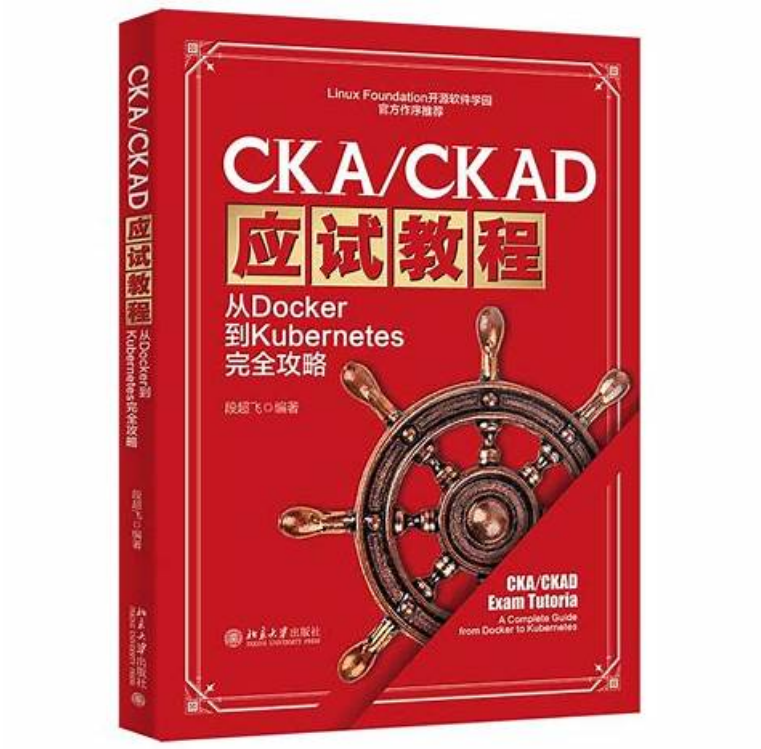
CKAD無料試験、CKAD日本語復習赤本



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>> CKAD無料試験 <<

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam 認定 CKAD 試験問題 (Q97-Q102):

質問 # 97
You have a Deployment named 'bookstore-deployment which deploys a Bookstore application, utilizing a PostgreSQL database. The deployment has 3 replicas. The database server is managed externally. The application is built With a feature to dynamically resize its replica count based on the load- You need to implement a strategy to automatically adjust the replica count to between 2 and 5, based on the CPU utilization of the pods. This should happen without manual intervention.

正解：

解説：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA):
- use the 'kubectl create hpa' command to create an HPA named 'bookstore-hpa'
- Set the 'minReplicas' to 2 and 'maxRepIic.as' to 5, defining the desired range of replicas.
- Set the 'targetCPlJLJtilizationPercentage' to 70, meaning the replica count will adjust when the average CPU utilization ot the pods crosses 70%.
- Specify the selector to match the 'bookstore-deployment' pods.

2. Apply the HPA: - Run 'kubectl apply -f bookstore-hpa.yamr to create the HPA. 3. Verify the HPA: - Check the status of the HPA using 'kubectl get hpa bookstore-hpa' 4. Observe Replica Adjustment: - Increase the load on the bookstore application to trigger the HPA scaling. - Monitor the replica count of the bookstore-deployment' using 'kL1bectl get deployments bookstore-deployment. You will observe the replica count automatically adjusting based on the CPL] utilization- 5. Customize Scaling Parameters: - You can customize the 'targetCPLJlJtilizationPercentage', 'minReplicas', and 'maxReplicaS in the HPA definition based on the application requirements and desired benavior.

質問 # 98
You have a Deployment named 'my-app-deployment' running a Flask application. You need to configure a rolling update strategy with a maximum of one pod unavailable at any time. You also want to trigger an automatic update whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository. Additionally, you want to analyze the application logs during the update process to ensure everything is working smoothly. How would you achieve this?

