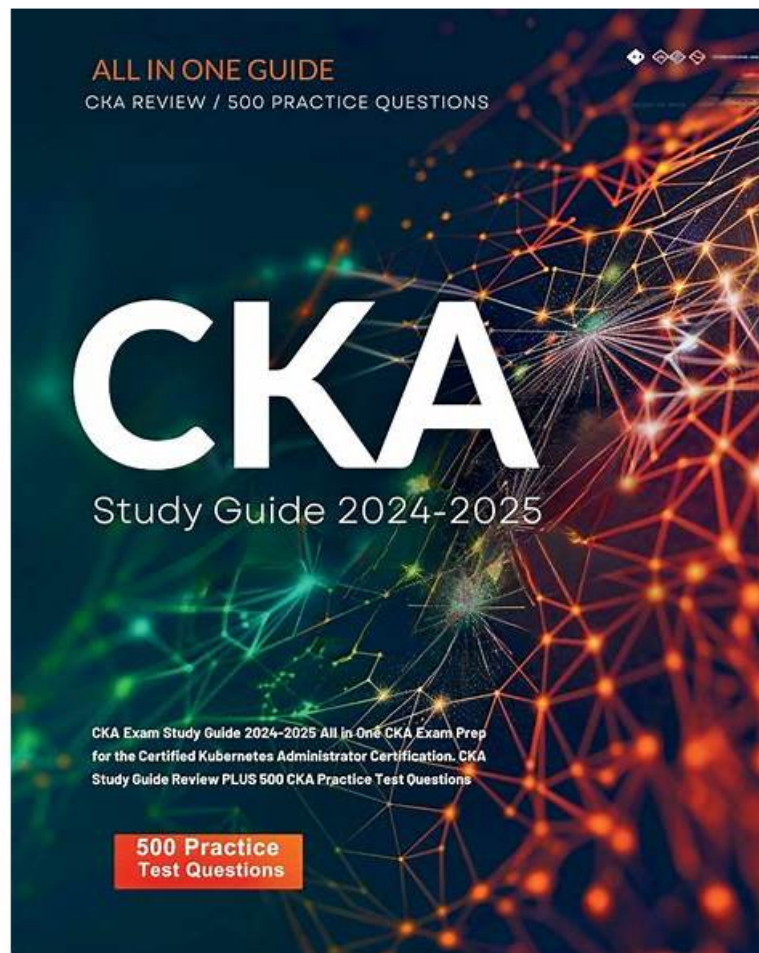


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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

Delete the pod without any delay (force delete)

Answer:

Explanation:

```
Kubectl delete po "POD-NAME" --grace-period=0 --force
```

NEW QUESTION # 51

You must connect to the correct host.

Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

```
[candidate@base] $ ssh Cka000049
```

Task

Perform the following tasks:

Create a new PriorityClass named high-priority for user-workloads with a value that is one less than the highest existing user-defined priority class value.

Patch the existing Deployment busybox-logger running in the priority namespace to use the high-priority priority class.

Answer:

Explanation:

Task Summary

- * SSH into the correct node: cka000049

- * Find the highest existing user-defined PriorityClass

- * Create a new PriorityClass high-priority with a value one less

- * Patch Deployment busybox-logger (in namespace priority) to use this new PriorityClass

Step-by-Step Solution

```
1## SSH into the correct node
```

```
bash
```

CopyEdit

```
ssh cka000049
```

```
## Skipping this = zero score
```

```
2## Find the highest existing user-defined PriorityClass
```

Run:

```
bash
```

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```
kubectl get priorityclasses.scheduling.k8s.io
```

Example output:

```
vbnet
```

CopyEdit

```
NAME VALUE GLOBALDEFAULT AGE
```

```
default-low 1000 false 10d
```

```
mid-tier 2000 false 7d
```

```
critical-pods 1000000 true 30d
```

Exclude system-defined classes like system-* and the default global one (e.g., critical-pods).

Let's assume the highest user-defined value is 2000.

So your new class should be:

- * Value = 1999

```
3## Create the high-priority PriorityClass
```

Create a file called high-priority.yaml:

