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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

Context



You are tasked to create a secret and consume the secret in a pod using environment variables as follow:

Task

- * Create a secret named another-secret with a key/value pair; key1/value4
- * Start an nginx pod named nginx-secret using container image nginx, and add an environment variable exposing the value of the secret key key 1, using COOL_VARIABLE as the name for the environment variable inside the pod

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic some-secret --from-literal=key1=value4
secret/some-secret created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get secret
NAME                                TYPE                                DATA  AGE
default-token-4kvr5                kubernetes.io/service-account-token  3      2d11h
some-secret                        Opaque                              1      5s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_secret.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_secret.yml
```

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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: nginx-secret
  name: nginx-secret
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx-secret
    resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
"nginx_secret.yml" 15L, 253C 1,1 All
```

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```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    run: nginx-secret
    name: nginx-secret
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx-secret
    env:
    - name: COOL_VARIABLE
      valueFrom:
        secretKeyRef:
          name: some-secret
          key: key1

```

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All

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```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n web
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cache     1/1     Running   0           9s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic some-secret --from-literal=key1=value4
secret/some-secret created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get secret
NAME                                     TYPE                                DATA   AGE
default-token-4kvr5                     kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3        2d11h
some-secret                             Opaque                               1        5s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_secret.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_secret.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_secret.yml
pod/nginx-secret created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS             RESTARTS   AGE
liveness-http 1/1     Running            0           6h38m
nginx-101     1/1     Running            0           6h39m
nginx-secret  0/1     ContainerCreating  0           4s
poller        1/1     Running            0           6h39m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0           6h38m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0           6h39m
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0           8s
poller        1/1     Running   0           6h39m
student@node-1:~$

```

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NEW QUESTION # 140

You are working on a Kubernetes cluster where you have a Deployment named 'web-app' running an application. The application has a sensitive configuration file named 'config.json' that is mounted as a volume to each pod. You need to ensure that this configuration file is not accessible by any user or process running within the pod, except for the application itself. Describe how you would implement this security best practice, using specific Kubernetes configurations, to protect the sensitivity of the 'config.json' file.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Secret for the Configuration File:

- Create a Kubernetes Secret to store the 'config.json' file securely. This will ensure that the configuration data is encrypted and stored in a way that is not accessible directly by users or processes within the pod.
- Use the following command to create the Secret:

bash

```
kubectl create secret generic config-secret --from-file=config.json=config.json
```

2. Mount the Secret as a Volume:

- In your Deployment YAML, mount the 'config-secret' as a volume to the pod. This will make the secret's content available to the pod.
- Define the volume mount in the 'spec-template-spec-containers' section of your Deployment YAML:

```
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: example/web-app:latest
          volumeMounts:
            - name: config-volume
              mountPath: /etc/config
      volumes:
        - name: config-volume
          secret:
            secretName: config-secret
```

3. Restrict Access using Security Context: - Define a 'securityContexts' for the container in your Deployment YAML. This will restrict the container's capabilities and permissions. - Add a 'securityContext' section to the section of your Deployment YAML:

```
securityContext:
  # Set the container's user to a non-root user (e.g., 1000)
  runAsUser: 1000
  # Set the container's group to a non-root group (e.g., 1000)
  runAsGroup: 1000
  # Set the container's permissions to a restricted set (e.g., read-only for /etc/config)
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
```

4. Limit the Container's Capabilities: - Configure the 'capabilities' section within the 'securityContexts' to restrict the container's access to specific system capabilities. This is essential for limiting the container's ability to access sensitive information or perform privileged operations. - Add a 'capabilities' section to the 'spec-template-spec-containers-securityContext' section of your Deployment YAML:

```
securityContext:
  # ... (other security context settings)
  capabilities:
    drop:
      - ALL
    add:
      - NET_BIND_SERVICE
```

5. Apply the Deployment: - Once the Deployment configuration is updated, apply it to the cluster using the following command: `bash kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml` By implementing these steps, you ensure that the 'config.json' file is secured using a Kubernetes Secret, mounted as a volume, and access is restricted using security context and capabilities settings. This effectively protects the sensitive configuration from unauthorized access within the pod.

NEW QUESTION # 141

You are deploying a new microservice called 'payment-service' that requires access to a confidential data volume mounted at '/sensitive-data'. This volume is mounted as a Secret in Kubernetes. The 'payment-service' container should only be allowed to access this volume. You need to configure the PodSecurityPolicy to enforce this access restriction.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Create a PodSecurityPolicy:

- Create a YAML file for your PodSecurityPolicy.
- Define the 'apiVersion' and 'kind'
- Add a 'metadata' section with a unique name for the policy (e.g., 'payment-service-psp').
- In the 'spec' section:
 - Set 'runAsUser' to 'RunAsAny' to allow any user ID.
 - Set 'readOnlyRootFilesystem' to 'false' to allow modifications within the container.
 - Set 'hostNetwork' to 'false' to avoid using the host's network.
 - Set 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' to 'false' to prevent privilege escalation.
- In the 'volumes' section
 - Define 'hostPath' as the allowed volume type with the specified path '/sensitive-data'

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: payment-service-psp
spec:
  runAsUser: RunAsAny
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: false
  hostNetwork: false
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
  volumes:
  - hostPath:
    path: "/sensitive-data"
```

2. Apply the PodSecurityPolicy: - Use 'kubectl apply -f payment-service-psp.yaml' to create the PodSecurityPolicy in your cluster.

3. Create a ServiceAccount: - Create a new ServiceAccount for the 'payment-service' deployment. - Apply the ServiceAccount YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f payment-service-sa.yaml' 4. Bind the PodSecurityPolicy to the ServiceAccount: - Create a RoleBinding to bind the 'payment-service-psp' to the 'payment-service' ServiceAccount - Apply the RoleBinding YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f payment-service-rb.yaml'

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: payment-service-binding
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: payment-service-psp
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: payment-service
  namespace: default
```

