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CKAD Simulator Kubernetes 1.22

<https://killer.sh>

Pre Setup

Once you've gained access to your terminal it might be wise to spend ~1 minute to setup your environment. You could set these:

```
alias k=kubectl          # will already be pre-configured
export do="--dry-run=client -o yaml"    # k get pod x $do
export now="--force --grace-period 0"   # k delete pod x $now
```

Vim

To make `vim` use 2 spaces for a tab edit `~/.vimrc` to contain:

```
set tabstop=2
set expandtab
set shiftwidth=2
```

More setup suggestions are in the [tips section](#).

Question 1 | Namespaces

Task weight: 1%

The DevOps team would like to get the list of all *Namespaces* in the cluster. Get the list and save it to `/opt/course/1/namespaces`.

Answer:

```
k get ns > /opt/course/1/namespaces
```

The content should then look like:

```
# /opt/course/1/namespaces
NAME      STATUS   AGE
default   Active   150m
earth     Active   76m
jupiter   Active   76m
kube-public Active  150m
kube-system Active  150m
mars      Active   76m
mercury   Active   76m
moon      Active   76m
neptune   Active   76m
pluto     Active   76m
saturn    Active   76m
shell-intern Active  76m
sun       Active   76m
venus     Active   76m
```

Question 2 | Pods

Task weight: 2%

Create a single *Pod* of image `httpd:2.4.41-alpine` in *Namespace default*. The *Pod* should be named `pod1` and the container should be named `pod1-container`.

Your manager would like to run a command manually on occasion to output the status of that exact *Pod*. Please write a command that does this into `/opt/course/2/pod1-status-command.sh`. The command should use `kubectl`.

Answer:

```
k run # help  
  
# check the export on the very top of this document so we can use $do  
k run pod1 --image=httpd:2.4.41-alpine $do > 2.yaml  
  
vim 2.yaml
```

Change the container name in `2.yaml` to `pod1-container`:

```
# 2.yaml  
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Pod  
metadata:  
  creationTimestamp: null  
  labels:  
    run: pod1  
  name: pod1  
spec:  
  containers:  
  - image: httpd:2.4.41-alpine  
    name: pod1-container # change  
    resources: {}  
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst  
  restartPolicy: Always  
  status: {}
```

Then run:

```
→ k create -f 2.yaml  
pod/pod1 created  
  
→ k get pod  
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE  
pod1 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 6s  
  
→ k get pod  
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE  
pod1 1/1 Running 0 30s
```

Next create the requested command:

```
vim /opt/course/2/pod1-status-command.sh
```

The content of the command file could look like:

```
# /opt/course/2/pod1-status-command.sh  
kubectl -n default describe pod pod1 | grep -i status:
```

Another solution would be using jsonpath:

```
# /opt/course/2/pod1-status-command.sh  
kubectl -n default get pod pod1 -o jsonpath=".status.phase"
```

To test the command:

```
→ sh /opt/course/2/pod1-status-command.sh  
Running
```

Question 3 | Job

Task weight: 2%

Team Neptune needs a `Job` template located at `/opt/course/3/job.yaml`. This `Job` should run image `busybox:1.31.0` and execute `sleep 2 && echo done`. It should be in namespace `neptune`, run a total of 3 times and should execute 2 runs in parallel.

Start the `Job` and check its history. Each pod created by the `Job` should have the label `id: awesome-job`. The job should be named `neb-new-job` and the container `neb-new-job-container`.

Answer:

```

k -n neptun create job -

# check the export on the very top of this document so we can use $do
k -n neptune create job neb-new-job --image=busybox:1.31.0 $do > /opt/course/3/job.yaml -- sh -c "sleep 2 && echo done"

vim /opt/course/3/job.yaml

```

Make the required changes in the yaml:

```

# /opt/course/3/job.yaml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: neb-new-job
  namespace: neptune      # add
spec:
  completions: 3          # add
  parallelism: 2           # add
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:           # add
      id: awesome-job  # add
    spec:
      containers:
        - command:
            - sh
            - -c
            - sleep 2 && echo done
          image: busybox:1.31.0
          name: neb-new-job-container # update
          resources: {}
        restartPolicy: Never
  status: {}

```

Then to create it:

```
k -f /opt/course/3/job.yaml create # namespace already set in yaml
```

Check *Job* and *Pods*, you should see two running parallel at most but three in total:

```

→ k -n neptune get pod,job | grep neb-new-job
pod/neb-new-job-jhq2g      0/1   ContainerCreating  0      4s
pod/neb-new-job-vf6ts       0/1   ContainerCreating  0      4s

job.batch/neb-new-job     0/3      4s      5s

→ k -n neptune get pod,job | grep neb-new-job
pod/neb-new-job-gm8sz      0/1   ContainerCreating  0      0s
pod/neb-new-job-jhq2g      0/1   Completed        0      10s
pod/neb-new-job-vf6ts       1/1   Running         0      10s

job.batch/neb-new-job     1/3      10s     11s

→ k -n neptune get pod,job | grep neb-new-job
pod/neb-new-job-gm8sz      0/1   ContainerCreating  0      5s
pod/neb-new-job-jhq2g      0/1   Completed        0      15s
pod/neb-new-job-vf6ts       0/1   Completed        0      15s
job.batch/neb-new-job     2/3      15s     16s

→ k -n neptune get pod,job | grep neb-new-job
pod/neb-new-job-gm8sz      0/1   completed       0      12s
pod/neb-new-job-jhq2g      0/1   completed       0      22s
pod/neb-new-job-vf6ts       0/1   completed       0      22s

job.batch/neb-new-job     3/3      21s     23s

```

Check history:

```

→ k -n neptune describe job neb-new-job
...
Events:
  Type  Reason        Age   From            Message
  ----  -----        ---   ----            -----
  Normal SuccessfulCreate 2m52s  job-controller  Created pod: neb-new-job-jhq2g
  Normal SuccessfulCreate 2m52s  job-controller  Created pod: neb-new-job-vf6ts
  Normal SuccessfulCreate 2m42s  job-controller  Created pod: neb-new-job-gm8sz

```

Question 4 | Helm Management

Task weight: 5%

Team Mercury asked you to perform some operations using Helm, all in *Namespace mercury*:

1. Delete release `internal-issue-report-apiv1`
2. Upgrade release `internal-issue-report-apiv2` to any newer version of chart `bitnami/nginx` available
3. Install a new release `internal-issue-report-apache` of chart `bitnami/apache`. The *Deployment* should have two replicas, set these via Helm-values during install
4. There seems to be a broken release, stuck in `pending-upgrade` state. Find it and delete it

Answer:

Helm Chart: Kubernetes YAML template-files combined into a single package, *Values* allow customisation

Helm Release: Installed instance of a *Chart*

Helm Values: Allow to customise the YAML template-files in a *Chart* when creating a *Release*

1.

First we should delete the required release:

```
→ helm -n mercury ls
NAME          NAMESPACE   STATUS      CHART        APP VERSION
internal-issue-report-apiv1  mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1
internal-issue-report-apiv2  mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1
internal-issue-report-app   mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1

→ helm -n mercury uninstall internal-issue-report-apiv1
release "internal-issue-report-apiv1" uninstalled

→ helm -n mercury ls
NAME          NAMESPACE   STATUS      CHART        APP VERSION
internal-issue-report-apiv2  mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1
internal-issue-report-app   mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1
```

2.

Next we need to upgrade a release, for this we could first list the charts of the repo:

```
→ helm repo list
NAME      URL
bitnami  https://charts.bitnami.com/bitnami

→ helm repo update
Hang tight while we grab the latest from your chart repositories...
...Successfully got an update from the "bitnami" chart repository
Update Complete. *Happy Helming!*

→ helm search repo nginx
NAME          CHART VERSION  APP VERSION      DESCRIPTION
bitnami/nginx  9.5.2        1.21.1           Chart for the nginx server ...
```

Here we see that a newer chart version `9.5.2` is available. But the task only requires us to upgrade to any newer chart version available, so we can simply run:

```
→ helm -n mercury upgrade internal-issue-report-apiv2 bitnami/nginx
Release "internal-issue-report-apiv2" has been upgraded. Happy Helming!
NAME: internal-issue-report-apiv2
LAST DEPLOYED: Tue Aug 31 17:40:42 2021
NAMESPACE: mercury
STATUS: deployed
REVISION: 2
TEST SUITE: None
...

→ helm -n mercury ls
NAME          NAMESPACE   STATUS      CHART        APP VERSION
internal-issue-report-apiv2  mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.2  1.21.1
internal-issue-report-app   mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1
```

INFO: Also check out `helm rollback` for undoing a helm rollout/upgrade

3.

Now we're asked to install a new release, with a customised values setting. For this we first list all possible value settings for the chart, we can do this via:

```
helm show values bitnami/apache # will show a long list of all possible value-settings
helm show values bitnami/apache | yq e # parse yaml and show with colors
```

Huge list, if we search in it we should find the setting `replicaCount: 1` on top level. This means we can run:

```
→ helm -n mercury install internal-issue-report-apache bitnami/apache --set replicaCount=2
NAME: internal-issue-report-apache
LAST DEPLOYED: Tue Aug 31 17:57:23 2021
NAMESPACE: mercury
STATUS: deployed
REVISION: 1
TEST SUITE: None
...
```

If we would also need to set a value on a deeper level, for example `image.debug`, we could run:

```
helm -n mercury install internal-issue-report-apache bitnami/apache \
--set replicaCount=2 \
--set image.debug=true
```

Install done, let's verify what we did:

```
→ helm -n mercury ls
NAME           NAMESPACE      STATUS        CHART          APP VERSION
internal-issue-report-apache  mercury     deployed    apache-8.6.3  2.4.48
...
→ k -n mercury get deploy internal-issue-report-apache
NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE  AVAILABLE  AGE
internal-issue-report-apache  2/2     2          2          96s
```

We see a healthy deployment with two replicas!

4.

By default releases in `pending-upgrade` state aren't listed, but we can show all to find and delete the broken release:

```
→ helm -n mercury ls -a
NAME           NAMESPACE      STATUS        CHART          APP VERSION
internal-issue-report-apache  mercury     deployed    apache-8.6.3  2.4.48
internal-issue-report-apiv2   mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.2  1.21.1
internal-issue-report-app    mercury     deployed    nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1
internal-issue-report-daniel  mercury     pending-upgrade  nginx-9.5.0  1.21.1

→ helm -n mercury uninstall internal-issue-report-daniel
release "internal-issue-report-daniel" uninstalled
```

Thank you Helm for making our lifes easier! (Till something breaks)

Question 5 | ServiceAccount, Secret

Task weight: 3%

Team Neptune has its own `ServiceAccount` named `neptune-sa-v2` in Namespace `neptune`. A coworker needs the token from the `Secret` that belongs to that `ServiceAccount`. Write the base64 decoded token to file `/opt/course/5/token`.