```
cat <<EOF > high-priority.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: scheduling.k8s.io/v1
```

```
kind: PriorityClass
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: high-priority
```

```
value: 1999
```

```
globalDefault: false
```

```
description: "High priority class for user workloads"
```

```
EOF
```

Apply it:

```
kubectl apply -f high-priority.yaml
```

4## Patch the busybox-logger deployment

Now patch the existing Deployment in the priority namespace:

```
kubectl patch deployment busybox-logger -n priority \
--type='merge' \
-p '{"spec": {"template": {"spec": {"priorityClassName": "high-priority"}}}}'
```

5## Verify your work

Confirm the patch was applied:

```
kubectl get deployment busybox-logger -n priority -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.priorityClassName}'
```

You should see:

high-priority

Also, confirm the class exists:

```
kubectl get priorityclass high-priority
```

Final Command Summary

```
ssh cka000049
```

```
kubectl get priorityclass
```

Create the new PriorityClass

```
cat <<EOF > high-priority.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: scheduling.k8s.io/v1
```

```
kind: PriorityClass
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: high-priority
```

```
value: 1999
```

```
globalDefault: false
```

```
description: "High priority class for user workloads"
```

```
EOF
```

```
kubectl apply -f high-priority.yaml
```

Patch the deployment

```
kubectl patch deployment busybox-logger -n priority \
```

```
--type='merge' \
```

```
-p '{"spec": {"template": {"spec": {"priorityClassName": "high-priority"}}}}'
```

Verify

```
kubectl get deployment busybox-logger -n priority -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.priorityClassName}' kubectl get priorityclass high-priority
```

NEW QUESTION # 52

Create a pod as follows:

Name: mongo

Using Image: mongo

In a new Kubernetes namespace named: my-website

Answer:

Explanation:

solution

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```
root@node-1:~#  
root@node-1:~#  
root@node-1:~# k create ns my-website  
namespace/my-website created  
root@node-1:~# k run mongo --image=mongo -n my-website  
pod/mongo created  
root@node-1:~# k get po -n my-website  
NAME      READY   STATUS             RESTARTS   AGE  
mongo     0/1     ContainerCreating   0           4s  
root@node-1:~#
```

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are deploying a microservices application on Kubernetes where each service has its own dedicated namespace. You want to implement a robust network security policy that allows communication between specific services only. How can you achieve this using NetworkPolicies?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Network Policies for Each Service:

- For each service, create a NetworkPolicy that defines the allowed ingress and egress traffic.
- Example for service "service-A":

```

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: service-a-network-policy
  namespace: service-a # Replace with the namespace of service "service-A"
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
    - from:
        - namespaceSelector:
            matchLabels:
                service: service-b # Allow ingress from service "service-B"
  egress:
    - to:
        - namespaceSelector:
            matchLabels:
                service: service-c # Allow egress to service "service-C"
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
    - Egress

```

2. Apply Network Policies: - Apply the NetworkPolicies to the respective namespaces using 'kubectl apply -f networkpolicy.yaml'

NEW QUESTION # 54

You have a Deployment running a web application that receives a significant amount of traffic. You need to implement a strategy to scale the Deployment based on the traffic load while ensuring that the application remains available during the scaling process.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Use a Deployment:
 - Deploy the web application using a Deployment with the desired number of replicas.
2. Define a Service:
 - Create a Service that exposes the application to the outside world.
 - Use a 'type: LoadBalancer' to distribute traffic across the pods.
3. Implement Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA):
 - Create an HPA that monitors the web application's CPU usage.
 - Configure the HPA to scale the Deployment based on the CPU utilization.

```

apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: web-app-hpa
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: web-app
  minReplicas: 1
  maxReplicas: 10
  metrics:
    - type: Resource
      resource:
        name: cpu
        target:
          type: Utilization
          averageUtilization: 50

```

4. Test the Autoscaling: - Simulate increased traffic to the web application. - Observe the HPA scaling the Deployment to meet the demand.
5. Monitor the Service: - Monitor the web application's performance and ensure that it remains available and stable during scaling.
6. Adjust HPA Configuration: - Fine-tune the HPA configuration to optimize scaling based on specific performance needs.

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