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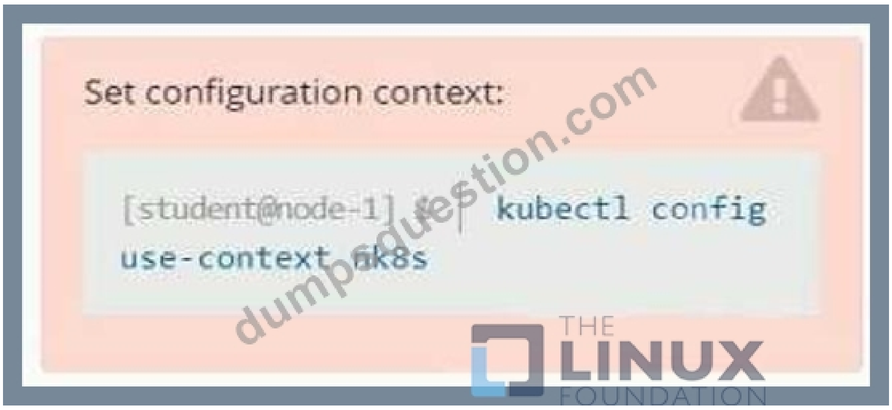
Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

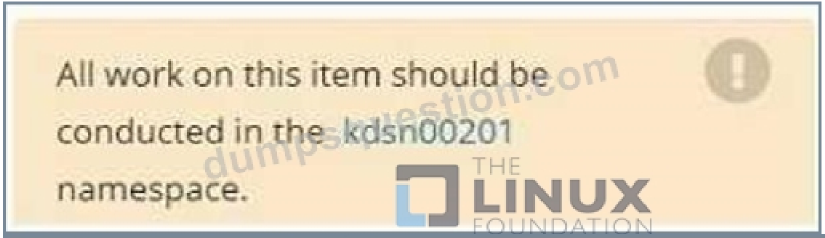


Set configuration context:

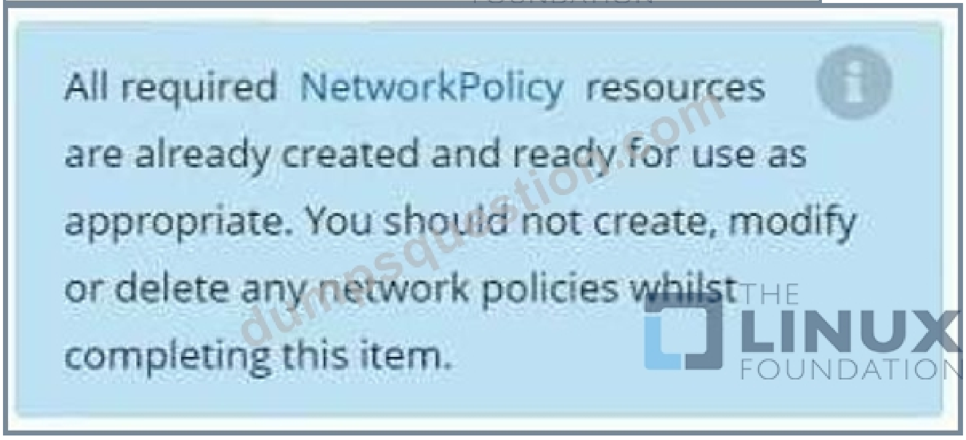
```
[student@node-1] $ kubectl config
use-context hk8s
```

Task

You have rolled out a new pod to your infrastructure and now you need to allow it to communicate with the web and storage pods but nothing else. Given the running pod kdsn00201 -newpod edit it to use a network policy that will allow it to send and receive traffic only to and from the web and storage pods.



All work on this item should be conducted in the kdsn00201 namespace.