Answer:

```
k -n neptune get sa # get overview
k -n neptune get secrets # shows all secrets of namespace
k -n neptune get sa neptune-sa-v2 -o yaml | grep secret -A 2 # shows the secret name
k -n neptune get secret neptune-sa-v2-token-lwh1 -o yaml # shows the secret content
```

```

→ k -n neptune get secret neptune-sa-v2-token-lwhh1 -o yaml
apiVersion: v1
data:
...
token:
zx1kaGJHv2lPaUpTVxpJMUSpxNjbXrWkNjk1tNWFaRmRxWkrKmMfHTnZRM0jxv0hAt1IxzzFim3BjY201s1owaEh0v3huwmt3e1FuRmFhVezhDzJNaw
ZRLmVSnbjM01pT2lKcmRXSmxjbTVsZedwekwzTmxjb1pwWTJWaFkyTnzkvUwSw13awEzm1awEp1wlsbGN5NXBiET6wlhKmxFXTmxzv05qyjNwdwrd
OXVzvzFsyzNCaFkyVw1Paup1w1hCMGRXNWxJaXdpYTnwAvpysnVaWfjsy3k1cgj5oxpawEoyYvdobFlxtmpim1Z1ZEM5e1pxtn1awFF1ym1GdFpTSTzbt
vsYohsmWjtVxrjmkv0ZgpjdGRHOJaVzR0wms5Fn1tb2lMQ0pyZfdkbGnENwkrk1z6Tg1sdkwzTmxjb1pwwTJWaFkyTnzkvUwTdnObGnuwnBzmlv0wvdo
amizvnvkQzv1wvccb1qzb1ibvz3ZehwdvpTMxpzuzeTw1jco1tdfzbvz5ym1wmpytxvhzh2y3jwewrtbgpav0zqwt15mwjuuxzjM1z5Zg1salptMW
hzmk52zfC1MEExuvnBaQ0k2swpzmltUmpOak0yTRKbf16TXRORepowkmn9HRTFMV0ZowXpGbFpqwmxpvFpsT1njc01utjfzauk2sw50Nwmzumx1vhb6
w1lhkmfxtmxzv05qyjNwdwREchvaWEIwzfc1bE9tNwvjSfIXyM1VdGMyXRKak1pZ1euV1lnYm9NNENUZDBwZENKnzh3a1v3bxRhbggtMnzzs2pbTn1qc2
gtNmld1RxdPdFdFcTVGyNc1wkhdBzHJMbFB6cE9IRwBzTR1vu05NUJSR1diwu1kd2p1Tjk1sJbenfJ0RmtwvxQ00HR3b2FrU1Y3a1chuhV3c1FySGha
wnp5Nh1pbuzirz1Vzm1zazvzcjrsVmNHNm4xMzd5LuzIMdhLoHPaak1QqxNLRHFOQ1f0eGctbFp2d1ZnaTz2au1ocnJ6QVFzMe1CT1Y4Mk9Kwud5Mm8tv1
FWYzbvvwFuQ2Y5NFkzz1QwvRpvcF2Y3pZTXM2bno5dxQtwg3axRyqlk2vg05QmdQCHJ80Wtfajvxrxhftfvwv1vwUEFpRU43T3pka0pzStjhjdHroMTBS
exbjmuflrn10M3Q2QuX5c1FvQk0zowFirGzxm0Zrc1Itb2nfv013
kind: Secret
...

```

This shows the base64 encoded token. To get the encoded one we could pipe it manually through `base64 -d` or we simply do:

```

→ k -n neptune describe secret neptune-sa-v2-token-lwhh1
...
Data
=====
token:
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6Im5azFdqZDj2aGNvQ3BqWHZOr1g1b3pIcm5jZ0hHNwxtZkwzQnFaaTFad2MifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdwJ1cm5ldGvzL3N
1cnzpy2Vhy2Nvdw50iwiia3ViZXJuZXrlcy5pbv9zXj2awN1Ywnjb3vudc9uyw1l3c3hy2U0i0juZxb0dw51Iiwiia3vixJuZxr1cy5pbv9zZxj2awN1Y
wnjb3vudc9zZwNyZxQubmfTzs16Im5lchr1bmutc2Etddj1tdg9rzw4tznE5MmoilCJrdwJ1cm5ldGvzLm1vL3n1cnzpY2vhY2Nvdw50l3n1cnzpY2utYwN
jb3vudc5uyw1l1joibmvwdhvuzs1zys12MiisImt1Ymvybmv0ZXMua8vc2VydmljzwfjY291bnQvc2Vydmljzs1hY2Nvdw50Lnvpzci6ijY2YmrjNjM2L
TJ1yzMTNDjhZc040GE1lwFhyzf1jz1otz1ns1sIn1lyi6Inn5c3rlbTpzxj2awN1Ywnjb3vudpuzx80dw51om5lchr1bmutc2Etddj1ifQ.vygbo4C
Td0pdC78wjUwmtalh-2vsKjAnyPsh-6guEwotWeq5fbw5ZHptvdr1lPzp0HEbae4eum95BRGwbyIdwjun95j0d4RNFKVut48twoakRV7h-
aPuwsQXhzzzy4yimFHG9Ufmsk5Yr4Rvcg6n137y-FH08k8zzjIPASKDqNBQtxg-1ZvwvMi6viIhrrzAqs0MBOV820JYgy2o-
wQvc0UuanCf94Y3gT0YtiqQvczYMs6n29ut-
XgwitrBY6Tj9BgPprA9k_j5qEx_LUUZupPAiEN70zdkjsi8ctth10lypi1AeFr43t6ALyrQoBM39abdfq3FksR-oc_wMw
ca.crt: 1066 bytes
namespace: 7 bytes

```

Copy the token (part under `token:`) and paste it using vim.

```
vim /opt/course/5/token
```

File `/opt/course/5/token` should contain the token:

```
# /opt/course/5/token
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6Im5azFdqZDj2aGNvQ3BqWHZOr1g1b3pIcm5jZ0hHNwxtZkwzQnFaaTFad2MifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdwJ1cm5ldGvzL3N
1cnzpy2Vhy2Nvdw50iwiia3ViZXJuZXrlcy5pbv9zXj2awN1Ywnjb3vudc9uyw1l3c3hy2U0i0juZxb0dw51Iiwiia3vixJuZxr1cy5pbv9zZxj2awN1Y
wnjb3vudc9zZwNyZxQubmfTzs16Im5lchr1bmutc2Etddj1tdg9rzw4tznE5MmoilCJrdwJ1cm5ldGvzLm1vL3n1cnzpY2vhY2Nvdw50l3n1cnzpY2utYwN
jb3vudc5uyw1l1joibmvwdhvuzs1zys12MiisImt1Ymvybmv0ZXMua8vc2VydmljzwfjY291bnQvc2Vydmljzs1hY2Nvdw50Lnvpzci6ijY2YmrjNjM2L
TJ1yzMTNDjhZc040GE1lwFhyzf1jz1otz1ns1sIn1lyi6Inn5c3rlbTpzxj2awN1Ywnjb3vudpuzx80dw51om5lchr1bmutc2Etddj1ifQ.vygbo4C
Td0pdC78wjUwmtalh-2vsKjAnyPsh-6guEwotWeq5fbw5ZHptvdr1lPzp0HEbae4eum95BRGwbyIdwjun95j0d4RNFKVut48twoakRV7h-
aPuwsQXhzzzy4yimFHG9Ufmsk5Yr4Rvcg6n137y-FH08k8zzjIPASKDqNBQtxg-1ZvwvMi6viIhrrzAqs0MBOV820JYgy2o-
wQvc0UuanCf94Y3gT0YtiqQvczYMs6n29ut-
XgwitrBY6Tj9BgPprA9k_j5qEx_LUUZupPAiEN70zdkjsi8ctth10lypi1AeFr43t6ALyrQoBM39abdfq3FksR-oc_wMw
```

Question 6 | ReadinessProbe

Task weight: 7%

Create a single Pod named `pod6` in Namespace `default` of image `busybox:1.31.0`. The Pod should have a readiness-probe executing `cat /tmp/ready`. It should initially wait 5 and periodically wait 10 seconds. This will set the container ready only if the file `/tmp/ready` exists.

The Pod should run the command `touch /tmp/ready && sleep 1d`, which will create the necessary file to be ready and then idles. Create the Pod and confirm it starts.

Answer:

```
k run pod6 --image=busybox:1.31.0 $do --command -- sh -c "touch /tmp/ready && sleep 1d" > 6.yaml
```

```
vim 6.yaml
```

Search for a readiness-probe example on <https://kubernetes.io/docs>, then copy and alter the relevant section for the task:

```
# 6.yaml
apiVersion: v1
```

```

kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: pod6
  name: pod6
spec:
  containers:
    - args:
      - sh
      - -c
      - touch /tmp/ready && sleep 1d
    image: busybox:1.31.0
    name: pod6
    resources: {}
  readinessProbe: # add
    exec: # add
      command: # add
        - sh # add
        - -c # add
        - cat /tmp/ready # add
    initialDelaySeconds: 5 # add
    periodSeconds: 10 # add
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}

```

Then:

```
k -f 6.yaml create
```

Running `k get pod6` we should see the job being created and completed:

```

→ k get pod pod6
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod6 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 2s

→ k get pod pod6
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod6 0/1 Running 0 7s

→ k get pod pod6
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod6 1/1 Running 0 15s

```

We see that the *Pod* is finally ready.

Question 7 | Pods, Namespaces

Task weight: 4%

The board of Team Neptune decided to take over control of one e-commerce webserver from Team Saturn. The administrator who once setup this webserver is not part of the organisation any longer. All information you could get was that the e-commerce system is called `my-happy-shop`.

Search for the correct *Pod* in *Namespace* `saturn` and move it to *Namespace* `neptune`. It doesn't matter if you shut it down and spin it up again, it probably hasn't any customers anyways.

Answer:

Let's see all those *Pods*:

```

→ k -n saturn get pod
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
webserver-sat-001 1/1 Running 0 111m
webserver-sat-002 1/1 Running 0 111m
webserver-sat-003 1/1 Running 0 111m
webserver-sat-004 1/1 Running 0 111m
webserver-sat-005 1/1 Running 0 111m
webserver-sat-006 1/1 Running 0 111m

```

The *Pod* names don't reveal any information. We assume the *Pod* we are searching has a *label* or *annotation* with the name `my-happy-shop`, so we search for it:

```

k -n saturn describe pod # describe all pods, then manually look for it
# or do some filtering like this
k -n saturn get pod -o yaml | grep my-happy-shop -A10

```

We see the webserver we're looking for is `webserver-sat-003`

```
k -n saturn get pod webserver-sat-003 -o yaml > 7_webserver-sat-003.yaml # export  
vim 7_webserver-sat-003.yaml
```

Change the `Namespace` to `neptune`, also remove the `status:` section, the token `volume`, the token `volumeMount` and the `nodeName`, else the new Pod won't start. The final file could look as clean like this:

```
# 7_webserver-sat-003.yaml  
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Pod  
metadata:  
  annotations:  
    description: this is the server for the E-Commerce System my-happy-shop  
  labels:  
    id: webserver-sat-003  
  name: webserver-sat-003  
  namespace: neptune # new namespace here  
spec:  
  containers:  
    - image: nginx:1.16.1-alpine  
      imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent  
      name: webserver-sat  
      restartPolicy: Always
```

Then we execute:

```
k -n neptune create -f 7_webserver-sat-003.yaml
```

```
→ k -n neptune get pod | grep webserver  
webserver-sat-003           1/1     Running     0          22s
```

It seems the server is running in `Namespace neptune`, so we can do:

```
k -n saturn delete pod webserver-sat-003 --force --grace-period=0
```

Let's confirm only one is running:

```
→ k get pod -A | grep webserver-sat-003  
neptune      webserver-sat-003           1/1     Running     0          6s
```

This should list only one pod called `webserver-sat-003` in `Namespace neptune`, status running.

Question 8 | Deployment, Rollouts

Task weight: 4%

There is an existing `Deployment` named `api-new-c32` in `Namespace neptune`. A developer did make an update to the `Deployment` but the updated version never came online. Check the `Deployment` history and find a revision that works, then rollback to it. Could you tell Team Neptune what the error was so it doesn't happen again?

