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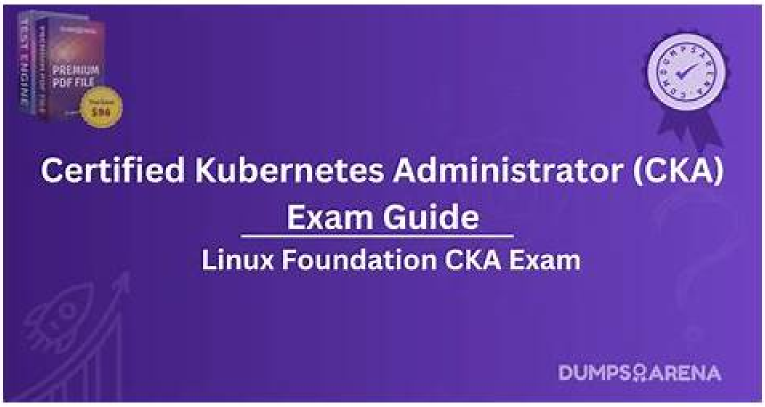

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
Updates to dynamic user group membership are automatic therefore using dynamic user groups instead of static group objects allows you to:

- A. respond to changes in user behavior or potential threats using manual policy changes
- B. respond to changes in user behavior or potential threats without automatic policy changes
- C. respond to changes in user behavior and confirmed threats with manual policy changes
- D. respond to changes in user behavior or potential threats without manual policy changes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 41

You must connect to the correct host.
Failure to do so may result in a zero score.
[candidate@base] $ ssh Cka000054
Context:
Your cluster 's CNI has failed a security audit. It has been removed. You must install a new CNI that can enforce network policies.
Task
Install and set up a Container Network Interface (CNI) that meets these requirements:
Pick and install one of these CNI options:
Flannel version 0.26.1
Manifest:
https://github.com/flannel-io/flannel/releases/download/v0.26.1/kube-flannel.yml
Calico version 3.28.2
Manifest:
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/project calico/calico/v3.28.2/manifests/tigera-operator.yaml

Answer:

Explanation:
Task Summary
* SSH into cka000054
* Install a CNI plugin that supports NetworkPolicies
* Two CNI options provided:
* Flannel v0.26.1 (# does NOT support NetworkPolicies)
* Calico v3.28.2 # (does support NetworkPolicies)
# Decision Point: Which CNI to choose?
# Choose Calico, because only Calico supports enforcing NetworkPolicies natively. Flannel does not.
# Step-by-Step Solution
1## SSH into the correct node
ssh cka000054
Required. Skipping this results in zero score.
2## Install Calico CNI (v3.28.2)
Use the official manifest provided:
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/projectcalico/calico/v3.28.2/manifests/tigera-operator.yaml This installs the Calico Operator, which then deploys the full Calico CNI stack.
3## Wait for Calico components to come up
Check the pods in tigera-operator and calico-system namespaces:
kubectl get pods -n tigera-operator
kubectl get pods -n calico-system
You should see pods like:
* calico-kube-controllers
* calico-node
* calico-typha
* tigera-operator
Wait for all to be in Running state.
(Optional) 4## Confirm CNI is enforcing NetworkPolicies
You can check:
kubectl get crds | grep networkpolicy
You should see:
* networkpolicies.crd.projectcalico.org
* This confirms Calico's CRDs are installed for policy enforcement.
Final Command Summary
ssh cka000054
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/projectcalico/calico/v3.28.2/manifests/tigera-operator.yaml kubectl get pods -n tigera-operator kubectl get pods -n calico-system kubectl get crds | grep networkpolicy

NEW QUESTION # 42
You are managing a Kubernetes cluster for a company with multiple teams working on different projects. You want to implement RBAC to ensure each team has access only to the resources they need.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Team A (developers) needs to create and manage deployments, pods, and services in the "dev" namespace.
Team B (ops) needs to manage the cluster's overall health and can access all resources in all namespaces.
Team C (security) needs to audit and monitor all cluster activity but cannot modify any resources.
Create a YAML file to define the roles and role bindings to implement this RBAC setup.
Solution (Step by Step) :
1 . Create the "dev" namespace:
kubectl create namespace dev
2. Define the "dev-team" role:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: dev-team
  namespace: dev
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps", "core", "extensions"]
  resources: ["deployments", "pods", "services"]
  verbs: ["create", "get", "list", "watch", "update", "patch", "delete"]
```

3. Create the "dev-team" role binding:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: dev-team-binding
  namespace: dev
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: dev-user
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: dev-team
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

4. Define the "ops-team" role:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  name: ops-team
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: [""]
  verbs: [""]
```

5. Create the "ops-team" role binding:

```yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: ops-team-binding
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: ops-user
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: ops-team
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

6. Define the "security-team" role:

```yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  name: security-team
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["*"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

7. Create the "security-team" role binding:

```yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: security-team-binding
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: security-user
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: security-team
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

8. Apply the YAML file to the cluster: kubectl apply -f rbac-config.yaml

NEW QUESTION # 43

Print all pod name and all image name and write it to a file
name "/opt/pod-details.txt"

Answer:

Explanation:

kubectl get pods -o=custom-columns='Pod Name:metadata.name','Image:spec.containers[*].image' > /opt/pod-details.txt

NEW QUESTION # 44

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.

```
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: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 # 45
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