5. Deploy the Payment Service: - Create the 'payment-service' Deployment configuration. - Specify the 'payment-service' ServiceAccount in the field. - Define the 'volumeMount' for the 'sensitive-data' volume and specify the corresponding 'volume' in the 'volumes' section. - Ensure the volume is mounted as a Secret from the 'default' namespace.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: payment-service
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: payment-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: payment-service
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: payment-service
      containers:
        - name: payment-service
          image: your-image:latest
          volumeMounts:
            - name: sensitive-data
              mountPath: /sensitive-data
              readOnly: false
      volumes:
        - name: sensitive-data
          secret:

```

- The PodSecurityPolicy restricts the behavior of pods and their containers. - 'runAsUser', 'readOnlyRootFilesystem', 'hostNetwork', and 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' define various security constraints for the container. - The 'volumes' section specifies allowed volume types (e.g., 'hostPath') and paths. - The ServiceAccount binds the PodSecurityPolicy to the deployment. - The RoleBinding assigns the PodSecurityPolicy to the ServiceAccount, effectively enforcing the specified constraints. This configuration ensures that only the 'payment-service' deployment can access the confidential data volume mounted as a Secret in Kubernetes.

NEW QUESTION # 142

Context



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/KDOB00201/log_Output.txt, which has already been created

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f /opt/KDOB00201/counter.yaml
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: 40d3a9c8e46f5533bb4828fbc5c8d038
5: 390442d2530a90c3602901e3fe999ac8
6: b71d95187417e139effb33af77681040
7: 66a8e55a6491e756d2d0549ad6ab90a7
8: ff2b3d583b64125d2f9129c443bb37ff
9: b6c6a12b6e77944ed8baaaf6c242dae4
10: bfcc9a894a0604fc4b814b37d0a200a4
student@node-1:~$ kubectl logs counter > /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt
student@node-1:~$

```

```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl logs counter > /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt
student@node-1:~$ kubectl logs counter > /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt
student@node-1:~$ cat /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt

```

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```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl logs counter > /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt
student@node-1:~$ cat /opt/KDOB00201/log_output.txt
1: 2b305101817ae25ca60ae46510fb6d11
2: 3648cf2eae95ab680dba8f195f891af4
3: 65c8bbd4dbf70bf81f2a0984a3a44ede
4: 40d3a9c8e46f5533bb4828fbc5c8d038
5: 390442d2530a90c3602901e3fe999ac8
6: b71d95187417e139effb33af77681040
7: 66a8e55a6491e756d2d0549ad6ab90a7
8: ff2b3d583b64125d2f9129c443bb37ff
9: b6c6a12b6e77944ed8baaaf6c242dae4
10: bfcc9a894a0604fc4b814b37d0a200a4
11: 5493cd16a1790a5fb9512b0c9d4c5dd1
12: 03f169e93e6143438e6dfe4e9b3c9e
13: 764b37fe611373c49e0b47154041feeb
14: 1a56fbc1896b0ee139116166281839e
15: ecc492eb17715de050c47345a98d98d3
16: 7974a6bec0fb44b6b8bbfc71aa3fbc74
17: 9ae01bef01748b12cc9f97a5f9f72cd6
18: 23fb22ee34d4272e4c9e005f1774515f
19: ec7e1a5d314da9a0ad45d53be5a7acae
20: 0bccdd8ee02cd42029e8162cd1c1197c
21: d6851ea43546216b95bcb81ced997102
22: 7ed9a38ea8bf0d86206569481442af44
23: 29b8416ddc63dbfcb987ab3c8197e9fe
24: 1f2062001df51a108ab25010f504716f
student@node-1:~$

```

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NEW QUESTION # 143

You must switch to the correct cluster/configuration context. Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

```
[candidate@node-1] $ kubectl config use-context sk8s
```

Task:

- 1- Update the Propertunel scaling configuration of the Deployment web1 in the ckad00015 namespace setting maxSurge to 2 and maxUnavailable to 59
- 2- Update the web1 Deployment to use version tag 1.13.7 for the Ifconf/nginx container image.
- 3- Perform a rollback of the web1 Deployment to its previous version

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deploy web1 -n ckad00015
```

Text Description automatically generated

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
app: nginx
strategy:
  rollingUpdate:
    maxSurge: 2%
    maxUnavailable: 5%
  type: RollingUpdate
template:
  metadata:
    creationTimestamp: null
    labels:
      app: nginx
  spec:
    containers:
      - image: lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        name: nginx
        ports:
          - containerPort: 80
            protocol: TCP
        resources: {}
        terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
        terminationMessagePolicy: File
    dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
    restartPolicy: Always
    schedulerName: default-scheduler
    securityContext: {}
    terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
status:
  availableReplicas: 2
  conditions:
    - lastTransitionTime: "2022-09-24T04:26:41Z"

candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic app-secret -n default --from-literal=key3=value1
secret/app-secret created
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get secrets
NAME      TYPE      DATA   AGE
app-secret Opaque    1       4s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret -n default --image=nginx:stable --env=run=client -o yaml > sec.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim sec.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f sec.yaml
pod/nginx-secret created
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-secret 1/1     Running   0          7s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1 edited
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment "web1" successfully rolled out
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1 rolled back
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout history deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1
VERSION      CHANGE-CAUSE
<none>
<none>
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get rs -n ckad00015
NAME          DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
web1-56f98bcb79 0         0         0       63s
web1-85775b6b79 2         2         2       6h53m
candidate@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 144

.....

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