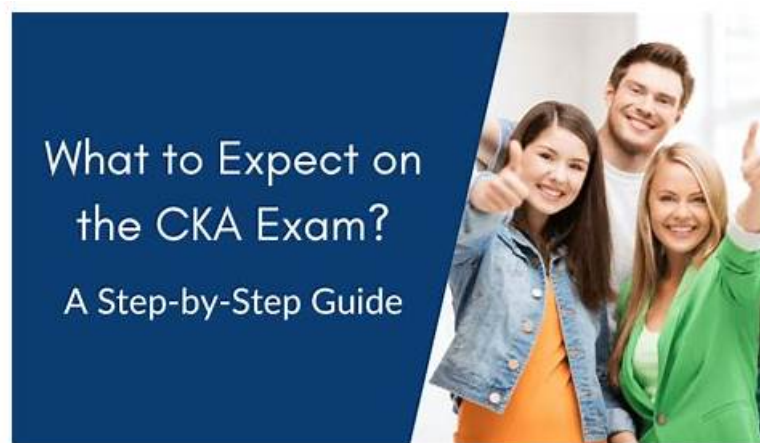


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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

A bootstrap USB flash drive has been prepared using a Linux workstation to load the initial configuration of a Palo Alto Networks firewall. The USB flash drive was formatted using file system ntfs and the initial configuration is stored in a file named init-cfg.txt. The contents of Init-cfg.txt in the USB flash drive are as follows:

```
type=static
ip-address=10.5.107.19
default-gateway=10.5.107.1
netmask=255.255.255.0
Ipv6-address=2001:400:100::1/64
ipv6-default-gateway=2001:400:100::2
hostname=Ca-FW-DC1
panorama-server=10.5.107.20
panorama-server-2=10.5.107.21
tplname=FINANCE TG4
dname=finance_dg
```

```
dns-primary=10.5.6.6
op-command-modes multi-vsyz.jumbo-frame
dhcp-send-hostname=no
dhcp-send-client-id=no
dhcp-accept-server-hostname=no
dhcp-accept-server-domain=no
```

The USB flash drive has been inserted in the firewalls' USB port, and the firewall has been powered on. Upon boot, the firewall fails to begin the bootstrapping process. The failure is caused because:

- A. The USB must be formatted using the ext4 file system
- B. There must be commas between the parameter names and their values instead of the equal symbols
- C. The USB drive has been formatted with an unsupported file system
- D. The bootstrap.xml file is a required file, but it is missing
- E. nit-cfg bit is an incorrect filename the correct filename should be init-ofg.xml

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 59

Scale the deployment webserver to 6 pods.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

solution

□

NEW QUESTION # 60

You are deploying an application on Kubernetes that requires access to a specific external service. This service is only accessible from the cluster network. Describe how you can implement a NetworkPolicy to secure access to the external service from the application pods.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1 . Create a NetworkPolicy for the Application Pods:

- Define a NetworkPolicy rule that allows ingress traffic from the application pods to the external service. This policy should be applied to the namespace where the application pods are running.

2. Configure Network Access to the External Service: - Ensure that the external service is accessible from the cluster network. This might involve using a dedicated load balancer, a service proxy, or a network tunnel. 3. Implement a Service for the External Service:

- Create a Kubernetes Service to represent the external service and expose it within the cluster. This service can be a headless service, which doesn't provide a public endpoint, as the external service is only accessible from the cluster network.

4. Verify Network Policy Configuration: - Verify that the NetworkPolicy is applied correctly and that the application pods can access the external service. Use 'kubectl get networkpolicies myapp-networkpolicy' to check the policy status and 'kubectl describe pod myapp-XXXX' (where XXXX is a pod name) to check the pod's network configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 61

You have a Deployment named 'redis-deployment' running a Redis server. You need to configure Redis with a specific configuration file stored in a ConfigMap named 'redis-config'. The configuration file includes sensitive information like the Redis password. How do you ensure that the sensitive information remains secure while still being accessible to the Redis container?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the ConfigMap:

- Create a ConfigMap named 'redis-config' containing the Redis configuration file (e.g., 'redis.conf'). This configuration file might contain the password as a plain-text value.

- Use 'kubectl create configmap' with the '-from-file' flag:

```
kubectl create configmap redis-config --from-file=redis.conf
```

2. Use a Secret for Sensitive Data:

- Create a Secret named 'redis-password' to store the Redis password securely. Use 'kubectl create secret generic' with '--from-literal' `kubectl create secret generic redis-password --from-literal=redis-password="your_redis_password"`

3. Modify the ConfigMap:

- Modify the 'redis-config' ConfigMap by replacing the plain-text password in the 'redis.conf' with a placeholder or environment variable reference. This is done to prevent the password from being exposed in plain text within the ConfigMap. For example:

```
kubectl patch configmap redis-config -p '{"data": {"redis.conf": "requirepass ${REDIS_PASSWORD}"}}'
```

4. Configure the Deployment:

- Modify the 'redis-deployment' Deployment to mount both the 'redis-config' ConfigMap and 'redis-password' Secret as volumes in the Pod template.

- Use 'volumeMounts' to specify the mount paths and 'volumes' to define the volume sources:

5. Apply the Changes: - Apply the modified Deployment YAML using 'kubectl apply -f redis-deployment.yaml' 6. Verify the Configuration: - Verify that the Redis container is using the secure password from the Secret by accessing the Redis instance and attempting to authenticate.

NEW QUESTION # 62

You are running a Deployment named 'web-app' with 3 replicas of a web application container. The container image is hosted in a private registry accessible via a secret named 'my-registry-secret'. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of one pod to be unavailable at any given time during the update process. Additionally, you need to configure a 'pre-stop' hook for the container that gracefully shuts down the web application before it is terminated.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML:

- Update the 'replicas' to 3.

- Define 'maxUnavailable: 1' and 'maxSurge: 0' in the 'strategy.rollingUpdate' section to control the rolling update process.

- Configure a 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.

- Add a 'Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled

even if it exists in the pod's local cache.

- Add a hook to define a script that gracefully shuts down the web application before the pod is terminated.

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f web-app.yaml' 3. Verify the Deployment: -

Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments web-app' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4.

Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'my-private-registry/web-app:latest' private registry. 5. Monitor the

Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=web-app' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will

observe that one pod is terminated at a time, while one new pod with the updated image is created. 6. Check for Successful Update:

- Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment web-app' to see that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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