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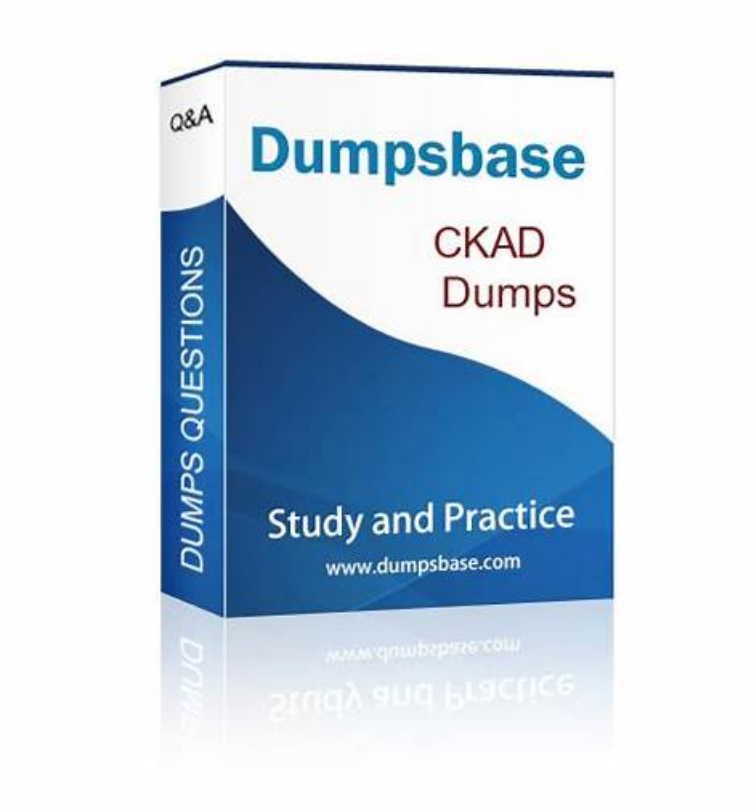


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## CKAD Valid Test Questions, CKAD Reliable Test Question

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# Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q172-Q177):

**NEW QUESTION # 172**
You are tasked With setting up a Kubernetes cluster With a service that exposes a web application, along with a database running as a stateful set The application needs to access the database through an internal IP address, but the database should not be accessible from outside the cluster. What are the steps involved to configure this, and what components should be used to achieve this setup?

**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
I). Create the Database StatefulSet:
- Define a StatefulSet for your database, ensuring it uses a persistent volume to store its data.
- Specify the database image and any necessary configuration.
- Configure a service of type 'ClusterIP' for the database, accessible only within the cluster

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: my-database
spec:
  serviceName: my-database
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-database
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-database
        image: example/database:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 5432
      volumeClaimTemplates:
      - metadata:
          name: database-data
        spec:
          accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]
          resources:
            requests:
              storage: 1Gi
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-database
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-database
  ports:
  - port: 5432
    targetPort: 5432
  type: ClusterIP
```

2. Create the Application Deployment: - Create a Deployment for your web application, specifying the application image and required ports. - Add an environment variable to the application container to define tne database connection string, using the database service's ClusterlP.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: example/webapp:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
        env:
        - name: DATABASE_URL
          value: "postgresql://user:password@my-database-service:5432/database"
```

