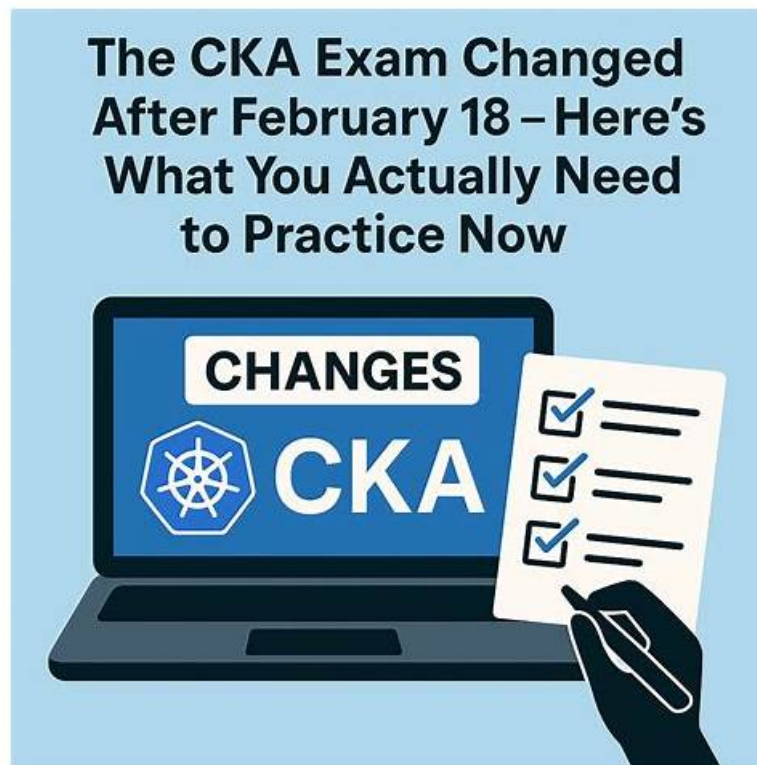


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### Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

#### NEW QUESTION # 68

You need to expose a service with multiple endpoints, each serving a specific path, using a single Ingress resource. Each endpoint is running on a different port, and you want to configure SSL termination for the entire Ingress. How would you achieve this?

### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Ingress Resource:

- Create an Ingress resource with the desired host and paths for each endpoint.

- Example:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: multiple-endpoints-ingress
spec:
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - example.com
    secretName: example-com-tls
  rules:
  - host: example.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /api
        backend:
          service:
            name: api-service
            port:
              number: 8080
      - path: /blog
        backend:
          service:
            name: blog-service
            port:
              number: 8081
```

- This configuration defines the host "example.com" and two paths: "/api" routed to "api-service" on port 8080 and "/blog" routed to "blog-service" on port 8081. 2. Create the TLS Secret: - Create a Secret containing your SSL certificate and private key for the domain "example.com". - Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: example-com-tls
type: TLS
data:
  tls.crt:
  tls.key:
```

- Replace " and with the actual content of your SSL certificate and private key. 3. Deploy the Services: - Ensure that the services "api-service" and "blog-service" are deployed and accessible on their respective ports (8080 and 8081) 4. Apply the Ingress Configuration: - Apply the Ingress configuration using 'kubectl apply -f multiple-endpoints-ingress.yaml'. 5. Verify the Ingress: - Access the Ingress using the defined host "example.com". - Check that requests to "/api" are routed to the "api-service" and requests to "/blog" are routed to the "blog-service", with SSL termination working as expected.

### NEW QUESTION # 69

Delete the pod without any delay (force delete)

### Answer:

Explanation:

Kubectl delete po "POD-NAME" --grace-period=0 --force

### NEW QUESTION # 70

You have a multi-cluster Kubernetes environment, and you need to implement cross-cluster communication between two clusters named 'cluster 1' and 'cluster?'. You need to use CoreDNS to resolve service names across clusters. For example, a pod in cluster 1' should be able to access a service named 'my- service' running in 'cluster2'.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Install CoreDNS in Both Clusters:

- Follow the steps in the previous solution to install and configure CoreDNS in both 'cluster 1 ' and 'cluster?'.

2. Configure Cross-Cluster DNS in CoreDNS:

- In 'cluster 1 ', modify the CoreDNS configuration file to forward requests for services in 'cluster?' to the CoreDNS service in 'cluster?'.

```
.:53 {
  errors
  health
  ready
  kubernetes cluster.local in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa {
    pods insecure
    fallthrough
  }
  # Forward requests for cluster2 services to its CoreDNS
  forward . cluster2.local /etc/resolv.conf
  cache 30
  reload 10s
}
```

- Repeat the same configuration for 'cluster2' , forwarding requests for services in 'cluster 1 ' to the CoreDNS service in 'cluster1'. 3. Configure Services with External Names: - In 'cluster?' , configure the 'my-service' service to have an 'externalName' field set to 'my-service.cluster1.local'. This will tell CoreDNS to forward requests for 'my-service' to the CoreDNS service in 'cluster 1'.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  type: ExternalName
  externalName: my-service.cluster1.local
```

4. Test Cross-Cluster Communication: - Deploy a pod in 'cluster 1 ' that tries to access 'my-service' in 'cluster?'. - Verify that the pod can successfully communicate with the service in 'cluster?' using its service name.

### NEW QUESTION # 71

Check the Image version of nginx-dev pod using jsonpath

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

kubect1 get po nginx-dev -o

jsonpath='{.spec.containers[0].image}' {"\n"}

### NEW QUESTION # 72

You have a Kubernetes cluster with multiple namespaces. You need to set up RBAC to allow a specific user, "developer", to only deploy and manage pods within the "dev" namespace, but restrict access to other resources.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Create the following YAML files:

1. Role.yaml:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: pod-manager-dev
  namespace: dev
rules:
  - apiGroups: ["apps"]
    resources: ["deployments", "pods"]
    verbs: ["create", "delete", "get", "list", "patch", "update", "watch"]
  - apiGroups: ["extensions"]
    resources: ["ingresses"]
    verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

2. RoleBinding.yaml:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: pod-manager-dev-binding
  namespace: dev
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: pod-manager-dev
subjects:
  - kind: User
    name: developer
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

Solution (Step by Step) : 1. Create the Role: Apply the 'Role.yaml' file using 'kubectl apply -f Role.yaml'. This defines the permissions granted to the role 'pod-manager-dev' within the 'dev' namespace. 2. Create the RoleBinding: Apply the 'RoleBinding.yaml' file using 'kubectl apply -f RoleBinding.yaml'. This binds the 'pod-manager-dev' role to the user 'developer', allowing them to access resources defined in the role. 3. Verify Access: As the user 'developer', try deploying a pod or managing deployments within the 'dev' namespace. Verify that the user has the necessary permissions. 4. Test Restrictions: Try accessing resources outside the 'dev' namespace or trying actions not defined in the role (e.g., creating a service in the 'dev' namespace). Verify that the user is denied access.

### NEW QUESTION # 73

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