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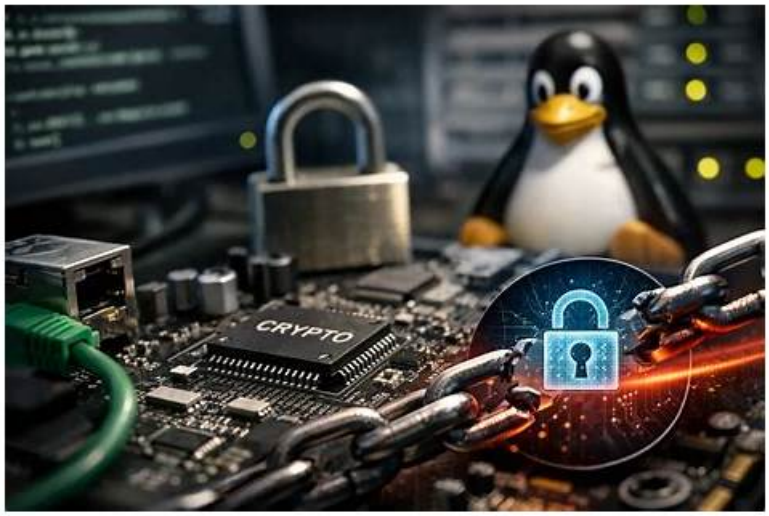

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Linux Foundation CKAD (Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer) Certification Exam is a popular certification program designed for developers who wish to validate their skills in developing and deploying applications on Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes is a powerful and widely-used open-source platform for container orchestration, and it is increasingly being adopted by organizations to manage their containerized applications. The CKAD Certification Exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the industry, and it is recognized by leading companies around the world.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
You are running a web application on a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to ensure that thecontainer running your application is protected from potential security vulnerabilities. You are specifically concerned about unauthorized access to the container's filesystem. Explain how you would implement AppArmor profiles to restrict access to the container's filesystem.

Answer:

