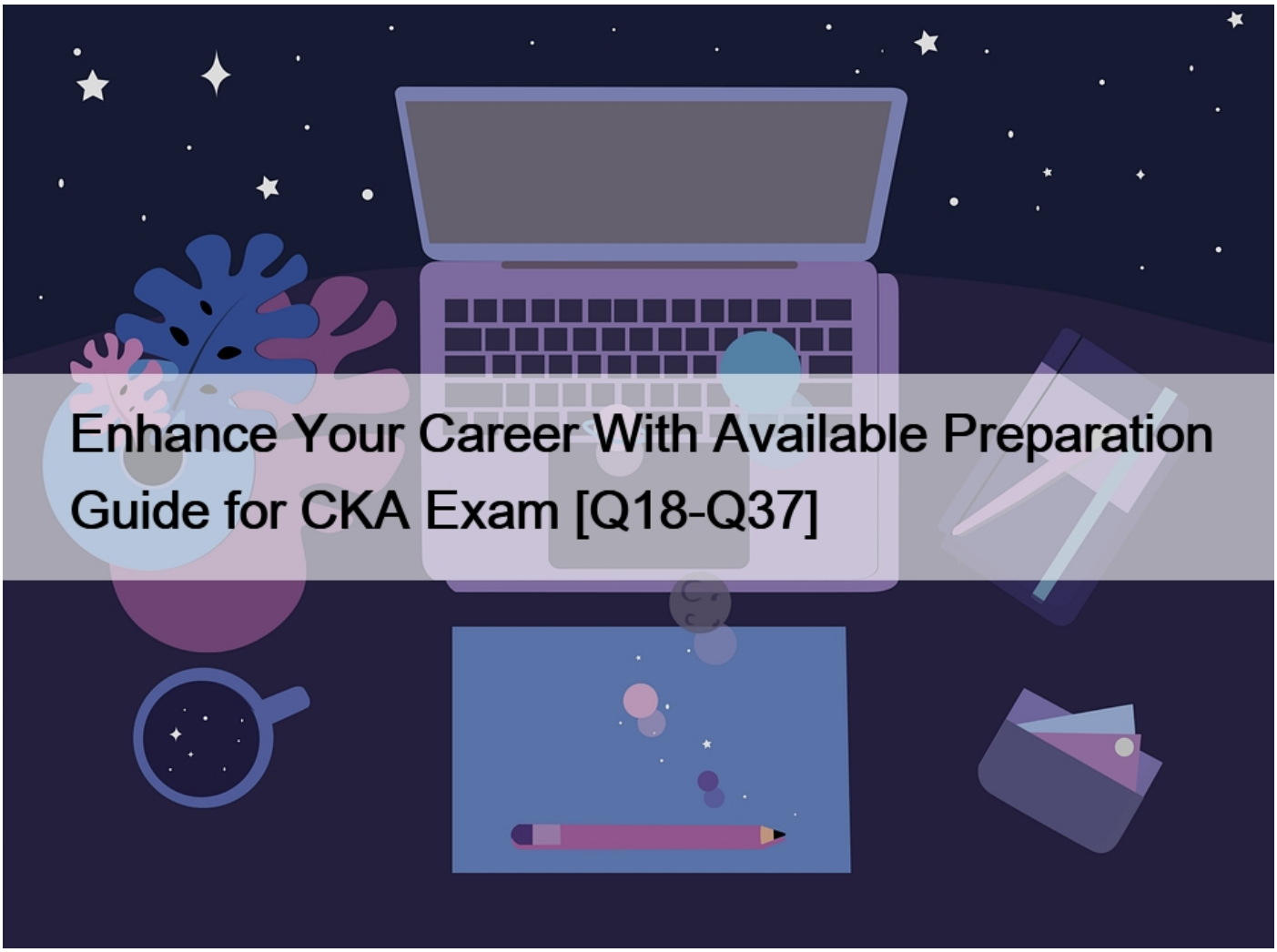
Enhance Your Career With Available Preparation Guide for CKA Exam [Q18-Q37



Enhance Your Career With Available Preparation Guide for CKA Exam Get Special Discount Offer of CKA Certification Exam Sample Questions and Answers NEW QUESTION 18

Create the nginx pod with version 1.17.4 and expose it on port 80
kubectl run nginx –image=nginx:1.17.4 –restart=Never — port=80

NEW QUESTION 19

List all the events sorted by timestamp and put them into file.log and verify
* kubectl get events –sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp

kubectl get events –sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp >

test-file.log

cat test-file.log
* kubectl get events –sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp

// putting them into file.log

kubectl get events –sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp >

cat test-file.log
* kubectl get events –sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp

// putting them into file.log

kubectl get events –sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp >

test-file.log

cat test-file.log

NEW QUESTION 20

Score: 4%

Task

Schedule a pod as follows:

* Name: nginx-kusc00401

* Image: nginx

* Node selector: disk=ssd
Solution:

#yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: nginx-kusc00401

spec:

containers:

– name: nginx

image: nginx

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

nodeSelector:

disk: spinning

#

kubectl create -f node-select.yaml

NEW QUESTION 21

Score:7%

Context

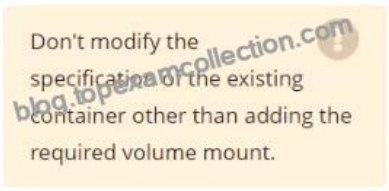
An existing Pod needs to be integrated into the Kubernetes built-in logging architecture (e. g. kubectl logs). Adding a streaming sidecar container is a good and common way to accomplish this requirement.

