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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
You need to configure a Kubernetes deployment to use a secret stored in a different namespace. How can you access the secret in a different namespace, and how can you mount it as a file in your deployment's container?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
I). Ensure Access to the Secret:
- The service account used by your deployment needs to have read access to the secret in the other namespace. This can be done using a Role and RoleBinding. If the service account already has access, skip to step 2.
- Create a role in the secret's namespace:
- Create a RoleBinding in the secret's namespace:
- Apply the Role and RoleBinding using: bash kubectl apply -f role-yaml kubectl apply -f rolebinding.yaml 2. Modify your Deployment - Update your Deployment YAML file to mount the secret as a file, specifying the namespace:
- Replace 'my-secret with the actual name of the secret and 'secret-namespace with the namespace where the secret is stored. 3. Apply the Updated Deployment: - Apply the updated deployment using: bash kubectl apply -f my-deployment.yaml 4. Access Secret Data: - The secret's data is now mounted in the container at the specified 'mountPatm. You can access the secret's data using the mounted file.]

NEW QUESTION # 89
You have a Kubernetes cluster with a Deployment that runs a critical web application. The application's codebase is in a Git repository, and you want to automatically deploy a new version of the application whenever a new commit is pushed to the 'master branch ot the repository. You need to ensure that the deployment process iS seamless and doesn't result in downtime for the web application.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
I). Set up a Git repository:
- Create a Git repository on a platform like GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket.
- Store your web application's code in this repository
2. Configure a webhook:
- Go to the settings of your Git repository and configure a webhook.
- The webhook URL should point to your Kubernetes clusters API server.
- Set the webhook event to 'push' and the branch to 'master
3. Create a Deployment
- Create a Deployment YAML file with the following configuration:
4. Create a Kubernetes Secret: - Store your Git repository's credentials in a Kubemetes secret - This secret will be used to authenticate the webhook request from your Git repository. 5. Create a Job: - Create a Job YAML file with the following configuration:
6. Apply the resources: - Apply the Deployment, Secret, and Job YAML files to your Kubernetes cluster 7. Test the deployment: - Push a new commit to the 'master' branch of your Git repository. - Observe that the Job runs and updates the Deployment with the new image. - VeriSi that the web application is still accessible during the update process.

NEW QUESTION # 90
You are deploying a sensitive application that requires strong security measures. You need to implement a solution to prevent unauthorized access to the container's runtime environment. How would you use Seccomp profiles to enforce security policies at the container level?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Seccomp Profile:
- Create a new YAML file (e.g., 'seccomp-profile.yaml') to define your Seccomp profile.
- Specify the name of the Seccomp profile and the namespace where it will be applied.
- Define the allowed syscalls for the container. You can use the 'seccomp' tool or the 'k8s.io/kubernetes/pkg/security/apparmor/seccomp' package to generate the profile.
2. Apply the Seccomp Profile: - Apply the Seccomp profile to your cluster using the following command: bash kubectl apply -f seccomp-profile.yaml 3. Deploy Applications with Seccomp Profile: - Update your Deployment YAML file to include the Seccomp profile:
4. Verify the Seccomp Profile: - Check the status of the pods with 'kubectl describe pod - Look for the "Security Context" section and verify that the Seccomp profile is correctly applied. 5. Test the Restrictions: - Try to access system resources or make syscalls that are not allowed by your Seccomp profile. - Verify that the profile is effectively restricting the container's access to system resources.

NEW QUESTION # 91
You must connect to the correct host . Failure to do so may result in a zero score.
[candidate@base] $ ssh ckad00032
The Pod for the Deployment named nosql in the haddock namespace fails to start because its Container runs out of resources.
Update the nosql Deployment so that the Container :
* requests 128Mi of memory
* limits the memory to half the maximum memory constraint set for the haddock namespace See the Explanation below for complete solution.