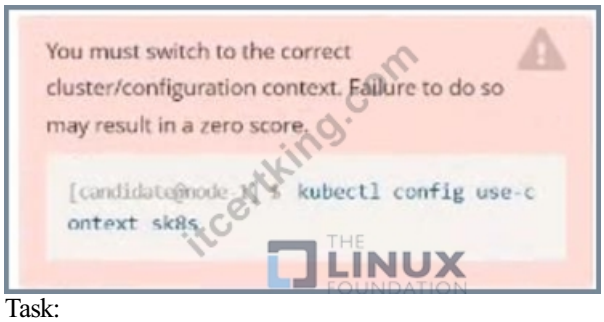
Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define the AppArmor Profile:
- Create a new AppArmor profile file, for example, 'nginx-apparmor.conf, within your Kubernetes configuration directory.
- Within this file, define the restrictions for the container.
- For instance, to allow access to specific directories and files:
include common AppArmor profile
include /etc/apparmor.d/abstractions/base/nginx.apparmor
Allow access to specific directories
/var/www/html r,
/etc/nginx r,
Allow access to specific files
/etc/nginx/nginx.conf r,
/usr/sbin/nginx r,
Deny access to all other files and directories
Deny
2. Load the AppArmor Profile:
- Use the create configmap' command to create a ConfigMap containing your AppArmor profile:
Bash
kubectl create configmap nginx-apparmor-profile --from-file=nginx-apparmor.conf
3. Apply the Profile to Your Deployment:
- Update your Deployment YAML file to include the AppArmor profile:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:latest
        securityContext:
          # Enable AppArmor and specify the profile name
          appArmor: nginx-apparmor-profile
      # ... (rest of your Deployment YAML)
```


4. Restart the Pods: - Apply the updated Deployment YAML using 'kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml' - The updated deployment will restart the pods with the new AppArmor profile. 5. Verify the Profile: - Check the status of the pods with 'kubectl describe pod - Look for the "Security Context" section and verify that the AppArmor profile is correctly applied. 6. Test the Restrictions: - Try to access files or directories that are not allowed by your AppArmor profile. - This will help you confirm that the profile is effectively restricting access.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Refer to Exhibit.



Task:

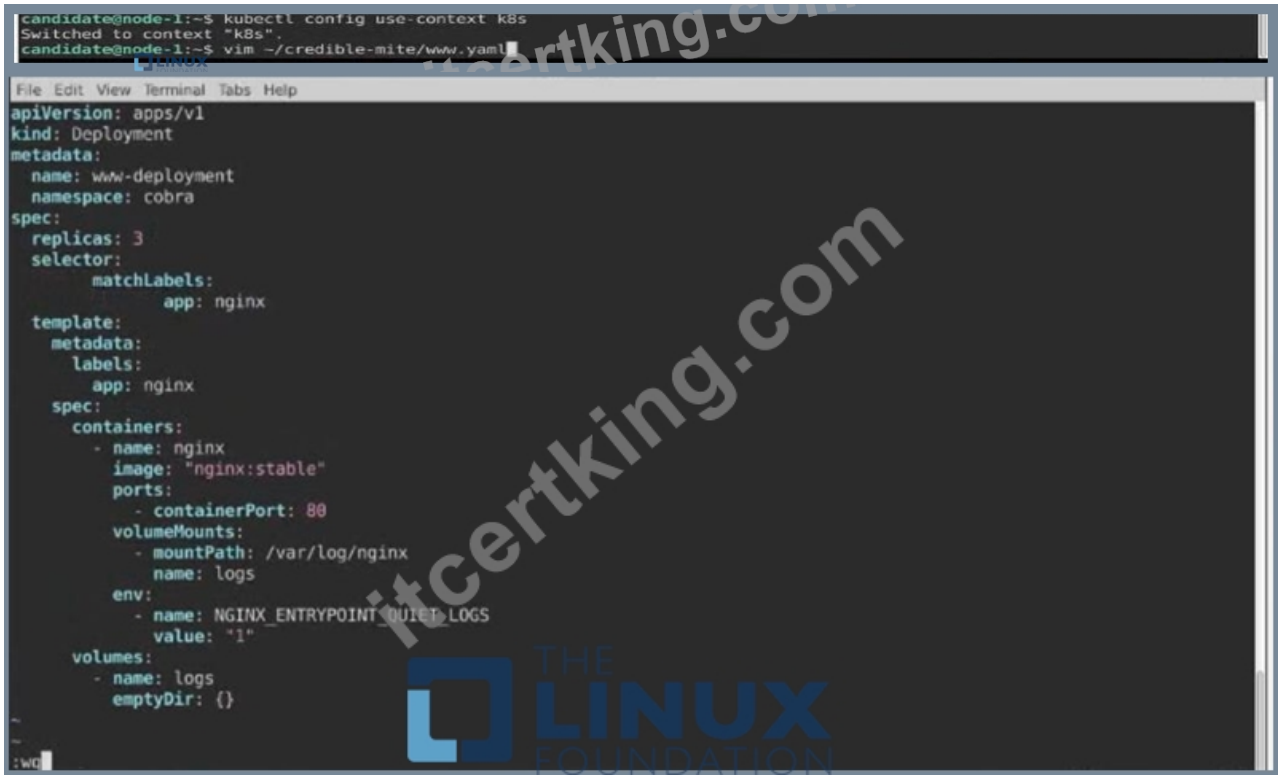
1) Fix any API depreciation issues in the manifest file -/credible-mite/www.yaml so that this application can be deployed on cluster K8s.

2) Deploy the application specified in the updated manifest file -/credible-mite/www.yaml in namespace cobra

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



```
eployment.apps/expose created
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n ckad00014
AME                      READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
xpose-85dd99d4d9-25675   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-4fhcc   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-fld7j   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-tt6rm   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vjd8b   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vtzpq   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  get deploy -n ckad00014
AME     READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
xpose   6/6     6            6           15s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
witched to context "k8s".
andidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  apply  -f ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
eployment.apps/www-deployment created
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n cobra
AME                              READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-d6ccg   1/1     Running             0          6s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-f796l   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-ztfcw   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n cobra
AME            READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
ww-deployment   3/3     3            3           11s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n cobra
AME                              READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-d6ccg   1/1     Running   0          14s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-f796l   1/1     Running   0          14s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-ztfcw   1/1     Running   0          14s
andidate@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 51
Exhibit:

Context
You sometimes need to observe a pod's logs, and write those logs to a file for further analysis.
Task
Please complete the following;
* Deploy the counter pod to the cluster using the provided YAMLspec file at /opt/KDOB00201/counter.yaml
* Retrieve all currently available application logs from the running pod and store them in the file /opt/KDOB0020l/log_Output.txt, which has already been created

- A. Solution:

```
pod/counter created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME             READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
counter          1/1     Running   0          10s
liveness-http    1/1     Running   0          6h45m
nginx-101        1/1     Running   0          6h46m
nginx-configmap  1/1     Running   0          107s
nginx-secret     1/1     Running   0          7m21s
poller           1/1     Running   0          6h46m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl logs counter
1: 2b305101817ae25ca60ae46510fb6d11
2: 3648cf2eae95ab680dba8f195f891af4
3: 65c8bbd4dbf70bf81f2a0984a3a44ede
4: 40d3a9c8e46f5533bb4028fbe5c8d038
5: 390442d2530a90c3602901e3fe999ac8
6: b71d95187417e139effb33af77681040
7: 66a8e55a6491e756d2d0549ad6a
8: ff2b3d583b64125d2f9129c443
9: b6c6a12b6e77944ed8baaaf6c242
10: bfcc9a894a0604fc4b814b37d0a200a4
student@node-1:~$ kubectl logs counter  > /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt
student@node-1:~$
```

