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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149

You are building a microservice that requires a specific configuration file to be mounted into the container. This configuration file should be updated without restarting the microservice container. How can you achieve this using Kubernetes?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. use ConfigMaps:

- Create a 'ConfigMap' to store the configuration file.
- Create a YAML file (e.g., 'config.yaml') with your configuration content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: my-microservice-config
data:
  config.json: |
    {
      "database": {
        "host": "database.example.com",
        "port": 5432
      }
    }

```

2. Mount the ConfigMap: - In your 'Deployment definition, mount the 'configMap' into the container using a volume mount

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-microservice
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-microservice
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-microservice
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-microservice
          image: example/my-microservice:latest
          volumeMounts:
            - name: config-volume
              mountPath: /etc/config
      volumes:
        - name: config-volume
          configMap:
            name: my-microservice-config

```

3. Update the Configuration: - Iupdate the 'ConfigMap' directly using 'kubectl patch configmap my-microservice-config -type-merge -p '{"data": {"config.json": "updated" }' - The changes will be reflected in the mounted volume inside the container. 4. Access the Configuration: - Your microservice code should read the configuration file from the mounted path (e.g., '/etc/config')- Note: This approach avoids restarting the container when you need to update the configuration. The 'ConfigMaps acts as a persistent volume, and changes to its content are automatically reflected in the mounted volume inside the container

NEW QUESTION # 150

You have a Helm chart named 'my-app' that deploys a web application. The chart uses a 'service' and 'deployment' to expose the application. However, the chart currently deploys the application using a static 'image: my-app:v1.0.0' in the 'deployment' section. How can you modify the Helm chart to dynamically pull the latest image tag from a Git tag for the 'my-app' repository?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

I). Configure Git Tag as Image Tag:

- In your 'my-app/values.yaml', add a new variable to hold the desired Git tag:

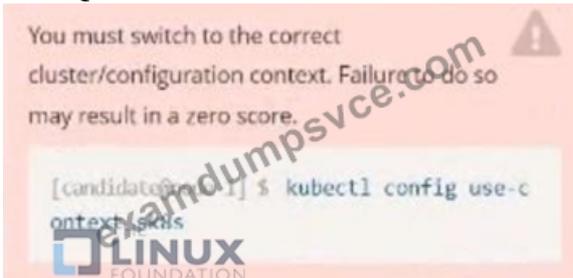
```
image:
  repository: my-app
  tag: latest # Default to latest, will be overridden by Git tag
```

2. Modify the Deployment Template:

3. Fetch Git Tag using 'helm template's - Before deploying the chart, use 'helm template' to generate the template with the Git tag injected. Assuming your Git repository is named 'my-repo' and the tag is 'v1.1.0', run: `bash helm template my-app --set image-tag=$(git ls-remote --tags my-repo | grep v1.1.0 | awk '{print $2}' | cut -f3)`

4. Deploy the Chart: - Now you can deploy the Helm chart using the generated template or by setting the 'image-tag' value directly in the 'helm install' command. For example: `bash helm install my-app my-app --set image.tag=$(git ls-remote --tags my-repo | grep v1.1.0 | awk '{print $2}' | cut -d'/' -f3)` - When deploying, the chart will automatically use the specified Git tag as the image tag for the deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 151



Task:

Update the Pod `ckad00018-newpod` in the `ckad00018` namespace to use a NetworkPolicy allowing the Pod to send and receive traffic only to and from the pods `web` and `db`

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 152

You are running a multi-tier application in Kubernetes. Your application consists of a frontend service (`nginx`) and a backend service (`app`). The frontend service exposes a port to the outside world, while the backend service listens on a different port. The backend service needs to access a database service running on a different node.

You need to create a network policy that allows the `nginx` service to access the `app` service, and the `app` service to access the database service. Ensure that no other traffic is allowed between pods in the cluster.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Network Policy for Nginx Service:

- Create a NetworkPolicy named 'nginx-policy' that allows traffic from pods labeled 'app=nginx' to pods labeled 'app=app'
- Use 'ingress' rules to define incoming traffic to the nginx service-
- Specify the for the nginx service.
- Allow all ports.

2. Define Network Policy for App Service: - Create a NetworkPolicy named 'app-policy' that allows traffic from pods labeled 'app=app' to pods labeled 'app=database' - Use 'ingress' rules to define incoming traffic to the app service. - Specify the 'podSelector' for the app service. - Allow traffic on the port that the database service listens on.

3. Create the NetworkPolicy Objects - Apply the NetworkPolicies using the 'kubectl apply' command: `bash kubectl apply -f nginx-policy.yaml kubectl apply -f app-policy.yaml`

4. Apply Default Network Policy: - Create a NetworkPolicy named 'default-policy' that blocks all traffic by default. - This ensures that only traffic allowed by the specific policies is permitted.

5. Apply Default Network Policy: - Apply the NetworkPolicy using the 'kubectl apply' command: `bash kubectl apply -f default-`

policy.yaml This configuration ensures that: - Nginx Service: Can access the 'app' service on port 80, and no other traffic is allowed in or out. - App Service: Can access the 'database' service on port 5432, and no other traffic is allowed in or out - All Other Pods: All other pods in the cluster are blocked from communicating with each other by the default network policy.,

NEW QUESTION # 153

You have a Kustomization file that defines a Deployment with two replicas. You want to configure the deployment to use a different image tag based on the environment it is deployed to- For example, in the 'dev' environment, the image tag should be 'example/nginx:dev' , while in the 'prod' environment, it should be 'example/nginx:prod'. Describe how to achieve this using Kustomize.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a base Kustomization file:

resources :

- deployment.yaml

2. Create a deployment.yaml file:

3. Create environment-specific overlays: - For dev environment

- For prod environment:

4. Create a patch.yaml file:

5. Apply Kustomize: - For dev environment: bash Kustomize dev | oc apply -f - - For prod environment: bash Kustomize prod | oc apply -f - - The base customization file defines the resources that are included in the deployment. - The environment-specific overlays patch the base resources With the appropriate image tag. - The patchesStrategicMerge' field applies the patch.yaml file to the deployment. - The '{{environment}}' placeholder in the patch file is replaced with the actual environment name when Kustomize is applied. This approach allows you to easily manage and deploy your applications to different environments with specific configuration settings.

NEW QUESTION # 154

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