Answer:

```
k -n neptune get deploy # overview  
k -n neptune rollout -h  
k -n neptune rollout history -h
```

```
→ k -n neptune rollout history deploy api-new-c32  
deployment.extensions/api-new-c32  
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE  
1         <none>  
2         kubectl edit deployment api-new-c32 --namespace=neptune  
3         kubectl edit deployment api-new-c32 --namespace=neptune  
4         kubectl edit deployment api-new-c32 --namespace=neptune  
5         kubectl edit deployment api-new-c32 --namespace=neptune
```

We see 5 revisions, let's check `Pod` and `Deployment` status:

```
→ k -n neptune get deploy,pod | grep api-new-c32
deployment.extensions/api-new-c32 3/3 1 3 141m
pod/api-new-c32-65d998785d-jtmqq 1/1 Running 0 141m
pod/api-new-c32-686d6f6b65-mj2fp 1/1 Running 0 141m
pod/api-new-c32-6dd45bdb68-2p462 1/1 Running 0 141m
pod/api-new-c32-7d64747c87-zh648 0/1 ImagePullBackoff 0 141m
```

Let's check the pod for errors:

```
→ k -n neptune describe pod api-new-c32-7d64747c87-zh648 | grep -i error
... Error: ImagePullBackOff
```

```
→ k -n neptune describe pod api-new-c32-7d64747c87-zh648 | grep -i image
Image: ngnix:1.16.3
Image ID:
Reason: ImagePullBackOff
Warning Failed 4m28s (x616 over 144m) kubelet, gke-s3ef67020-28c5-45f7--default-pool-248abd4f-s010 Error: ImagePullBackOff
```

Someone seems to have added a new image with a spelling mistake in the name `ngnix:1.16.3`, that's the reason we can tell Team Neptune!

Now let's revert to the previous version:

```
k -n neptune rollout undo deploy api-new-c32
```

Does this one work?

```
→ k -n neptune get deploy api-new-c32
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
api-new-c32 3/3 3 3 146m
```

Yes! All up-to-date and available.

Also a fast way to get an overview of the *ReplicaSets* of a *Deployment* and their images could be done with:

```
k -n neptune get rs -o wide | grep api-new-c32
```

Question 9 | Pod -> Deployment

Task weight: 5%

In *Namespace pluto* there is single *Pod* named `holy-api`. It has been working okay for a while now but Team Pluto needs it to be more reliable. Convert the *Pod* into a *Deployment* with 3 replicas and name `holy-api`. The raw *Pod* template file is available at `/opt/course/9/holy-api-pod.yaml`.

In addition, the new *Deployment* should set `allowPrivilegeEscalation: false` and `privileged: false` for the security context on container level.

Please create the *Deployment* and save its yaml under `/opt/course/9/holy-api-deployment.yaml`.

Answer

There are multiple ways to do this, one is to copy an *Deployment* example from <https://kubernetes.io/docs> and then merge it with the existing *Pod* yaml. That's what we will do now:

```
cp /opt/course/9/holy-api-pod.yaml /opt/course/9/holy-api-deployment.yaml # make a copy!
vim /opt/course/9/holy-api-deployment.yaml
```

Now copy/use a *Deployment* example yaml and put the *Pod*'s **metadata:** and **spec:** into the *Deployment*'s **template:** section:

```
# /opt/course/9/holy-api-deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: holy-api      # name stays the same
  namespace: pluto    # important
spec:
  replicas: 3          # 3 replicas
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      id: holy-api     # set the correct selector
  template:
    # => from here down its the same as the pods metadata: and spec: sections
    metadata:
```

```

labels:
  id: holy-api
  name: holy-api
spec:
  containers:
    - env:
        - name: CACHE_KEY_1
          value: b&MTCi0=[T66RXm!jo@
        - name: CACHE_KEY_2
          value: PCAILGej5Ld@Q%{Q1=#
        - name: CACHE_KEY_3
          value: 2qz-]2oJlWDSTn.;RFQ
      image: nginx:1.17.3-alpine
      name: holy-api-container
      securityContext:           # add
        allowPrivilegeEscalation: false # add
        privileged: false            # add
    volumeMounts:
      - mountPath: /cache1
        name: cache-volume1
      - mountPath: /cache2
        name: cache-volume2
      - mountPath: /cache3
        name: cache-volume3
    volumes:
      - emptyDir: {}
        name: cache-volume1
      - emptyDir: {}
        name: cache-volume2
      - emptyDir: {}
        name: cache-volume3

```

To indent multiple lines using `vim` you should set the shiftwidth using `:set shiftwidth=2`. Then mark multiple lines using `shift v` and the up/down keys.

To then indent the marked lines press `>` or `<` and to repeat the action press `.`

Next create the new *Deployment*:

```
k -f /opt/course/9/holy-api-deployment.yaml create
```

and confirm its running:

```

→ k -n pluto get pod | grep holy
NAME             READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
holy-api         1/1     Running   0          19m
holy-api-5dbfdb4569-8qr5x 1/1     Running   0          30s
holy-api-5dbfdb4569-b5c1h 1/1     Running   0          30s
holy-api-5dbfdb4569-rj2gz 1/1     Running   0          30s

```

Finally delete the single *Pod*:

```
k -n pluto delete pod holy-api --force --grace-period=0
```

```

→ k -n pluto get pod,deployment | grep holy
pod/holy-api-5dbfdb4569-8qr5x 1/1     Running   0          2m4s
pod/holy-api-5dbfdb4569-b5c1h 1/1     Running   0          2m4s
pod/holy-api-5dbfdb4569-rj2gz 1/1     Running   0          2m4s

deployment.extensions/holy-api   3/3     3          3          2m4s

```

Question 10 | Service, Logs

Task weight: 4%

Team Pluto needs a new cluster internal *Service*. Create a ClusterIP *Service* named `project-plt-6cc-svc` in *Namespace pluto*. This *Service* should expose a single *Pod* named `project-plt-6cc-api` of image `nginx:1.17.3-alpine`, create that *Pod* as well. The *Pod* should be identified by label `project: plt-6cc-api`. The *Service* should use tcp port redirection of `3333:80`.

Finally use for example `curl` from a temporary `nginx:alpine` *Pod* to get the response from the *Service*. Write the response into `/opt/course/10/service_test.html`. Also check if the logs of *Pod* `project-plt-6cc-api` show the request and write those into `/opt/course/10/service_test.log`.

Answer

```
k -n pluto run project-plt-6cc-api --image=nginx:1.17.3-alpine --labels project=plt-6cc-api
```

This will create the requested *Pod*. In yaml it would look like this:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    project: plt-6cc-api
    name: project-plt-6cc-api
spec:
  containers:
    - image: nginx:1.17.3-alpine
      name: project-plt-6cc-api
      resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}

```

Next we create the service:

```

k -n pluto expose pod -h # help

k -n pluto expose pod project-plt-6cc-api --name project-plt-6cc-svc --port 3333 --target-port 80

```

Expose will create a yaml where everything is already set for our case and no need to change anything:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    project: plt-6cc-api
    name: project-plt-6cc-svc  # good
    namespace: pluto          # great
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 3333              # awesome
      protocol: TCP
      targetPort: 80           # nice
  selector:
    project: plt-6cc-api     # beautiful
status:
  loadBalancer: {}

```

We could also use `create service` but then we would need to change the yaml afterwards:

```

k -n pluto create service -h # help
k -n pluto create service clusterip -h #help
k -n pluto create service clusterip project-plt-6cc-svc --tcp 3333:80 $do
# now we would need to set the correct selector labels

```

Check the *Service* is running:

```

→ k -n pluto get pod,svc | grep 6cc
pod/project-plt-6cc-api        1/1     Running   0          9m42s
service/project-plt-6cc-svc   clusterIP  10.31.241.234 <none>       3333/TCP  2m24s

```

Does the *Service* has one *Endpoint*?

```

→ k -n pluto describe svc project-plt-6cc-svc
Name:          project-plt-6cc-svc
Namespace:     pluto
Labels:        project=plt-6cc-api
Annotations:   <none>
Selector:     project=plt-6cc-api
Type:         ClusterIP
IP:           10.3.244.240
Port:          <unset>  3333/TCP
TargetPort:    80/TCP
Endpoints:    10.28.2.32:80
Session Affinity: None
Events:       <none>

```

Or even shorter:

```

→ k -n pluto get ep
NAME            ENDPOINTS      AGE
project-plt-6cc-svc  10.28.2.32:80  84m

```

Yes, endpoint there! Finally we check the connection using a temporary *Pod*:

```

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm --image=nginx:alpine -i -- curl http://project-plt-6cc-svc.pluto:3333
% Total  % Received % Xferd Average Speed  Time   Time   Current
          Dload Upload Total Spent   Left  Speed

```

```

100 612 100 612 0 0 32210 0 ---:--- ---:--- ---:--- 32210
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
    body {
        width: 35em;
        margin: 0 auto;
        font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
...

```

Great! Notice that we use the Kubernetes *Namespace* dns resolving (`project-plt-6cc-svc.pluto`) here. We could only use the *Service* name if we would also spin up the temporary *Pod* in *Namespace* `pluto`.

And now really finally copy or pipe the html content into `/opt/course/10/service_test.html`.

```

# /opt/course/10/service_test.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
    body {
        width: 35em;
        margin: 0 auto;
        font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
    }
...

```

Also the requested logs:

```
k -n pluto logs project-plt-6cc-api > /opt/course/10/service_test.log
```

```
# /opt/course/10/service_test.log
10.44.0.0 - - [22/Jan/2021:23:19:55 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 612 "-" "curl/7.69.1" "-"
```

Question 11 | Working with Containers

Task weight: 7%

During the last monthly meeting you mentioned your strong expertise in container technology. Now the Build&Release team of department Sun is in need of your insight knowledge. There are files to build a container image located at `/opt/course/11/image`. The container will run a Golang application which outputs information to stdout. You're asked to perform the following tasks:

NOTE: Make sure to run all commands as user `k8s`, for docker use `sudo docker`

1. Change the Dockerfile. The value of the environment variable `SUN_CIPHER_ID` should be set to the hardcoded value `5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f`
2. Build the image using Docker, named `registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher`, tagged as `latest` and `v1-docker`, push these to the registry
3. Build the image using Podman, named `registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher`, tagged as `v1-podman`, push it to the registry
4. Run a container using Podman, which keeps running in the background, named `sun-cipher` using image `registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-podman`. Run the container from `k8s@terminal` and not `root@terminal`
5. Write the logs your container `sun-cipher` produced into `/opt/course/11/logs`. Then write a list of all running Podman containers into `/opt/course/11/containers`

Answer

Dockerfile: list of commands from which an *Image* can be build

Image: binary file which includes all data/requirements to be run as a *Container*

Container: running instance of an *Image*

Registry: place where we can push/pull *Images* to/from

1.

First we need to change the Dockerfile to:

```
# build container stage 1
FROM docker.io/library/golang:1.15.15-alpine3.14
WORKDIR /src
COPY . .
RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build -a -installsuffix cgo -o bin/app .

# app container stage 2
FROM docker.io/library/alpine:3.12.4
COPY --from=0 /src/bin/app app
ENV SUN_CIPHER_ID=5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f # CHANGE THIS LINE
CMD ["./app"]
```

2.

