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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

You have a Kustomization file that uses a resource patch to modify the deployment of an Nginx service. The patch uses the field to set the CPU request for the container to 500m. However, you've noticed that this patch is no longer working as expected. You've been informed that the field has been deprecated and replaced with a new field structure in newer Kubernetes API versions. Explain how to update the Kustomization file to accommodate this change, ensuring compatibility with both older and newer Kubernetes versions.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify the New Field Structure: Research the updated field structure for container resource definitions in the newer Kubernetes API version. The new structure likely utilizes nested resource fields for each container, like instead of a flat structure.
2. Update the Kustomization Patch: Modify the resource patch in your Kustomization file to use the updated field structure. If the newer field structure is 'spec-template-spec-containers[l.resources.requests.cpu]', update your patch accordingly. This could involve changing the patch's path or using a different patch strategy, such as a strategic merge patch.



```
# kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml
patchesStrategicMerge:
- patch.yaml

# patch.yaml
---
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: 500m
```

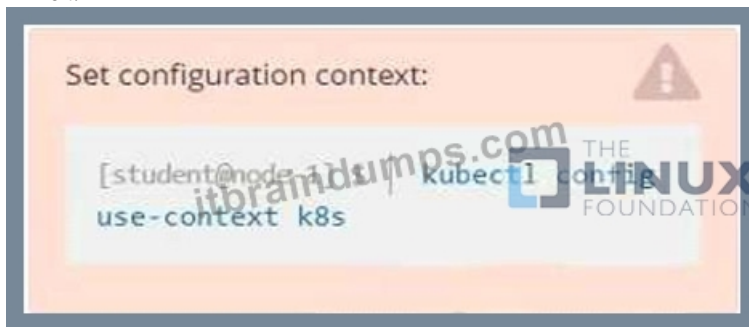
3. Consider Conditional Patches: If you need to support both older and newer Kubernetes versions, utilize conditional patches in your Kustomization file. This allows you to apply different patches based on the Kubernetes API version detected. You can use Kustomize's 'patchJson6902' strategy With a conditional statement to apply the correct patch depending on the API version.

```
# kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml
patchesStrategicMerge:
- patch.yaml
patchesJson6902:
- patch: |-
  {
    "op": "replace",
    "path": "/spec/template/spec/containers/0/resources/requests/cpu",
    "value": "500m"
  }
target:
  kind: Deployment
  apiVersion: apps/v1
- patch: |-
  {
    "op": "replace",
    "path": "/spec/template/spec/containers/0/resources/requests/cpu",
    "value": "500m"
  }
target:
  kind: Deployment
  apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
```

4. Test the Updated Kustomization: Deploy your Kustomization to a cluster running both older and newer Kubernetes versions. Validate that the CPU requests are correctly applied to the Nginx deployment containers in each version. Verify that the patches are being applied appropriately based on the detected Kubernetes API version. 5. Document Changes: Ensure that the updated Kustomization file and any conditional logic are well-documented to prevent future confusion or errors when deploying to different Kubernetes environments. By following these steps, you can successfully update your Kustomization file to accommodate the deprecated field structure and ensure compatibility with different Kubernetes API versions. This will allow you to manage and configure your deployments effectively, even as Kubernetes evolves.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Exhibit:



Context

You have been tasked with scaling an existing deployment for availability, and creating a service to expose the deployment within your infrastructure.