Task

Add a sidecar container named sidecar, using the busybox Image, to the existing Pod big-corp-app. The new sidecar container has to run the following command:

/bin/sh -c tail -n+1 -f /va r/log/big-corp-app.log

Use a Volume, mounted at /var/log, to make the log file big-corp-app.log available to the sidecar container.



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 22

Check the image version in pod without the describe command
See the solution below.

Explanation

kubectl get po nginx -o

jsonpath='{.spec.containers[].image}{“n”}’

NEW QUESTION 23

Create and configure the service front-end-service so it’s accessible through NodePort and routes to the existing pod named

front-end.
See the solution below.

Explanation

solution

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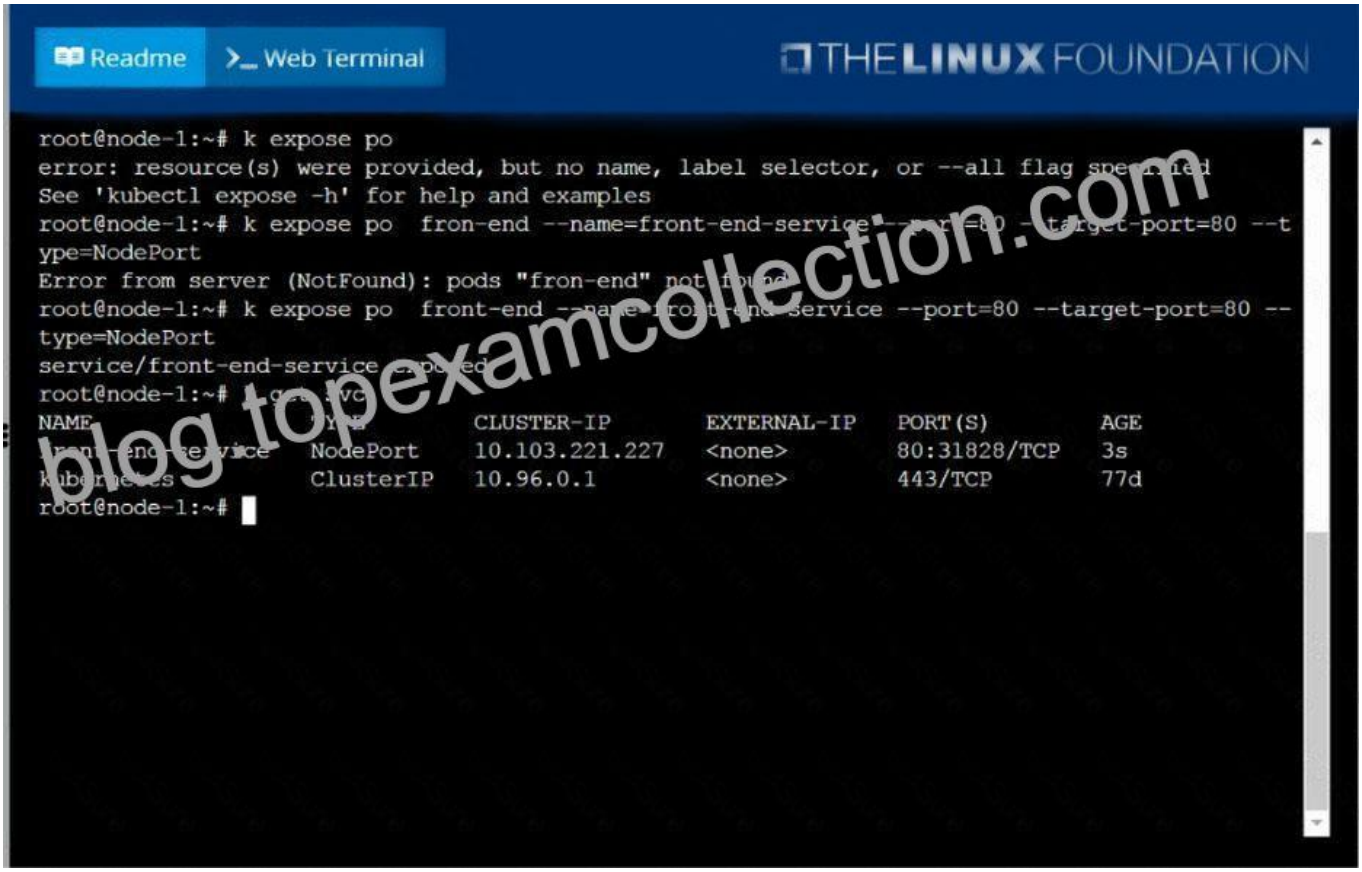


