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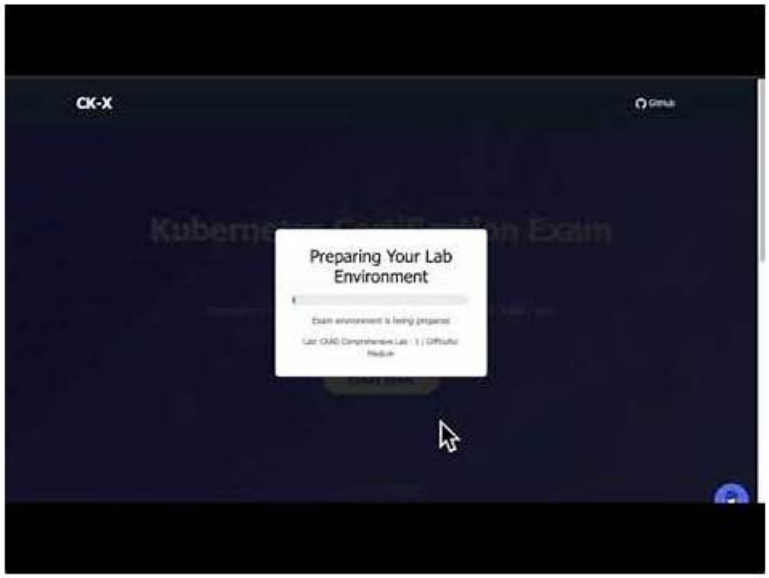

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
Check the Image version of nginx-dev pod using jsonpath

Answer:

Explanation:

kubect1 get po nginx-dev -o jsonpath='{.spec.containers[].image}{"\n"}'

NEW QUESTION # 63
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 # 64
Get the list of pods of webapp deployment

- A. // Get the label of the deployment

kubectl get deploy --show-labels
kubectl get pods -l app=webapp

- B. // Get the label of the deployment
  kubectl get deploy --show-labels
  // Get the pods with that label
  kubectl get pods -l app=webapp

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 65
You need to create a new role that allows users to create and delete pods, but only in the 'production' namespace. How would you define this role using the 'kubectl' command?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Role YAML file:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: pod-admin
  namespace: production
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["statefulsets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["statefulsets/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["daemonsets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["daemonsets/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["ingresses"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["ingresses/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["replicasets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["replicasets/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["jobs"]
```

```
  verbs: [ get ", "list", "watch" ]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["jobs/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["cronjobs"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["cronjobs/finalizers"]
  verbs: ["update"]
- apiGroups: ["", "apps", "extensions", "batch"]
  resources: ["pods"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "delete", "update"]
- apiGroups: ["", "apps", "extensions", "batch"]
  resources: ["pods/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["statefulsets/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["daemonsets/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["replicasets/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["jobs/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["cronjobs/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["ingresses/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
```

2. Apply the Role to the cluster: kubectl apply -f pod-admin . yaml 3. Create a RoleBinding to associate the Role with a user or group:

```
kubectl create rolebinding pod-admin-binding --role=pod-admin --subjects=user:user1 --namespace=production
```

The 'Role' resource defines a set of permissions for a specific namespace. The 'rules' field defines the actions allowed for the role, specifying the API groups, resources, and verbs. The 'apiGroups' field lists the Kubernetes API groups relevant to the permissions. The 'resources' field specifies the Kubernetes resources that the user can access. The 'verbs' field lists the allowed actions for the specified resources. The 'RoleBinding' associates the created 'Role' with a specific user or group, granting them the specified permissions. In this case, the role is named "pod-admin" and is scoped to the 'production' namespace. The role allows users to create and delete pods, as well as perform other actions on related resources. This example demonstrates how to manage Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Kubernetes. You can adjust the permissions and bindings to fit your specific security requirements.,

NEW QUESTION # 66
You are setting up a persistent volume to host a MySQL database, but you want to ensure data consistency and availability. You have multiple nodes in your Kubernetes cluster. Describe the volume mode, access mode, and reclaim policy you would use for this volume.

Answer:

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

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Volume Mode: For a MySQL database, you would use the "Block" volume mode. Block mode allows for direct access to the storage device as a block device, which is ideal for databases that require low-level access and control over storage.
2. Access Mode: To ensure data consistency and availability, you would use the "ReadWriteOnce" access mode. This mode allows only one pod to mount the volume at a time, preventing data corruption.
3. Reclaim Policy: To prevent accidental data deletion, you would use the "Retain" reclaim policy. This policy ensures that the volume is not deleted when the pod is deleted, preserving the database data. Here's an example of a PersistentVolume definition using the specified configurations:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: mysql-pv
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 10Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  hostPath:
    path: "/data/mysql"
  persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain
  storageClassName: mysql-storage
  volumeMode: Block
```


NEW QUESTION # 67
.....

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