正解：

解説：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Configure Deployment with Rolling Update:
- Update the 'my-app-deployment' Deployment configuration to include the following:
- 'replicas': Set to 2 to ensure a rolling update with a maximum of one unavailable pod.
- 'maxUnavailable: 1': This specifies that a maximum of one pod can be unavailable during the update.
- 'maxSurge: 0': This ensures no new pods are created beyond the desired replicas.
- 'imagePullPolicy: Always': This forces the pods to pull the latest image from the repository.
- 'strategy.type: RollingUpdate': Specifies the rolling update strategy.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app-image:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 0
```


2. Apply Deployment Configuration: - Apply the updated YAML file to your cluster: 'kubectl apply -f my-app-deployment.yamr 3. Analyze Application Logs: - To monitor the logs of your Flask application, utilize a tool like 'kubectl logs' or a dedicated logging service like Fluentd or ElasticSearch. - Example using 'kubectl logs' bash kubectl logs -f my-app-deployment-pod-name - During the rolling update, closely watch the logs for errors or warnings to ensure smooth transitions. 4. Trigger an Automatic Update: - Push a new image with updates to the 'my-app-image:latest' Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-app' to monitor the pods during the rolling update. 6. Verify Deployment Status: - Check the status of the Deployment using 'kubectl describe deployment my-app-deployment' . The 'updatedReplicas' field should match the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

質問 # 99
You have a Kubernetes application that uses a custom resource definition (CRD) to manage its configuration. The application logs are written to a dedicated container log file. You want to use Kustomize to automate the process of fetching and displaying these logs. How can you achieve this using Kustomize and a custom resource?

正解：

解説：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define the Custom Resource:
- Create a custom resource definition (CRD) that defines the structure of

質問 # 100
You have a custom resource definition (CRD) named that represents a database resource in your Kubernetes cluster. You want to create a custom operator that automates the creation and management of these database instances. The operator should handle the following:
- Creation: When a new 'database.example.com' resource is created, the operator should provision a new PostgreSQL database instance on the cluster-
- Deletion: When a 'database.example_com' resource is deleted, the operator should clean up the corresponding PostgreSQL database instance.
- Scaling: If the 'spec-replicas' field of the 'database-example.com' resource is updated, the operator should scale the number of database instances accordingly.

Provide the necessary Kubernetes resources, custom operator code, and steps to implement this operator. You should use the 'Operator Framework' to build and deploy this operator

正解：

解説：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create the CRD:

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
  name: databases.example.com
spec:
  group: example.com
  names:
    kind: Database
    plural: databases
    singular: database
  scope: Namespaced
  versions:
  - name: v1
    served: true
    storage: true
  subresources:
    status: {}
```

- Apply this YAML file to your cluster using ' kubectl apply -f database-crd.yamr. 2. Create the Operator Project: - IJse the Operator Framework' to initialize a new operator project bash operator-sdk init -domain example.com -repo example.com/database-operator --version VO.O. I -license apache2 - Replace 'example_com' with your desired domain name. 3. Define the Custom Resource: - Create a 'database_types.go' file in the 'api/vl' directory of your project. - Define the 'Database' resource as a custom resource struct Go package v1 import (metavl "k8s.iofapimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1" // DatabaseSpec defines the desired state of Database type DatabaseSpec struct { If Replicas specifies the number of database instances to run.

```
Replicas int32 `json:"replicas"`
```

// Password is the password for the database users.

```
Password string `json:"password"`
```

} // DatabaseStatus defines the observed state of Database type DatabaseStatus struct { // Replicas is the actual number of database instances running.

```
Replicas int32 `json:"replicas"`
```

// Ready indicates if the database is ready to accept connections.

```
Ready bool `json:"ready"`
```

}

```
// +kubebuilder:object:root=true
// +kubebuilder:subresource:status

// Database is the Schema for the databases API
type Database struct {
metav1.TypeMeta `json:",inline"`
metav1.ObjectMeta `json:"metadata,omitempty"`

Spec DatabaseSpec `json:"spec,omitempty"`
Status DatabaseStatus `json:"status,omitempty"`
}

// +kubebuilder:object:root=true

// DatabaseList contains a list of Database
type DatabaseList struct {
metav1.TypeMeta `json:",inline"`
metav1.ListMeta `json:"metadata,omitempty"`
Items []Database `json:"items"`
}

func init() {
SchemeBuilder.Register(&Database{}, &DatabaseList{})
}
```


