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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

You are running a web application on Kubernetes, and you need to schedule a daily backup of your application's data. The backup process involves running a script that archives the database and uploads it to a remote storage service. Explain how you would implement this using a CronJob in Kubernetes. Provide a sample YAML configuration for the CronJob.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Container Image:

- Create a Dockerfile that packages the backup script and any necessary dependencies into a container image-
- Build the image and push it to a container registry (e.g., Docker Hub).

Dockerfile

FROM ubuntu:latest

Install necessary packages

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y zip

Copy the backup script to the container

COPY backup.sh /backup.sh

Set entrypoint to the backup script

ENTRYPOINT ["/backup.sh"]

2. Create the CronJob YAML:

- Define the 'cronJob' resource in a YAML file. Specify the schedule, the container image, and the command to run.

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: daily-backup
spec:
  schedule: "0 0 * * *" # Run at midnight every day
  jobTemplate:
    spec:
      template:
        spec:
          containers:
            - name: backup-container
              image: your-registry.com/your-username/backup-image:latest
              command: ["/backup.sh"]
          backoffLimit: 4
          parallelism: 1
```

3. Apply the CronJob: - Apply the YAML file to your Kubernetes cluster using 'kubectl apply -f cronjob.yaml' 4. Verification: - Use 'kubectl get cronjobs' to check if the CronJob was successfully created- - Check the Kubernetes logs for the CronJob to ensure it's running as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 49



Task:

1) Fix any API deprecation issues in the manifest file `~/credible-mite/www.yaml` so that this application can be deployed on cluster K8s.



2) Deploy the application specified in the updated manifest file `~/credible-mite/www.yaml` in namespace cobra See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
```

Text Description automatically generated

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: www-deployment
  namespace: cobra
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: "nginx:stable"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - mountPath: /var/log/nginx
              name: logs
          env:
            - name: NGINX_ENTRYPOINT_QUIET_LOGS
              value: "1"
      volumes:
        - name: logs
          emptyDir: {}
```

Text Description automatically generated

```

deployment.apps/expose created
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n ckad00014
NAME                                READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
xpose-85dd99d4d9-2t675             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-4t8ct             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-fl7j              0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-tt6rm             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vjd8b             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vtzpq             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n ckad00014
NAME    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
xpose   6/6     6            6           15s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
andidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
deployment.apps/www-deployment created
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n cobra
NAME                                READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-d6ccg       1/1     Running            0           6s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-f796l       0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-ztfcw       0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n cobra
NAME    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
ww-deployment 3/3     3            3           11s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n cobra
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-d6ccg       1/1     Running   0           14s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-f796l       1/1     Running   0           14s
ww-deployment-d899c6b49-ztfcw       1/1     Running   0           14s
andidate@node-1:~$

```

NEW QUESTION # 50

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:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: database-secret
type: Opaque
data:
  DATABASE_USER:
  DATABASE_PASSWORD:
  DATABASE_HOST:
  DATABASE_PORT:

```

- 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:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-microservice
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-microservice
        image: your-image:latest
        envFrom:
        - secretRef:
            name: database-secret
        volumeMounts:
        - name: database-secret-volume
          mountPath: /var/secrets/database
      volumes:
      - name: database-secret-volume
        secret:
          secretName: database-secret

```

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 # 51

You are tasked with deploying an application with a deployment named 'web-app' that requires a specific SecurityContext to run. The application should be able to access a specific hostPath volume mounted at '/data' and should be able to run as a non-root user with a specific UID. You need to define the Securitycontext in your Deployment configuration to ensure the application runs with the required privileges and access.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Securitycontext in the Deployment YAML:

- Create a 'securityContext' section within the 'spec-template.spec.containers' block for your application container
- Set the 'runAsUser' field to the desired non-root UID (e.g., 1000).
- Specify 'allowPrivilegeEscalation: false' to prevent the container from escalating its privileges beyond the defined UID.
- Add a 'hostPath' volume mount with 'readOnly: false' to allow the application to read and write to the mounted directory.
- Define a 'volume' with the 'hostPath' type, specifying the source path (e.g., '/data') and the path within the container where it should be mounted.