All required NetworkPolicy resources are already created and ready for use as appropriate. You should not create, modify or delete any network policies whilst completing this item.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

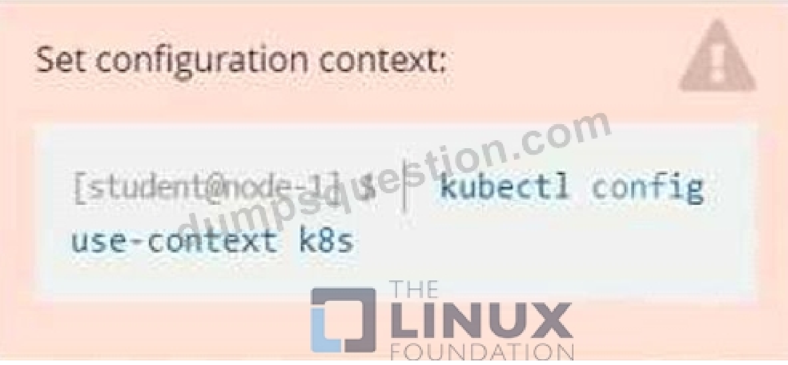
Explanation

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: internal-policy
namespace: default
spec:
podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: internal
policyTypes:
- Egress
- Ingress
ingress:
- {}
egress:
- to:
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
```

```
name: mysql
ports:
- protocol: TCP
port: 3306
- to:
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: payroll
ports:
- protocol: TCP
port: 8080
- ports:
- port: 53
protocol: UDP
- port: 53
protocol: TCP
```

NEW QUESTION # 17

Exhibit:



Set configuration context:

```
[student@node-1] $ kubectl config
use-context k8s
```

Context

A container within the poller pod is hard-coded to connect the nginxsvc service on port 90 . As this port changes to 5050 an additional container needs to be added to the poller pod which adapts the container to connect to this new port. This should be realized as an ambassador container within the pod.

Task

* Update the nginxsvc service to serve on port 5050.

* Add an HAproxy container named haproxy bound to port 90 to the poller pod and deploy the enhanced pod. Use the image haproxy and inject the configuration located at /opt/KDMC00101/haproxy.cfg, with a ConfigMap named haproxy-config, mounted into the container so that haproxy.cfg is available at /usr/local/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg. Ensure that you update the args of the poller container to connect to localhost instead of nginxsvc so that the connection is correctly proxied to the new service endpoint. You must not modify the port of the endpoint in poller's args . The spec file used to create the initial poller pod is available in /opt/KDMC00101/poller.yaml

- A. Solution:

  ```
  apiVersion: apps/v1
  kind: Deployment
  metadata:
  name: my-nginx
  spec:
  selector:
  matchLabels:
  run: my-nginx
  replicas: 2
  template:
  metadata:
  labels:
  run: my-nginx
  spec:
  containers:
  ```

```
- name: my-nginx
image: nginx
ports:
- containerPort: 90
```

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:

```
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
```

Check your pods' IPs:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
podIP: 10.244.3.4
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

- B. Solution:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: my-nginx
spec:
selector:
matchLabels:
run: my-nginx
- name: my-nginx
image: nginx
ports:
- containerPort: 90
```

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:

```
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
```

Check your pods' IPs:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
podIP: 10.244.3.4
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

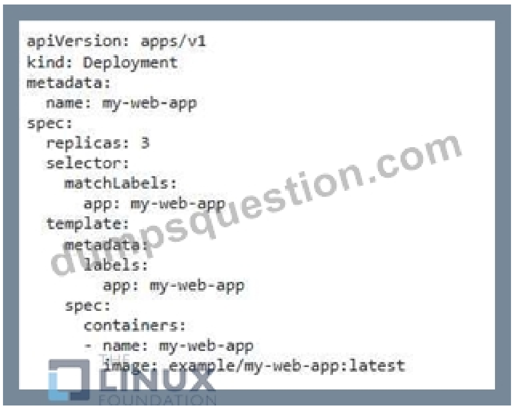
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 18

You have a web application that requires a dedicated load balancer to handle incoming traffic and distribute requests across multiple pods- HOW can you set up a dedicated load balancer in Kubernetes using a 'Services and Ingress?

