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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Exam is a certification that validates the skills and knowledge of developers working with Kubernetes applications. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. CKAD is a vendor-neutral certification that is recognized by leading technology companies around the world.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a Deployment named 'my-app' running a simple web application. The 'my-app' Deployment is configured to use a ServiceAccount named 'my-app-sa'. You want to ensure that only authorized users with specific permissions can access the 'my-app' pod's logs. How would you implement this using Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

I). Create a Role:

- Define a new Role named 'my-app-log-reader' that grants access to read logs of the 'my-app' pod.
- This role will be bound to the ServiceAccount used by the 'my-app' Deployment.

□ 2. Create a RoleBinding: - Create a RoleBinding named 'my-app-log-reader-binding' to link the 'my-app-log-reader' Role to the

'my-app-sa' ServiceAccount. - This binding allows the 'my-app-sa' to use the permissions defined in the 'my-app-log-reader' role.

3. Apply the Configurations: - Apply the Role and RoleBinding YAML files to your Kubernetes cluster using 'kubectl apply -f role.yaml' and 'kubectl apply -f rolebinding.yaml'. 4. Verify the RBAC: - Once applied, you can verify the RBAC configuration by using 'kubectl auth can-i get pods --as=my-app-sa --namespace=' - This command should show 'yes' indicating that the ServiceAccount can access pods. - You can also check for access to logs with a similar command: 'kubectl auth can-i get pods/my-app-pod-name --namespace=' - Replace 'my-app-pod-name' with the actual pod name of the application. 5. Test Access: - Try accessing the logs using 'kubectl logs my-app-pod-name -n' while impersonating the ServiceAccount 'my-app-sa' - You should be able to view the logs successfully. If any user tries to access the logs without the necessary permissions, they will be denied.

Important Note: This is a basic example and can be further customized depending on your specific security needs. You can adjust the 'rules' in the Role definition to control specific permissions for users or ServiceAccounts. For example, you might restrict access to certain namespaces or resources.]

NEW QUESTION # 59

You are developing a service that uses a custom configuration file called 'service.properties'. You want to use ConfigMaps to store and manage this file in a secure and efficient manner. The 'service-properties' file contains sensitive information such as database credentials and API keys.

How would you create a ConfigMap that securely stores the 'service-properties' file, ensuring that the file is accessible only to the service's container?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Secret for Sensitive Data:

- Create a Secret

- Encode the 'service-properties' file: bash echo "your-database-username=your-database-username" > service-properties echo "your-database-password=your-database-password" >> service-properties echo 'Your-api-key=your-api-key' >> service.properties base64 -w 0 service.properties - Replace with the output from the base64 command. 2. Create the ConfigMap for the File:

3. Apply the Secret and ConfigMap: bash kubectl apply -f service-secrets.yaml kubectl apply -f service-config.yaml 4. Update the Deployment to use the ConfigMap and Secret

5. Apply the updated Deployment: bash kubectl apply -f my-service-deployment.yaml 6. Access the File in the Container. - Mount the ConfigMap and Secret: - The ConfigMap mounts the 'service.properties' file as a placeholder. - The Secret mounts the actual 'service.properties' file securely. - Access the File: - The container should access the 'service.properties' file from '/var/secrets/service/service.properties' This approach uses a Secret to store sensitive data and a ConfigMap to mount the file securely within the container. The container will have access to the 'service-properties' file, but the actual data is stored in the Secret, ensuring its confidentiality'.

NEW QUESTION # 60

You are developing a container image for a .NET Core application that requires a specific version of the .NET Core SDK to be installed. How would you ensure that the correct SDK version is available within your Docker image during the build process?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Choose .NET SDK Base Image:

- Select a base image that includes the desired .NET Core SDK version from Docker Hub.

- Example (for .NET Core 3.1 SDK):

dockerfile

FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/sdk:3.1

2. Copy Application Code:

- Copy your .NET Core application code into the Docker image.

- Example:

```
dockerfile
COPY
3. Build the Application:
```

- Use the 'RJN' instruction to build your .NET Core application using the 'dotnet publish' command.

- Example:

```
dockerfile
```

```
RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o /app
```

```
4. Define Runtime Image (Optional):
```

- Create a second stage Dockerfile that uses a smaller base image, copying only the published application files.

- This optimizes the final image size.

- Example:

```
dockerfile
```

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:3.1
```

```
COPY --from=build /app /app
```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "your-app.dll"]
```

```
5. Build and Deploy:
```

- Use 'docker build' to construct the final Docker image.

- Deploy this image to your Kubernetes cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Context

Anytime a team needs to run a container on Kubernetes they will need to define a pod within which to run the container.

Task

Please complete the following:

- * Create a YAML formatted pod manifest

/opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml to create a pod named app1 that runs a container named app1cont using image Ifccncf/arg-output with these command line arguments: -lines 56 -F

- * Create the pod with the kubectl command using the YAML file created in the previous step

- * When the pod is running display summary data about the pod in JSON format using the kubectl command and redirect the output to a file named /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json

- * All of the files you need to work with have been created, empty, for your convenience

□

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

□

NEW QUESTION # 62

You are deploying a microservice application that requires secure access to an external database. The database credentials are stored as environment variables within the application container. You want to create a Kubernetes secret that securely stores these credentials and can be mounted as a file in the container.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Kubernetes Secret:

- Create a YAML file, for example, 'database-secret.yaml', with the following content:

□

- Replace ". ". and with the actual values, Base64 encoded. You can use the 'base64' command to encode the values: bash echo "your_username" | base64 echo 'Your_password' | base64 echo "your_host" | base64 echo "your_port" | base64 2. Apply the Secret: - Apply the secret to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f database-secret.yaml 3. Modify the Deployment: - Modify your Deployment YAML file to mount the secret as a file:

□

4. Apply the Updated Deployment: - Apply the updated Deployment YAML file using: bash kubectl apply -f my-microservice-

deployment.yaml 5. Accessing Credentials: - The application container can now access the environment variables from the secret using 'process-env-DATABASE USER', 'process.env.DATABASE_PASSWORD', etc. Additionally, the secret data is mounted as a file at '/var/secrets/database'.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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