Then we build the image using Docker:

```
→ cd /opt/course/11/image

→ sudo docker build -t registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:latest -t registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-docker .
...
Successfully built 409fde3c5bf9
Successfully tagged registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:latest
Successfully tagged registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-docker

→ sudo docker image ls
REPOSITORY           TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED     SIZE
registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher   latest    409fde3c5bf9  24 seconds ago  7.76MB
registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher   v1-docker  409fde3c5bf9  24 seconds ago  7.76MB
...
→ sudo docker push registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:latest
The push refers to repository [registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher]
c947fb5eba52: Pushed
33e8713114f8: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:d216b4136a5b232b738698e826e7d12fccba9921d163b63777be23572250f23d size: 739

→ sudo docker push registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-docker
The push refers to repository [registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher]
c947fb5eba52: Layer already exists
33e8713114f8: Layer already exists
v1-docker: digest: sha256:d216b4136a5b232b738698e826e7d12fccba9921d163b63777be23572250f23d size: 739
```

There we go, built and pushed.

3.

Next we build the image using Podman. Here it's only required to create one tag. The usage of Podman is very similar (for most cases even identical) to Docker:

```
→ cd /opt/course/11/image

→ podman build -t registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-podman .
...
--> 38adc53bd92
Successfully tagged registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-podman
38adc53bd92881d91981c4b537f4f1b64f8de1de1b32eacc8479883170cee537

→ podman image ls
REPOSITORY           TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED     SIZE
registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher   v1-podman  38adc53bd928  2 minutes ago  8.03 MB
...
→ podman push registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-podman
Getting image source signatures
Copying blob 4d0d60db9eb6 done
Copying blob 33e8713114f8 done
Copying config bf1a225f8 done
Writing manifest to image destination
Storing signatures
```

Built and pushed using Podman.

4.

We'll create a container from the previously created image, using Podman, which keeps running in the background:

```
→ podman run -d --name sun-cipher registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-podman  
f8199cba792f9fd2d1bd4decc9b7a9c0acfb975d95eda35f5f583c9efbf95589
```

5.

Finally we need to collect some information into files:

```
→ podman ps  
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND ...  
f8199cba792f registry.killer.sh:5000/sun-cipher:v1-podman ./app ...  
  
→ podman ps > /opt/course/11/containers  
  
→ podman logs sun-cipher  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 8081  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 7887  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 1847  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 4059  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 2081  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 1318  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 4425  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 2540  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 456  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 3300  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 694  
2077/03/13 06:50:34 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 8511  
2077/03/13 06:50:44 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 8162  
2077/03/13 06:50:54 random number for 5b9c1065-e39d-4a43-a04a-e59bcea3e03f is 5089  
  
→ podman logs sun-cipher > /opt/course/11/logs
```

This is looking not too bad at all. Our container skills are back in town!

Question 12 | Storage, PV, PVC, Pod volume

Task weight: 8%

Create a new *PersistentVolume* named `earth-project-earthflower-pv`. It should have a capacity of `2Gi`, accessMode `ReadWriteOnce`, hostPath `/volumes/data` and no storageClassName defined.

Next create a new *PersistentVolumeClaim* in Namespace `earth` named `earth-project-earthflower-pvc`. It should request `2Gi` storage, accessMode `ReadWriteOnce` and should not define a storageClassName. The *PVC* should bound to the *PV* correctly.

Finally create a new *Deployment* `project-earthflower` in Namespace `earth` which mounts that volume at `/tmp/project-data`. The *Pods* of that *Deployment* should be of image `httpd:2.4.41-alpine`.

Answer

```
vim 12_pv.yaml
```

Find an example from <https://kubernetes.io/docs> and alter it:

```
# 12_pv.yaml  
kind: PersistentVolume  
apiVersion: v1  
metadata:  
  name: earth-project-earthflower-pv  
spec:  
  capacity:  
    storage: 2Gi  
  accessModes:  
    - ReadWriteOnce  
  hostPath:  
    path: "/volumes/data"
```

Then create it:

```
k -f 12_pv.yaml create
```

Next the *PersistentVolumeClaim*:

```
vim 12_pvc.yaml
```

Find an example from <https://kubernetes.io/docs> and alter it:

```
# 12_pvc.yaml
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: earth-project-earthflower-pvc
  namespace: earth
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 2Gi
```

Then create:

```
k -f 12_pvc.yaml create
```

And check that both have the status Bound:

```
→ k -n earth get pv,pvc
NAME                                     CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES  ... STATUS   CLAIM
persistentvolume/...earthflower-pv        2Gi       RWO          ... Bound    ...er-pvc

NAME                               STATUS   VOLUME           CAPACITY
persistentvolumeclaim/...earthflower-pvc Bound   earth-project-earthflower-pv  2Gi
```

Next we create a *Deployment* and mount that volume:

```
k -n earth create deploy project-earthflower --image=httpd:2.4.41-alpine $do > 12_dep.yaml
vim 12_dep.yaml
```

Alter the yaml to mount the volume:

```
# 12_dep.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: project-earthflower
  name: project-earthflower
  namespace: earth
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: project-earthflower
  strategy: {}
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: project-earthflower
    spec:
      volumes: # add
      - name: data # add
        persistentVolumeClaim: # add
          claimName: earth-project-earthflower-pvc # add
      containers:
      - image: httpd:2.4.41-alpine
        name: container
        volumeMounts: # add
        - name: data # add
          mountPath: /tmp/project-data # add
```

```
k -f 12_dep.yaml create
```

We can confirm its mounting correctly:

```
→ k -n earth describe pod project-earthflower-d6887f7c5-pn5wv | grep -A2 Mounts:
Mounts:
  /tmp/project-data from data (rw) # there it is
  /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-n2sjj (ro)
```

Question 13 | Storage, StorageClass, PVC

Task weight: 6%

Team Moonpie, which has the `Namespace moon`, needs more storage. Create a new `PersistentVolumeClaim` named `moon-pvc-126` in that namespace. This claim should use a new `StorageClass` `moon-retain` with the `provisioner` set to `moon-retainer` and the `reclaimPolicy` set to `Retain`. The claim should request storage of `3Gi`, an `accessMode` of `ReadWriteOnce` and should use the new `StorageClass`.

The provisioner `moon-retainer` will be created by another team, so it's expected that the PVC will not boot yet. Confirm this by writing the log message from the PVC into file `/opt/course/13/pvc-126-reason`.

Answer

```
vim 13_sc.yaml
```

Head to <https://kubernetes.io/docs>, search for "storageclass" and alter the example code to this:

```
# 13_sc.yaml
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: moon-retain
provisioner: moon-retainer
reclaimPolicy: Retain
```

```
k create -f 13_sc.yaml
```

Now the same for the `PersistentVolumeClaim`, head to the docs, copy an example and transform it into:

```
vim 13_pvc.yaml
```

```
# 13_pvc.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: moon-pvc-126          # name as requested
  namespace: moon              # important
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadwriteOnce           # RWO
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 3Gi            # size
  storageClassName: moon-retain # uses our new storage class
```

```
k -f 13_pvc.yaml create
```

Next we check the status of the PVC:

```
→ k -n moon get pvc
NAME        STATUS   VOLUME   CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
moon-pvc-126  Pending
```

```
→ k -n moon describe pvc moon-pvc-126
Name:          moon-pvc-126
...
Status:       Pending
...
Events:
...
waiting for a volume to be created, either by external provisioner "moon-retainer" or manually created by system administrator
```

This confirms that the PVC waits for the provisioner `moon-retainer` to be created. Finally we copy or write the event message into the requested location:

```
# /opt/course/13/pvc-126-reason
waiting for a volume to be created, either by external provisioner "moon-retainer" or manually created by system administrator
```

Question 14 | Secret, Secret-Volume, Secret-Env

Task weight: 4%

You need to make changes on an existing Pod in `Namespace moon` called `secret-handler`. Create a new `Secret` `secret1` which contains `user=test` and `pass=pwd`. The `Secret`'s content should be available in `Pod secret-handler` as environment variables `SECRET1_USER` and `SECRET1_PASS`. The yaml for `Pod secret-handler` is available at `/opt/course/14/secret-handler.yaml`.

There is existing yaml for another Secret at `/opt/course/14/secret2.yaml`, create this Secret and mount it inside the same Pod at `/tmp/secret2`. Your changes should be saved under `/opt/course/14/secret-handler-new.yaml`. Both Secrets should only be available in Namespace `moon`.

Answer

```
k -n moon get pod # show pods
k -n moon create secret -h # help
k -n moon create secret generic -h # help
k -n moon create secret generic secret1 --from-literal user=test --from-literal pass=pwd
```

The last command would generate this yaml:

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  pass: cHdk
  user: dGvzdA==
kind: Secret
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: secret1
  namespace: moon
```

Next we create the second Secret from the given location, making sure it'll be created in Namespace `moon`:

```
k -n moon -f /opt/course/14/secret2.yaml create
```

```
→ k -n moon get secret
NAME          TYPE        DATA   AGE
default-token-rvzcf  kubernetes.io/service-account-token  3       66m
secret1        Opaque      2      4m3s
secret2        Opaque      1      8s
```

We will now edit the Pod yaml:

```
cp /opt/course/14/secret-handler.yaml /opt/course/14/secret-handler-new.yaml
vim /opt/course/14/secret-handler-new.yaml
```

Add the following to the yaml:

```
# /opt/course/14/secret-handler-new.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    id: secret-handler
    uid: 1428721e-8d1c-4c09-b5d6-af79200c56a
    red_ident: 9cf7a7c0-fdb2-4c35-9c13-c2a0bb52b4a9
    type: automatic
  name: secret-handler
  namespace: moon
spec:
  volumes:
    - name: cache-volume1
      emptyDir: {}
    - name: cache-volume2
      emptyDir: {}
    - name: cache-volume3
      emptyDir: {}
    - name: secret2-volume          # add
      secret:                  # add
        secretName: secret2      # add
  containers:
    - name: secret-handler
      image: bash:5.0.11
      args: ['bash', '-c', 'sleep 2d']
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: /cache1
          name: cache-volume1
        - mountPath: /cache2
          name: cache-volume2
        - mountPath: /cache3
          name: cache-volume3
        - name: secret2-volume      # add
          mountPath: /tmp/secret2      # add
  env:
    - name: SECRET_KEY_1
      value: ">8$KH#kj..i8}HImQd{"
    - name: SECRET_KEY_2
      value: "IO=a4L/xkrdvN8jM=Y+"
    - name: SECRET_KEY_3
      value: "-7PAO_2>{pwa43r)_"
    - name: SECRET1_USER
      valueFrom:
        secretKeyRef:
```

```

name: secret1          # add
key: user              # add
- name: SECRET1_PASS   # add
valueFrom:             # add
secretKeyRef:          # add
  name: secret1        # add
  key: pass            # add

```

There is also the possibility to import all keys from a *Secret* as env variables at once, though the env variable names will then be the same as in the *Secret*, which doesn't work for the requirements here:

```

containers:
- name: secret-handler
...
envFrom:
- secretRef:      # also works for configMapRef
  name: secret1

```

Then we apply the changes:

```
k -f /opt/course/14/secret-handler.yaml delete --force --grace-period=0
k -f /opt/course/14/secret-handler-new.yaml create
```

Instead of running delete and create we can also use recreate:

```
k -f /opt/course/14/secret-handler-new.yaml replace --force --grace-period=0
```

It was not requested directly, but you should always confirm its working:

```

→ k -n moon exec secret-handler -- env | grep SECRET1
SECRET1_USER=test
SECRET1_PASS=pwd

