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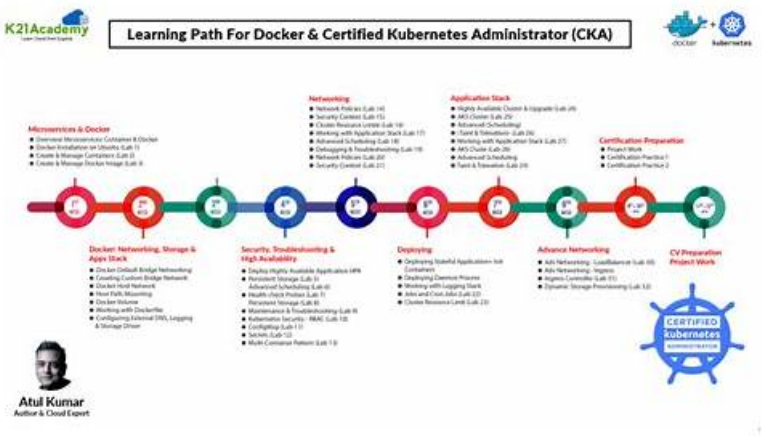

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) program is a globally recognized certification program for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes administration. Kubernetes is a popular open-source container orchestration platform that has rapidly become the preferred choice for cloud-native application development and deployment. With the increasing adoption of Kubernetes, the demand for certified Kubernetes administrators is also on the rise. The CKA program is designed to help IT professionals validate their skills and knowledge of Kubernetes and become certified Kubernetes administrators.

The CKA program is an excellent way for IT professionals to showcase their expertise in Kubernetes administration and advance their careers. Becoming a certified Kubernetes administrator can help professionals stand out in a crowded job market and demonstrate their commitment to ongoing learning and professional development. The CKA program is also a valuable resource for organizations that are looking to hire Kubernetes administrators. By hiring certified Kubernetes administrators, organizations can ensure that they have the skills and knowledge needed to effectively manage Kubernetes clusters and support their cloud-native applications.

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The CKA Program Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Kubernetes. These topics include installation and configuration, networking, scheduling, security, storage, and troubleshooting. Candidates must have a deep understanding of these topics in order to pass the exam. They must also be able to perform common Kubernetes tasks quickly and accurately.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
You are running a stateful application using a StatefulSet. How do you ensure that the application data is preserved during a rolling update?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Use Persistent Volumes:
- Use Persistent Volumes (PVs) and Persistent Volume Claims (PVCs) to provide persistent storage for the stateful application data.
- Ensure that the PVCs are mounted to the pods in the StatefulSet.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: my-pv
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 1Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  hostPath:
    path: /mnt/data
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: my-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: my-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: my-service
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-image-repository/my-app:latest
        volumeMounts:
        - name: my-data
          mountPath: /data
      volumes:
      - name: my-data
        persistentVolumeClaim:
          claimName: my-pvc
```

2. Configure Rolling Updates: - Configure the StatefulSet's updateStrategy' to use a rolling update strategy. - Ensure that the 'updateStrategy.type' is set to 'RollingUpdate'. 3. Validate Data Preservation: - Perform a rolling update by updating the StatefulSet. - Validate that the application data is preserved during the update process. - Check the logs and application state to confirm that the data is intact.

NEW QUESTION # 35
You are tasked with setting up fine-grained access control for a Kubernetes cluster running a microservices application. You need to ensure that developers can only access the resources related to their specific microservices while preventing them from accessing or modifying other services' resources. Define RBAC roles and permissions to achieve this, including details of the resources, verbs, and namespaces involved. Consider the following:

Answer:

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

Specify the YAML configurations for roles, role bindings, and service accounts to enable the required access control, ensuring developers only have access to their respective microservice's resources within their assigned namespaces. Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Roles:

```
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
name: order-service-dev
namespace: order-service-ns
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps", "extensions", "core"]
resources: ["pods", "deployments", "services", "configmaps", "secrets"]
verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "patch", "delete"]
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
name: payment-service-dev
namespace: payment-service-ns
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps", "extensions", "core"]
resources: ["pods", "deployments", "services", "configmaps", "secrets"]
verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "patch", "delete"]
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
name: inventory-service-dev
namespace: inventory-service-ns
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps", "extensions", "core"]
resources: ["pods", "deployments", "services", "configmaps", "secrets"]
verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "patch", "delete"]
```


2. Create Service Accounts: apiVersion: vl kind: ServiceAccount metadata: name: order-service-sa namespace: order-service-ns -- apiVersion: vl kind: ServiceAccount metadata: name: payment-service-sa namespace: payment-service-ns -- apiVersion: vl kind: ServiceAccount metadata: name: inventory-service-sa namespace: inventory-service-ns 3. Bind Roles to Service Accounts: -- apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1 kind: RoleBinding metadata: name: order-service-dev-binding namespace: order-service-ns roleRef: apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io kind: Role name: order-service-dev subjects: - kind: ServiceAccount name: order-service-sa namespace: order-service-ns -- apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1 kind: RoleBinding metadata: name: payment-service-dev-binding namespace: payment-service-ns roleRef: apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io kind: Role name: payment-service-dev subjects: - kind: ServiceAccount name: payment-service-sa namespace: payment-service-ns -- apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1 kind: RoleBinding metadata: name: inventory-service-dev-binding namespace: inventory-service-ns roleRef: apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io kind: Role name: inventory-service-dev subjects: - kind: ServiceAccount name: inventory-service-sa namespace: inventory-service-ns 4. Assign Service Accounts to Users: This step requires external authentication mechanisms like OIDC or LDAP. Assuming you have these mechanisms set up, you can associate the service accounts with specific users ('john.doe@example.com' , 'jane.doe@example.com', and 'peter.pan@example.com') using the configured authentication provider. Roles: Define the specific permissions for each microservice developer within their respective namespaces. The roles allow developers to access resources like Pods, Deployments, Services, ConfigMaps, and Secrets related to their assigned microservice. Service Accounts: Service accounts are created in each namespace for each microservice, representing the identity of the developer group. Role Bindings: Role bindings connect the defined roles with the service accounts, granting the associated permissions. User Association: This step connects the service accounts with individual developers through external authentication mechanisms, enabling them to utilize the assigned permissions. By following these steps, you ensure that developers can only access and manage resources associated with their respective microservices within their assigned namespaces. This fine-grained access control policy effectively restricts access and prevents developers from interfering with other microservices or resources. ,

NEW QUESTION # 36
List all the pods sorted by name

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below.

Explanation
kubectl get pods --sort-by=.metadata.name

NEW QUESTION # 37
Create 2 nginx image pods in which one of them is labelled with env=prod and another one labelled with env=dev and verify the same.

Answer:

Explanation:
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=nginx -- labels=env=prod nginx-prod --dry-run -o yaml > nginx-prodpod.yaml Now, edit nginx-prod-pod.yaml file and remove entries like "creationTimestamp: null" "dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst" vim nginx-prod-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:
labels:
env: prod
name: nginx-prod
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-prod
restartPolicy: Always
kubectl create -f nginx-prod-pod.yaml
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=nginx --
labels=env=dev nginx-dev --dry-run -o yaml > nginx-dev-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
labels:
env: dev
name: nginx-dev
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-dev
restartPolicy: Always
kubectl create -f nginx-prod-dev.yaml
Verify :
kubectl get po --show-labels
kubectl get po -l env=prod
kubectl get po -l env=dev

NEW QUESTION # 38
List all the pods showing name and namespace with a json path expression

Answer:

Explanation:
kubectl get pods -o=jsonpath="{.items[*]['metadata.name',
'metadata.namespace']}"

NEW QUESTION # 39
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