Task

Start with the deployment named kdsn00101-deployment which has already been deployed to the namespace kdsn00101 . Edit it to:

- * Add the func=webFrontEnd key/value label to the pod template metadata to identify the pod for the service definition
- * Have 4 replicas

Next, create a service in namespace kdsn00101 a service that accomplishes the following:

- * Exposes the service on TCP port 8080
- * is mapped to the pods defined by the specification of kdsn00101-deployment
- * Is of type NodePort
- * Has a name of cherry

- **A. Solution:**



```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be ignored,
and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving this file will be
reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  annotations:
    deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: "1"
  creationTimestamp: "2020-10-09T08:50:39Z"
  generation: 1
  labels:
    app: nginx
  name: kdsn00101-deployment
  namespace: kdsn00101
  resourceVersion: "4786"
  selfLink: /apis/apps/v1/namespaces/kdsn00101/deployments/kdsn00101-deployment
  uid: 8d3ace00-7761-4189-ba10-fbc676c311bf
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 4
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 25%
      maxUnavailable: 25%
```

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

uid: 8d3ace00-7761-4189-ba10-fbc676c311bf
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 4
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 25%
      maxUnavailable: 25%
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
        func: webFrontEnd
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: nginx:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment kdsn00101-deployment -n kdsn00101
deployment.apps/kdsn00101-deployment edited
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get deployment kdsn00101-deployment -n kdsn00101
NAME                                READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
kdsn00101-deployment               4/4     4            4           7h17m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl expose deployment kdsn00101-deployment -n kdsn00101 --type NodePort --
port 8080 --name cherry
service/cherry exposed
```

- B. Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment kdsn00101-deployment -n kdsn00101
```

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be ignored,
and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving this file will be
reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  annotations:
    deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: "1"
  creationTimestamp: "2020-10-09T08:50:39Z"
  generation: 1
  labels:
    app: nginx
  name: kdsn00101-deployment
  namespace: kdsn00101
  resourceVersion: "4786"
  selfLink: /apis/apps/v1/namespaces/kdsn00101/deployments/kdsn00101-deployment
  uid: 8d3ace00-7761-4189-ba10-fbc676c311bf
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 1
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 25%
      maxUnavailable: 25%
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
        func: webFrontEnd
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: nginx:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

uid: 8d3ace00-7761-4189-ba10-fbc676c311bf
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 1
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 25%
      maxUnavailable: 25%
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
        func: webFrontEnd
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: nginx:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 37
Refer to Exhibit.



Context

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

Task

Please complete the following:

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

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION

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

NEW QUESTION # 38

You have a microservice that is deployed in a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to monitor its performance and health using Prometheus and Grafana. How can you configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from your microservice and create dashboards in Grafana?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Enable Metrics in Your Microservice:

- Ensure your microservice exposes metrics through an HTTP endpoint using a library like Prometheus Client (for Java), Go metrics, or StatsD.
- Define metrics such as request count, latency, error rate, and other relevant performance indicators.

2. Deploy Prometheus:

- Deploy Prometheus using a 'Deployment' and a 'Service'
- Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from the microservice by adding its endpoint to the 'scrape_configs' in the 'prometheus.yaml' file.

```
scrape_configs:
- job_name: 'my-microservice'
  static_configs:
  - targets: ['my-microservice-service:9100']
```

3. Create a Service for Prometheus to Access the Microservice: - Create a 'Service' of type 'ClusterIP' that exposes the microservice's metrics endpoint (usually port 9100). - Ensure Prometheus can reach this service. 4. Deploy Grafana: - Deploy

Grafana using a 'Deployment' and a 'Service' - Configure Grafana to connect to Prometheus as a data source. 5. Create Dashboards in Grafana: - Use Grafana's dashboard builder to create custom dashboards that visualize the metrics collected by Prometheus. - Add panels to display graphs, charts, and tables that show the performance and health of your microservice. 6. Configure Alerts in Grafana: - Configure alerts in Grafana based on specific metrics and thresholds. - Set up notifications to alert you when critical issues arise with the microservice. Note: This approach provides comprehensive monitoring for your microservice. Prometheus scrapes metrics from the microservice, stores them in its time series database, and Grafana visualizes these metrics and provides alerts for potential issues. Example Prometheus Scrape Configuration:

```
scrape_configs:
- job_name: 'my-microservice'
  static_configs:
  - targets: ['my-microservice-service:9100']
  # Optional: Use a service discovery mechanism to automatically detect microservice pods
  # discovery:
  #   kubernetes_sd_configs:
  #   - role: service
  #     names: ['my-microservice']
```