```

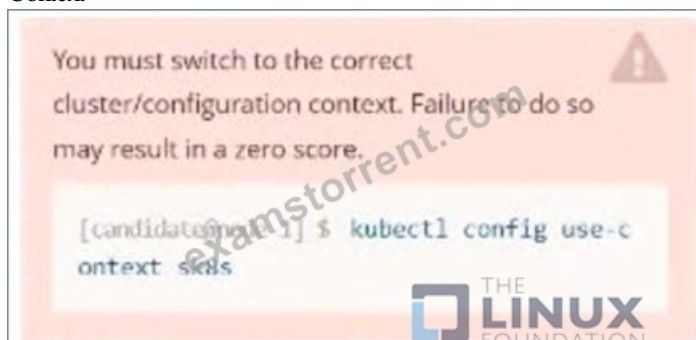
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: web-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: web-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: web-app
          image: your-image:latest
          securityContext:
            runAsUser: 1000
            allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
          volumeMounts:
            - name: data-volume
              mountPath: /data
              readOnly: false
      volumes:
        - name: data-volume
          hostPath:
            path: /data

```

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the Deployment YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f web-app-deployment.yaml' 3. Verify the Deployment - Check the status of the Deployment using 'kubectl get deployments web-app'. You should see a running pod with the specified SecurityContext. - Use 'kubectl describe pod' to inspect the details of the pod and verify that the SecurityContext is applied correctly. 4. Test the Application: - Ensure that your application can access and modify the '/data' volume with the specified user ID (1000). - The 'securityContext' allows you to define security settings for the application container, such as user ID and privilege escalation. - 'runAsUser' specifies the UID under which the container should run. - 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' controls whether the container can elevate its privileges beyond the specified UID. - 'hostPath' volume mounts allow containers to access directories on the host system. - 'readOnly' determines whether the volume mount is read-only or read-write. - Ensure your container image has the necessary permissions to access the hostPath volume within the specified UID.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Context

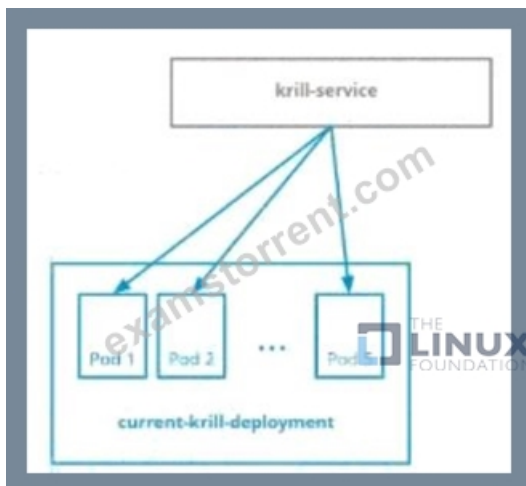


Context

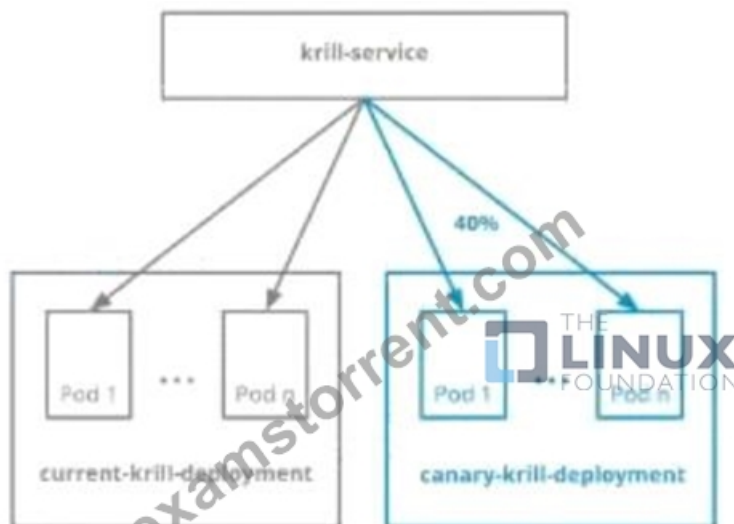
You are asked to prepare a Canary deployment for testing a new application release.

Task:

A Service named krill-Service in the goshawk namespace points to 5 pod created by the Deployment named current-krill-deployment



- 1) Create an identical Deployment named canary-kill-deployment, in the same namespace.
- 2) Modify the Deployment so that:
 - A maximum number of 10 pods run in the goshawk namespace.
 - 40% of the krill-service 's traffic goes to the canary-krill-deployment pod(s)



The Service is exposed on NodePort 30000. To test its load-balancing, run:

```
[candidate@node-1] $ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
```

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl scale deployment canary-krill-deployment --replicas 4 -n goshawk
deployment.apps/canary-krill-deployment scaled
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl get deploy -n goshawk
NAME                    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
canary-krill-deployment 4/4      4            4           46s
current-krill-deployment 5/5      5            5           7h22m
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ wget https://k8s.io/examples/
```

```
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ wget https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
2022-09-24 11:43:51-- https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
solving k8s.io (k8s.io)... 34.107.204.206, 2600:1901:0:26f3::
Connecting to k8s.io (k8s.io)[34.107.204.206]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://kubernetes.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml [following]
2022-09-24 11:43:52-- https://kubernetes.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
solving kubernetes.io (kubernetes.io)... 147.75.40.148
Connecting to kubernetes.io (kubernetes.io)[147.75.40.148]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Content-length: 90 [application/x-yaml]
Saving to: 'quota-pod.yaml'

quota-pod.yaml      100%[=====] 90 --.-KB/s  in 0s

2022-09-24 11:43:52 (15.0 MB/s) - 'quota-pod.yaml' saved [90/90]

candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ vim quota-pod.yaml
file Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

2022-09-24 11:43:52 (15.0 MB/s) - 'quota-pod.yaml' saved [90/90]



candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ vim quota-pod.yaml
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl create -f quota-pod.yaml
resourcequota/pod-demo created
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl get quota -n go
No resources found in go namespace.
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl get quota -n goshawk
NAME          AGE   REQUEST   LIMIT
pod-demo      19s   pods: 9/10
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
current-krill-deployment-fb7c7995c-kvtjr
app.kubernetes.io/name="current"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="fb7c7995c"
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
current-krill-deployment-fb7c7995c-4whfm
app.kubernetes.io/name="current"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="fb7c7995c"
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
canary-krill-deployment-5f78fd4786-dfk7l
app.kubernetes.io/name="canary"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="5f78fd4786"
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
canary-krill-deployment-5f78fd4786-z5zft
app.kubernetes.io/name="canary"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="5f78fd4786"
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
canary-krill-deployment-5f78fd4786-2774b
app.kubernetes.io/name="canary"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="5f78fd4786"
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$
```

NEW QUESTION # 53

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