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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q155-Q160):

NEW QUESTION # 155

Exhibit:



Context

As a Kubernetes application developer you will often find yourself needing to update a running application.

Task

Please complete the following:

- * Update the app deployment in the kdpd00202 namespace with a maxSurge of 5% and a maxUnavailable of 2%
- * Perform a rolling update of the web1 deployment, changing the Ifccncf/nginx image version to 1.13
- * Roll back the app deployment to the previous version

- A. Solution:



```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app edited
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app rolled back
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
```

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$
```

- B. Solution:

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202
```

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

uid: 1dfa2527-5c61-46a9-8dd3-e24643d3ce14
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 10
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 5%
      maxUnavailable: 2
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: lfconcf/nginx:1.13
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
          protocol: TCP
:~$
```



```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app edited
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app rolled back
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202

student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 156

You are building a microservice-based application with a frontend service and a backend service. The frontend service needs to communicate with the backend service via a Kubernetes Service. Design and implement a robust solution for the frontend service to discover the backend service's IP address and port, ensuring seamless communication between the services.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Backend Service:

- Define a Kubernetes Service for the backend service, exposing it on a specific port.
- Ensure the service's 'selector' matches the labels of your backend pods.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: backend-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: backend
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8080
      targetPort: 8080
```

2. Configure Frontend Service: - Create a Kubernetes Deployment for the frontend service. - Inject the backend service's name and port into the frontend container's environment variables. This will allow the frontend service to access the backend service's information.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: frontend-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: frontend
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: frontend
          image: example/frontend:latest
          env:
            - name: BACKEND_SERVICE_HOST
              valueFrom:
                configMapKeyRef:
                  name: backend-service-config
                  key: backend-service-host
            - name: BACKEND_SERVICE_PORT
              valueFrom:
                configMapKeyRef:
                  name: backend-service-config
                  key: backend-service-port

```

3. Create a ConfigMap for Backend Service Information - Create a ConfigMap to store the backend service's information, including its name and port

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: backend-service-config
data:
  backend-service-host: backend-service
  backend-service-port: "8080"

```

4. Deploy the Services and ConfigMap: - Apply the YAML files for the backend service, frontend deployment, and ConfigMap to your Kubernetes cluster using `kubectl apply -f 5`. Test Communication: - Access the frontend service (e.g., through a LoadBalancer or Ingress) and ensure it successfully communicates with the backend service. Notes: - This approach utilizes a ConfigMap to store the backend service information, making it easy to update and manage the connection information. - The frontend service can access the backend service's information through environment variables, ensuring consistency in communication. - By utilizing Kubernetes Services, the frontend service can seamlessly communicate with the backend service without knowing the specific IP addresses or ports of individual pods. - The frontend service should be designed to handle potential errors when attempting to connect to the backend service (e.g., timeouts, network issues). Additional Tips for Robust Communication: - Health Checks: Use Liveness and Readiness probes to ensure that only healthy backend pods are included in the backend service. - Service Discovery: Consider using advanced service discovery mechanisms like Consul or etcd to enable dynamic service discovery and updates. - Network Policies: Apply network policies to control communication between services, improving security and preventing unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION # 157

You are running a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment for a critical application. The application uses sensitive data stored in a secret. To ensure security, you need to implement a policy that prevents the deployment of pods for this application if the secret containing the sensitive data is missing. How would you implement this using Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) and Admission Webhooks?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1 . Create a CRD for Secret Validation:

- Define a Custom Resource Definition (CRD) named 'SecretValidator' to specify the required secret for the deployment.

- This CRD will have a 'spec' section containing the name of the secret.

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
  name: secretvalidators.example.com
spec:
  group: example.com
  versions:
    - name: v1
      served: true
      storage: true
      scope: Namespaced
      names:
        plural: secretvalidators
        singular: secretvalidator
      kind: SecretValidator
      subresources:
        status: {}
  secretName: string
```

2. Create a Validation Webhook Configuration: - Create a ValidatingWebhookConfiguration resource. - Define the 'rules' to match the 'SecretValidator CRD and ensure that the webhook is triggered for all operations on the CRD. - Specify the 'failurePolicy' as 'Fail' to prevent pod deployment if the validation fails. - Provide the 'admissionReviewVersions' to indicate the supported API versions. - Set the 'sideEffects' to 'None' as the webhook only performs validation and does not modify the object.