NEW QUESTION 24

Change the label for one of the pod to env=uat and list all the pods to verify
kubectl label pod/nginx-dev3 env=uat –overwrite kubectl get pods –show-labels

NEW QUESTION 25

List pod logs named “frontend” and search for the pattern “started” and write it to a file “/opt/error-logs”
Kubectl logs frontend | grep -i “started” > /opt/error-logs

NEW QUESTION 26

Label a node as app=test and verify
kubectl label node node-name app=test // Verify kubectl get no -show-labels kubectl get no -l app=test

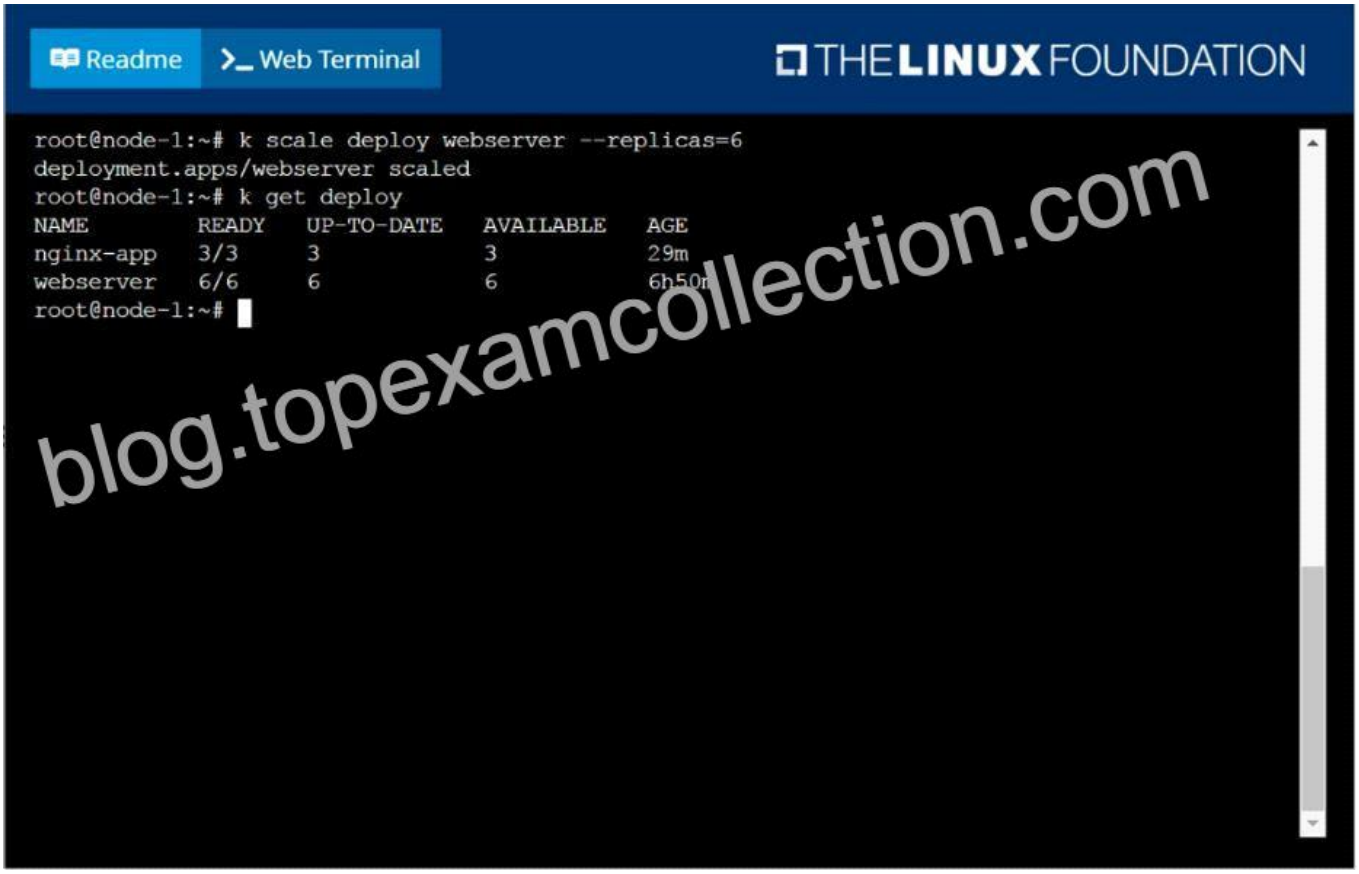
NEW QUESTION 27

Undo the deployment with the previous version and verify

everything is Ok
kubectl rollout undo deploy webapp kubectl rollout status deploy webapp kubectl get pods