Example Grafana Dashboard: - Create a dashboard with panels that show the following metrics: - Request count per minute - Average request latency - Error rate - CPU and memory usage of the microservice container - Set up alerts to notify you if: - The request count exceeds a certain threshold - The average latency exceeds a certain threshold - The error rate exceeds a certain threshold - The CPU or memory usage exceeds a certain threshold,

NEW QUESTION # 39

Context

Anytime a team needs to run a container on Kubernetes they will need to define a pod within which to run the container.

Task

Please complete the following:

* Create a YAML formatted pod manifest

/opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml to create a pod named app1 that runs a container named app1cont using image lfcncf/arg-output with these command line arguments: -lines 56 -F

* Create the pod with the kubectl command using the YAML file created in the previous step

* When the pod is running display summary data about the pod in JSON format using the kubectl command and redirect the output to a file named /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json

* All of the files you need to work with have been created, empty, for your convenience



Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run app1 --image=lfcncf/arg-output --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KD
PD00101/pod1.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
```



```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: appl
  name: appl
spec:
  containers:
  - image: lfccncf/arg-output
    name: appl
    resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
```

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    run: appl
  name: appl
spec:
  containers:
  - image: lfccncf/arg-output
    name: appl
    args: ["--lines", "50", "--"]
```

```
pod/appl created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS             RESTARTS   AGE
appl          0/1     ContainerCreating   0           5s
counter       1/1     Running             0           4m44s
liveness-http 1/1     Running             0           6h50m
nginx-101     1/1     Running             0           6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running             0           6m21s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running             0           11m
poller        1/1     Running             0           6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS             RESTARTS   AGE
appl          1/1     Running            0           26s
counter       1/1     Running             0           5m5s
liveness-http 1/1     Running             0           6h50m
nginx-101     1/1     Running             0           6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running             0           6m42s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running             0           12m
poller        1/1     Running             0           6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl delete pod appl
pod "appl" deleted
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
```

```

Readme Web Terminal
nginx-configmap 1/1 Running 0 6m
nginx-secret 1/1 Running 0 12m
poller 1/1 Running 0 6m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
appl 1/1 Running 0 26s
counter 1/1 Running 0 5m5s
liveness-http 1/1 Running 0 6h50m
nginx-101 1/1 Running 0 6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1 Running 0 6m42s
nginx-secret 1/1 Running 0 12m
poller 1/1 Running 0 6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl delete pod appl
pod "appl" deleted
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
pod/appl created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
appl 1/1 Running 0 20s
counter 1/1 Running 0 6m57s
liveness-http 1/1 Running 0 6h52m
nginx-101 1/1 Running 0 6h53m
nginx-configmap 1/1 Running 0 8m34s
nginx-secret 1/1 Running 0 14m
poller 1/1 Running 0 6h53m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pod appl -o json >

```

```

Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
poller 1/1 Running 0 6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
appl 1/1 Running 0 26s
counter 1/1 Running 0 5m5s
liveness-http 1/1 Running 0 6h50m
nginx-101 1/1 Running 0 6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1 Running 0 6m42s
nginx-secret 1/1 Running 0 12m
poller 1/1 Running 0 6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl delete pod appl
pod "appl" deleted
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
pod/appl created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
appl 1/1 Running 0 20s
counter 1/1 Running 0 6m57s
liveness-http 1/1 Running 0 6h52m
nginx-101 1/1 Running 0 6h53m
nginx-configmap 1/1 Running 0 8m34s
nginx-secret 1/1 Running 0 14m
poller 1/1 Running 0 6h53m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pod appl -o json > /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json
student@node-1:~$
student@node-1:~$

```

NEW QUESTION # 40

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