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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are building a Kubernetes application that manages a fleet of autonomous vehicles. Each vehicle is represented by a custom resource called 'Vehicle'. You need to implement a CRD that defines the 'Vehicle' resource, including its required fields (like 'location', and 'status'), and ensures that the 'status' field can only be updated by the controller managing the vehicles.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Vehicle Custom Resource Definition (CRD):

- Create a YAML file named 'vehicle-crd-yaml with the following content:

2. create the CRD: - Apply the CRD definition using 'kubectl apply -f vehicle.crd.yaml'. 3. Validate the CRD: - Verify that the CRD is created successfully by running 'kubectl get crd vehicles-example.com'. 4. Create a Vehicle Resource: - Create a YAML file named 'vehicle-yaml with the following content:

```
apiVersion: example.com/v1
kind: Vehicle
metadata:
  name: vehicle-1
  namespace: default
spec:
  vehicleID: "AV-123"
  location:
    latitude: 37.7749
    longitude: -122.4194
  status: "idle"
```

5. Create the Vehicle Resource: - Apply the vehicle resource definition using 'kubectl apply -f vehicle-yaml'. 6. Verify the Vehicle Resource: - Ensure that the vehicle resource is created successfully by running 'kubectl get vehicles -n default'. 7. Update the 'status' Field: - Attempt to update the 'status' field directly using 'kubectl patch vehicle vehicle-1 -n default -p '{"spec": {"status": "driving"}}' - Observe that the update fails because the 'status' field is considered immutable and can only be updated by the controller managing the vehicles. 8. Implement a Controller: - Create a controller that reads the 'Vehicles' resources, updates the 'status' field based on the vehicle's state, and handles any errors. This controller should have read-only access to the 'spec' field and write access to the 'status' field. 9. Deploy the Controller: - Deploy the controller as a Deployment or a StatefulSet in Kubernetes. 10. Update the 'status' Field through the Controller. - Trigger the controller to update the 'status' field of the 'vehicle-1' resource. - Verify that the 'status' field is updated successfully without violating the immutability rule. Key Points: - The CRD defines the 'Vehicle' resource schema and its required fields. - The 'status' field is marked as immutable to prevent direct updates by users. - A controller is responsible for updating the 'status' field based on the vehicle's state and ensuring data integrity. - This setup ensures that the 'status' field is always consistent and updated by the designated controller, maintaining data integrity and preventing accidental modifications.,

NEW QUESTION # 34

You are deploying a web application that uses a separate database pod. The database pod is managed by a StatefulSet, and the web application pods need to access the database using the database pod's hostname. Explain how you can configure the web application pods to access the database pod using the hostname provided by the StatefulSet.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Configure the StatefulSet:

- Define the database pod within a StatefulSet.

- Ensure that the StatefulSet assigns a unique hostname to each pod, making it accessible by name.

- Example:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: database-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: "database-service"
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: database
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: database
          image: postgres:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 5432
          # Ensure unique hostnames are assigned

```

2. Configure the Deployment: - Define the web application pod Within a Deployment. - Use the 'hostAliases' field in the Deployment's 'spec.template.spec.containers' to map the database pod's hostname to its IP address. - Example:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: webapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: webapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: webapp
          image: webapp:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          hostAliases:
            - ip: "10.96.0.10"
              hostnames: ["database-service"]

```

3. Access Database by Hostname: - Within the web application's code, you can now access the database using the hostname "database-service" without needing to know the database pod's actual IP address. - Kubernetes will automatically resolve the hostname to the correct IP address based on the hostAliases configuration. 4. Deploy and Test: - Deploy the StatefulSet and Deployment. - Test the web application to ensure that it can connect to the database using the provided hostname. 5. Important - The 'hostAliases' approach is typically used for cases where the database pod's hostname is consistent and predictable. - It might not be suitable for scenarios involving dynamic pod scaling or where the database pod's hostname changes frequently. - In those scenarios, consider using a Service and Service discovery mechanism to connect to the database.

NEW QUESTION # 35

You have a Node.js application that runs in a Kubernetes cluster. The application requires access to a MySQL database hosted externally on a different server. Due to security concerns, you cannot directly expose the database to the application pod. Describe how you can implement a network policy to enable secure communication between the application pod and the MySQL database.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Network Policy:

- Create a Network Policy that allows traffic only from the application pods to the MySQL database server-
- Define the podSelector' to specify the application pods that should be allowed to connect to the database.
- Use 'ingress' rules to define the allowed incoming traffic from the application pods.

- Specify the 'from' field to identify the source pods using labels or namespaces-
- Set the 'to' field to specify the target IP address or range of the MySQL database server

```

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: mysql-access
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-node-app
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: my-node-app
    to:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 192.168.1.100/32 # Replace with the actual MySQL server IP address
        except: []
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 3306

```

2. Deploy the Network Policy: - Apply the Network Policy to your Kubernetes cluster using 'kubectl apply -f mysql-access.yaml'
3. Configure the Application: - Configure your Node.js application to connect to the MySQL database using the IP address or hostname of the database server. - Ensure that the Node.js application has appropriate security credentials to access the database.
4. Test the Application: - Run your application and verify that it can connect to the MySQL database successfully. Note: This example provides a basic implementation. You might need to adjust the configuration based on your specific security requirements and network setup. You can further enhance the network policy by using specific ports, protocols, and other security measures as needed.

NEW QUESTION # 36

You have a Deployment running a container image for a web application. The application's configuration files are currently stored within the image itself. you want to move the configuration files to a ConfigMap so that they can be updated independently or the application image. Describe the steps involved in modifying the Deployment and creating a ConfigMap to achieve this separation.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a ConfigMap:

- Create a ConfigMap using 'kubectl create configmap' with the configuration files. For example:

```
kubectl create configmap webapp-config --from-literal=config.json='{"port": 8080, "database_url": "mongodb://localhost:27017"}'
```

- Replace 'config.json' with the name of your configuration file and the JSON content with your actual configuration values.

2. Modify the Deployment:

- Modify your Deployment YAML file to mount the ConfigMap as a volume. Here's an example:

- Modify your application code to read configuration files from '/etc/webapp/config'

3. Apply the Changes: - Apply the updated

Deployment using 'kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml'

4. Verify the Update: - Check the logs of the pods using 'kubectl logs -f'

You should see the application loading configuration values from the ConfigMap.

5. Update the Configuration: - You can now update the

configuration files within the ConfigMap without rebuilding the image. For example:

- This will update the ConfigMap and trigger a rolling update of the Deployment, effectively updating the application configuration

without rebuilding the image.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Task:

1) First update the Deployment cka00017-deployment in the ckad00017 namespace:

Role userUI

2) Next, Create a NodePort Service named cherry in the ckad00017 namespace exposing the ckad00017-deployment Deployment on TCP port 8888 See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Solution:

Text Description automatically generated

Text Description automatically generated

Text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION # 38

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