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1
kind: ValidatingWebhookConfiguration
metadata:
  name: secret-validator-webhook
webhooks:
- name: secret-validator.example.com
  rules:
    - apiGroups: ["example.com"]
      apiVersions: ["v1"]
      resources: ["secretvalidators"]
      operations: ["CREATE"]
  failurePolicy: Fail
  admissionReviewVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
  sideEffects: None
  clientConfig:
    service:
      name: secret-validator-service
      namespace: default
      path: /validate
```

3. Create the Secret Validation Service: - Create a Deployment for a service that will handle the validation webhook requests. - The service should have a container with a code that checks if the required secret exists in the namespace.


```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: secret-validator-service
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: secret-validator
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: secret-validator
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: secret-validator
          image: your-image-name:latest
          command:
            - /bin/sh
            - -c
            - "while true; do sleep 30; done;"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8443

```

4. Implement the Validation Logic in the Service: - In the code of the secret validation service container, you will need to: - Receive the request from the Kubernetes API server. - Retrieve the 'secretName' from the 'SecretValidator' CRD. - Check if a secret with that name exists in the namespace. - If the secret exists, allow the pod deployment. - If the secret does not exist, deny the pod deployment and return an error message.

```

package main import ( "context" "encoding/json" "fmt" "io/ioutil" "net/http" metav1 "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1" "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime" "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime/serializer" "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/types" "k8s.io/client-go/kubernetes" "k8s.io/client-go/rest" func main() { // Create a Kubernetes clientset config, err := rest.InClusterConfig() if err != nil { panic(err) } clientset, err := kubernetes.NewForConfig(config) if err != nil { panic(err) } // Create a scheme for decoding the CRD scheme := runtime.NewScheme() codecs := serializer.NewCodecFactory(scheme) deserializer := codecs.UniversalDeserializer() // Start the HTTP server http.HandleFunc("/validate", func(w http.ResponseWriter, r http.Request) { // Read the admission review request body body, err := ioutil.ReadAll(r.Body) if err != nil { http.Error(w, fmt.Sprintf("Error reading body: %v", err), http.StatusInternalServerError) return } // Unmarshal the admission review request var admissionReview metav1.AdmissionReview, err = deserializer.Decode(body, nil, &admissionReview) if err != nil { http.Error(w, fmt.Sprintf("Error decoding admission review: %v", err), http.StatusInternalServerError) return } // Unmarshal the admission review request var admissionReview metav1.AdmissionReview, err = deserializer.Decode(body, nil, &admissionReview) if err != nil { http.Error(w, fmt.Sprintf("Error decoding admission review: %v", err), http.StatusInternalServerError) return } // Check if the secret exists, err = clientset.CoreV1().Secrets(admissionReview.Request.Namespace).Get(context.TODO(), secretValidator.Spec.SecretName, metav1.GetOptions{}) if err != nil { // Secret does not exist, deny the request admissionReview.Response = &metav1.AdmissionResponse{ IJID: admissionReview.Request.UID, Allowed: false, Result: &metav1.Status{ Status: metav1.StatusFailure, Message: fmt.Sprintf("Secret %s not found in namespace %s", secretValidator.Spec.SecretName, admissionReview.Request.Namespace), } } } else { // Secret exists, allow the request admissionReview.Response = &metav1.AdmissionResponse{ UID: admissionReview.Request.UID, Allowed: true, Result: &metav1.Status{ Status: metav1.StatusSuccess, // Marshal the admission review response response, err := json.Marshal(admissionReview) if err != nil { http.Error(w, fmt.Sprintf("Error marshaling admission review: %v", err), http.StatusInternalServerError) return } // Write the response to the client w.WriteHeader(http.StatusOK) w.Write(response) } } // Start the HTTP server on port 8443 http.ListenAndServeTLS(":8443", "/path/to/cert.pem", "/path/to/key.pem", nil) } // Define the SecretValidator CRD type SecretValidator struct { metav1.TypeMeta metav1.ObjectMeta Spec SecretValidatorSpec } type SecretValidatorSpec struct {

```

```

SecretName string `json:"secretName"`

```

} 5. Create a SecretValidator Resource: - Create a 'SecretValidator' resource in the same namespace as the deployment. - Set the 'spec.secretName' to the name of the required secret.