→ k -n moon exec secret-handler -- find /tmp/secret2
/tmp/secret2
/tmp/secret2/.data
/tmp/secret2/key
/tmp/secret2/..2019_09_11_09_03_08.147048594
/tmp/secret2/..2019_09_11_09_03_08.147048594/key

→ k -n moon exec secret-handler -- cat /tmp/secret2/key
12345678

```

Question 15 | ConfigMap, Configmap-Volume

Task weight: 5%

Team Moonpie has a nginx server *Deployment* called `web-moon` in *Namespace* `moon`. Someone started configuring it but it was never completed. To complete please create a *ConfigMap* called `configmap-web-moon-html` containing the content of file `/opt/course/15/web-moon.html` under the data key-name `index.html`.

The *Deployment* `web-moon` is already configured to work with this *ConfigMap* and serve its content. Test the nginx configuration for example using `curl` from a temporary `nginx:alpine` *Pod*.

Answer

Let's check the existing *Pods*:

```

→ k -n moon get pod
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
secret-handler 1/1     Running   0          55m
web-moon-847496c686-2rzj4 0/1     ContainerCreating 0          33s
web-moon-847496c686-9nwwj 0/1     ContainerCreating 0          33s
web-moon-847496c686-cxdbx 0/1     ContainerCreating 0          33s
web-moon-847496c686-hvqlw 0/1     ContainerCreating 0          33s
web-moon-847496c686-tj7ct 0/1     ContainerCreating 0          33s

```

```

→ k -n moon describe pod web-moon-847496c686-2rzj4
...
Warning FailedMount 31s (x7 over 63s) kubelet, gke-test-default-pool-ce83a51a-p6s4 MountVolume.SetUp failed for volume "html-volume" : configmaps "configmap-web-moon-html" not found

```

Good so far, now let's create the missing *ConfigMap*:

```
k -n moon create configmap -h # help

k -n moon create configmap configmap-web-moon-html --from-file=index.html=/opt/course/15/web-moon.html # important to
set the index.html key
```

This should create a *ConfigMap* with yaml like:

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  index.html: |      # notice the key index.html, this will be the filename when mounted
    <!DOCTYPE html>
    <html lang="en">
      <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <title>Web Moon Webpage</title>
      </head>
      <body>
        This is some great content.
      </body>
    </html>
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: configmap-web-moon-html
  namespace: moon
```

After waiting a bit or deleting/recreating (`k -n moon rollout restart deploy web-moon`) the *Pods* we should see:

```
→ k -n moon get pod
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
secret-handler 1/1     Running   0          59m
web-moon-847496c686-2rzj4 1/1     Running   0          4m28s
web-moon-847496c686-9nwwj 1/1     Running   0          4m28s
web-moon-847496c686-cxdbx 1/1     Running   0          4m28s
web-moon-847496c686-hvqlw 1/1     Running   0          4m28s
web-moon-847496c686-tj7ct 1/1     Running   0          4m28s
```

Looking much better. Finally we check if the nginx returns the correct content:

```
k -n moon get pod -o wide # get pod cluster IPs
```

Then use one IP to test the configuration:

```
→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl 10.44.0.78
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time     Current
          Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100  161  100  161    0     0  80500      0  --::--  --::--  --::--  157k
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Web Moon Webpage</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    This is some great content.
  </body>
```

For debugging or further checks we could find out more about the *Pods* volume mounts:

```
→ k -n moon describe pod web-moon-c77655cc-dc8v4 | grep -A2 Mounts:
Mounts:
  /usr/share/nginx/html from html-volume (rw)
  /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-rvzcf (ro)
```

And check the mounted folder content:

```
→ k -n moon exec web-moon-c77655cc-dc8v4 find /usr/share/nginx/html
/usr/share/nginx/html
/usr/share/nginx/html/..2019_09_11_10_05_56.336284411
/usr/share/nginx/html/..2019_09_11_10_05_56.336284411/index.html
/usr/share/nginx/html/..data
/usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
```

Here it was important that the file will have the name `index.html` and not the original one `web-moon.html` which is controlled through the *ConfigMap* data key.

Question 16 | Logging sidecar

The Tech Lead of Mercury2D decided its time for more logging, to finally fight all these missing data incidents. There is an existing container named `cleaner-con` in Deployment `cleaner` in Namespace `mercury`. This container mounts a volume and writes logs into a file called `cleaner.log`.

The yaml for the existing *Deployment* is available at `/opt/course/16/cleaner.yaml`. Persist your changes at `/opt/course/16/cleaner-new.yaml` but also make sure the *Deployment* is running.

Create a sidecar container named `logger-con`, image `busybox:1.31.0`, which mounts the same volume and writes the content of `cleaner.log` to stdout, you can use the `tail -f` command for this. This way it can be picked up by `kubectl logs`.

Check if the logs of the new container reveal something about the missing data incidents.

Answer

```
cp /opt/course/16/cleaner.yaml /opt/course/16/cleaner-new.yaml
vim /opt/course/16/cleaner-new.yaml
```

Add a sidecar container which outputs the log file to stdout:

```
# /opt/course/16/cleaner-new.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: cleaner
  namespace: mercury
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      id: cleaner
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        id: cleaner
    spec:
      volumes:
        - name: logs
          emptyDir: {}
      initContainers:
        - name: init
          image: bash:5.0.11
          command: ['bash', '-c', 'echo init > /var/log/cleaner/cleaner.log']
          volumeMounts:
            - name: logs
              mountPath: /var/log/cleaner
      containers:
        - name: cleaner-con
          image: bash:5.0.11
          args: ['bash', '-c', 'while true; do echo `date`: "remove random file" >> /var/log/cleaner/cleaner.log; sleep 1; done']
          volumeMounts:
            - name: logs
              mountPath: /var/log/cleaner
        - name: logger-con
          image: busybox:1.31.0
          command: ["sh", "-c", "tail -f /var/log/cleaner/cleaner.log"]
          volumeMounts:
            - name: logs
              mountPath: /var/log/cleaner
```

Then apply the changes and check the logs of the sidecar:

```
k -f /opt/course/16/cleaner-new.yaml apply
```

This will cause a deployment rollout of which we can get more details:

```
k -n mercury rollout history deploy cleaner
k -n mercury rollout history deploy cleaner --revision 1
k -n mercury rollout history deploy cleaner --revision 2
```

Check Pod statuses:

```

→ k -n mercury get pod
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cleaner-86b7758668-9pw6t  2/2     Running   0          6s
cleaner-86b7758668-qgh4v  0/2     Init:0/1  0          1s

→ k -n mercury get pod
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cleaner-86b7758668-9pw6t  2/2     Running   0          14s
cleaner-86b7758668-qgh4v  2/2     Running   0          9s

```

Finally check the logs of the logging sidecar container:

```

→ k -n mercury logs cleaner-576967576c-cqtgx -c logger-con
init
Wed Sep 11 10:45:44 UTC 2099: remove random file
Wed Sep 11 10:45:45 UTC 2099: remove random file
...

```

Mystery solved, something is removing files at random ;) It's important to understand how containers can communicate with each other using volumes.

Question 17 | InitContainer

Task weight: 4%

Last lunch you told your coworker from department Mars Inc how amazing *InitContainers* are. Now he would like to see one in action. There is a *Deployment* yaml at [/opt/course/17/test-init-container.yaml](#). This *Deployment* spins up a single *Pod* of image `nginx:1.17.3-alpine` and serves files from a mounted volume, which is empty right now.

Create an *InitContainer* named `init-con` which also mounts that volume and creates a file `index.html` with content `check this out!` in the root of the mounted volume. For this test we ignore that it doesn't contain valid html.

The *InitContainer* should be using image `busybox:1.31.0`. Test your implementation for example using `curl` from a temporary `nginx:alpine` *Pod*.

Answer

```

cp /opt/course/17/test-init-container.yaml ~/17_test-init-container.yaml
vim 17_test-init-container.yaml

```

Add the *InitContainer*:

```

# 17_test-init-container.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: test-init-container
  namespace: mars
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      id: test-init-container
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        id: test-init-container
    spec:
      volumes:
        - name: web-content
          emptyDir: {}
      initContainers:           # initContainer start
        - name: init-con
          image: busybox:1.31.0
          command: ['sh', '-c', 'echo "check this out!" > /tmp/web-content/index.html']
          volumeMounts:
            - name: web-content
              mountPath: /tmp/web-content # initContainer end
      containers:
        - image: nginx:1.17.3-alpine
          name: nginx
          volumeMounts:
            - name: web-content
              mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80

```

Then we create the *Deployment*:

```
k -f 17_test-init-container.yaml create
```

Finally we test the configuration:

```
k -n mars get pod -o wide # to get the cluster IP
```

```
→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl 10.0.0.67
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time     Time  Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent    Left  Speed
check this out!
```

Beautiful.

Question 18 | Service misconfiguration

Task weight: 4%

There seems to be an issue in Namespace `mars` where the ClusterIP service `manager-api-svc` should make the Pods of Deployment `manager-api-deployment` available inside the cluster.

You can test this with `curl manager-api-svc.mars:4444` from a temporary `nginx:alpine` Pod. Check for the misconfiguration and apply a fix.

Answer

First let's get an overview:

```
→ k -n mars get all
NAME                           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/manager-api-deployment-dbcc6657d-bg2hh   1/1    Running   0          98m
pod/manager-api-deployment-dbcc6657d-f5fv4   1/1    Running   0          98m
pod/manager-api-deployment-dbcc6657d-httjv   1/1    Running   0          98m
pod/manager-api-deployment-dbcc6657d-k98xn   1/1    Running   0          98m
pod/test-init-container-5db7c99857-htx6b     1/1    Running   0          2m19s

NAME              TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
service/manager-api-svc  ClusterIP   10.15.241.159 <none>           4444/TCP   99m

NAME                           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
deployment.apps/manager-api-deployment   4/4     4           4          98m
deployment.apps/test-init-container       1/1     1           1          2m19s
...
```

Everything seems to be running, but we can't seem to get a connection:

```
→ k -n mars run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 manager-api-svc:4444
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.
  0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0 --::--  0:00:01 --::--  0
curl: (28) Connection timed out after 1000 milliseconds
pod "tmp" deleted
pod mars/tmp terminated (Error)
```

Ok, let's try to connect to one pod directly:

```
k -n mars get pod -o wide # get cluster IP
```

```
→ k -n mars run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 10.0.0.114
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time     Time  Current
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
```

The Pods itself seem to work. Let's investigate the Service a bit:

```
→ k -n mars describe service manager-api-svc
Name:                  manager-api-svc
Namespace:             mars
Labels:                app=manager-api-svc
...
Endpoints:             <none>
...
```

Endpoint inspection is also possible using:

```
k -n mars get ep
```

No endpoints - No good. We check the Service yaml:

```
k -n mars edit service manager-api-svc
```

```
# k -n mars edit service manager-api-svc
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
...
labels:
  app: manager-api-svc
  name: manager-api-svc
  namespace: mars
...
spec:
  clusterIP: 10.3.244.121
  ports:
  - name: 4444-80
    port: 4444
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    #id: manager-api-deployment # wrong selector, needs to point to pod!
    id: manager-api-pod
  sessionAffinity: None
  type: ClusterIP
```

Though *Pods* are usually never created without a *Deployment* or *ReplicaSet*, *Services* always select for *Pods* directly. This gives great flexibility because *Pods* could be created through various customized ways. After saving the new selector we check the *Service* again for endpoints:

```
→ k -n mars get ep
NAME           ENDPOINTS          AGE
manager-api-svc 10.0.0.30:80,10.0.1.30:80,10.0.1.31:80 + 1 more... 41m
```

Endpoints - Good! Now we try connecting again:

```
→ k -n mars run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 manager-api-svc:4444
% Total  % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
100  612  100  612    0     0   99k      0  --::--  --::--  --::--  99k
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
```

And we fixed it. Good to know is how to be able to use Kubernetes DNS resolution from a different *Namespace*. Not necessary, but we could spin up the temporary *Pod* in default *Namespace*:

```
→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 manager-api-svc:4444
% Total  % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
0     0     0     0     0     0      0  --::--  --::--  --::--  Ocurl: (6) Could not resolve host:
manager-api-svc
pod "tmp" deleted
pod default/tmp terminated (Error)

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 manager-api-svc.mars:4444
% Total  % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
100  612  100  612    0     0  68000      0  --::--  --::--  --::--  68000
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
```

Short `manager-api-svc.mars` or long `manager-api-svc.mars.svc.cluster.local` work.

