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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86
You have a stateful set named 'mysql-statefulset' that runs a MySQL database. The database data is stored in a PersistentV01umeClaim (PVC) named 'mysql-pvc' _ You want to ensure that the PVC is always mounted to the same pod, even after a pod restart or replacement. Additionally, you want to configure the PVC to use a specific storage class tor data persistence.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Storage Class:
- Create a storage class YAML file with the desired storage class name and parameters, such as 'accessModes', 'reclaimPolicy' , and 'provisioner'.

- Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f mysql-storage.yaml' 2. Create a PersistentVolumeClaim: - Create a PVC YAML file With the storage class defined, and specify the storage size and access modes for the PVC.

- Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f mysql-pvc.yamr 3. Define the StatefulSet: - Update the 'mysql-statefulset' YAML file: - Set the 'spec-template-spec-containers-volumeMounts' to mount the 'mysql-pvc' volume to the container- - Define a 'spec-volumeClaimTemplates' section to define the volume claim associated with the StatefulSet.

- Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f mysql-statefulset.yamr 4. Verify the StatefulSet: - Check the status of the StatefulSet using 'kubectl get sts mysql-statefulset' - Use ' kubectl describe pod mysql-o' to verify that the 'mysql-pvc' is mounted to the pod and the storage class is being used 5. Test Pod Replacement: - Delete a pod within the StatefulSet (e.g., 'kubectl delete pod mysql-O'). - Observe that a new pod is automatically created witn the same name Cmysql-ff) and the 'mysql-pvc' is mounted to it. 6. Monitor the Database: - Connect to the MySQL database using the 'kubectl exec' command and verify that the data is preserved even after a pod restan or replacement. These steps ensure that your mysql-statefulset utilizes a specific storage class for data persistence and the PVC is always mounted to the same pod, providing consistent data access. ,

NEW QUESTION # 87
You have a Kubernetes cluster With several deployments using secrets for sensitive information. You need to implement a mechanism to ensure that these secrets are rotated regularly to enhance security. Explain how you can achieve this using Kubernetes native features, and provide a detailed example demonstrating the process of secret rotation for a deployment called "myapp" which utilizes a secret named "myapp-secret".

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Secret Rotation Job:
- Define a CronJob:
- This job will be scheduled to run periodically to trigger the secret rotation process.
- In the CronJob definition, specify the desired schedule (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly) using a cron expression.

2. Update Deployment to Use New Secret: - Modify the Deployment Configuration: - Update the Deployment YAML tile of "myapp" to utilize the newly generated secret. - Replace the old secret name with the new secret name.

3. Apply the Changes: - Run the Update Commands: - Apply the CronJ0b definition using kubectl apply -f myapp-secret-rotator.yamr - Apply the updated Deployment configuration using 'kubectl apply -f myapp-deployment.yamr. 4. Verification: - Monitor tne CronJob and Deployment: - Use ' kubectl get cronjobs myapp-secret-rotator' to confirm the CronJob is running and triggering the rotation. - Monitor the 'myapp' Deployment to ensure the pods are utilizing the newly generated secret using 'kubectl get pods -l app=myapp' - Observe the output of the Deployment to verifry the rotation is successful. Key Points: - Secret Rotation Logic: The CronJob runs a script that deletes the old secret (' myapp-secret) and creates a new secret with updated credentials. - Deployment Update: The Deployment is updated to use tne new secret, ensuring tne application uses the latest credentials. - Automated Process: This approach automates the secret rotation process, eliminating manual intervention and enhancing security. This example demonstrates how to implement automated secret rotation for deployments using Kubernetes. You can modify the script in the CronJob and the deployment configuration to suit your specific environment and credential management needs. ,

NEW QUESTION # 88
You must connect to the correct host . Failure to do so may result in a zero score.
[candidate@base] $ ssh ckad00029
Task
Modify the existing Deployment named store-deployment, running in namespace grubworm, so that its containers
* run with user ID 10000 and

* have the NET_BIND_SERVICE capability added
The store-deployment 's manifest file Click to copy
/home/candidate/daring-moccasin/store-deplovment.vaml

Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation below for complete solution.
Explanation:
ssh ckad00029
You must modify the existing Deployment store-deployment in namespace grubworm so that its containers:
* run as user ID 10000
* have Linux capability NET_BIND_SERVICE added
And you're told to use the manifest file at:
/home/candidate/daring-moccasin/store-deplovment.vaml (note: the filename looks misspelled; follow it exactly on the host)
1) Inspect the current Deployment and locate the manifest file

```
kubectl -n grubworm get deploy store-deployment
ls -l /home/candidate/daring-moccasin/
```

Open the manifest:

```
sed -n '1,200p' "/home/candidate/daring-moccasin/store-deplovment.vaml"
```

2) Edit the manifest to add SecurityContext
Edit the file:

```
vi "/home/candidate/daring-moccasin/store-deplovment.vaml"
```

2.1 Set Pod-level runAsUser = 10000
Under:
spec.template.spec add:

```
securityContext:
runAsUser: 10000
```

2.2 Add NET_BIND_SERVICE capability at container-level
Under the container spec (for each container in containers:), add:

```
securityContext:
capabilities:
add: ["NET_BIND_SERVICE"]
```

A complete example of what it should look like (mind indentation):

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: store-deployment
namespace: grubworm
spec:
template:
spec:
securityContext:
runAsUser: 10000
containers:
- name: store
image: someimage
securityContext:
capabilities:
add: ["NET_BIND_SERVICE"]
```

Important notes:
* runAsUser can be set at Pod level (applies to all containers) or per-container. Pod-level is cleanest if all containers should run as 10000.
* Capabilities must be set per-container (that's where Kubernetes supports it).
Save and exit.
3) Apply the updated manifest

```
kubectl apply -f "/home/candidate/daring-moccasin/store-deplovment.vaml"
```

4) Ensure the Deployment rolls out

```
kubectl -n grubworm rollout status deploy store-deployment
```

5) Verify the settings are in effect
Check the rendered pod template:

```
kubectl -n grubworm get deploy store-deployment -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.securityContext}{"\n"}' kubectl -n grubworm
get deploy store-deployment -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[0].
securityContext}{"\n"}'
```
Verify on a running pod:
```
kubectl -n grubworm get pods
kubectl -n grubworm describe pod <pod-name> | sed -n '/Security Context:/,/Containers:/p' kubectl -n grubworm describe pod
<pod-name> | sed -n '/Containers:/,/Conditions:/p'
```
If there are multiple containers Repeat the container-level
securityContext.capabilities.add block for each container under spec.template.spec.
containers.

NEW QUESTION # 89
You have a Deployment named 'my-app-deployment' running an application that requires a specific version of a database. This version is available in a private Docker registry with access credentials stored in a Secret. How would you configure the Deployment to pull the database image from the private registry using the Secret's credentials?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Secret:
- Create a secret containing the username and password required to access the private registry.
- Replace 'your-registry-username' and 'your-registry-password' with your actual credentials.
2. Update the Deployment - Modify the Deployment configuration to include the 'imagePullSecrets' field. - Add the name oftne secret you created in the previous step. - Replace 'your-private-registry-domain/your-database-image:your-version' with the actual image name and version.
3. Apply the Changes: - Apply the updated Deployment configuration using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-deployment.yamr. 4. Verify the Pull: - Check the logs of the Pods in the Deployment. You should see messages indicating that the database image is pulled from the private registry using the provided credentials.

NEW QUESTION # 90
Context
You are asked to allow a Pod to communicate with two other Pods but nothing else.
You must connect to the correct host . Failure to do so may result
in a zero score.
!
```
[candidate@base] $ ssh ckad000
18
```
charming-macaw namespace to use a NetworkPolicy allowing the Pod to send and receive traffic only to and from the Pods front and db.
All required NetworkPolicies have already been created.
You must not create, modify or delete any NetworkPolicy while working on this task. You may only use existing NetworkPolicies .

Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation below for complete solution.
Explanation:
```
ssh ckad00018
```
You cannot create/modify/delete any NetworkPolicy.
So the only way to make the existing policies "take effect" is to ensure the right Pods have the labels
/selectors those policies expect.
The task: in namespace charming-macaw, configure things so the target Pod can send + receive traffic ONLY to/from Pods front and db.
1) Inspect what NetworkPolicies already exist (don't change them)
```
kubectl -n charming-macaw get netpol
kubectl -n charming-macaw get netpol -o wide
```

Dump them to see the selectors they use:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get netpol -o yaml
You are looking for policies that:
* select the restricted pod via spec.podSelector
* and allow ingress/egress only with selectors that match front and db
* often there's also a "default deny" policy.
2) Identify the Pods and their current labels
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pods -o wide
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pods --show-labels
Specifically inspect labels for front and db:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pod front --show-labels
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pod db --show-labels
(If they're Deployments instead of single Pods, do:)
kubectl -n charming-macaw get deploy --show-labels
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pods -l app=front --show-labels
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pods -l app=db --show-labels
3) Figure out which pod is "the Pod" to restrict
Usually there's a third pod (e.g., backend, api, app) besides front and db.
List pods again and identify the "other" one:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pods
Let's assume the pod to restrict is called app (replace as needed):
TARGET=<pod-to-restrict>
4) Match the existing NetworkPolicy selectors by labeling pods (allowed) Because you can't edit NetworkPolicies, you must make labels on Pods (or their controllers) match the policies' selectors.
4.1 Determine the label required on the TARGET pod
From the YAML, find the policy that selects the restricted pod, e.g.:
spec:
podSelector:
matchLabels:
role: restricted
Extract podSelector from each policy quickly:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get netpol -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{.metadata.name}{" => "}{.spec.
podSelector}{"\n"}{end}'
Pick the selector that is meant for the restricted pod, then apply it to the TARGET pod (example:
role=restricted):
kubectl -n charming-macaw label pod $TARGET role=restricted --overwrite Best practice (if the pod is managed by a
Deployment): label the Deployment template instead, so it persists.
Find the owner:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pod $TARGET -o jsonpath='{.metadata.ownerReferences[0].kind}{" "}{.
metadata.ownerReferences[0].name}{"\n"}'
If it's a ReplicaSet, find its Deployment:
RS=$(kubectl -n charming-macaw get pod $TARGET -o jsonpath='{.metadata.ownerReferences[0].name}') kubectl -n charming-
macaw get rs $RS -o jsonpath='{.metadata.ownerReferences[0].kind}{" "}{.metadata.
ownerReferences[0].name}{"\n"}'
Then label the Deployment (example):
kubectl -n charming-macaw label deploy <DEPLOYMENT_NAME> role=restricted --overwrite
4.2 Ensure front and db match what the allow-rules reference
Look inside the allow policy ingress.from / egress.to. You might see something like:
from:
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: front
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: db
So you must ensure:
* front pod has name=front
* db pod has name=db
Apply labels (examples-use what the policy expects):
kubectl -n charming-macaw label pod front name=front --overwrite
kubectl -n charming-macaw label pod db name=db --overwrite

Again, if they're Deployments, label the Deployment instead:
kubectl -n charming-macaw label deploy front name=front --overwrite
kubectl -n charming-macaw label deploy db name=db --overwrite
5) Verify the NetworkPolicies now "select" the right pods
Check which labels each pod has now:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get pods --show-labels
Confirm the restricted pod matches the NetPol podSelector:
kubectl -n charming-macaw get netpol <POLICY_NAME> -o jsonpath='{.spec.podSelector} {"\n"}' kubectl -n charming-macaw get pod $TARGET --show-labels
6) Functional verification (quick network tests)
Exec into the restricted pod and try to reach:
* front # allowed
* db # allowed
* anything else # blocked
If busybox has wget:
kubectl -n charming-macaw exec -it $TARGET -- sh -c 'wget
-qO- http://front 2
>/dev/null || true'
kubectl -n charming-macaw exec -it $TARGET -- sh -c 'wget
-qO- http://db 2
>/dev/null || true'
Test something that should be blocked (example: kubernetes service DNS name):
kubectl -n charming-macaw exec -it $TARGET -- sh -c 'wget -qO- https://kubernetes.default.svc 2>/dev/null
|| echo "blocked"'
Also test inbound (from front to target, and from db to target) if the target listens on a port; otherwise inbound testing may be limited.
What you're doing conceptually
* Existing NetPols are already correct.
* Your job is to make pod labels match the NetPol selectors so:
* default deny applies to the target
* allow rules apply only between target # front and target # db

NEW QUESTION # 91
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