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The CKAD exam is designed for developers who are already proficient in Kubernetes application development and want to validate their skills. CKAD exam tests candidates on a variety of topics including core concepts, configuration, multi-container pods, observability, pod design, services and networking, state persistence, and troubleshooting. CKAD Exam is based on the Kubernetes v1.19 curriculum, which is the latest version of Kubernetes at the time of writing.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q188-Q193):

NEW QUESTION # 188

You have a web application that requires a specific sidecar container to perform certain tasks like logging and monitoring. You need to ensure that this sidecar container is always running alongside your application pod, even if the main application pod restarts or is deleted and recreated. How would you achieve this using a DaemonSet in Kubernetes?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Define the DaemonSet YAML: Create a YAML file that defines the DaemonSet configuration. This file will include the following key sections:

- Metadata: Includes the name and labels for the DaemonSet.
- Spec: Defines the deployment details:
- Selector: Matches the labels of the pods that the DaemonSet should manage.
- Template: Contains the pod definition:
- Containers: Defines the main application container and the sidecar container.
- Ensure the sidecar container has appropriate resources and environment variables.
- Include any necessary ports or volume mounts for the sidecar container.
- UpdateStrategy: You might want to control the update strategy (RollingUpdate or Recreate) if you have multiple nodes.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: my-app-daemonset
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: main-app
          image: your-main-app-image:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
            # Add any specific resources, environment variables, or volume mounts for main app container.
        - name: sidecar-logger
          image: sidecar-logging-image:latest
          # Add any specific resources, environment variables, or volume mounts for the sidecar container.
      updateStrategy:
        type: RollingUpdate
        rollingUpdate:
          maxUnavailable: 1
```

2. Create the Daemonset Apply the Daemonset YAML file to your Kubernetes cluster using 'kubectl apply -f daemonset.yaml'. This will create the DaemonSet and start deploying the pods on each node. 3. Verify Deployment: Use 'kubectl get daemonset' to check the status of the DaemonSet. Verify that the pods are running on each node. 4. Testing and Monitoring: - Restart or Delete the Main App Pod: Observe how the sidecar container continues running alongside the main app pod, even when the main pod is restarted or deleted and recreated. - Check Logs If your sidecar container is responsible for logging, use 'kubectl logs' to check the logs from the sidecar container. This approach ensures that the sidecar container remains in a ready state on each node and is always available to support your application pod, fulfilling the requirements for logging and monitoring even when the main pod restarts or is recreated.

NEW QUESTION # 189

You are building a web application that uses a set of environment variables for configuration. These variables are stored in a ConfigMap named 'app-config'. How would you ensure that the web application pods always use the latest version of the ConfigMap even when the ConfigMap is updated?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the ConfigMap: Define the ConfigMap with your desired environment variables.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: app-config
data:
  API_KEY: "your_api_key"
  DB_HOST: "db.example.com"
  DB_PORT: "5432"
```

2. Update the Deployment: Modify your Deployment YAML file to: - Use a 'volumeMount' to mount the ConfigMap into the container. - Specify a 'volume' using a 'configMap' source, referencing the 'app-config' ConfigMap. - Set 'imagePullPolicy: Always' to ensure the pod always pulls the latest container image.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: web-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: web-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: web-app
          image: your-image-name:latest
          imagePullPolicy: Always
          envFrom:
            configMapRef:
              name: app-config
          volumeMounts:
            - name: app-config-volume
              mountPath: "/etc/config"
      volumes:
        - name: app-config-volume
          configMap:
            name: app-config
```

3. Apply the changes: Use 'kubectl apply -f deployment-yaml' to update the Deployment 4. Update the ConfigMap: Whenever you need to update the configuration, modify the 'app-config' ConfigMap using 'kubectl apply -f configmap-yaml' 5. Verify changes: Observe the pods for the 'web-app' Deployment. They should automatically restart and pick up the new environment variables from the updated ConfigMap. By setting 'imagePullPolicy: Always', your pods will always pull the latest container image- This ensures that the pod's container always uses the latest code. Additionally, the 'volumeMount' and 'volume definitions mount the 'app-config' ConfigMap into the containers 'etc/config' directory, making the environment variables accessible within the container When you update the ConfigMap, the pod will detect the change and automatically restart, loading the new configuration from the updated ConfigMap. ,

NEW QUESTION # 190

You have a Kubernetes cluster running a critical application. To enhance security, you need to implement a NetworkPolicy that restricts ingress traffic to your application pods only from specific allowed IP addresses and ports. Furthermore, you want to allow egress traffic to all external services.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Allowed IP Addresses and Ports:

- Identify the specific IP addresses and ports from which you want to allow ingress traffic. For example, let's say you want to allow traffic from 192.168.1.10 on port 8080.

2. Create the NetworkPolicy YAML:

- Create a NetworkPolicy YAML file named 'ingress-restriction.yaml' with the following contents:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: ingress-restriction
  namespace: your-application-namespace
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: your-critical-app
  ingress:
  - from:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 192.168.1.10/32
      except:
        - cidr: 192.168.1.0/24
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8080
  egress:
  - to:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 0.0.0.0/0
```