3. Create the Application Service: - Create a service of type 'LoadBalancers (or 'NodePort' if using a cloud provider) for your web application, exposing it to the outside world. - Ensure the service points to the application deployment.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-app-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  type: LoadBalancer
```



4. Verify the Setup: - Ensure all resources are created successfully by running 'kubectl get all' - Access the web application through the external IP address exposed by the LoadBalancer service. - Verify that tne application can connect to the database. By following these steps, you've created a secure setup where the database is only accessible from within the cluster, while your web application can communicate With the database and expose its services to the outside world. , You have a Kubernetes cluster with multiple namespaces: 'dev', 'staging', and 'production'. You need to implement a network policy that allows pods in the 'dev' namespace to access services running in the 'staging' namespace. POdS in the 'dev' namespace should only be allowed to connect to ports 80 and 443 on the services in the 'staging' namespace. Implement the network policy configuration. A. See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation. Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION # 173**
You need to configure a PodSecurityPolicy to restrict tne capabilities of pods running in your Kubernetes cluster. You want to create a policy that allows pods to use only specific capabilities and prevent them from accessing host resources.

**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a P0dSecurityP01icy:
- Create a PodSecurityPolicy YAML configuration file:

```yaml
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: restricted-pod-policy
spec:
  # Allow only specific capabilities
  allowedCapabilities:
  - NET_BIND_SERVICE
  # Disallow access to host resources
  hostNetwork: false
  hostPID: false
  hostIPC: false
  # Set resource requirements
  runAsUser:
    rule: "MustRunAs"
    # Run as non-root user
    ranges:
    - min: 1000
      max: 65535
  # Allow specific privileged containers
  privileged: false
  # Control access to the host filesystem
  fsGroup:
    rule: "MustRunAs"
    ranges:
    - min: 1000
      max: 65535
  # Control access to the host network
  seLinux:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
    ranges:
    - min: 1000
      max: 65535
  # Control access to host processes
  volumes:
  - 'configMap'
  - 'emptyDir'
  - 'projected'
  - 'secret'
  - 'persistentVolumeClaim'
  - 'hostPath'
  - 'downwardAPI'
```



2. Apply the PodSecurityPolicy: - Apply the PodSecurityPolicy configuration to your Kubernetes cluster: basn kubectl apply -f restricted-pod-policy-yaml 3. Bind the Policy to ServiceAccount: - Create a RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding to bind the PodSecurityPolicy to a specific ServiceAccount or all users. - For example, to bind it to a ServiceAccount:

```yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: restricted-pod-policy-binding
  namespace: my-namespace
roleRef:
  apiGroup: policy
  kind: PodSecurityPolicy
  name: restricted-pod-policy
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: my-service-account
  namespace: my-namespace
```

4. Test tne Policy: - Create a pod using the ServiceAccount that has the PodSecurityPolicy applied. - Verify that tne pod cannot access host resources or use unauthorized capabilities.

**NEW QUESTION # 174**

You have a Deployment named 'frontend-deployment that runs a frontend application. This deployment is configured to use a ' StatefulSet for its backend service. However, during a recent update, the update process for the 'StatefulSet failed. You need to

understand how this failure mignt have impacted the deployment and the frontend application. Explain tne possible causes of this failure and how it might have affected the frontend service.

**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
The failure of a StatefulSet update can have significant repercussions for the 'frontend-deployment and its frontend application. Let's analyze the possible causes and their impact
1. Persistent Volume Provisioning Issues:
- StatetulSets rely on persistent volumes to maintain data and state across pod restarts.
- If the persistent volume provisioning fails, the pods in the StatefulSet might be unable to access their persistent volumes, causing application errors.
2. StatefulSet Pod Update Errors:
- If the update process for the StatefulSet pods encounters errors during the update, like image pull failures or container startup issues, the update might fail, leading to partially updated pods or even the removal of existing pods.
3. StatefulSet Pod Termination Issues:
- StatetulSets use a strict update strategy where pods are terminated in sequence based on their ordinal numbers.
- If the termination of a specific pod fails, tne update process will be interrupted, leaving the StatefulSet in a partially updated state.
Impact on the Frontend Application:
- Data Loss: If the StatefulSet's persistent volume provisioning fails, the backend service might lose data, leading to data inconsistencies and potential loss for the frontend application.
- Service Interruptions: The frontend application might experience service interruptions due to the backend service becoming unavailable or partially functional during the StatefulSet update failure-
- Functionality Degradation: If the StatefulSet update process results in partially updated pods, the frontend application might encounter degraded functionality or erratic benavior Troubleshooting:
- Examine the ' StatefulSet' and its pod logs for error messages.
- Check the persistent volume provisioning status and ensure the volumes are correctly mounted to the pods.
- Analyze the pod events for any failures during the update process.

**NEW QUESTION # 175**

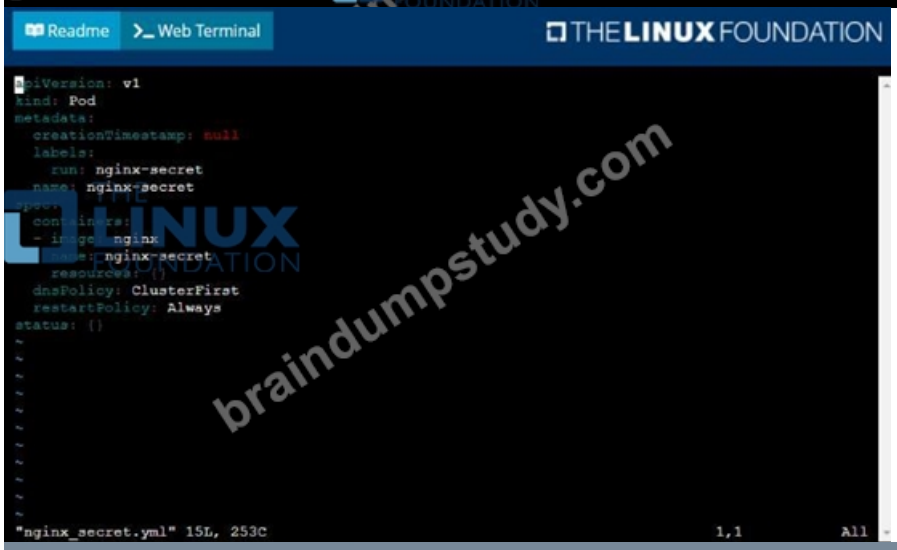

Context
