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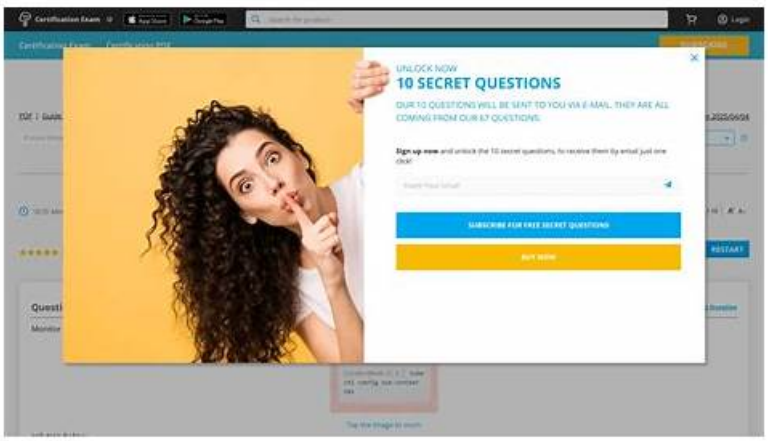

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
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:
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:app-data
spec:
capacity: # defines the capacity of PV we are creating
storage: 2Gi #the amount of storage we are tying 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.

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

3. View the persistent volume.

* 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:app-data
spec:
accessModes:
- ReadWriteMany
resources:
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 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-data
spec:
volumes:
- name:congigpvc
persistenVolumeClaim:
claimName: app-data
containers:
- image: nginx
name: app
volumeMounts:
- mountPath: "/srv/app-data "
name: configpvc

NEW QUESTION # 24
You must connect to the correct host.
Failure to do so may result in a zero score.
[candidate@base] $ ssh Cka000046
Task
First, create a new StorageClass named local-path for an existing provisioner named rancher.io/local-path .
Set the volume binding mode to WaitForFirstConsumer .
Not setting the volume binding mode or setting it to anything other than WaitForFirstConsumer may result in a reduced score.
Next, configure the StorageClass local-path as the default StorageClass .

Answer:

Explanation:
Task Summary
You need to:
* SSH into cka000046
* Create a StorageClass named local-path using the provisioner rancher.io/local-path
* Set the volume binding mode to WaitForFirstConsumer
* Make this StorageClass the default
Step-by-Step Solution
1## SSH into the correct host
ssh cka000046
Required. Skipping this = zero score
2## Create a StorageClass YAML file
Create a file named local-path-sc.yaml:
cat <<EOF > local-path-sc.yaml

apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
name: local-path
annotations:
storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class: "true"
provisioner: rancher.io/local-path
volumeBindingMode: WaitForFirstConsumer
EOF
This:
* Sets WaitForFirstConsumer (as required)
* Marks the class as default using the correct annotation
3## Apply the StorageClass
kubectl apply -f local-path-sc.yaml
4## Verify it's the default StorageClass
kubectl get storageclass
You should see local-path with a (default) marker:
NAME PROVISIONER RECLAIMPOLICY VOLUMEBINDINGMODE ALLOWVOLUMEEXPANSION
AGE
local-path rancher.io/local-path Delete WaitForFirstConsumer false 10s
Final Command Summary
ssh cka000046
cat <<EOF > local-path-sc.yaml
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
name: local-path
annotations:
storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class: "true"
provisioner: rancher.io/local-path
volumeBindingMode: WaitForFirstConsumer
EOF
kubectl apply -f local-path-sc.yaml
kubectl get storageclass

NEW QUESTION # 25
For this item, you will have to ssh to the nodes ik8s-master-0 and ik8s-node-0 and complete all tasks on these nodes. Ensure that you return to the base node (hostname: node-1) when you have completed this item.
Context
As an administrator of a small development team, you have been asked to set up a Kubernetes cluster to test the viability of a new application.
Task
You must use kubeadm to perform this task. Any kubeadm invocations will require the use of the --ignore- preflight-errors=all option.
* Configure the node ik8s-master-O as a master node. .
* Join the node ik8s-node-o to the cluster.

Answer:

Explanation:
You must use the kubeadm configuration file located at /etc/kubeadm.conf when initializing your cluster.
You may use any CNI plugin to complete this task, but if you don't have your favourite CNI plugin's manifest URL at hand, Calico is one popular option: https://docs.projectcalico.org/v3.14/manifests/calico.yaml Docker is already installed on both nodes and apt has been configured so that you can install the required tools.

NEW QUESTION # 26
You have a Kubernetes cluster with three nodes. Nodel and Node2 are in the 'default' availability zone, while Node3 is in the 'us-east-I a' availability zone. You want to ensure that pods are spread across all three nodes, considering the availability zones.

Describe how to configure the cluster to achieve this goal, specifically addressing how to leverage 'nodeSelector' and/or 'affinity' to enforce desired node placement. Explain the rationale behind your chosen approach.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
Step 1: Configure Node Labels
Label each node with its corresponding availability zone:
For Node1 and Node2 (in 'default' availability zone):
kubectl label node availability-zone=default
For Node3 (in availability zone):
kubectl label node availability-zone=us-east-Ia
Step 2: Use Node Selector
Use 'nodeSelector' in your Deployment or Pod definition to specify the desired availability zone:

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.14.2
        nodeSelector:
          availability-zone: us-east-1a
```


This ensures pods with the 'nginx-deployment' label will be scheduled only on Node3. Step 3: Use Affinity (Optional) You can also use 'affinity' for more fine-grained control. For example, to ensure that pods are spread across different availability zones:

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.14.2
      affinity:
        podAntiAffinity:
          preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
          - weight: 100
            podAffinityTerm:
              labelSelector:
                matchExpressions:
                - key: availability-zone
                  operator: In
                  values:
                  - default
                  - us-east-1a
              topologyKey: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
```


This configuration will prefer scheduling pods in different availability zones. Rationale: Node Selector: Provides a simple mechanism to direct pods to specific nodes based on labels. Affinity: Offers more advanced options, including 'podAntiAffinity" to spread pods across nodes (or availability zones) and 'podAffinity' to ensure pods are scheduled on the same node. Availability Zone: Distributes pods across different zones for high availability, as failures in one zone won't impact pods scheduled in other zones. ,

NEW QUESTION # 27
Create a pod that echo "hello world" and then exists. Have the pod deleted automatically when it's completed See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:
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 # 28
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