NEW QUESTION 28

Scale the deployment webserver to 6 pods.
solution



NEW QUESTION 29

Create a configmap called myconfigmap with literal value

appname=myapp
* kubectl create cm myconfigmap –from-literal=appname=myapp

// Verify

kubectl get cm -o yaml

(or)

kubectl describe cm
* kubectl create cm myconfigmap –from-literal=appname=myapp

// Verify

(or)

kubectl describe cm

NEW QUESTION 30

Create a pod that echo “hello world” and then exists. Have the pod deleted automatically when it’s completed
kubectl run busybox –image=busybox -it –rm –restart=Never —

/bin/sh -c ‘echo hello world’

kubectl get po # You shouldn’t see pod with the name “busybox”

NEW QUESTION 31

Get the list of pods of webapp deployment
* // Get the label of the deployment

kubectl get deploy –show-labels

kubectl get pods -l app=webapp
* // Get the label of the deployment

kubectl get deploy –show-labels

// Get the pods with that label

kubectl get pods -l app=webapp

NEW QUESTION 32

Schedule a pod as follows:

Name: nginx-kusc00101

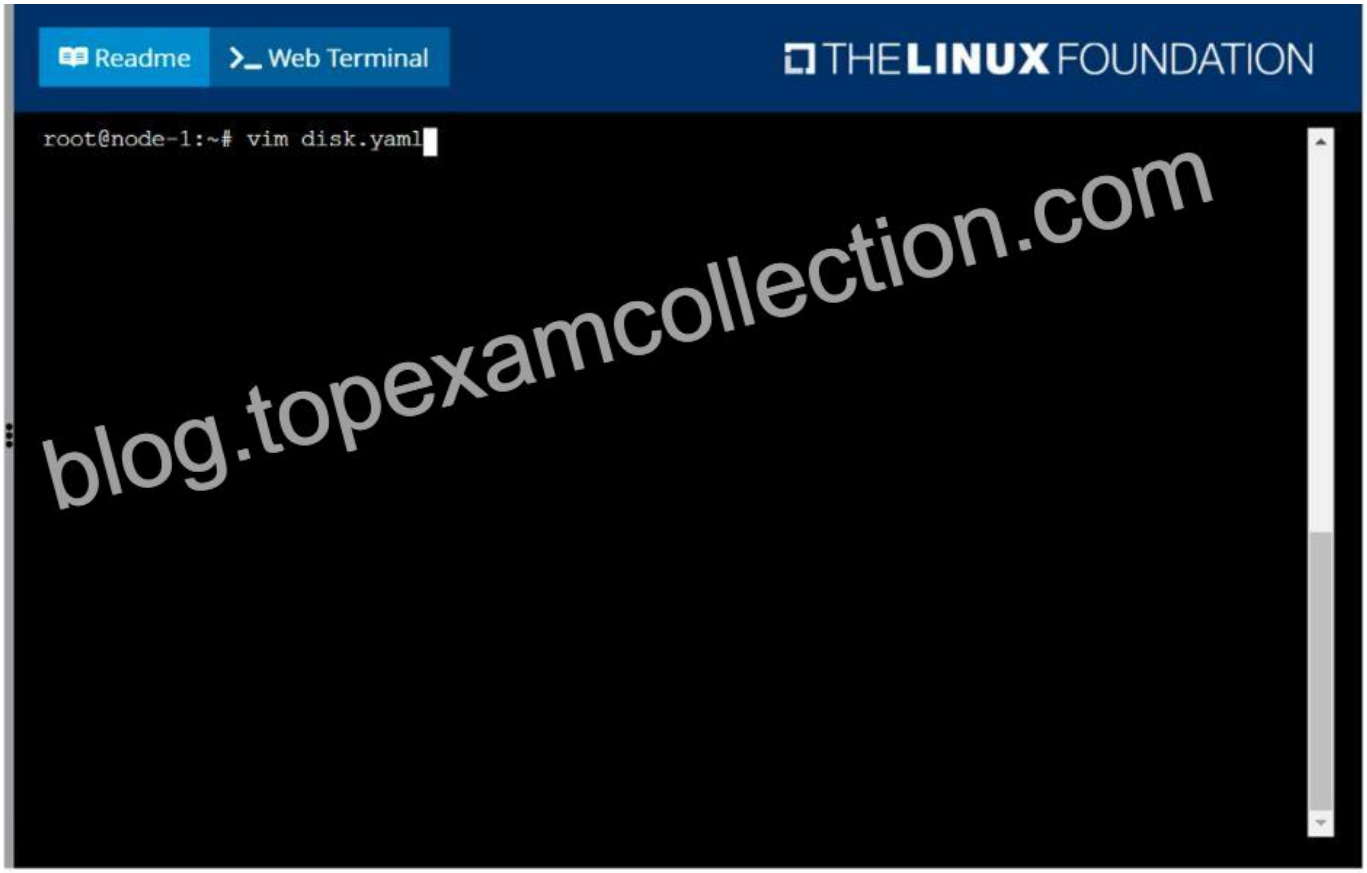
Image: nginx

Node selector: disk=ssd
See the solution below.