Question 19 | Service ClusterIP->NodePort

Task weight: 3%

In *Namespace jupiter* you'll find an apache *Deployment* (with one replica) named `jupiter-crew-deploy` and a ClusterIP *Service* called `jupiter-crew-svc` which exposes it. Change this service to a NodePort one to make it available on all nodes on port 30100.

Test the NodePort Service using the internal IP of all available nodes and the port 30100 using `curl`, you can reach the internal node IPs directly from your main terminal. On which nodes is the *Service* reachable? On which node is the *Pod* running?

Answer

First we get an overview:

```
→ k -n jupiter get all
NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/jupiter-crew-deploy-8cdf99bc9-k1wqt   1/1     Running   0          34m

NAME           TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
service/jupiter-crew-svc   ClusterIP   10.100.254.66   <none>       8080/TCP   34m
...
```

(Optional) Next we check if the ClusterIP *Service* actually works:

```
→ k -n jupiter run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 jupiter-crew-svc:8080
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
100  45 100  45  0    0  5000  0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--  5000
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
```

The *Service* is working great. Next we change the *Service* type to NodePort and set the port:

```
k -n jupiter edit service jupiter-crew-svc
```

```
# k -n jupiter edit service jupiter-crew-svc
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: jupiter-crew-svc
  namespace: jupiter
...
spec:
  clusterIP: 10.3.245.70
  ports:
  - name: 8080-80
    port: 8080
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 80
    nodePort: 30100 # add the nodePort
  selector:
    id: jupiter-crew
  sessionAffinity: None
  #type: ClusterIP
  type: NodePort    # change type
status:
  loadBalancer: {}
```

We check if the *Service* type was updated:

```
→ k -n jupiter get svc
NAME           TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
jupiter-crew-svc   NodePort   10.3.245.70   <none>       8080:30100/TCP  3m52s
```

(Optional) And we confirm that the service is still reachable internally:

```
→ k -n jupiter run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 jupiter-crew-svc:8080
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
```

Nice. A NodePort *Service* kind of lies on top of a ClusterIP one, making the ClusterIP *Service* reachable on the Node IPs (internal and external). Next we get the *internal* IPs of all nodes to check the connectivity:

```
→ k get nodes -o wide
NAME           STATUS  ROLES   AGE   VERSION  INTERNAL-IP      ...
cluster1-master1 Ready   master   18h   v1.21.0  192.168.100.11  ...
cluster1-worker1 Ready   <none>  18h   v1.21.0  192.168.100.12  ...
```

On which nodes is the *Service* reachable?

```
→ curl 192.168.100.11:30100
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

→ curl 192.168.100.12:30100
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
```

On both, even the master. On which node is the *Pod* running?

```

→ k -n jupiter get pod jupiter-crew-deploy-8cdf99bc9-k1wqt -o yaml | grep nodeName
nodeName: cluster1-worker1

→ k -n jupiter get pod -o wide # or even shorter

```

In our case on cluster1-worker1, but could be any other worker if more available. Here we hopefully gained some insight into how a NodePort Service works. Although the Pod is just running on one specific node, the Service makes it available through port 30100 on the internal and external IP addresses of all nodes. This is at least the common/default behaviour but can depend on cluster configuration.

Question 20 | NetworkPolicy

Task weight: 9%

In Namespace `venus` you'll find two Deployments named `api` and `frontend`. Both Deployments are exposed inside the cluster using Services. Create a NetworkPolicy named `np1` which restricts outgoing tcp connections from Deployment `frontend` and only allows those going to Deployment `api`. Make sure the NetworkPolicy still allows outgoing traffic on UDP/TCP ports 53 for DNS resolution.

Test using: `wget www.google.com` and `wget api:2222` from a Pod of Deployment `frontend`.

Answer

INFO: For learning NetworkPolicies check out <https://editor.cilium.io>. But you're not allowed to use it during the exam.

First we get an overview:

```

→ k -n venus get all
NAME                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/api-5979b95578-gktxp     1/1    Running   0          57s
pod/api-5979b95578-lhc15     1/1    Running   0          57s
pod/frontend-789cbdc677-c9v8h 1/1    Running   0          57s
pod/frontend-789cbdc677-npk2m 1/1    Running   0          57s
pod/frontend-789cbdc677-p167g 1/1    Running   0          57s
pod/frontend-789cbdc677-rjt5r 1/1    Running   0          57s
pod/frontend-789cbdc677-xgf5n 1/1    Running   0          57s

NAME            TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
service/api     ClusterIP   10.3.255.137   <none>           2222/TCP    37s
service/frontend ClusterIP   10.3.255.135   <none>           80/TCP      57s
...

```

(Optional) This is not necessary but we could check if the Services are working inside the cluster:

```

→ k -n venus run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=busybox -i -- wget -O- frontend:80
Connecting to frontend:80 (10.3.245.9:80)
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<...>

→ k -n venus run tmp --restart=Never --rm --image=busybox -i -- wget -O- api:2222
Connecting to api:2222 (10.3.250.233:2222)
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

```

Then we use any `frontend` Pod and check if it can reach external names and the `api` Service:

```

→ k -n venus exec frontend-789cbdc677-c9v8h -- wget -O- www.google.com
Connecting to www.google.com (216.58.205.227:80)
-          100% |*****| 12955  0:00:00 ETA
<!doctype html><html itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/WebPage" lang="en"><head>
<...>

→ k -n venus exec frontend-789cbdc677-c9v8h -- wget -O- api:2222
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
Connecting to api:2222 (10.3.255.137:2222)
-          100% |*****| 45  0:00:00 ETA
...

```

We see Pods of `frontend` can reach the `api` and external names.

```

vim 20_np1.yaml

```

Now we head to <https://kubernetes.io/docs>, search for *NetworkPolicy*, copy the example code and adjust it to:

```
# 20_np1.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: np1
  namespace: venus
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      id: frontend      # label of the pods this policy should be applied on
  policyTypes:
    - Egress          # we only want to control egress
  egress:
    - to:
        - podSelector:
            matchLabels:
              id: api
    - ports:
        - port: 53        # allow DNS UDP
        - port: 53        # allow DNS TCP
          protocol: TCP
```

Notice that we specify two egress rules in the yaml above. If we specify multiple egress rules then these are connected using a logical OR. So in the example above we do:

```
allow outgoing traffic if
  (destination pod has label id:api) OR ((port is 53 UDP) OR (port is 53 TCP))
```

Let's have a look at example code which wouldn't work in our case:

```
# this example does not work in our case
...
  egress:
    - to:
        - podSelector:
            matchLabels:
              id: api      # 1st AND ONLY egress rule
    ports:
      - port: 53        # STILL THE SAME RULE but just an additional selector
      - port: 53        # allow DNS UDP
        protocol: UDP
      - port: 53        # allow DNS TCP
        protocol: TCP
```

In the yaml above we only specify one egress rule with two selectors. It can be translated into:

```
allow outgoing traffic if
  (destination pod has label id:api) AND ((port is 53 UDP) OR (port is 53 TCP))
```

Apply the correct policy:

```
k -f 20_np1.yaml create
```

And try again, external is not working any longer:

```
→ k -n venus exec frontend-789cbdc677-c9v8h -- wget -O- www.google.de
Connecting to www.google.de:2222 (216.58.207.67:80)
^C

→ k -n venus exec frontend-789cbdc677-c9v8h -- wget -O- -T 5 www.google.de:80
Connecting to www.google.com (172.217.203.104:80)
wget: download timed out
command terminated with exit code 1
```

Internal connection to `api` work as before:

```
→ k -n venus exec frontend-789cbdc677-c9v8h -- wget -O- api:2222
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
Connecting to api:2222 (10.3.255.137:2222)
-
  100% |*****| 45 0:00:00 ETA
```

Question 21 | Requests and Limits, ServiceAccount

Task weight: 4%

Team Neptune needs 3 *Pods* of image `httpd:2.4-alpine`, create a *Deployment* named `neptune-10ab` for this. The containers should be named `neptune-pod-10ab`. Each container should have a memory request of `20Mi` and a memory limit of `50Mi`.

Team Neptune has its own *ServiceAccount* `neptune-sa-v2` under which the *Pods* should run. The *Deployment* should be in *Namespace* `neptune`.

Answer:

```
k -n neptune create deployment -h # help
k -n neptune create deploy -h # deploy is short for deployment

# check the export on the very top of this document so we can use $do
k -n neptune create deploy neptune-10ab --image=httpd:2.4-alpine $do > 21.yaml

vim 21.yaml
```

Now make the required changes using vim:

```
# 21.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: neptune-10ab
  name: neptune-10ab
  namespace: neptune
spec:
  replicas: 3          # change
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: neptune-10ab
  strategy: {}
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: neptune-10ab
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: neptune-sa-v2 # add
      containers:
        - image: httpd:2.4-alpine
          name: neptune-pod-10ab # change
          resources:           # add
            limits:             # add
              memory: 50Mi     # add
            requests:          # add
              memory: 20Mi     # add
      status: {}
```

If we don't want to write the resources section manually we could run the following command and copy it manually into our yaml file:

```
k run tmp --image=busybox $do --requests=memory=20Mi --limits=memory=50Mi
```

Then create the yaml:

```
k create -f 21.yaml # namespace already set in yaml
```

To verify all *Pods* are running we do:

```
→ k -n neptune get pod | grep neptune-10ab
neptune-10ab-7d4b8d45b-4nzj5  1/1    Running      0      57s
neptune-10ab-7d4b8d45b-1zwrf  1/1    Running      0      17s
neptune-10ab-7d4b8d45b-z5hcc  1/1    Running      0      17s
```

Question 22 | Labels, Annotations

Task weight: 3%

Team Sunny needs to identify some of their *Pods* in namespace `sun`. They ask you to add a new label `protected: true` to all *Pods* with an existing label `type: worker` or `type: runner`. Also add an annotation `protected: do not delete this pod` to all *Pods* having the new label `protected: true`.