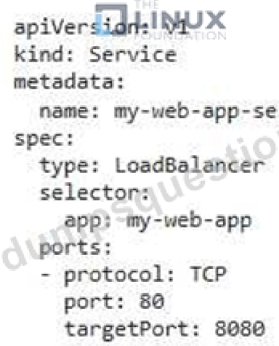
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Deployment:
- Create a 'Deployment for your web application.
- Specify the number of replicas, image, and any other necessary configuration.



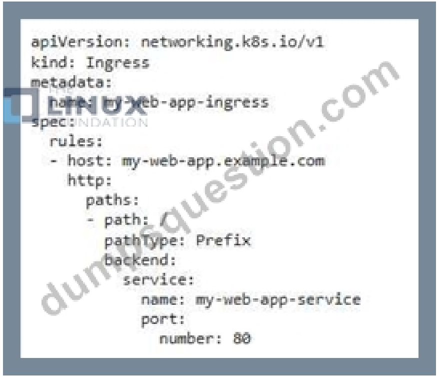
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-web-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-web-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-web-app
        image: example/my-web-app:latest
```

2. Define a Service: - Create a 'service' to expose your 'Deployment' and provide a load balancing endpoint. - Specify the 'selector to match the labels of your pods and use 'type: Load8alancer' to request a dedicated load balancer from your cloud provider.



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-web-app-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: my-web-app
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 8080
```

3. Configure an Ingress: - Create an 'Ingress' Object to handle incoming traffic and route it to the correct service. - Specify the 'hostname' for your web application and the 'backend' service to which the requests should be forwarded.



```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-web-app-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - host: my-web-app.example.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: my-web-app-service
            port:
              number: 80
```

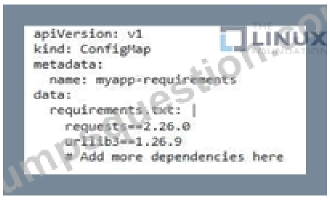
4. Apply the Configuration: - Apply the 'Deployment', 'service', and 'Ingress' definitions using 'kubectl apply' or 'kubectl create' 5. Access Your Application: - Once the 'Ingress' is configured, you can access your web application using the specified hostname (e.g., 'my-web-app-example.com'). The load balancer will distribute tne traffic across the available pods of your web application. Note: The 'type: LoadBalancer' service will create a dedicated load balancer in your cloud provider, which will be accessible through an external IP address. The 'Ingress' object will map the hostname to this load balancer, routing traffic to your web application pods.

NEW QUESTION # 19

You have a Kubernetes deployment named 'myapp-deployment' that runs a container with a 'requirements.txt' file that lists all the dependencies. How can you use ConfigMaps to manage these dependencies and dynamically update the container with new dependencies without rebuilding tne image?