You are tasked to create a secret and consume the secret in a pod using environment variables as follow:
Task
* Create a secret named another-secret with a key/value pair; key1/value4
* Start an nginx pod named nginx-secret using container image nginx, and add an environment variable exposing the value of the secret key key 1, using COOL_VARIABLE as the name for the environment variable inside the pod See the solution below.

**Answer:**

Explanation:
Explanation

Solution:


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


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
creationTimestamp: null
labels:
run: nginx-secret
name: nginx-secret
image: nginx
name: nginx-secret
dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
"nginx_secret.yml" 15L, 253C
1,1
All
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Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
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
-- INSERT --
16,20
All
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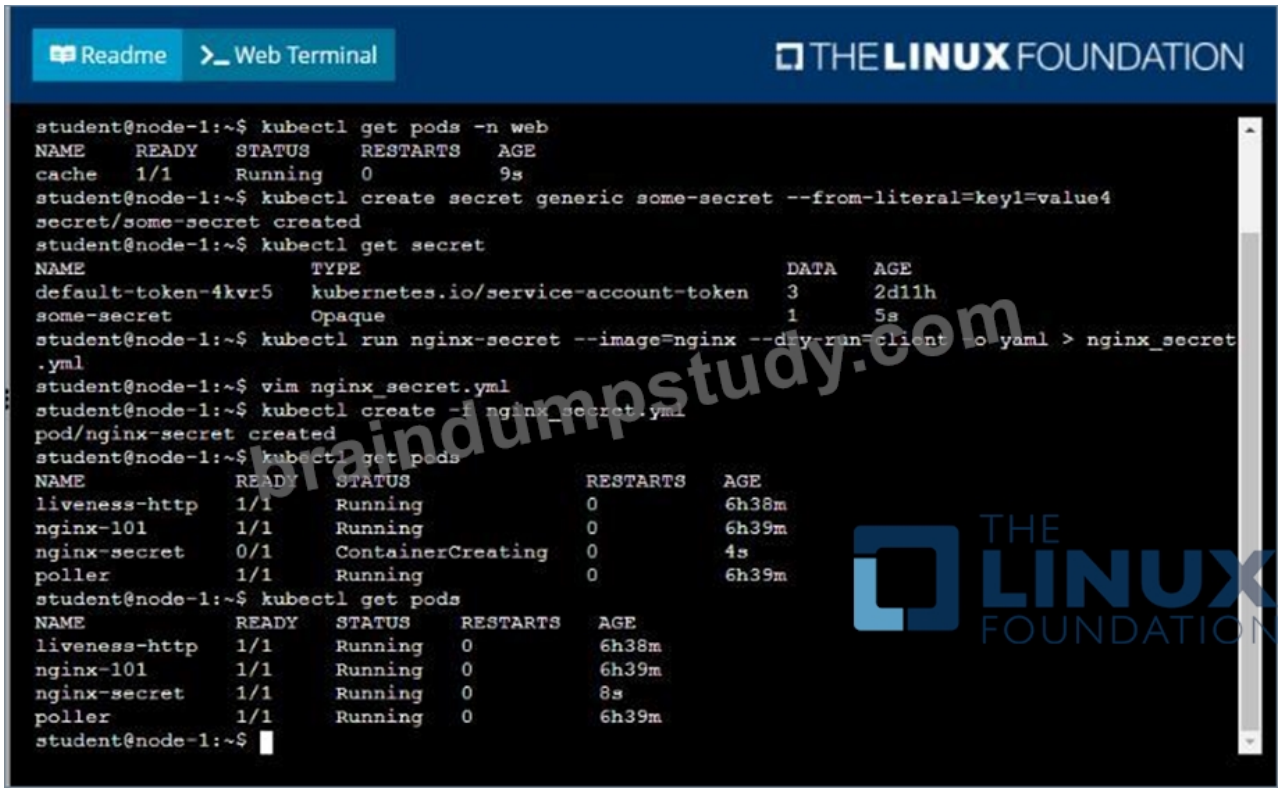
THE LINUX FOUNDATION




**NEW QUESTION # 176**
Exhibit:


Context
A container within the poller pod is hard-coded to connect the nginxsvc service on port 90 . As this port changes to 5050 an additional container needs to be added to the poller pod which adapts the container to connect to this new port. This should be realized as an ambassador container within the pod.
Task
* Update the nginxsvc service to serve on port 5050.
* Add an HAproxy container named haproxy bound to port 90 to the poller pod and deploy the enhanced pod. Use the image haproxy and inject the configuration located at /opt/KDMC00101/haproxy.cfg, with a ConfigMap named haproxy-config, mounted into the container so that haproxy.cfg is available at /usr/local/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg. Ensure that you update the args of the poller container to connect to localhost instead of nginxsvc so that the connection is correctly proxied to the new service endpoint. You must not modify the port of the endpoint in poller's args . The spec file used to create the initial poller pod is available in /opt/KDMC00101/poller.yaml

- A. Solution:
  apiVersion: apps/v1
  kind: Deployment
  metadata:
  name: my-nginx
  spec:
  selector:

matchLabels:
run: my-nginx
replicas: 2
template:
metadata:
labels:
run: my-nginx
spec:
containers:
- name: my-nginx
image: nginx
ports:
- containerPort: 90
This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
Check your pods' IPs:
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
podIP: 10.244.3.4
podIP: 10.244.2.5

- B. Solution:
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: my-nginx
spec:
selector:
matchLabels:
run: my-nginx
- name: my-nginx
image: nginx
ports:
- containerPort: 90
This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
Check your pods' IPs:
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
podIP: 10.244.3.4
podIP: 10.244.2.5

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION # 177**
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