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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

You are running a Kubernetes cluster with a limited number of nodes, and you want to deploy a new application that requires a lot of resources. You are concerned about potential resource contention and performance issues with other existing applications. How would you use resource quotas to manage resource usage and prevent potential issues?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Resource Quota:

- Create a new YAML file (e.g., 'resource-quota.yaml') to define your resource quota.
- Specify the name of the resource quota and the namespace where it will be applied.
- Define the resource limits for the quota. For instance, you can set limits for CPU, memory, pods, services, etc.

2. Apply the Resource Quota: - Apply the resource quota to your cluster using the following command: `bash kubectl apply -f resource-quota.yaml`

3. Verify the Resource Quota: - Use the '`kubectl get resourcequota`' command to list the applied resource quotas and confirm their status.

4. Deploy Applications with Resource Requests: - When deploying your applications, ensure that you specify resource requests and limits in your Deployment YAML files. - This will help enforce the resource limits defined by your quota.

5. Monitor Resource Usage: - Use monitoring tools (e.g., Prometheus, Grafana) to track resource usage in your namespace and ensure that applications are staying within the resource limits defined by your quota.

NEW QUESTION # 41

You have a Kubernetes deployment named 'wordpress-deployment' running multiple instances of a WordPress application. You want to implement a rolling update strategy with a 'maxSurge' of 1 and 'maxUnavailable' of 0. Additionally, you need to ensure that the update process is automatically triggered when a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'wordpress-image:latests'. Implement a Kustomization file to achieve this.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a 'kustomization.yaml' file in your desired directory.
2. Create a 'deployment.yaml' file (or use an existing one) with the following structure.
3. Create a 'patch.yaml' file with the following content to configure rolling update and automatic updates:
4. Apply the Kustomization: `bash kubectl apply -k` - The 'kustomization.yaml' file defines the resources (the 'deployment.yaml' file) and the patches to apply. - The 'deployment.yaml' file contains the base configuration for the deployment. - The 'patch.yaml' file applies a strategic merge patch to the deployment, configuring rolling updates and automatic updates triggered by new images. - The 'maxSurge' and 'maxUnavailable' settings in the 'patch.yaml' define the maximum number of pods that can be added or removed during the update process. - The 'imagePullPolicy: Always' ensures that the new image is pulled from Docker Hub even if it exists in the pod's local cache, triggering the update.

NEW QUESTION # 42

You are running a critical application in Kubernetes that requires high availability and low latency. The application uses a statefulset with 3 replicas, each consuming a large amount of memory. You need to define resource requests and limits for the pods to ensure that the application operates smoothly and doesn't get evicted due to resource constraints.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Determine Resource Requirements:
 - Analyze the application's memory usage. Determine the average memory consumption per pod and the peak memory usage.
 - Consider the resources available on your Kubernetes nodes.
 - Define realistic requests and limits based on the application's needs and available node resources.
2. Define Resource Requests and Limits in the StatefulSet:
 - Update the StatefulSet YAML configuration with resource requests and limits for the container.
 - requests: Specifies the minimum amount of resources the pod will request
 - limits: Specifies the maximum amount of resources the pod can use.
3. Apply the StatefulSet Configuration: - Apply the updated StatefulSet configuration to your Kubernetes cluster: `bash kubectl apply -f my-critical-app-statefulset.yaml`
4. Monitor Resource Usage: - Use 'kubectl describe pod' to monitor the resource usage of the pods. - Ensure that the pods are utilizing the requested resources and not exceeding the limits.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Exhibit:

Context

You are tasked to create a secret and consume the secret in a pod using environment variables as follows:

Task

- * Create a secret named another-secret with a key/value pair; key1/value4
- * Start an nginx pod named nginx-secret using container image nginx, and add an environment variable exposing the value of the secret key key1, using `COOL_VARIABLE` as the name for the environment variable inside the pod

- **A. Solution:**

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- B. Solution:
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Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 44

You are tasked With deploying a new web application on Kubernetes. The application is designed to be highly available and requires persistent storage for user data. The application needs to be able to handle incoming requests even during rolling updates. How would you design the deployment using StatefulSets, ensuring that the application remains available and data is preserved even when updating the deployment?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Create a PersistentVolumeClaim:

- Define a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) to request the necessary storage space for the application's data. This ensures persistent storage is provisioned for each pod.

2. Define a StatefulSet: - Create a StatefulSet that defines the deployment configuration. Ensure that the following configurations are included: - 'serviceName': Define a service name for the StatefulSet. - 'replicas': Define the number of replicas (pods) required for the application. - 'volumeClaimTemplates': Include the previously defined PVC to ensure each pod is assigned persistent storage. - 'template-spec-containers.volumeMounts': Mount the volume from the PVC at the desired location within the container. - 'podManagementPolicy': Parallels: Configure the podManagementPolicy to allow parallel pod updates during rolling updates, maintaining application availability.

3. Create the Service. - Create a service that exposes the application to the outside world Use the 'ClusterIP' service type for internal access within the Kubernetes cluster.

4. Apply the Configuration: - Apply the StatefulSet, PVC, and service configurations using 'kubectl apply -f' to deploy the application on Kubernetes. 5. Verify the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get statefulsets webapp-statefulset' and 'kubectl get pods -l app=webapp' to verify that the StatefulSet has been deployed successfully and the pods are running with the correct configurations. 6. Test Rolling Updates: - Push a new image to the 'example/webapp:latest' Docker Hub repository. The StatefulSet will automatically initiate a rolling update. Monitor the pods using 'kubectl get pods -l app=webapp' to observe the update process. You should see that pods are updated one at a time, ensuring that the application remains available throughout the update. Important Notes: - StatefulSets are ideal for applications that require persistent storage, unique identifiers, and ordered deployments, making them suitable for highly available web applications. - The 'podManagementPolicy: Parallel' setting ensures that the application remains available even when pods are updated. - Always define a 'partition' in the 'rollingUpdate' strategy to ensure that all pods are part of the update. - Consider using liveness probes and readiness probes Within your application containers for health checks to ensure the application is healthy during the rolling update process. - For external access, you can use a LoadBalancer service type in the service definition.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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