

よくできたLinux Foundation CKA日本語版トレーニングは主要材料 & 正確的なCKA復習解答例



P.S.Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 Linux Foundation CKAダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=14R3ik9QP5FOrrspBTMi-Ac8XCMMi10Dw>

進歩を遂げ、CKAトレーニング資料の証明書を取得することは、当然のことながら、最新の最も正確な知識を指揮する最も専門的な専門家によるものです。それが、Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam試験準備が市場の大部分を占める理由です。それに、CKA練習教材の利益を待つのではなく、支払い後すぐにダウンロードできるので、今すぐ成功への旅を始めましょう。

あなたのIT能力が権威的に認められるのがほしいですか。Linux FoundationのCKA試験に合格するのは最良の方法の一つです。我々Xhs1991の開発するLinux FoundationのCKAソフトはあなたに一番速い速度でLinux FoundationのCKA試験のコツを把握させることができます。豊富な資料、便利なページ構成と購入した一年間の無料更新はあなたにLinux FoundationのCKA試験に合格させる最高の支持です。

>> CKA日本語版トレーニング <<

CKA復習解答例 & CKA関連資料

高品質のCKAの実際のテストと高い合格率のおかげで、当社はより速く、より速く開発され、世界で高い評価を得ています。教育の専門家は、試験問題とCKA研究急流の回答の設計と研究に精通しています。さらに、最新のCKA試験情報リソースをいつでも入手できます。学習ガイド資料には独自の利点があります。私たちの高い合格率は、この分野でトップの位置です。

CKA試験は、Kubernetes環境での実践的なタスクを実行する能力を評価するために設計されています。試験はオンラインで実施され、所定の時間内に完了する必要がある一連のパフォーマンスベースのタスクで構成されています。試験は、Kubernetesアーキテクチャ、インストールと構成、ネットワーキング、ストレージ、セキュリティ、トラブルシューティングなどのトピックを網羅しています。試験は難しく、Kubernetes管理の高度な専門知識が必要です。しかし、試験に合格することは、Kubernetesに関する個人のスキルと知識の証明であり、業界での求職機会やキャリア成長につながることがあります。

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam 認定 CKA 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

質問 # 13

Get the list of pods of webapp deployment

- A. // Get the label of the deployment
kubectll get deploy --show-labels
kubectll get pods -l app=webapp
- B. // Get the label of the deployment
kubectll get deploy --show-labels
// Get the pods with that label
kubectll get pods -l app=webapp

正解: B

質問 # 14

Score:7%



Task

Create a new PersistentVolumeClaim

* Name: pv-volume

* Class: csi-hostpath-sc

* Capacity: 10Mi

Create a new Pod which mounts the PersistentVolumeClaim as a volume:

* Name: web-server

* Image: nginx

* Mount path: /usr/share/nginx/html

Configure the new Pod to have ReadWriteOnce

Finally, using kubectl edit or kubectl patch PersistentVolumeClaim to a capacity of 70Mi and record that change.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

vi pvc.yaml

storageclass pvc

apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolumeClaim

metadata:

name: pv-volume

spec:

accessModes:

- ReadWriteOnce

volumeMode: Filesystem

resources:

requests:

storage: 10Mi

storageClassName: csi-hostpath-sc

vi pod-pvc.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: web-server

spec:

containers:

- name: web-server

image: nginx

volumeMounts:

- mountPath: "/usr/share/nginx/html"

name: my-volume

volumes:

- name: my-volume

persistentVolumeClaim:

claimName: pv-volume

create

kubectl create -f pod-pvc.yaml

#edit

kubectl edit pvc pv-volume --record

質問 # 15

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 .

正解:

解説:

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

質問 # 16

Scale down the deployment to 1 replica

正解:

解説:

kubectl scale deployment webapp --replicas=1 //Verify kubectl get deploy kubectl get po,rs

質問 # 17

You have a deployment named 'web-app' running 3 replicas of a Node.js application. During an update, you observe that two pods are stuck in a 'CrashLoopBackOff' state. The logs indicate that the pods are failing to connect to a Redis database. How do you debug this issue and identify the root cause of the pod failures?

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Check pod logs:

- Run logs for the pods in the 'CrashLoopBackOff' state to review the application logs. Look for any specific errors or warnings related to Redis connection issues. For example, search for terms like "connection refused," "timeout," "host not found," or "Redis server down."

2. Verify Redis connectivity:

- Ensure that the Redis service is running and reachable from the pods. You can use tools like 'kubectl exec -it bash' to access the pod's shell and run commands like 'ping' or 'telnet' to check connectivity.

3. Inspect Redis service details:

- Run 'kubectl describe service' to review the service definition. Verify that the 'clusterIP' and 'port' information aligns with the connection details used by your Node.js application.

4. Check Kubernetes network policies:

- Use 'kubectl describe networkpolicy' to examine any network policies that might be restricting communication between the web app pods and the Redis service. Ensure that there are no rules blocking the required traffic.

5. Review the application configuration:

- Check the Node.js application configuration files for the correct Redis hostname, port, and any other relevant settings. Verify that the connection details match the Redis service and are correctly configured within the application.

6. Inspect the Redis service logs:

- Analyze the Redis service logs to identify any potential problems on the Redis server side. Check for errors related to connection limits, resource exhaustion, or other issues that could impact the service's functionality.

7. Test the application's connection to Redis outside the Kubernetes cluster:

- Deploy a separate test environment outside of the Kubernetes cluster to verify the connection between your Node.js application and the Redis service. This can help isolate whether the issue stems from the application itself, the Kubernetes network, or the Redis service.

8. Use a Redis client tool:

- Utilize a Redis client tool like 'redis-cli' to connect to the Redis service directly from within a Kubernetes pod. This can help diagnose connection problems and verify the Redis server's health.

Bash kubectl exec -it bash redis-cli -h -p

9. Use a debugger:

- Utilize a debugger like 'node-inspector' or 'vscode' to step through the Node.js application code and identify the specific point where the Redis connection fails.

10. Check for resource constraints:

- Examine the resource limits and requests defined for the web app pods. Ensure that the pods have sufficient resources allocated to handle the Redis connection and application workload.

11. Consider DNS issues:

- Investigate potential DNS resolution issues. Make sure the pods can resolve the hostname or IP address of the Redis service correctly.

12. Review the deployment configuration:

P.S. Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCKAダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=14R3ik9QP5FOrrspBTMi-Ac8XCMMil0Dw>