe cluster.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution
You must use thekubeadmconfiguration file located at/etc/kubeadm.confwhen initializingyour cluster.
You may use any CNI pluginto complete this task, but ifyou don't have your favouriteCNI plugin's manifest URL athand, Calico is one popularoption:https://docs.projectcalico.org/v3.14/manifests/calico.yaml
Docker is already installedon both nodes andapthasbeen configured so that you caninstall the required tools.

NEW QUESTION 9
Create a pod that having 3 containers in it? (Multi-Container)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
image=nginx, image=redis, image=consul Name nginx container as ??nginx-container?? Name redis container as ??redis-container?? Name consul container as ??consul-container??
Create a pod manifest file for a container and append container section for rest of the images
kubectl run multi-container --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=nginx -- dry-run -o yaml > multi-container.yaml
then
vim multi-container.yaml apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod metadata: labels:
run: multi-container name: multi-container spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-container
- image: redis
name: redis-container
- image: consul
name: consul-container
restartPolicy: Always

NEW QUESTION 10
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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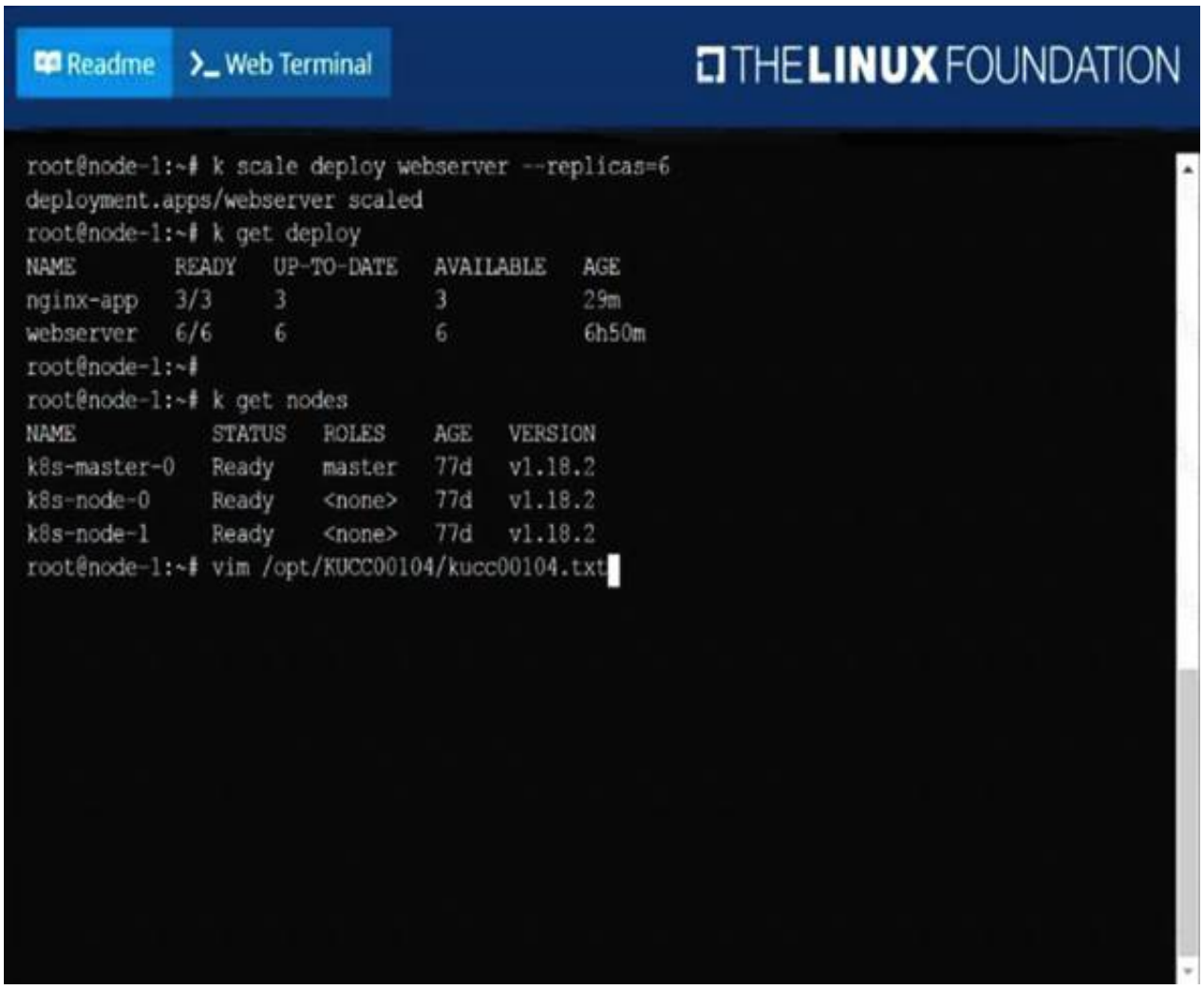

