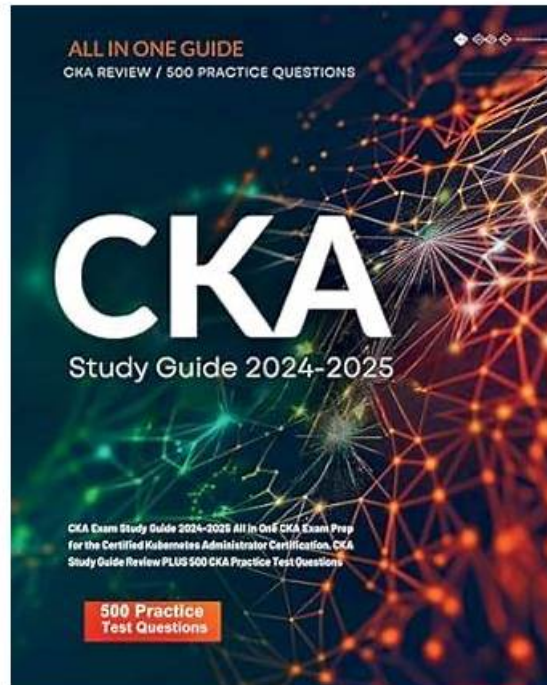


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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program

Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Get all the pods with label "env"

Answer:

Explanation:

kubectl get pods -L env

NEW QUESTION # 38

You are running a stateful application using a StatefulSet. How do you ensure that the application data is preserved during a rolling update?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Use Persistent Volumes:

- Use Persistent Volumes (PVs) and Persistent Volume Claims (PVCs) to provide persistent storage for the stateful application data.
- Ensure that the PVCs are mounted to the pods in the StatefulSet.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: my-pv
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 1Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  hostPath:
    path: /mnt/data
---
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: my-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
---
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: my-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: mv-service
```

```

replicas: 3
selector:
  matchLabels:
    app: my-app
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      app: my-app
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-image-repository/my-app:latest
        volumeMounts:
          - name: my-data
            mountPath: /data
    volumes:
      - name: my-data
        persistentVolumeClaim:
          claimName: my-pvc

```

2. Configure Rolling Updates: - Configure the StatefulSet's updateStrategy' to use a rolling update strategy. - Ensure that the 'updateStrategy.type' is set to 'RollingUpdate'. 3. Validate Data Preservation: - Perform a rolling update by updating the StatefulSet. - Validate that the application data is preserved during the update process. - Check the logs and application state to confirm that the data is intact.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Create a busybox pod and add "sleep 3600" command

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

```
kubectl run busybox --image=busybox --restart=Never -- /bin/sh -c
"sleep 3600"
```

NEW QUESTION # 40

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

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: PersistentVolume
apiVersion: v1
metadata: name: spec: 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 " # path to which we are creating the volume Challenge Create a Persistent Volume named ReadWriteMany, storage classname shared, 2Gi of storage capacity and the host path

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: app-data
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 2Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  hostPath:
    path: /srv/app-data
  storageClassName: shared
```

"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 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: PersistentVolume
apiVersion: v1
metadata: name:

spec:

accessModes: - ReadWriteMany

requests: storage: 2Gi

storageClassName: shared

2. Save and create the pvc

```
njerry191@cloudshell:~ (extreme-clone-265411) $ kubectl 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 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

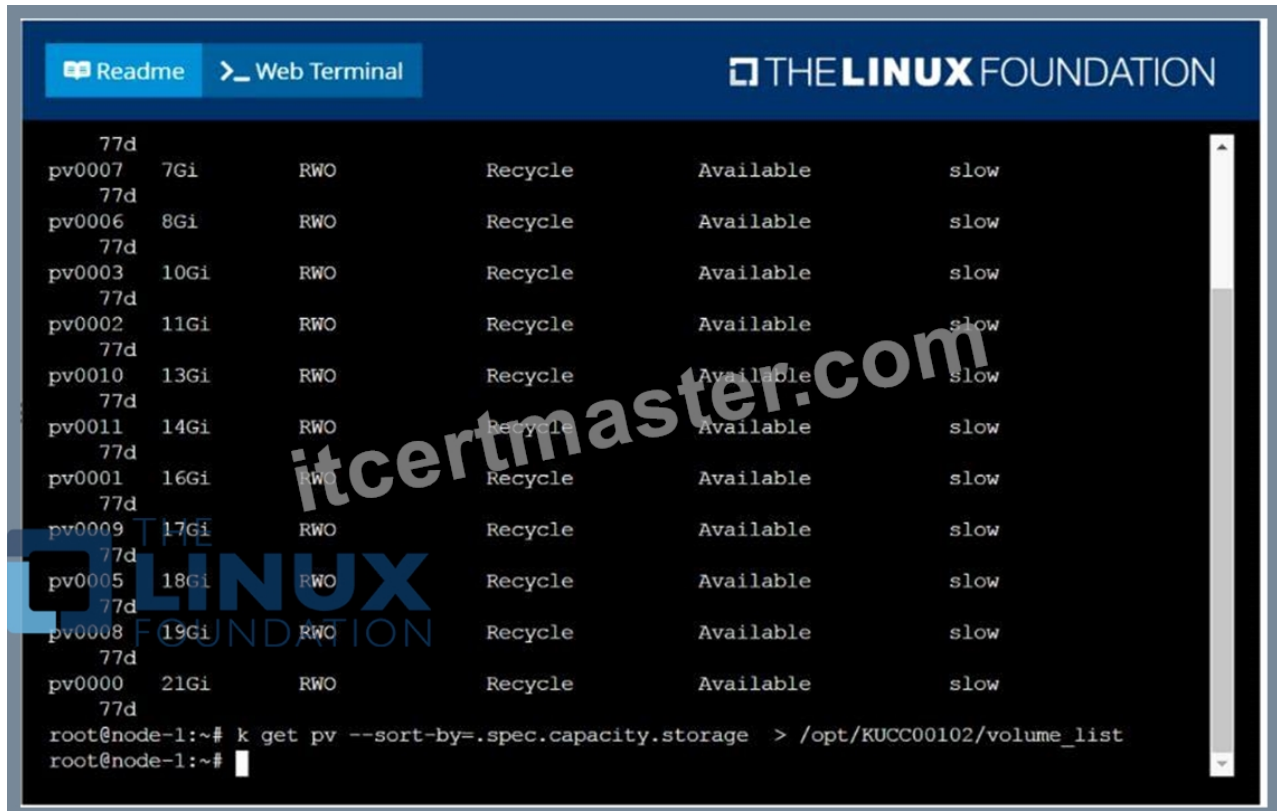
apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata: creationTimestamp: null name: app-dataspec: volumes: - name: configpvc persistentVolumeClaim: claimName: app-data containers: - image: nginx name: app volumeMounts: - mountPath: "/srv/app-data" name: configpvc

NEW QUESTION # 41

List all persistent volumes sorted by capacity, saving the full kubectl output to /opt/KUCC00102/volume_list. Use kubectl's own functionality for sorting the output, and do not manipulate it any further.

Answer:

Explanation:
solution



The screenshot shows a web terminal interface with a dark background. At the top, there are tabs for 'Readme' and 'Web Terminal', and the 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo on the right. The terminal displays the output of the command 'kubectl get pv --sort-by=.spec.capacity.storage', which lists persistent volumes sorted by capacity. The output is as follows:

| PV Name | Capacity | Access Mode | Storage Class | Phase | Storage |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| pv0007 | 7Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0006 | 8Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0003 | 10Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0002 | 11Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0010 | 13Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0011 | 14Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0001 | 16Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0009 | 17Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0005 | 18Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0008 | 19Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |
| pv0000 | 21Gi | RWO | Recycle | Available | slow |

Below the table, the terminal shows the command being executed: 'root@node-1:~# k get pv --sort-by=.spec.capacity.storage > /opt/KUCC00102/volume_list' and the prompt 'root@node-1:~#'.

NEW QUESTION # 42

.....

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