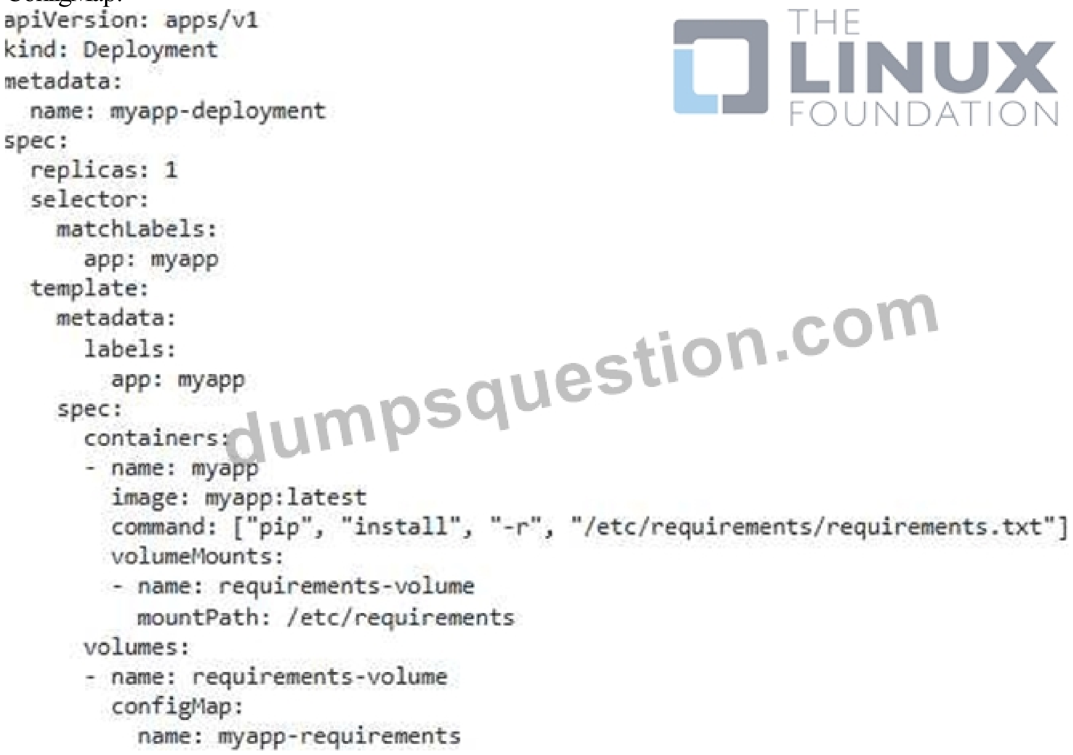
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a ConfigMap named 'myapp-requirements':



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: myapp-requirements
data:
  requirements.txt: |
    requests==2.26.0
    urllib3==1.26.9
    # Add more dependencies here
```

2 Apply the ConfigMap: basn kubectl apply -f myapp-requirements_yaml 3. Update the 'myapp-deployment' Deployment to use the ConfigMap:



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: myapp
        image: myapp:latest
        command: ["pip", "install", "-r", "/etc/requirements/requirements.txt"]
        volumeMounts:
        - name: requirements-volume
          mountPath: /etc/requirements
      volumes:
      - name: requirements-volume
        configMap:
          name: myapp-requirements
```

4. Apply the updated Deployment: bash kubectl apply -f myapp-deployment.yaml 5. Test the automatic update: - Modify the 'myapp-requirements' ContigMap: bash kubectl edit configmap myapp-requirements Add or remove dependencies from the 'requirements.txt' file in the ConfigMap. - Verity the changes in the pod- bash kubectl exec -it bash -c 'pip freeze' Replace with the name of the pod. The output will show the installed dependencies. This solution enables you to manage dependencies dynamically without rebuilding the container image. Whenever you make changes to the 'myapp- requirements' ConfigMap, the deployment will automatically pull the updated dependencies and install them Within the container.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You have a Deployment named 'database-deployment' that runs a PostgreSQL database container. You want to enforce the following security restrictions:
- The container should only be allowed to run with the I-IID 1000.
- The container should be able to access a specific hostPath volume mounted at '/db-data' for storing database data.
- The container should not be allowed to escalate privileges.
- The container should only have the 'NET BIND SERVICE capability, allowing it to listen on specific ports.
You need to define a SecurityContext in the Deployment configuration to enforce these restrictions.