3. Apply the NetworkPolicy: - Apply the NetworkPolicy YAML file using kubectl apply -f ingress-restriction.yaml 4. Test the NetworkPolicy: - Try to access the pods running your critical application from other IP addresses or ports outside of the allowed ones. This should result in connection Failures. - Attempt to access external services from the pods. This should succeed as egress traffic is allowed.

NEW QUESTION # 191

You are deploying a web application that uses a separate database pod. The database pod is managed by a StatefulSet, and the web application pods need to access the database using the database pod's hostname. Explain how you can configure the web application pods to access the database pod using the hostname provided by the StatefulSet.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Configure the StatefulSet:

- Define the database pod within a StatefulSet.

- Ensure that the StatefulSet assigns a unique hostname to each pod, making it accessible by name-

- Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: database-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: "database-service"
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: database
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: database
        image: postgres:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 5432
        # Ensure unique hostnames are assigned
```

2. Configure the Deployment: - Define the web application pod Within a Deployment. - Use the 'hostAliases' field in the Deployment's 'spec.template.spec.containers' to map the database pod's hostname to its IP address. - Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: webapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: webapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: webapp
          image: webapp:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          hostAliases:
            - ip: "10.96.0.10"
              hostnames: ["database-service"]
```

3. Access Database by Hostname: - Within the web application's code, you can now access the database using the hostname "database-service" without needing to know the database pod's actual IP address. - Kubernetes will automatically resolve the hostname to the correct IP address based on the hostAliases configuration. 4. Deploy and Test: - Deploy the StatefulSet and Deployment. - Test the web application to ensure that it can connect to the database using the provided hostname. 5. Important - The 'hostAliases' approach is typically used for cases where the database pod's hostname is consistent and predictable. - It might not be suitable for scenarios involving dynamic pod scaling or where the database pod's hostname changes frequently. - In those scenarios, consider using a Service and Service discovery mechanism to connect to the database.

NEW QUESTION # 192

You have a Deployment named 'api-deployment' that runs an API server. The API server handles sensitive data and must have strong security measures. You want to ensure that all pods within the Deployment are running with a specific security context that limits their capabilities. Describe the steps to configure a SecurityContext in the Deployment to enforce these security restrictions.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the SecurityContext:

- Add a 'securityContext' section to the container definition Within the Deployment's template.
- Define the desired security restrictions Within the 'securityContext section
- 'runAsUser': Specifies the user ID under which the container should run.
- 'runAsGroup': Defines the group ID for the container.
- 'fsGroup': Sets the supplemental group ID for the container, giving access to specific files and directories.
- 'readOnlyRootFilesystem': Specifies whether the container should have read-only access to the root filesystem.
- 'capabilities': Configures the allowed capabilities for the container, limiting its privileges.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: api-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: api-server
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: api-server
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: api-server
        image: example/api-server:latest
        securityContext:
          runAsUser: 1000
          runAsGroup: 1000
          readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
          capabilities:
            drop: ["ALL"]

```

2. Apply the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl apply -f api-deployment.yaml' to update the Deployment with the security context configuration. 3. Verify the Security Context: - Examine the pod details using 'kubectl describe pod -l app=api-server' to confirm that the SecurityContext is applied to the containers. 4. Test Security Measures: - Run tests to ensure the security context is effectively limiting the capabilities of the API server pods.

NEW QUESTION # 193

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