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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

You are tasked with creating a highly available, scalable, and stateful application that handles user profiles and associated data. The application must be able to handle high write and read traffic and ensure data consistency. Which Kubernetes resource is best suited for this scenario and why? Additionally, provide a code snippet illustrating the deployment of this resource with three replicas, each storing user data in a persistent volume.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify the Suitable Resource:

- The best Kubernetes resource for this scenario is a StatefulSet.
- StatefulSets provide unique network identities and persistent storage for each pod, making them ideal for stateful applications.

They ensure ordered deployments and rollbacks, guaranteeing that pods are always launched in a specific order and with consistent data

2. Code Snippet

- StatefulSet Definition: Defines the StatefulSet With the name "user-profile-app", sets the replica count to 3, and defines a selector that matches pods with the label "app: user-profile-app". - Service Definition: Sets up a service named "user-profile-service" that exposes the application on port 8080. - Template: Defines the pod template for each replica. - Container: Specifies the container image, port mapping, and volume mounting for the user data - Volume Mounts: Mounts the persistent volume claim "user-data" to the ' /data' directory inside the container. - Volumes: Defines the persistent volume claim "user-data" which is linked to a PersistentVolumeClaim named "user-data-pvc." - PersistentVolumeClaim: Defines a PersistentVolumeClaim named "user-data-pvc" to request a persistent volume with 1 Gi storage- 4. Deployment Steps: - Create the PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) using kubectl apply -f user-profile-app.pvc.yaml - Create the StatefulSet using 'kubectl apply -f user-profile-app.yaml' - Access the application through the service name "user-profile-service" This setup creates a highly available and scalable application that ensures data persistence and consistency across three replicas.]

NEW QUESTION # 43

Exhibit:

Context

A web application requires a specific version of redis to be used as a cache.

Task

Create a pod with the following characteristics, and leave it running when complete:

* The pod must run in the web namespace.

The namespace has already been created

* The name of the pod should be cache

* Use the `lfcncf/redis` image with the 3.2 tag

* Expose port 6379

- **A. Solution:**

□

- **B. Solution:**

□

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 44

You are running a critical application on Kubernetes, and your security team has mandated the use of Pod Security Policies (PSPs) to enhance the security posture of your cluster. You have a Deployment that uses a privileged container for certain tasks. However, PSPs restrict the use of privileged containers. Describe how you can address this challenge while adhering to the security requirements imposed by PSPs.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify the Privileged Container Tasks: Analyze your Deployment and identify the specific tasks performed by the privileged container. These tasks might involve accessing host resources like devices, manipulating network settings, or interacting with the host kernel directly.

2. Explore Alternative Solutions: Instead of relying on privileged containers, consider alternative approaches to achieve the desired functionality:

- Host Network: If the task requires direct network access, consider using the 'hostNetwork' feature. This grants the container access to the host's network stack but doesn't require privileged mode.

- HostPath Volumes: If the task involves accessing host files or directories, mount them into the container using 'hostPath' volumes.

- SecurityContext: Explore the 'securityContext' options for containers. Options like 'capabilities' can grant limited access to specific host resources.

- Dedicated Service Account: Assign a dedicated Service Account to the Deployment with limited permissions, ensuring the container can only access the required resources.

3. Implement PSP with Allowlist:

- Create a PSP that defines a restricted set of security rules. This PSP should allow:
 - The specific tasks that require privileged operations.
 - Other essential security measures like restricting host network access, SELinux, and AppArmor configurations.
 - Apply the PSP to the namespace where your Deployment is running.
- 4. Update Deployment: Modify your Deployment configuration to utilize the alternative solutions identified in step 2.
 - Replace the privileged container with a non-privileged container.
 - Utilize 'hostNetwork', 'hostPath' volumes, or 'securityContext' options as needed.
 - Ensure the Deployment is properly configured to use the dedicated Service Account.
- 5. Test and Validate: Verify that the modified Deployment functions as expected and that the chosen alternative solutions meet the original requirements. Additionally, ensure that the PSP is enforcing the desired security policies.

Example:

Original Deployment (with privileged container):

Modified Deployment (using host network):

PSP with allowlist:

Note: This example illustrates one approach to address the challenge. The specific solution will depend on the nature of the privileged container tasks and the security requirements enforced by your PSP. It's essential to thoroughly understand your application's needs and implement the appropriate security measures to ensure both security and functionality. ,

NEW QUESTION # 45

Context

Task:

Create a Deployment named expose in the existing ckad00014 namespace running 6 replicas of a Pod. Specify a single container using the ifccncf/nginx: 1.13.7 image Add an environment variable named NGINX_PORT with the value 8001 to the container then expose port 8001

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

☐

NEW QUESTION # 46

You are building a Kubernetes application that involves a microservice architecture with multiple pods for each service. One of your services requires a sidecar container to handle logging and monitoring. How would you design the pod structure and define the relationships between the application container and the sidecar container?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Pod Specification:

- Create a pod definition file (e.g., 'pod.yaml').
- Include the 'apiVersion', 'kind', 'metadata' (name, labels), and 'spec' sections.

2. Define Application Container:

- Within the 'spec.containers' section, define the primary application container:
- 'name': Provide a descriptive name for the application container (e.g., 'app').
- 'image': Specify the Docker image for the application.
- 'ports': Define any ports that the application exposes.
- 'resources': (Optional) Specify resource requests and limits for the application container.

3. Define Sidecar Container:

- Add another container definition within the 'spec.containers' section for the sidecar:
- 'name': Provide a name for the sidecar container (e.g., 'slogger').
- 'image': Specify the Docker image for the sidecar container (e.g., 'busybox').
- 'command': Define the command to run within the sidecar. This might involve using a logging agent, monitoring tool, or any other custom script.
- 'volumeMounts': (Optional) If the sidecar needs access to shared data, mount volumes here.

4. Define Shared Volumes (Optional):

- If necessary, create a 'spec-volumes' section to define any shared volumes that both containers can access. This might include:
- 'emptyDir': For temporary data that only exists within the pod.
- 'persistentVolumeClaim': To use a persistent volume claim for shared data that persists beyond pod restarts.

5. Configure Container Relationships:

- Ensure that the 'name' of the application container and sidecar container is the same as the 'name' used in the 'volumeMounts' section.

Example YAML:

- The pod named 'my-app-pod' includes two containers: 'app' (the primary application) and 'logger' (the sidecar). - The 'loggers' container uses a 'command' to simulate logging activity. - Both containers can access the 'logs' volume, which is an empty directory. Important Note: - The sidecar container should ideally be configured to interact with the application container. This might involve using shared volumes, environment variables, or inter-process communication mechanisms to facilitate data exchange or Signal passing. - Remember to adapt the example to your specific application requirements, choosing the appropriate container images, commands, and volumes.]

NEW QUESTION # 47

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