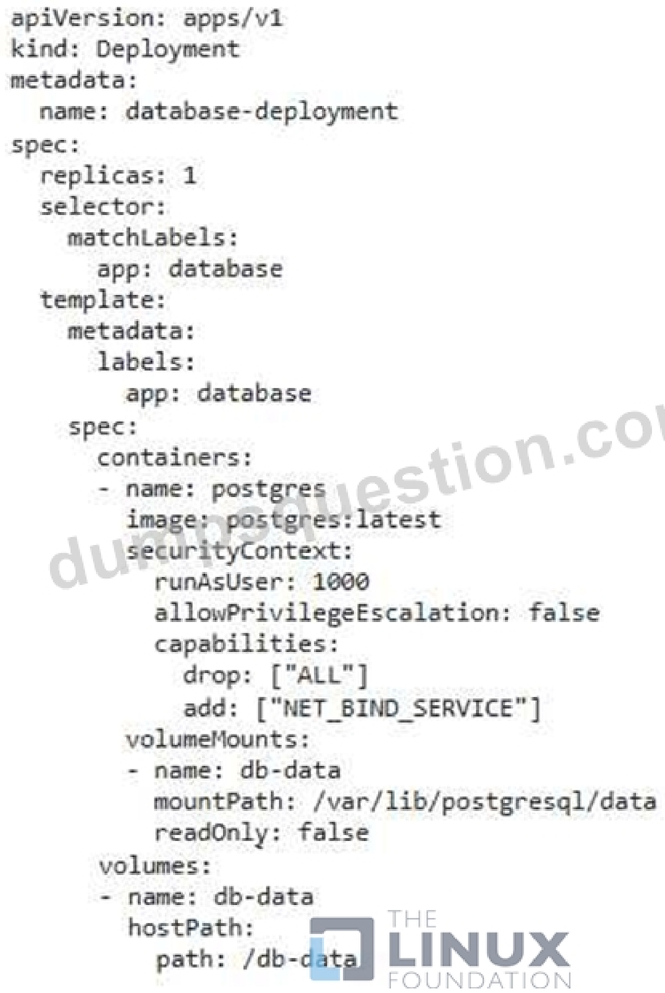
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define the SecurityContext
- Create a 'securitycontext' section within the 'spec-template-spec-containers' block for your 'database-deployment container-
- Set 'runAsIJsers to '1000' to enforce running as UID 1000.
- Set 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' to 'false' to disable privilege escalation-
- In the 'capabilities' section
- Set 'drop' to an array containing all capabilities except 'NET BIND_SERVICE'

- Set 'add' to an array containing 'NET BIND SERVICE
- Define a 'volumeMount' to mount the '/db-data' hostPath volume.

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the SecurityContext:
- Create a 'securityContext' section within the block for your 'database-deployment container.
- Set 'runAslJser' to "1000' to enforce running as UID 1000.
- Set 'allowPriviIegeEscaIation' to 'false' to disable privilege escalation.
- In the 'capabilities' section:
- Set 'drop' to an array containing all capabilities except 'NET BIND SERVICE
- Set 'add' to an array containing
- Define a 'volumeMount' to mount the '/db-data' hostPath volume.



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: database-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: database
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: postgres
        image: postgres:latest
        securityContext:
          runAsUser: 1000
          allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
          capabilities:
            drop: ["ALL"]
            add: ["NET_BIND_SERVICE"]
        volumeMounts:
        - name: db-data
          mountPath: /var/lib/postgresql/data
          readOnly: false
      volumes:
      - name: db-data
        hostPath:
          path: /db-data
```

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the Deployment YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f database-deployment.yaml. - The 'securityContext' restricts the container's benavior and capabilities. - Setting 'runAslJser' to '1000' forces the container to run as the specified UID. - 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' set to 'false' prevents tne container from gaining higner privileges. - The 'capabilities' section controls specific capabilities. 'drop' removes unwanted capabilities, while 'add' grants specific capabilities. In this case, the container is allowed to use the capability, enabling it to bind to specific ports. - The 'volumeMount defines the mount point for the hostPath volume, providing access to the specified directory tor database data. This configuration ensures that the 'database-deployment container runs with the specific IJID, cannot escalate privileges, and only has the 'NET BIND SERVICE' capability, while accessing the hostPath volume for database data. This provides a secure environment for your database container.,

NEW QUESTION # 21

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