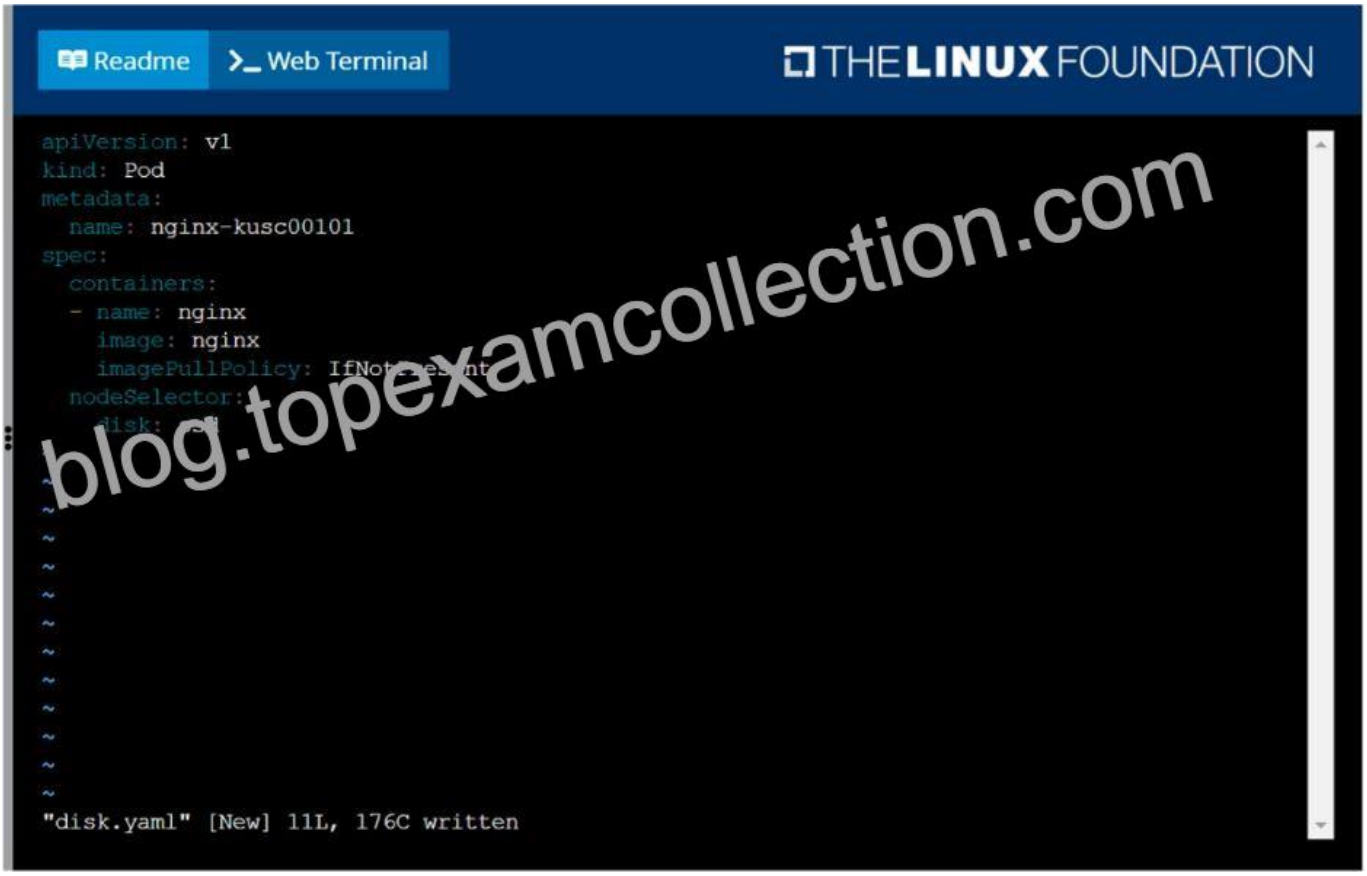
Explanation

solution

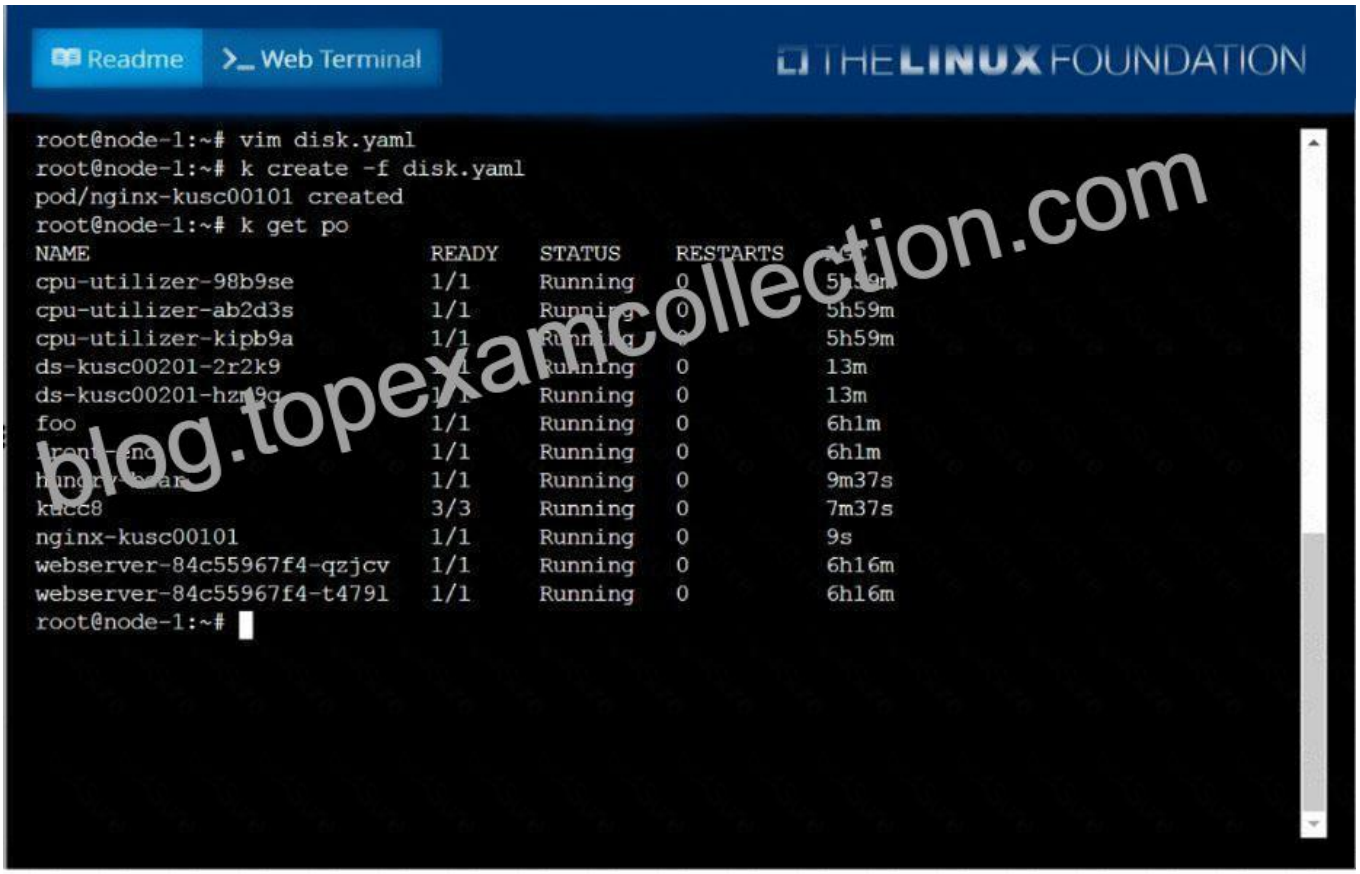
F:WorkData Entry WorkData Entry20200827CKA6 B.JPG



F:WorkData Entry WorkData Entry20200827CKA6 C.JPG



F:WorkData Entry WorkData Entry20200827CKA6 D.JPG



NEW QUESTION 33

Add a taint to node “worker-2” with effect as “NoSchedule” and

list the node with taint effect as “NoSchedule”
* // Add taint to node “worker-2”

kubectl taint nodes worker-2 key=value:NoSchedule

.items[*]}{.metadata.name} {.spec.taints[?(

@.effect==’NoSchedule’)].effect}{“n”}{end}” | awk ‘NF==2

{print $0}’
* // Add taint to node “worker-2”

kubectl taint nodes worker-2 key=value:NoSchedule

// Verify

// Using “custom-coloumns” , you can customize which coloumn to

be printed

kubectl get nodes -o customcolumns=NAME:.metadata.name,TAINTS:.spec.taints –no-headers

// Using jsonpath

kubectl get nodes -o jsonpath=”{range

.items[*]}{.metadata.name} {.spec.taints[?(

@.effect==’NoSchedule’)].effect}{“n”}{end}” | awk ‘NF==2

{print $0}’