Answer:

Explanation:
Goal: fix nosql Deployment in haddock so the container stops OOM'ing by setting:
* memory request = 128Mi
* memory limit = half of the namespace's maximum memory constraint
You must do this on the correct host.
0) Connect to the correct host
ssh ckad00032
1) Confirm the failing Deployment / Pods
kubectl -n haddock get deploy nosql
kubectl -n haddock get pods -l app=nosql 2>/dev/null || kubectl -n haddock get pods If pods are crashing, check why (you'll likely see OOMKilled):
kubectl -n haddock describe pod <pod-name>
2) Find the maximum memory constraint set for the haddock namespace
In CKAD labs, this is commonly enforced by a LimitRange (max memory per container). Sometimes it can also be a ResourceQuota.
2A) Check LimitRange (most likely)
kubectl -n haddock get limitrange
kubectl -n haddock get limitrange -o yaml
Extract the max memory value quickly:
MAX_MEM=$(kubectl -n haddock get limitrange -o jsonpath='{.items[0].spec.limits[0].max.memory}') echo "Namespace max memory constraint: $MAX_MEM"
2B) If no LimitRange exists, check ResourceQuota
kubectl -n haddock get resourcequota
kubectl -n haddock describe resourcequota
If quota is used, you're looking for something like limits.memory (but the question wording "maximum memory constraint" usually

points to LimitRange max.memory).
3) Compute "half of the max memory constraint"
Run this small snippet to compute HALF in Mi (handles Mi and Gi):
HALF_MEM=$(python3 - <<'PY'
import os, re
q = os.environ.get("MAX_MEM","").strip()
m = re.fullmatch(r"(\d+)(Mi|Gi)", q)
if not m:
raise SystemExit(f"Cannot parse MAX_MEM='{q}'. Expected like 512Mi or 1Gi.") val = int(m.group(1)) unit = m.group(2)
# convert to Mi
mi = val if unit == "Mi" else val * 1024
half_mi = mi // 2
print(f"{half_mi}Mi")
PY
)
echo "Half of max: $HALF_MEM"
Example: if MAX_MEM=512Mi # HALF_MEM=256Mi
Example: if MAX_MEM=1Gi # HALF_MEM=512Mi
4) Update the nosql Deployment (DO NOT delete it)
First, get the container name (Deployment may have a custom container name):
kubectl -n haddock get deploy nosql -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[*].name}{"\n"}' Now set resources (this updates the Deployment in-place):
kubectl -n haddock set resources deploy nosql \
--requests=memory=128Mi \
--limits=memory=$HALF_MEM
5) Ensure the update rolls out successfully
kubectl -n haddock rollout status deploy nosql
6) Verify the pod has the right requests/limits
kubectl -n haddock get deploy nosql -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[0].resources}{"\n"}' kubectl -n haddock get pods Pick the new pod and confirm:
kubectl -n haddock describe pod <new-pod-name> | sed -n '/Requests:/,/Limits:/p' You should see:
* Requests: memory 128Mi
* Limits: memory <HALF_MEM>
If rollout fails (common cause)
If you accidentally set a limit above the namespace max, pods won't start. Check events:
kubectl -n haddock describe deploy nosql
kubectl -n haddock get events --sort-by=.lastTimestamp | tail -n 20

NEW QUESTION # 92
You have a web application that requires a dedicated load balancer to handle incoming traffic and distribute requests across multiple pods- HOW can you set up a dedicated load balancer in Kubernetes using a 'Services and Ingress?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Deployment:
- Create a 'Deployment for your web application.
- Specify the number of replicas, image, and any other necessary configuration.
2. Define a Service: - Create a 'service' to expose your 'Deployment' and provide a load balancing endpoint. - Specify the 'selector to match the labels of your pods and use 'type: Load8alancer' to request a dedicated load balancer from your cloud provider.
3. Configure an Ingress: - Create an 'Ingress' Object to handle incoming traffic and route it to the correct service. - Specify the 'hostname' for your web application and the 'backend' service to which the requests should be forwarded.
4. Apply the Configuration: - Apply the 'Deployment', 'service', and 'Ingress' definitions using 'kubectl apply' or 'kubectl create' 5. Access Your Application: - Once the 'Ingress' is configured, you can access your web application using the specified hostname (e.g., 'my-web-app-example.com'). The load balancer will distribute tne traffic across the available pods of your web application. Note: The 'type: LoadBalancer' service will create a dedicated load balancer in your cloud provider, which will be accessible through an

external IP address. The 'Ingress' object will map the hostname to this load balancer, routing traffic to your web application pods.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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