- B. Solution:

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 52
You have a Deployment named that runs 3 replicas of a Wordpress container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum or two pods to be unavailable at any given time during the update process. Additionally, you want to ensure that the update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'wordpress/wordpress:latest'.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. IJPdate the Deployment YAMLI
- Update the 'replicas to 2.
- Define 'maxunavailable: 2 and 'maxSurge: O' 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 'spec-template-spec-imagePullPolicy: Always" to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: wordpress-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: wordpress
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: wordpress
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: wordpress
        image: wordpress/wordpress:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 2
      maxSurge: 0
```

2. Create the Deployment - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-deploymentyamr 3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments wordpress-deployment to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'wordpress/wordpress:latest' Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=wordpress' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that two pods are terminated at a time, while two new pods with the updated image are created. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment wordpress-deployment' to see that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Exhibit:

Context
A pod is running on the cluster but it is not responding.
Task
The desired behavior is to have Kubernetes restart the pod when an endpoint returns an HTTP 500 on the /healthz endpoint. The service, probe-pod, should never send traffic to the pod while it is failing. Please complete the following:
* The application has an endpoint, /started, that will indicate if it can accept traffic by returning an HTTP 200. If the endpoint returns an HTTP 500, the application has not yet finished initialization.
* The application has another endpoint /healthz that will indicate if the application is still working as expected by returning an HTTP 200. If the endpoint returns an HTTP 500 the application is no longer responsive.
* Configure the probe-pod pod provided to use these endpoints
* The probes should use port 8080

- A. Solution:

In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a single Container. The periodSeconds field specifies that the kubelet should perform a liveness probe every 5 seconds. The initialDelaySeconds field tells the kubelet that it should wait 5 seconds before performing the first probe. To perform a probe, the kubelet executes the command cat /tmp/healthy in the target container. If the command succeeds, it returns 0, and the kubelet considers the container to be alive and healthy. If the command returns a non-zero value, the kubelet kills the container and restarts it.

When the container starts, it executes this command:

/bin/sh -c "touch /tmp/healthy; sleep 30; rm -rf /tmp/healthy; sleep 600"

For the first 30 seconds of the container's life, there is a /tmp/healthy file. So during the first 30 seconds, the command cat /tmp/healthy returns a success code. After 30 seconds, cat /tmp/healthy returns a failure code.

Create the Pod:

kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/probe/exec-liveness.yaml

Within 30 seconds, view the Pod events:

kubectl describe pod liveness-exec

The output indicates that no liveness probes have failed yet:

FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath Type Reason Message

--- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---

24s 24s 1 {default-scheduler } Normal Scheduled Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0

23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulling pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"

23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulled Successfully pulled image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"

23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]

23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Started Started container with docker id 86849c15382e

After 35 seconds, view the Pod events again:

kubectl describe pod liveness-exec

At the bottom of the output, there are messages indicating that the liveness probes have failed, and the containers have been killed and recreated.

FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath Type Reason Message

--- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---

37s 37s 1 {default-scheduler } Normal Scheduled Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0

36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulling pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"

36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulled Successfully

2s 2s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Warning Unhealthy Liveness probe failed: cat: can't open '/tmp/healthy': No such file or directory

Wait another 30 seconds, and verify that the container has been restarted:

kubectl get pod liveness-exec

The output shows that RESTARTS has been incremented:

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

liveness-exec 1/1 Running 1 1m

- B. Solution:

In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a single Container. The periodSeconds field specifies that the kubelet should perform a liveness probe every 5 seconds. The initialDelaySeconds field tells the kubelet that it should wait 5 seconds before performing the first probe. To perform a probe, the kubelet executes the command cat /tmp/healthy in the target container. If the command succeeds, it returns 0, and the kubelet considers the container to be alive and healthy. If the command returns a non-zero value, the kubelet kills the container and restarts it.

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23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulled Successfully pulled image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"

23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]

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--------- -------- ----- ---- ------------- -------- ------ -------

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36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]

36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Started Started container with docker id 86849c15382e

2s 2s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Warning Unhealthy Liveness probe failed: cat: can't open '/tmp/healthy': No such file or directory

Wait another 30 seconds, and verify that the container has been restarted:

kubectl get pod liveness-exec

The output shows that RESTARTS has been incremented:

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

liveness-exec 1/1 Running 1 1m

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 54

.....

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