Answer

```
→ k -n sun get pod --show-labels
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	LABELS
0509649a	1/1	Running	0	25s	type=runner,type_old=messenger
0509649b	1/1	Running	0	24s	type=worker
1428721e	1/1	Running	0	23s	type=worker
1428721f	1/1	Running	0	22s	type=worker
43b9a	1/1	Running	0	22s	type=test
4c09	1/1	Running	0	21s	type=worker
4c35	1/1	Running	0	20s	type=worker
4fe4	1/1	Running	0	19s	type=worker
5555a	1/1	Running	0	19s	type=messenger
86cda	1/1	Running	0	18s	type=runner
8d1c	1/1	Running	0	17s	type=messenger
a004a	1/1	Running	0	16s	type=runner
a94128196	1/1	Running	0	15s	type=runner,type_old=messenger
afd79200c56a	1/1	Running	0	15s	type=worker
b667	1/1	Running	0	14s	type=worker
fdb2	1/1	Running	0	13s	type=worker

If we would only like to get pods with certain labels we can run:

```
k -n sun get pod -l type=runner # only pods with label runner
```

We can use this label filtering also when using other commands, like setting new labels:

```
k label -h # help
k -n sun label pod -l type=runner protected=true # run for label runner
k -n sun label pod -l type=worker protected=true # run for label worker
```

Or we could run:

```
k -n sun label pod -l "type in (worker,runner)" protected=true
```

Let's check the result:

```
→ k -n sun get pod --show-labels
NAME ... AGE LABELS
0509649a ... 56s protected=true,type=runner,type_old=messenger
0509649b ... 55s protected=true,type=worker
1428721e ... 54s protected=true,type=worker
1428721f ... 53s protected=true,type=worker
43b9a ... 53s type=test
4c09 ... 52s protected=true,type=worker
4c35 ... 51s protected=true,type=worker
4fe4 ... 50s protected=true,type=worker
5555a ... 50s type=messenger
86cda ... 49s protected=true,type=runner
8d1c ... 48s type=messenger
a004a ... 47s protected=true,type=runner
a94128196 ... 46s protected=true,type=runner,type_old=messenger
afd79200c56a ... 46s protected=true,type=worker
b667 ... 45s protected=true,type=worker
fdb2 ... 44s protected=true,type=worker
```

Looking good. Finally we set the annotation using the newly assigned label `protected: true`:

```
k -n sun annotate pod -l protected=true protected="do not delete this pod"
```

Not requested in the task but for your own control you could run:

```
k -n sun get pod -l protected=true -o yaml | grep -A 8 metadata:
```

CKAD Simulator Preview Kubernetes 1.22

<https://killer.sh>

This is a preview of the full CKAD Simulator course content.

The full course contains 22 questions and scenarios which cover all the CKAD areas. The course also provides a browser terminal which is a very close replica of the original one. This is great to get used and comfortable before the real exam. After the test session (120 minutes), or if you stop it early, you'll get access to all questions and their detailed solutions. You'll have 36 hours cluster access in total which means even after the session, once you have the solutions, you can still play around.

The following preview will give you an idea of what the full course will provide. These preview questions are not part of the 22 in the full course but in addition to it. But the preview questions are part of the same CKAD simulation environment which we setup for you, so with access to the full course you can solve these too.

The answers provided here assume that you did run the initial terminal setup suggestions as provided in the tips section, but especially:

```

alias k=kubectl
export do="--dry-run=client -o yaml"

```

These questions can be solved in the test environment provided through the CKA Simulator

Preview Question 1

In Namespace `pluto` there is a *Deployment* named `project-23-api`. It has been working okay for a while but Team Pluto needs it to be more reliable. Implement a liveness-probe which checks the container to be reachable on port 80. Initially the probe should wait 10, periodically 15 seconds.

The original *Deployment* yaml is available at `/opt/course/p1/project-23-api.yaml`. Save your changes at `/opt/course/p1/project-23-api-new.yaml` and apply the changes.

Answer

First we get an overview:

```

→ k -n pluto get all -o wide
NAME                      READY   STATUS    ... IP      ...
pod/holy-api               1/1     Running   ... 10.12.0.26 ...
pod/project-23-api-784857f54c-dx6h6 1/1     Running   ... 10.12.2.15 ...
pod/project-23-api-784857f54c-sj8df   1/1     Running   ... 10.12.1.18 ...
pod/project-23-api-784857f54c-t4xmh  1/1     Running   ... 10.12.0.23 ...

NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   ...
deployment.apps/project-23-api   3/3      3           3           ...

```

To note: we see another *Pod* here called `holy-api` which is part of another section. This is often the case in the provided scenarios, so be careful to only manipulate the resources you need to. Just like in the real world and in the exam.

Next we use `nginx:alpine` and `curl` to check if one *Pod* is accessible on port 80:

```

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 10.12.2.15
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...

```

We could also use `busybox` and `wget` for this:

```

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm --image=busybox -i -- wget -O- 10.12.2.15
Connecting to 10.12.2.15 (10.12.2.15:80)
writing to stdout
-
written to stdout
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>

```

Now that we're sure the *Deployment* works we can continue with altering the provided yaml:

```

cp /opt/course/p1/project-23-api.yaml /opt/course/p1/project-23-api-new.yaml
vim /opt/course/p1/project-23-api-new.yaml

```

Add the liveness-probe to the yaml:

```

# /opt/course/p1/project-23-api-new.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: project-23-api
  namespace: pluto
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: project-23-api
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: project-23-api
    spec:
      volumes:
        - name: cache-volume1

```

```

emptyDir: {}
- name: cache-volume2
  emptyDir: {}
- name: cache-volume3
  emptyDir: {}
containers:
- image: httpd:2.4-alpine
  name: httpd
  volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /cache1
      name: cache-volume1
    - mountPath: /cache2
      name: cache-volume2
    - mountPath: /cache3
      name: cache-volume3
  env:
    - name: APP_ENV
      value: "prod"
    - name: APP_SECRET_N1
      value: "IO=a4L/XkRdvN8jM=Y+"
    - name: APP_SECRET_P1
      value: "-7PA0_Z]>{pwa43r)___"
  livenessProbe:
    tcpSocket:
      port: 80
    initialDelaySeconds: 10
    periodSeconds: 15

```

Then let's apply the changes:

```
k -f /opt/course/p1/project-23-api-new.yaml apply
```

Next we wait 10 seconds and confirm the *Pods* are still running:

```

→ k -n pluto get pod
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
holy-api      1/1     Running   0          144m
project-23-api-5b4579fd49-8knh8  1/1     Running   0          90s
project-23-api-5b4579fd49-cbgph  1/1     Running   0          88s
project-23-api-5b4579fd49-tcfq5  1/1     Running   0          86s

```

We can also check the configured liveness-probe settings on a *Pod* or the *Deployment*:

```

→ k -n pluto describe pod project-23-api-5b4579fd49-8knh8 | grep Liveness
  Liveness:  tcp-socket :80 delay=10s timeout=1s period=15s #success=1 #failure=3

→ k -n pluto describe deploy project-23-api | grep Liveness
  Liveness:  tcp-socket :80 delay=10s timeout=1s period=15s #success=1 #failure=3

```

Preview Question 2

Team Sun needs a new *Deployment* named `sunny` with 4 replicas of image `nginx:1.17.3-alpine` in Namespace `sun`. The *Deployment* and its *Pods* should use the existing *ServiceAccount* `sa-sun-deploy`.

Expose the *Deployment* internally using a ClusterIP *Service* named `sun-srv` on port 9999. The nginx containers should run as default on port 80. The management of Team Sun would like to execute a command to check that all *Pods* are running on occasion. Write that command into file `/opt/course/p2/sunny_status_command.sh`. The command should use `kubectl`.

Answer

```

k -n sun create deployment -h #help
# check the export on the very top of this document so we can use $do
k -n sun create deployment sunny --image=nginx:1.17.3-alpine $do > p2_sunny.yaml
vim p2_sunny.yaml

```

Then alter its yaml to include the requirements:

```

# p2_sunny.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: sunny
    name: sunny
    namespace: sun
spec:
  replicas: 4          # change
  selector:
    matchLabels:

```

```

app: sunny
strategy: {}
template:
  metadata:
    creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: sunny
spec:
  serviceAccountName: sa-sun-deploy      # add
  containers:
  - image: nginx:1.17.3-alpine
    name: nginx
    resources: {}
status: {}

```

Now create the yaml and confirm its running:

```

→ k create -f p2_sunny.yaml
deployment.apps/sunny created

→ k -n sun get pod
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
0509649a     1/1     Running   0          149m
0509649b     1/1     Running   0          149m
1428721e     1/1     Running   0          149m
...
sunny-64df8dbbbb-9mxbw  1/1     Running   0          10s
sunny-64df8dbbbb-mp5cf  1/1     Running   0          10s
sunny-64df8dbbbb-pggdf  1/1     Running   0          6s
sunny-64df8dbbbb-zvqth  1/1     Running   0          7s

```

Confirmed, the AGE column is always in important information about if changes were applied. Next we expose the *Pods* by created the *Service*:

```

k -n sun expose -h # help
k -n sun expose deployment sunny --name sun-srv --port 9999 --target-port 80

```

Using expose instead of `kubectl create service clusterip` is faster because it already sets the correct selector-labels. The previous command would produce this yaml:

```

# k -n sun expose deployment sunny --name sun-srv --port 9999 --target-port 80
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: sunny
  name: sun-srv      # required by task
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 9999        # service port
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 80    # target port
  selector:
    app: sunny       # selector is important
status:
  loadBalancer: {}

```

Let's test the *Service* using `wget` from a temporary *Pod*:

```

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 sun-srv.sun:9999
Connecting to sun-srv.sun:9999 (10.23.253.120:9999)
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...

```

Because the *Service* is in a different *Namespace* as our temporary *Pod*, it is reachable using the names `sun-srv.sun` or fully: `sun-srv.sun.svc.cluster.local`.

Finally we need a command which can be executed to check if all *Pods* are running, this can be done with:

```

vim /opt/course/p2/sunny_status_command.sh

```

```

# /opt/course/p2/sunny_status_command.sh
kubectl -n sun get deployment sunny

```

To run the command:

```

→ sh /opt/course/p2/sunny_status_command.sh
NAME    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
sunny   4/4     4           4           13m

```

Preview Question 3

Management of EarthAG recorded that one of their *Services* stopped working. Dirk, the administrator, left already for the long weekend. All the information they could give you is that it was located in *Namespace earth* and that it stopped working after the latest rollout. All *Services* of EarthAG should be reachable from inside the cluster.

Find the *Service*, fix any issues and confirm its working again. Write the reason of the error into file `/opt/course/p3/ticket-654.txt` so Dirk knows what the issue was.

Answer

First we get an overview of the resources in *Namespace earth*:

→ k -n earth get all					
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	
pod/earth-2x3-api-584df69757-ngnwp	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-api-584df69757-ps8cs	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-api-584df69757-ww9q8	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c-48vjt	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c-6mqmb	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c-6vj11	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c-fnkbp	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c-pjm5m	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c-pwfvj	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-runner-6cb6cc6974-8wm5x	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-runner-6cb6cc6974-9fx8b	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-runner-6cb6cc6974-b9nrv	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-runner-heavy-6bf876f46d-b47vq	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-runner-heavy-6bf876f46d-mrzqd	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-runner-heavy-6bf876f46d-qkd74	1/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-web-6bfd8b848-f74cj	0/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-web-6bfd8b848-n4z7z	0/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-web-6bfd8b848-rcmxs	0/1	Running	0	116m	
pod/earth-3cc-web-6bfd8b848-x1467	0/1	Running	0	116m	
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE					
service/earth-2x3-api-svc	ClusterIP	10.3.241.242	<none>	4546/TCP	116m
service/earth-2x3-web-svc	ClusterIP	10.3.250.247	<none>	4545/TCP	116m
service/earth-3cc-web	ClusterIP	10.3.243.24	<none>	6363/TCP	116m
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE					
deployment.apps/earth-2x3-api	3/3	3	3	116m	
deployment.apps/earth-2x3-web	6/6	6	6	116m	
deployment.apps/earth-3cc-runner	3/3	3	3	116m	
deployment.apps/earth-3cc-runner-heavy	3/3	3	3	116m	
deployment.apps/earth-3cc-web	0/4	4	0	116m	
NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE					
replicaset.apps/earth-2x3-api-584df69757	3	3	3	116m	
replicaset.apps/earth-2x3-web-85c5b7986c	6	6	6	116m	
replicaset.apps/earth-3cc-runner-6cb6cc6974	3	3	3	116m	
replicaset.apps/earth-3cc-runner-heavy-6bf876f46d	3	3	3	116m	
replicaset.apps/earth-3cc-web-6895587dc7	0	0	0	116m	
replicaset.apps/earth-3cc-web-6bfd8b848	4	4	0	116m	
replicaset.apps/earth-3cc-web-d49645966	0	0	0	116m	

First impression could be that all *Pods* are in status **RUNNING**. But looking closely we see that some of the *Pods* are not ready, which also confirms what we see about one *Deployment* and one *replicaset*. This could be our error to further investigate.

Another approach could be to check the *Services* for missing endpoints:

→ k -n earth get ep				
NAME	ENDPOINTS			AGE
earth-2x3-api-svc	10.0.0.10:80,10.0.1.5:80,10.0.2.4:80			116m
earth-2x3-web-svc	10.0.0.11:80,10.0.0.12:80,10.0.1.6:80 + 3 more...			116m
earth-3cc-web				

Service `earth-3cc-web` doesn't have endpoints. This could be a selector/label misconfiguration or the endpoints are actually not available/ready.

Checking all *Services* for connectivity should show the same (this step is optional and just for demonstration):

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 earth-2x3-api-svc.earth:4546
...
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>
→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 earth-2x3-web-svc.earth:4545