```

apiVersion: example.com/v1
kind: SecretValidator
metadata:
  name: secret-validator
spec:
  secretName: my-secret

```

6. Deploy the Application with the Validation: - Ensure that the deployment for the application is in the same namespace as the 'SecretValidator' resource. - The deployment should reference the 'SecretValidator' resource in its annotations to trigger the validation webhook.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
  annotations:
    example.com/secret-validator: secret-validator
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-app
          image: your-image-name:latest
      # ... (other deployment spec)

```

Note: This setup will only work for deployment creation. For other operations (e.g., updates), you need to update the 'rules' in the 'ValidatingWebhookConfiguration'. You can also extend this solution to validate other resources or create more specific validation policies.]

NEW QUESTION # 158

You have a statefulset named 'wordpress-statefulset' running a WordPress application, and you're experiencing intermittent issues with the database pod, causing intermittent downtime for the application. Describe the steps you would take to diagnose the issue, including any relevant Kubernetes commands or tools.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Check Pod Logs:

- Use 'kubectl logs -c database' to examine the logs of the database pod- Look for any error messages or warnings that might indicate the cause of the intermittent issues.

2. Check Resource Utilization:

- Use 'kubectl top pods -l app=wordpress-statefulset' to check the CPU and memory usage of the database pod. High resource utilization could indicate a resource constraint issue.

3. Inspect Pod Events:

- Use 'kubectl describe pod' to view the events related to the database pod. Look for events like "Back-Off" or "Failed" which

could indicate restart attempts or other issues.

4. Check Persistent Volume Claims:

- Use 'kubectl describe pvc' to verify the status of the persistent volume claim used by the database pod. If the claim is in an error state, this could be a source of the issue.

5. Examine Node Status:

- Use 'kubectl describe node' to check the status of the node where the database pod is running. If the node is experiencing issues or is under high load, it could affect pod stability

6. Check Network Connectivity:

- Verify network connectivity between the database pod and other pods in the statefulset. use tools like 'ping' or 'nc' to test connectivity.

7. Examine Database Configuration:

- If the database pod is using a database like MySQL or PostgreSQL, Check the database configuration files for any potential issues or settings that might be causing the intermittent problems.

8. Check Deployment Strategy:

- Ensure that the statefulset's deployment strategy is appropriate for the application. Consider using a rolling update strategy with a 'maxUnavailable' setting to minimize downtime during updates.

9. Debug with Tools:

- Use tools like 'kubectl exec' or 'kubectl port-forward' to access the database pod and run debugging tools or commands directly inside the container. This allows for more in-depth analysis of the issue.

10. Consult Database Logs:

- If the database itself is experiencing issues, access the database logs from within the pod to get more detailed information on errors or performance problems. ,

NEW QUESTION # 159

You're developing a Kubernetes application that requires a custom resource definition (CRD) to manage the configuration of your application. You need to ensure that only authorized users or groups can create or modify instances of this custom resource. How would you configure security contexts for the CRD to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the CRD:

- First, you need to define your CRD using a YAML file. This file will outline the schema and properties of your custom resource.

For example:

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
  name: myapps.mygroup.example.com
spec:
  group: mygroup.example.com
  versions:
    - name: v1
      served: true
      storage: true
  scope: Namespaced
  names:
    plural: myapps
    singular: myapp
  # Define the schema of your custom resource here
  # ...
```

2. Create a Role and Rolebinding: - To enforce authorization, you'll create a Role and RoleBinding. The Role Will define the allowed actions, and the RoleBinding Will associate this Role with specific users or groups. - Role: - Create a Role that allows only the necessary actions on the CRD. For example, if you only want users to read the CRD, define a Role that grants read access:

```

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: myapp-reader-role
  namespace:
rules:
- apiGroups: ["mygroup.example.com"]
  resources: ["myapps"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]

```

- RoleBinding: - Bind the Role to the users or groups you want to authorize. For example, bind the 'myapp-reader-role' to a specific user:

```

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: myapp-reader-binding
  namespace:
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: myapp-reader-role
subjects:
- kind: User
  name:

```

3. Apply the Resources: - Apply the CRD, Role, and RoleBinding to your Kubernetes cluster using kubectl: `bash kubectl apply -f crd.yaml kubectl apply -f role.yaml kubectl apply -f rolebinding.yaml` 4. Test the Security' - Now, try creating a custom resource instance. Only the authorized users or groups will be able to create or modify instances of this CRD. - This configuration defines a custom resource that allows only authorized users to interact With it. - The Role grants specific permissions, and the RoleBinding links the Role to specific users or groups. - By defining appropriate roles and rolebindings, you can enforce granular access control on your custom resource and ensure only authorized users can create or modify CRD instances. ,

NEW QUESTION # 160

.....

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