4. Implement the Controller Logic: - Create a 'database_controller.go' file in the 'controllers' directory- - Implement the logic for creating, deleting, and scaling database instances.

```
go
package controllers

import (
"context"
"fmt"
appsv1 "k8s.io/api/apps/v1"
corev1 "k8s.io/api/core/v1"
"k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/api/errors"
metav1 "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1"
"k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime"
"k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/types"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/client"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/controller"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/handler"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/manager"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/reconcile"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/source"
"sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/webhook/admission"
)
// DatabaseReconciler reconciles a Database object
type DatabaseReconciler struct {
client.Client
Scheme runtime.Scheme
}

// +kubebuilder:rbac:groups=example.com,resources=databases,verbs=get;list;watch;create;update;patch;delete
// +kubebuilder:rbac:groups=example.com,resources=databases/status,verbs=get;update;patch
// +kubebuilder:rbac:groups=apps,resources=deployments,verbs=get;list;watch;create;update;patch;delete
// +kubebuilder:rbac:groups=core,resources=services,verbs=get;list;watch;create;update;patch;delete

func (r DatabaseReconciler) Reconcile(ctx context.Context, req reconcile.Request) (reconcile.Result, error) {
log := r.Log.WithValues("database", req.NamespacedName)
// Fetch the Database instance
instance := &v1.Database{}
err := r.Get(ctx, req.NamespacedName, instance)
if err != nil {
if errors.IsNotFound(err) {
// Request object not found, could have been deleted after reconcile request.
// Owned objects are automatically garbage collected. For additional cleanup logic use finalizers.
// Return and don't requeue
return reconcile.Result{}, nil
}
// Error reading the object - requeue the request.
return reconcile.Result{}, err
}

// Check if the number of replicas needs to be updated
if instance.Spec.Replicas != instance.Status.Replicas {
// Scale the deployment to match the desired number of replicas
err = r.scaleDeployment(ctx, instance)
```

```
if err != nil {
return reconcile.Result{}, err
}
instance.Status.Replicas = instance.Spec.Replicas
}

// Set the status of the database instance
instance.Status.Ready = true

// Update the database instance status
err = r.Status().Update(ctx, instance)
if err != nil {
return reconcile.Result{}, err
}

return reconcile.Result{}, nil
}

func (r DatabaseReconciler) scaleDeployment(ctx context.Context, instance v1.Database) error {
// Create or update the Deployment
deployment := &appsv1.Deployment{
ObjectMeta: metav1.ObjectMeta{
Name: fmt.Sprintf("database-%s", instance.Name),
Namespace: instance.Namespace,
},
Spec: appsv1.DeploymentSpec{
Replicas: &instance.Spec.Replicas,
Selector: &metav1.LabelSelector{
MatchLabels: map[string]string{
"app": "database",
},
},
Template: corev1.PodTemplateSpec{
ObjectMeta: metav1.ObjectMeta{
Labels: map[string]string{
"app": "database",
},
},
Spec: corev1.PodSpec{
Containers: []corev1.Container{
{
Name: "database",
Image: "postgres:latest", // Use your desired PostgreSQL image
Env: []corev1.EnvVar{
{
Name: "POSTGRES_USER",
Value: "postgres",
},
{
Name: "POSTGRES_PASSWORD",
Value: instance.Spec.Password,
},
{
Name: "POSTGRES_DB",
Value: instance.Name,
},
},
Ports: []corev1.ContainerPort{
{
ContainerPort: 5432,
Name: "database",
},
},
},
},
},
},
}

// Create or update the deployment
if err := r.CreateOrUpdate(ctx, deployment, func() error {
return r.Client.Get(ctx, types.NamespacedName{Name: deployment.Name, Namespace: deployment.Namespace}, deployment)
}); err != nil {
return err
}

// Create or update the service
service := &corev1.Service{
ObjectMeta: metav1.ObjectMeta{
Name: fmt.Sprintf("database-%s", instance.Name),
Namespace: instance.Namespace,
},
Spec: corev1.ServiceSpec{
Selector: map[string]string{
"app": "database",
},
Ports: []corev1.ServicePort{
```

```
{
Port: 5432,
TargetPort: intstr.FromInt(5432),
Name: "database",
},
},
},
}

// Create or update the service
if err := r.CreateOrUpdate(ctx, service, func() error {
return r.Client.Get(ctx, types.NamespacedName{Name: service.Name, Namespace: service.Namespace}, service)
}); err != nil {
return err
}

return nil
}

func (r DatabaseReconciler) SetupWithManager(mgr manager.Manager) error {
return ctrl.NewControllerManagedBy(mgr).
For(&v1.Database{}).
Owns(&appsv1.Deployment{}).
Owns(&corev1.Service{}).
Complete(r)
}
```

5. Build and Deploy the Operator: - Build the operator using the 'operator-sdk build' command: bash operator-sdk build example.com/database-operator:vO.O.I --local - Deploy the operator to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f deploy/operator.yaml 6. Test the Operator: - Create a new 'database-example-com' resource:

```
apiVersion: example.com/v1
kind: Database
metadata:
  name: my-database
  namespace: default
spec:
  replicas: 1
  password: "mypassword"
```

- Apply the YAML file to your cluster: bash kubectl apply -f my-database.yaml - Verify that the operator creates a PostgreSQL database instance. - Test scaling the database by updating the 'spec.replicas' field of the 'database.example.com' resource. - Delete the 'database.example.com' resource and verify that the operator cleans up the database instance. This step-by-step guide demonstrates a basic example of a custom operator using the Operator Framework. You can Kustomize this operator further to handle more complex operations and integrate with other Kubernetes resources. ,

質問 # 101
You're managing a Kubernetes cluster with various applications. You want to implement a mechanism that automatically scales deployments based on CPU utilization. The scaling should be triggered when CPU utilization exceeds 70% and should scale down to 50% utilization.

正解：

解説：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) YAMLI
- Create an HPA YAML file named 'auto-scaler.yaml' with the following contents:

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: auto-scaler
  namespace: your-application-namespace
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: your-deployment
  minReplicas: 1
  maxReplicas: 5
  metrics:
  - type: Resource
    resource:
      name: cpu
      target:
        type: Utilization
        averageUtilization: 70
  targetCPUUtilizationPercentage: 50
```

2. Apply the HPA: - Apply the HPA YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f auto-scaler.yamr. 3. Test the Auto-scaler - Monitor the CPU utilization of your deployment. When it exceeds 70%, the HPA will automatically scale up the deployment. - Observe the deployment scaling down when CPIJ utilization drops below 50%.

質問 # 102

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