```

          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 45 100 45 0 0 5000 0 --::-- --::-- --::-- 5000
<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 earth-3cc-web.earth:6363
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0:00:05 --::-- 0
curl: (28) Connection timed out after 5000 milliseconds
pod "tmp" deleted
pod default/tmp terminated (Error)

```

Notice that we use here for example `earth-2x3-api-svc.earth`. We could also spin up a temporary *Pod* in *Namespace* `earth` and connect directly to `earth-2x3-api-svc`.

We get no connection to `earth-3cc-web.earth:6363`. Let's look at the *Deployment* `earth-3cc-web`. Here we see that the requested amount of replicas is not available/ready:

```

→ k -n earth get deploy earth-3cc-web
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
earth-3cc-web 0/4 4 0 7m18s

```

To continue we check the *Deployment* yaml for some misconfiguration:

```

k -n earth edit deploy earth-3cc-web

# k -n earth edit deploy earth-3cc-web
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
...
  generation: 3           # there have been rollouts
  name: earth-3cc-web
  namespace: earth
...
spec:
...
template:
  metadata:
    creationTimestamp: null
    labels:
      id: earth-3cc-web
  spec:
    containers:
    - image: nginx:1.16.1-alpine
      imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      name: nginx
      readinessProbe:
        failureThreshold: 3
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 20
        successThreshold: 1
        tcpSocket:
          port: 82           # this port doesn't seem to be right, should be 80
        timeoutSeconds: 1
...

```

We change the readiness-probe port, save and check the *Pods*:

```

→ k -n earth get pod -l id=earth-3cc-web
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-52vb9 0/1 Running 0 6s
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-5ts6 0/1 Running 0 6s
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-db5gp 0/1 Running 0 6s
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-mk7gr 0/1 Running 0 6s

```

Running, but still not in ready state. Wait 10 seconds (initialDelaySeconds of readinessProbe) and check again:

```

→ k -n earth get pod -l id=earth-3cc-web
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-52vb9 1/1 Running 0 32s
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-5ts6 1/1 Running 0 32s
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-db5gp 1/1 Running 0 32s
earth-3cc-web-d49645966-mk7gr 1/1 Running 0 32s

```

Let's check the service again:

```

→ k run tmp --restart=Never --rm -i --image=nginx:alpine -- curl -m 5 earth-3cc-web.earth:6363
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 612 100 612 0 0 55636 0 --::-- --::-- --::-- 55636
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>

```

```

<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
...

```

We did it! Finally we write the reason into the requested location:

```
vim /opt/course/p3/ticket-654.txt
```

```
# /opt/course/p3/ticket-654.txt
yo Dirk, wrong port for readinessProbe defined!
```

CKAD Tips Kubernetes 1.22

In this section we'll provide some tips on how to handle the CKAD exam and browser terminal.

Knowledge

- Study all topics as proposed in the curriculum till you feel comfortable with all
- Do these, maybe 2–3 times (using LATEST kubectl) <https://github.com/dgkanatsios/CKAD-exercises>
- We have a [series with scenarios](#) on Medium, do all of these. Also imagine and create your own ones.
- Read this and do all examples: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/logging>
- Understand Rolling Update Deployment including maxSurge and maxUnavailable
- Do 1 or 2 test session with this CKAD Simulator. Understand the solutions and maybe try out other ways to achieve the same
- Setup your aliases, be fast and breath `kubectl`

CKAD Preparation

Read the Curriculum

<https://github.com/cncf/curriculum>

Read the Handbook

<https://docs.linuxfoundation.org/tc-docs/certification/lf-candidate-handbook>

Read the important tips

<https://docs.linuxfoundation.org/tc-docs/certification/tips-cka-and-ckad>

Read the FAQ

<https://docs.linuxfoundation.org/tc-docs/certification/faq-cka-ckad>

Kubernetes documentation

Get familiar with the Kubernetes documentation and be able to use the search. You can have one browser tab open with one of the allowed links: <https://kubernetes.io/docs> <https://github.com/kubernetes> <https://kubernetes.io/blog>

NOTE: You can have the other tab open as a separate window, this is why a big screen is handy

Deprecated commands

Make sure to not depend on deprecated commands as they might stop working at any time. When you execute a deprecated `kubectl` command a message will be shown, so you know which ones to avoid.

With `kubectl` version 1.18 things have changed. Like its no longer possible to use `kubectl run` to create Jobs, CronJobs or Deployments, only Pods still work. This makes things a bit more verbose when you for example need to create a Deployment with resource limits or multiple replicas.

What if we need to create a Deployment which has, for example, a resources section? We could use both `kubectl run` and `kubectl create`, then do some vim magic. [Read more here](#).

The Test Environment / Browser Terminal

You'll be provided with a browser terminal which uses Ubuntu 20. The standard shells included with a minimal install of Ubuntu 20 will be available, including bash.

Laggin

There could be some lagging, definitely make sure you are using a good internet connection because your webcam and screen are uploading all the time.

Kubectl autocompletion and commands

Autocompletion is configured by default, as well as the `k` alias [source](#) and others:

`kubectl` with `k` alias and Bash autocompletion

`yq` and `jq` for YAML/JSON processing

`tmux` for terminal multiplexing

`curl` and `wget` for testing web services

`man` and man pages for further documentation

Copy & Paste

There could be issues copying text (like pod names) from the left task information into the terminal. Some suggested to "hard" hit or long hold `Cmd/Ctrl+C` a few times to take action. Apart from that copy and paste should just work like in normal terminals.

Percentages and Score

There are 15-20 questions in the exam and 100% of total percentage to reach. Each questions shows the % it gives if you solve it. Your results will be automatically checked according to the handbook. If you don't agree with the results you can request a review by contacting the Linux Foundation support.

Notebook & Skipping Questions

You have access to a simple notebook in the browser which can be used for storing any kind of plain text. It makes sense to use this for saving skipped question numbers and their percentages. This way it's possible to move some questions to the end. It might make sense to skip 2% or 3% questions and go directly to higher ones.

Contexts

You'll receive access to various different clusters and resources in each. They provide you the exact command you need to run to connect to another cluster/context. But you should be comfortable working in different namespaces with `kubectl`.

Your Desktop

You are allowed to have multiple monitors connected and have to share every monitor with the proctor. Having one large screen definitely helps as you're only allowed **one** application open (Chrome Browser) with two tabs, one terminal and one k8s docs.

NOTE: You can have the other tab open as a separate window, this is why a big screen is handy

The questions will be on the left (default maybe ~30% space), the terminal on the right. You can adjust the size of the split though to your needs in the real exam.

If you use a laptop you could work with lid closed, external mouse+keyboard+monitor attached. Make sure you also have a webcam+microphone working.

You could also have both monitors, laptop screen and external, active. Though Chrome can only run on one screen. You might be asked that your webcam points straight into your face. So using an external screen and your laptop webcam could not be accepted. Just keep that in mind.

You have to be able to move your webcam around in the beginning to show your whole room and desktop. Have a clean desk with only the necessary on it. You can have a glass/cup with water without anything printed on.

In the end you should feel very comfortable with your setup.

Browser Terminal Setup

It should be considered to spend ~1 minute in the beginning to setup your terminal. In the real exam the vast majority of questions will be done from the main terminal. For few you might need to ssh into another machine. Just be aware that configurations to your shell will not be transferred in this case.

Minimal Setup

Alias

The alias `k` for `kubectl` will be configured together with autocompletion. In case not you can configure it using this [link](#).

Vim

Create the file `~/.vimrc` with the following content:

```
set tabstop=2
set expandtab
set shiftwidth=2
```

The `expandtab` make sure to use spaces for tabs. Memorize these and just type them down. You can't have any written notes with commands on your desktop etc.

Optional Setup

Fast dry-run output

```
export do="--dry-run=client -o yaml"
```

This way you can just run `k run pod1 --image=nginx $do`. Short for "dry output", but use whatever name you like.

Fast pod delete

```
export now="--force --grace-period 0"
```

This way you can run `k delete pod1 $now` and don't have to wait for ~30 seconds termination time.

Persist bash settings

You can store aliases and other setup in `~/.bashrc` if you're planning on using different shells or `tmux`.

Alias Namespace

In addition you could define an alias like:

```
alias kn='kubectl config set-context --current --namespace '
```

Which allows you to define the default namespace of the current context. Then once you switch a context or namespace you can just run:

```
kn default      # set default to default
kn my-namespace # set default to my-namespace
```

But only do this if you used it before and are comfortable doing so. Else you need to specify the namespace for every call, which is also fine:

```
k -n my-namespace get all
k -n my-namespace get pod
...
```

Be fast

Use the `history` command to reuse already entered commands or use even faster history search through `Ctrl r`.

If a command takes some time to execute, like sometimes `kubectl delete pod x`. You can put a task in the background using `Ctrl z` and pull it back into foreground running command `fg`.

You can delete `pods` fast with:

```
k delete pod x --grace-period 0 --force
k delete pod x $now # if export from above is configured
```

Vim

Be great with vim.

toggle vim line numbers

When in `vim` you can press `Esc` and type `:set number` or `:set nonumber` followed by `Enter` to toggle line numbers. This can be useful when finding syntax errors based on line - but can be bad when wanting to mark© by mouse. You can also just jump to a line number with `Esc :22 + Enter`.

copy&paste

Get used to copy/paste/cut with vim:

```
Mark lines: Esc+v (then arrow keys)
Copy marked lines: y
Cut marked lines: d
Paste lines: p or P
```

Indent multiple lines

To indent multiple lines press `Esc` and type `:set shiftwidth=2`. First mark multiple lines using `shift v` and the up/down keys. Then to indent the marked lines press `>` or `<`. You can then press `.` to repeat the action.

Split terminal screen

By default `tmux` is installed and can be used to split your one terminal into multiple. **But** just do this if you know your shit, because scrolling is different and copy&pasting might be weird.

<https://www.hamvoeke.com/blog/a-quick-and-easy-guide-to-tmux>

wuestkamp.com

design

faq

store

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