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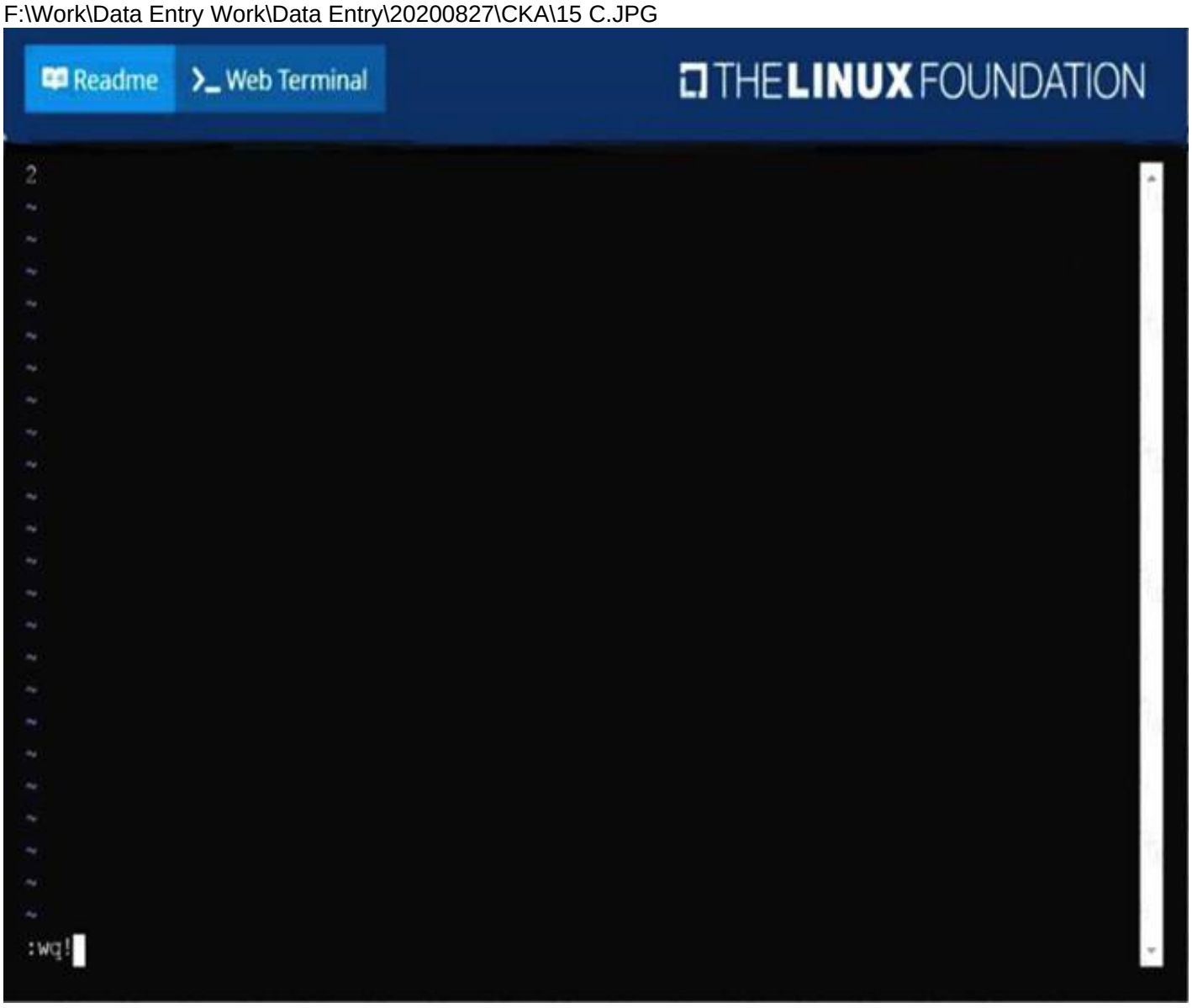

NEW QUESTION 10

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