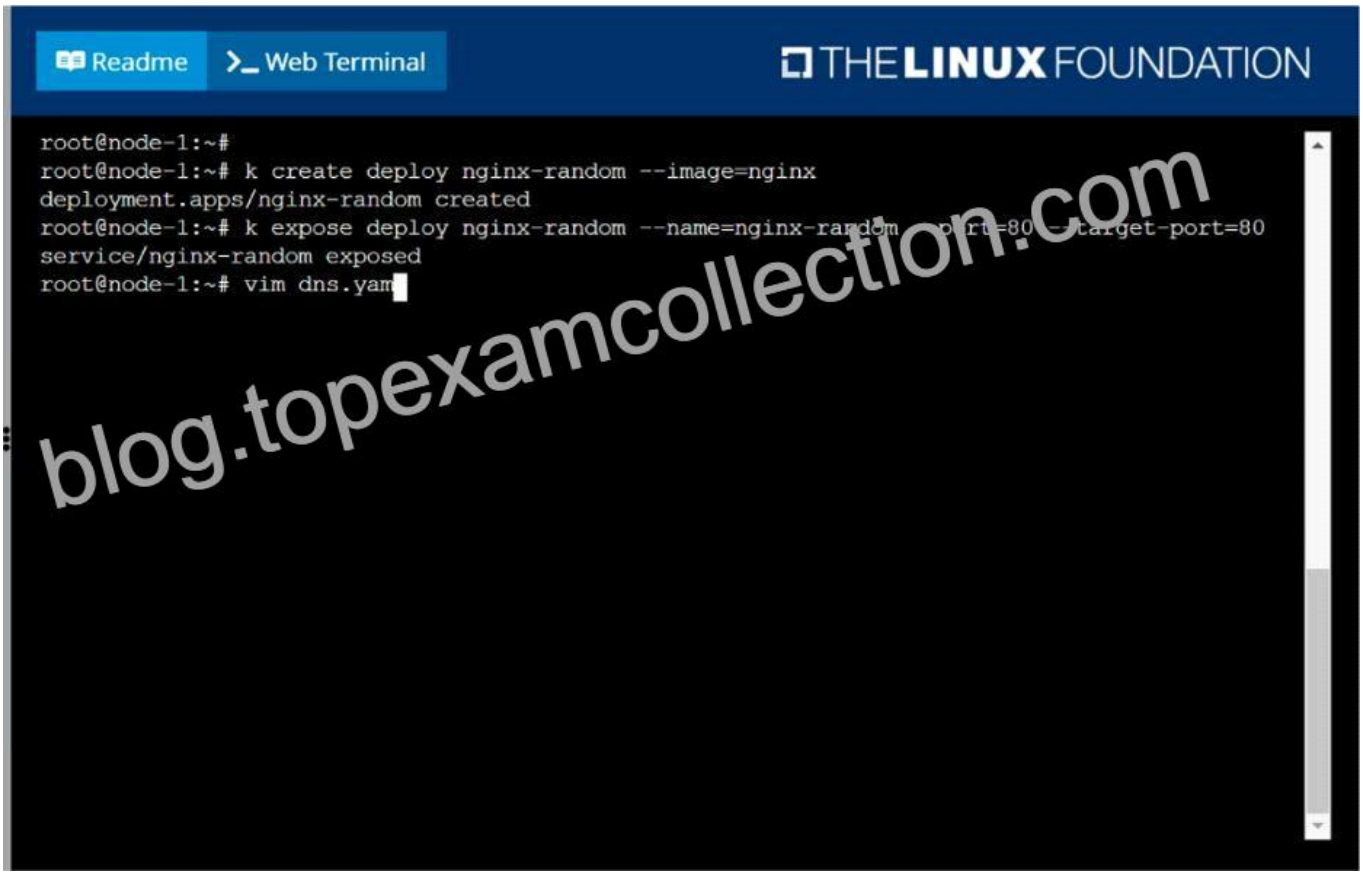
NEW QUESTION 34

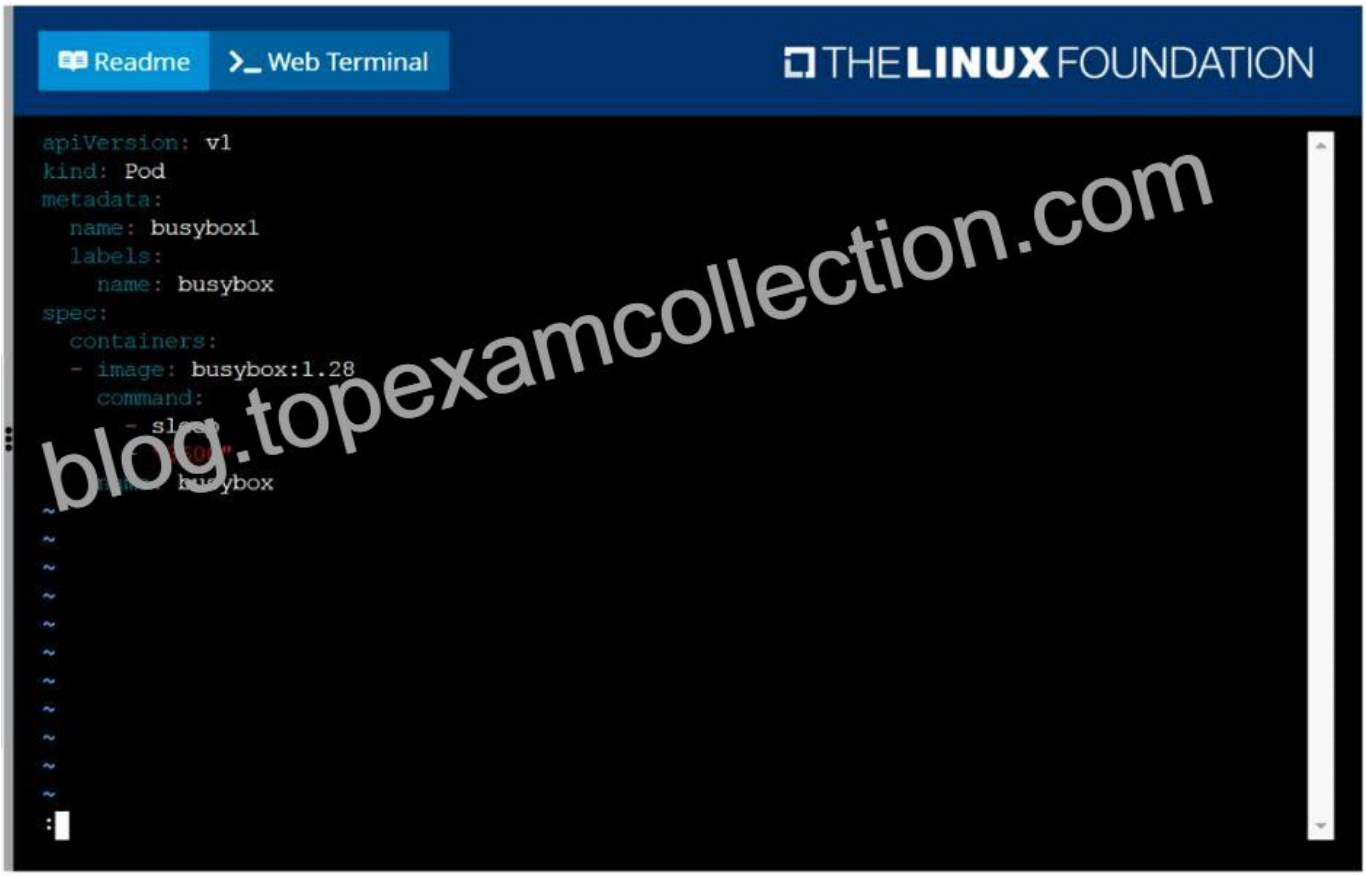
Create a deployment as follows:

Name: nginx-random

Exposed via a service nginx-random

Ensure that the service & pod are accessible via their respective DNS records The container(s) within any pod(s) running as a part of this deployment should use the nginx Image Next, use the utility nslookup to look up the DNS records of the service & pod and write the output to /opt/KUNW00601/service.dns and /opt/KUNW00601/pod.dns respectively.
Solution:





NEW QUESTION 35

Create a pod with environment variables as var1=value1.Check the environment variable in pod
* kubectl run nginx –image=nginx –restart=Never –env=var1=value1

then

kubectl exec -it nginx — env

or

kubectl describe po nginx | grep value1
* 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 36

Get all the pods with label “env”
kubectl get pods -L env

NEW QUESTION 37

Create an nginx pod and load environment values from the above configmap “keyvalcfgmap” and exec into the pod and verify the environment variables and delete the pod
* // first run this command to save the pod yaml

kubectl run nginx –image=nginx –restart=Always –dry-run -o

yaml > nginx-pod.yml

// edit the yml to below file and create

vim nginx-pod.yml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

labels:

run: nginx

name: nginx

spec:

containers:

– image: nginx

name: nginx

envFrom:

– configMapRef:

name: keyvalcfgmap

restartPolicy: Always

kubectl apply -f nginx-pod.yml

// verify

kubectl exec -it nginx — env

kubectl delete po nginx
* // first run this command to save the pod yaml

kubectl run nginx –image=nginx –restart=Always –dry-run -o

yaml > nginx-pod.yml

// edit the yml to below file and create

vim nginx-pod.yml

apiVersion: v1

name: nginx

envFrom:

– configMapRef:

name: keyvalcfgmap

restartPolicy: Always

kubectl apply -f nginx-pod.yml

// verify

kubectl exec -it nginx — env

kubectl delete po nginx

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